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DUANAIRE
DÁIBÍD UÍ BRUADAIR

THE POEMS OF DAVID Ó BRUADAIR

PART III

CONTAINING POEMS FROM THE YEAR 1682 TILL THE
POET'S DEATH IN 1698

EDITED

With Introduction, Translation, and Notes

ALSO

WITH GLOSSARY AND AN INDEX OF PROPER NAMES TO
THE THREE PARTS

BY

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PREFACE

THIS volume brings the poems of David Ó Bruadair to an end. The poems contained in it are important on account of the light they throw upon the difference of opinion which existed amongst our countrymen about the advisability of accepting or rejecting the Articles or Treaty of Limerick. In the preceding volumes an Introduction has been devoted to a discussion of the principal theme of the poems in the volume. I had prepared, and intended to publish in this volume, a similar discussion of the views prevalent among the different Irish parties during the war between James II and William of Orange. The Ulster (to us the 1641-52 phraseology) or the native Irish party is represented by Colonel O'Kelly in his *Macariæ Excidium*. The English and Protestant side is represented by Story and innumerable subsequent historians. The purely Royal and non-national party, which was one of the most important factors on the Irish side at that time, is not much represented in historical literature beyond a few personal memoirs and some documents which England has allowed to be published. David Ó Bruadair in that crisis sided with the Royal or Normano-Irish faction, more, it would seem, from personal loyalty than from national conviction. His views, therefore, representing, as they do, the views of many of his

countrymen, are well worth study. But if his views were to be discussed satisfactorily, they would demand more space than could be afforded at the present time. The Glossary and Indexes would have to be abbreviated, and after full deliberation I have come to the conclusion that rather than omit them it would be better, in the interest of students, to forego a detailed discussion of David Ó Bruadair's political opinions.

Hence there remains nothing more for me now to do but to return thanks to those who have in any way helped me to complete this edition of David Ó Bruadair's poems. Some are mentioned here and there in the different volumes, but many of them are deserving of particular thanks. Of those to whom I feel specially obliged I should like to mention the librarians of Maynooth College, the Royal Irish Academy, Trinity College, Dublin, and the British Museum, who afforded me every facility for consulting their valuable manuscripts; Mr. T. F. O'Rahilly, who sent me many scholarly corrections of the published text of Part II of these poems; Mr. Pádraig O'Cadhláigh, of Ring, who gave me the English equivalents of several technical terms in Poem xxxii of Part II (pp. 222-237); Rev. Canon John Begley and Rev Thomas Wall, who identified for me many place-names in the county of Limerick; my own brother, Andrew, who assisted and encouraged me during the many years that have elapsed since the beginning of this publication, and who drew up for me the Index of Proper Names to the three volumes; Tadhg Ó Donnchadha and Risteard Ó Foghludha, who read the proof-sheets of Part III of these poems, and to whose unrivalled knowledge of Irish and acquaintance with the religious, political, and literary history of the Munster of David Ó Bruadair is due the

comparative fewness of errors in this last volume of that poet's poems; Mr. J. T. Gibbs, of the University Press, Dublin, to whose unremitting attention and care is due the correction of many an error which had otherwise escaped detection; and, finally, the Council of the Irish Texts Society, for their long-suffering patience with me during the many years that have elapsed since the inception of this work.

• JOHN MACERLEAN, S.J.

Galway, 20th November, 1916.

DUANNAIRE DÁIBÍD UÍ BRUADAIR
POEMS OF DAVID Ó BRUADAIR

ΘΥΑΝΑΙΡΕ ΘΑΪΘΙΘ ΥΪ ΘΡΥΑΘΑΙΡ

I.—α σκαπαίρε θ'αοιθ ζceαρβυιλλ

[Mss.: Maynooth, Murphy Mss. x, p. 277 (m); xciv, p. 173; xcv, p. 51; xcvi, p. 409. R.I.A. 23 G 20 (G); 23 O 39 (O).]

Titles:—ΘαΪθιθ υα θρυαθαίρ cct. (G, O, m), 1682 (O).

In this poem David Ó Bruadair warns a soldier named Ó Cearbhaill against the moral dangers of a soldier's life, drunkenness and dissipation, and advises him never to forsake the Mass or give up the practice of his religion. The piece is dated 1682 in O, a late Ms. It may, however, be somewhat later. Certainly in 1682 the practice of the Catholic religion in the army was quite impossible in consequence of several proclamations issued during the agitation of the Oates Plot. There is nothing in the poem to enable us to identify the O'Carroll to

I

Α ρεαπαίρε θ'αοιθ ζCεαρβυιλλ α θύιτε Éile
 óρ ceapuιgíte gac mapgað le ptiuip céille
 mo éaγapc θuit ap eaγla na cúλπtéille
 gan cailleamhuu an aippuu ap épúipéipeac̃t.

II

Mapb̃car an caipmeap̃taç le púilpméide
 ip baγap̃car peap paγaipne pe θpúnnceípeac̃t
 taçtaçar ap leabaiõ apciγ gan pún cléipig
 peap aipγiõ naç talcaipe θuit Tonn Téide.

III

Tig paip̃p̃cip go haçéumair i lonnp̃réaðaç
 le a γepapaçar a labap̃ta pa lúitg̃éaga
 bfo aicme aco dá n-eaçp̃aiõ pul θtúip̃lémuo
 tpeap̃cap̃ta gan aic̃ne gan úip̃b̃p̃éit̃pe.

i, l. 3 cúλπtéile, m.
 m. l. 4 talcaipe, G.
 l. 2 cenapaçar, m.

ii, l. 1 caipmeap̃taç, G, O, m. l. 2 paγaipne,
 iii, l. 1 haçamair a lonnp̃réaðaç, G, m, O.

POEMS OF DAVID Ó BRUADAIR

I.—GALLANT SCION OF THE RACE OF CEARBHALL

1682

whom it is addressed. Many of that name figured in the Jacobite Army during the campaign of 1689–1691: for instance, James Carroll of Ely, a captain in Lord Dongan's Regiment of Dragoons (D'Alton, *Irish Army List*, I, 312–319); Long Antony Carroll, Governor of Nenagh, Colonel Francis Carroll (D'Alton, I, 432–434), of Carroll's (formerly Trant's, formerly Sir James Cotter's) Dragoons.

Metre.—Gn̄pán: (u) a u u u a u u u ú é u.]

I

Gallant scion of the race of Cearbhall,¹ prince of Éile's² land,
Since the striking of a bargain should be always steered by sense,
That thou mayst not get a back-cut, my advice to thee is this:
Never to miss hearing Mass for the sake of troopery.³

II

The contentious man is murdered in the winking of an eye,
And the reveller is often menaced by intemperance;
The man of money, not less ruthless than Tonn Téide,⁴ as he lies
On his bed, is killed by choking, unattended by a priest.

III

Palsy suddenly attacks the leader of a warlike band,
And cripples both his power of speech and the movement of his limbs
From their horses others of them fall before they can dismount,
Stricken down to earth unconscious, ne'er to speak another word.

¹ Cf. Part I, p. 193, note ¹⁰.

² Cf. Part I, p. 59, note ¹⁰.

³ i.e., dissipation.

⁴ Cf. Part I, p. 65, note ⁸, and Part II, p. 245, note ⁹.

II.—D'Aítle na bPíleað

[Mss.: R.I.A., 23 E 14, p. 15 (E); 23 G 20, p. 231 (G); 23 M 31, p. 11 *olim* p. 503, a Ms. written by Eoghan Ó Caoimh before 1704 (M); 23 N 12, p. 207 (N); 23 O 25, p. 105 (O). Mss. in private hands; Ms. by Piaras Móinséal (P), copied from M in 1814; Standish H. O'Grady in Preface to *Silva Gadelica* (S).]

Titles: *An fear céadna cét. do élaínn éonchonnaét hí Óála* (M, P) [i.e. *Idem cecinit* for the children of Cúchonnacht Ó Dálaigh]. In N there is no title. In O and G the three stanzas occur as the concluding stanzas of a poem entitled *Crior ceangail na gconnrímhé le Conchubhar ó Óála* [i.e. Combining Cincture of the Consonants by Conchubhar Ó Dálaigh].

The difference between the two sets of Mss. might seem to make the authorship doubtful, but without reason, I believe. In M and P this poem follows a poem of David Ó Bruadair's. In M the preceding poem is *lomha rceímh ar éur na cluana* (vide supra, vol. I, p. 88) and in P the preceding poem is *Siobh rceannaíl le daomh*, to be published *infra* in this volume, both of which poems are by David Ó Bruadair. The title of the poem to which these verses are attached in G and O would seem at first sight to ascribe the authorship of them to Cúchonnacht Ó Dála, but a closer study shows that there is no foundation for such a suggestion. The poem to which they appear in G and O as the three concluding ranns consists of twelve stanzas, beginning *A fíor éograpa deilb an dáin*. Of these twelve stanzas, the first seven belong evidently to the original poem on the metrical value of consonants; the next two stanzas, viz., the eighth and the ninth, are totally unconnected with such a technical subject, as are also the three last

I

D'Aítle na bPíleað n-uapal
 tpuagáran tmeal an tpaogail
 clann na n-ollamh go n-eagna
 polamh gan ppeagpa paobair.

II

Tpuag a leabair ag liača
 tiača nač tpeabair baoipe
 ar ceal níor éóip a bpoilceap
 toipceap bpeap n-óil na gaoipe.

III

D'Aítle na bPíleað dá ríonmíur éigri ir iul
 ir maipg do éonnaipe an éinneamain d'éirig dúnin
 a leabair ag tuimim i leime 'r i léite i gcúl
 pag macaib na dpoingge gan riolla dá réadaib pín.²

I, l. 3 eagnaí, Mss. II, l. 1 a liačte, G, O. l. 2 tpuiačte gan, G, O; baoipe, M. l. 4 neol, O; neoil, G. III, l. 1 lep éionmíur, G, O; iul, G, O. l. 2 ir m. do éúde, G, O. l. 3 ar ceúl, G, O. l. 4 riulla, M.

II.—GONE ARE ALL THE NOBLE POETS

stanzas, of which there is question here. Evidently what happened was this:—the scribe O'Longain, without any note of separation, added to the poem on the consonants some other stanzas, written by a previous scribe after the end of that poem in the part of the page that remained blank. Such mistakes are not infrequent in modern Mss., and have to be taken into account.

Furthermore, G and O ascribe these verses to Conchubhar Ó Dálaigh, but such an ascription is untenable. There were, indeed, two poets of this name, one who wrote a poem beginning *buan an raé ro ar níđ éluana muirir mac Dáibíó ríno ġearraile*, and a second who wrote a poem on *Séamur (beađ) mac Coirir* on the 3rd of February, 1762. The latter poet is too late to be the author of this poem, which occurs in a Ms. written before the year 1704; and the former poet seems to have belonged to an earlier generation than the author of these verses. Until further evidence be produced, I shall continue to credit David Ó Bruadair with the authorship of these verses, especially as we know that he moved in the same circle as Cúchonnacht Ó Dálaigh, and was thus naturally acquainted with his children (cf. *supra*, Part I, p. 184).

Cúchonnacht Ó Dálaigh, to whose children this poem is addressed, died in 1642; but there is no indication of date in the poem itself. On the whole, these children would seem to have been adult at the time the poem was written.

Metre.—(1) Rr. 1-11; Rannaiġeaóċt beađ, the scheme of which is {7² + 7²}²+4.

(2) R. III; *Amrán*: (u) a u u i u u i u u é u ú.]

I

Gone are all the noble poets,
Sad the darkness of the world;
The children of those learned ollamhs¹
Now are void of keen retorts.

II

Sad their books with gray dust covered,
Satchels ne'er in folly versed;
Mystic lore forgotten wrongly,
Born of wisdom-drinkers' minds.

III

After the death of the poets, whose riches were poems and wit;
Woe unto him who hath seen the fate that hath come upon us;
Their books, now unheeded in corners, lie mouldering, covered with dust,
While of their mystical treasures no whit is possessed by their sons.²

¹ Cf. Part I, p. 15, n.².

² This rann is quoted by Sean Ó Tuama, A.D. 1754, in his summons to the poets after the death of Seán Clárach.

III.—DO HAIRIGĒAD MO ĒART OIÐĒ

[Ms. T.C.D. H. 5. 4 (*olim* H. 92), p. 145, a Ms. written by Eoghan Ó Caoimh, A.D. 1699, where it is entitled *Ḑáibíð hua bpuadbair cct.* In this simple poem David Ó Bruadair expresses his gratitude to a certain Riocard (Richard) who had entertained him with generosity befitting the poet's learning and the patron's munificence. The poem is not dated in the only Ms. in which I have

I

Ḑo hairigĒad mo Ēart oiðĒ a Riocabirð ið Ēig
ar ġlanþíon do Ēeannuiġir i luimneac luir<c>
dā mbreaĒnuiġeāð an þear Ēíor ar iðear don dīġ
ar ealaðain do maiþíðe ġo míoĒair mo Ēion.

II

Ḑá n-aíĒnigĒad ár n-aicíð ġioð ionġantaĒ <þin>
an þlaĒþíoiðe do Ēeannuiġe naĒ cunnail uim <Ēpuð>
ní ġlaiþíoið don ġairġioðac tuġ tonna tap ppuĒ
ppaiĒín beaġ ppaĒþaoiðe i n-ionað mo pĒuit.

III

Aðmúiġim ġo m'ait linn a n-upaið 'r anoir
ġealþíopa þlaiġín iþ bioþpa ġo þrim
teaĒt þíor ar leaĒþaoir le ġlioġaípeaĒt ġloim
iþ neaþíþuim a þpaĒnaoið þir cpuinuġĒe cpuið.

IV

Teapuiġim na bealaiġe ġo minic dom Ēoir
iþ taĒuiġim þeiĒ teape mí ġan þinġinn im papp
an macaoín naĒ mailíþeac míoṡal map þin
iþ ceapĒ ðliġear a ðarĒþraoiþeac inneacup cuipp.

II, l. 1 and l. 2 ends of line worn away in the Ms. l. 4 lege i n-ionað mo pĒuit? III, l. 1 aðmúaim. IV, l. 3 na macaoín, Ms. l. 4 inne cup cuipp, Ms.

III.—MY THIRST ATTRACTED THE NOTICE

met it, neither is the family name of the generous patron given. Riocard was a usual name among the Bourkes, however.

Metre.—*Áinín* :

(v) a í u a í u i u u i.]

I

My thirst attracted the notice one night that I was in thy house
Of the pure wine thou purchasedst, O Riocard, in Limerick, city of Lorc;¹
If that man down there in the North observed all I drank of the drink,
My fault would be gently forgiven for the sake of my learned art.

II

If my weakness were ever perceived, though it might be a cause of
surprise,
By the generous heart of a merchant who is not reserved with his wealth,
To the stout-hearted man who brought tuns across seas no mean
payment would be
The small tax that would have to be levied on the greatness of this,
my account.

III

My delight, I confess, hath been always, both last year and this year,
to have
A pipe of fine wine and a flagon with liquor filled up to the brim,
To sit down in a state of half-folly and gaily to chatter away,
And heed not the sneers of the man who aims at increasing his herds.

IV

I frequently sample and test the roads and highways on foot,
Accustomed to being hard up, without pence in my purse for a month;
In the case of man whose mind is so unmalicious as that,
The keen shafts of his wit may with justice impletion of body demand.

¹ Ms. *luip* . . , qu. *luipc*. For Laoghairé Lorc, see Keating, History vol. II, p. 160.

IV.—UABAR NÁ POIMP

1682

[A Ms. written by Seán Ó Dreada in the first half of the nineteenth century and now in the possession of Richard Foley, Dublin, contains two copies of this short poem. On p. 199 (A) it is headed *Ḑáibhḑ ó bpuabair cct. 1652*, but on p. 266 (B) we have *Ḑáibhḑ ó bpuabair cct. 1644*. These dates seem, however,

I

Uabar ná poimp ná beineadh duine ar a rḑor
 ir ḑo buairc ná bíod má bíonn ḑan pinḑinn na ḑóib
 dá uairle rí ir a ríodacht ḑlan tuillte aige d'ór
 nac buaine bíor ná an rcaoirpe d'iboir a lón.

II

Ir buaidearḑa bíb na daoine i ndeipir ḑan ḑóir
 ran uaiḑ ḑo líontar dísob ḑo minic ran ló
 ní luaithe innce an ríodál foirbḑe ar dḑoir
 'ná an muarḑear ḑroide nó an naoideanán leimb bíḑ óiḑ.

III

Ní fuarar ríor ó ḑraoiḑib ḑlioca ar bíḑ rḑor
 ná tuarairc cruinn cia an tír 'na nḑabaid na ríoiḑ
 fuair bár ḑac laoi ó aimpir ḑeimce na rḑorḑ
 monuar, ḑan maill acḑ rínn ḑan rilleadh na ndeoiḑ.

i, l. 1 beineadh here pronounced bíneadh. ii, l. 2 uaim, B. l. 2 luatha,
 A. l. 3 fuibḑioll, A; ríodál, B. l. 4 naoiḑeán, B. iii, l. 2 tuairirḑ,
 B: nḑaba, B; nḑabadh, A. l. 4 ríleadh, B; rille, A.

IV.—LET NO MAN BE PUFFED UP WITH PRIDE

1682

to be mere guesses of the scribe. I am not quite sure that David Ó Bruadair was the author of this poem, neither is it certain that the piece is complete.

Metre: *Grípán*—

(u) ua u í u í u í u u ó.]

I

Let no man be puffed up with pride or with pomp on account of his
wealth,
Or be sad if he happen to be without e'en a penny in hand;
For the haughtiest king who rules over a kingdom all filled full of
gold
No longer doth live than the wastrel whose food consists solely of
drink.

II

Men are annoyed and get angry without any reasonable cause;
Therefore it is that the grave is so frequently filled every day,
The journey to which is no faster for the veriest wretch in the world
Than it is for the mightiest noble or the innocent young little babe.

III

I have never succeeded in getting from the cleverest druids on earth
A clear and authentic account of the land to which all the crowds tend
Who die every day without ceasing since the time when the first
sword was forged,
And left us, alas, here behind them, as yet unreturned to the earth.¹

¹ *Filleaö* and *capaö* are frequently used in reference to the grave, cemetery, etc. Cf. *capann gaö buine ap an peiliö* (R. Foley).

V.—le cluain ar lastuire

[Mss.: Maynooth, Murphy xii, p. 374 (m); R.I.A., Reeves, A, iv, 2, p. 113 (A).]

Titles:—*Óráibh ó bpuadair cec. (m); Cluain Óráibh í bpuadair ar an bpiogeadóir (A).*

In this little poem, which is undated in the Mss., David Ó Bruadair addresses a weaver, the son of a former benefactor of his, and by means of judicious flattery secures the remission of a debt. He encourages him not to be disheartened by the importunity of a poor old poet, as it is the duty of the young to support the

I

Le cluain ar lastuire faḁa do ḁlaimn Órluic
do buailead d'earbuiḁ ḁan aipḁiḁ linn dóran
i mbuaic a leabair dom peacairpe pcpíḁeoḁad
mar d'puaicelar m'anairt a ppeanḁaib an ppiogeadóra.

II

Aḁ ro an ḁluain

A iine an tḁ do ḁéillead ní ḁoimpe
tuig an piad ro adḁar ḁo piḁeoilte
ḁup muirpear é mo béile ar aoir óige
'r ḁan ḁup ḁo léip a ḁcéille i míoḁḁar.

III

Ór duine mé ḁan tpiad ḁan buiḁeoḁraib
'r ḁup imḁiḁ an méiḁ ḁoḁḁarad ní ḁoimpe
ḁo bpiile an tpiad maḁ taḁb na cionḁiḁe
ní ḁiubpad péim a léime d'piogeadóirpeaḁt.

i, l. 1 lapduipe, A; laptuipe, m. l. 2 dóran, m; dóra, A. l. 3 a mbuaic, m; a mbpuac, A. l. 4 a, m; ar, A; rpanḁaib, A, m. ii, l. 1 ḁeallad, m. l. 2 dḁar, m. iii, l. 1 buiḁeaḁóimpeaib, m. l. 2 do bḁappaḁ, A, m. l. 3 bpiillib don tpiad, A; bpiillib an tpiad, m. l. 4 ar léime, m.

V.—A SURLY PACKMAN OF CLANN ÓRLUITH

old. He reminds him that a poet is a weaver too, viz., a weaver of verse, and he promises to return his benefactor everything with interest if God spare his life.

Metre.—*Áirpán* :

(1) R. I: ∪ uá ∪ á ∪ ∪ á ∪ ∪ í ó ∪

(2) Rr. II-V: (∪) í ∪ é ∪ é ∪ í ó ∪.]

I

A surly packman of Clann Órluith¹ got well beaten once by me,
When I had no money for him, with a piece of flattery ;
I shall write for my reciter on the margin of his book
How I managed to redeem my linen from the weaver's toils.

II

Here is the Flattery :

O son of the man who was wont to give alms to me,
Understand what I am going to say to thee civilly ;
Although for the young to support me be burthensome,
Let them not let their minds fall into despondency.

III

I'm a man who is destitute of flocks and of tawny herds,
Since gone are all those who to me would give anything ;
And until they return I myself shall most certainly
Not give half a farthing for the weaving of any shirt.

¹ The boors of Ireland. According to the *Pairlement Chloinne Tomás*, a satire on the boors of Ireland, these were all descended from the twenty-four sons of Tomás Mór and Órlaith, daughter of Bearnárd mac Brealláin. Tomás Mór, who flourished in the time of St. Patrick, is said to have been descended as follows : Tomás Mór son of Liobur Lobhtha, son of Lóbus Ladhrach, son of Drácapéist, son of Belsebub, a companion of Abiron and Satan. Vide *Zeitschrift für Celtische Philologie*, x, p. 541.

IV

Is upar é dam cé beag aoinpaoirlinn
 ní fuil im ghéig ná i ngeibionn faoi 'm cótra
 do nictib bpeige an mteirle nioctópaig
 tug gan é me is réad ag riúnlóbur.

V

Mipe féin is féad gur eigeadóir me
 gé tuillim é ní féadainm díol bpoige
 dá dtige rpeir im éirib ful nioctógar*
 tuille lé agus t'éiric tíoctóicead.

* díobad .i. báp (A).

VI.—SUM PURGADÓRA BPEAR NÉIREANN

1641–1684 A.D.

[Mss.: R.I.A., 24 M 4, p. 104 (M 4); 23 M 31, p. 23, by Eoghan Ó Caoimh (M); 23 E 14, p. 75 (E¹; copied by John O'Daly from A, infra) and a second copy in the same Ms., p. 125 (E²; copied by same from M, supra); Ms. Brit. Mus., Add. 29614 (A, a Ms. by Seán na Ráithineach); and in private hands, a Ms. by Piaras Móinséal (P; copied from M, supra).

Titles: Dáibib ó bpuadair cct. Sum purgadóra bpear n'éireann ón mbliadain 1641 gur an mbliadain 1684 (A, E, M, P); sum purgadóra bpear n'éireann le Dáibib ó bpuadair (M 4); i.e. Summary of the Purgatory of the men of Ireland from the year 1641 till the year 1684.

In this poem David Ó Bruadair reviews the sufferings of Ireland during the previous forty-four years under the governments of Charles I, the Commonwealth, and Charles II. Numerous marginalia, mostly in English, summarize the

I

Do fearaib a plaçar tpe peacaib na prímpeinne
 ó ar haiteaib a maireann do maicne éirice éirib^a
 acfainn a gcarcartha a gpeaicta 'r a gpoidecáirta
 i nglacuib na haicme leap feallaib ar King Séaplup.^b

^a The first year's depredation, slaughter, and Combustion.

^b Then the King is murdered.

iv, l. 2 na geibionn, m; na ngeibionn, A; cótra, A; coétra, m.
 l. 4 ríonlóbur, m; rionlóbur, A. v, l. 3 dá dtige, m; nioctógar,
 A, m. l. 4 tuille, m.

i, l. 1 plaitior, A, E; E omits notes on this stanza.

IV

That is not hard for me, small though a farthing be;
 I have nothing in hand, nor in trunk under lock and key,
 Of the counterfeit wealth of that villain iniquitous,¹
 Who hath left me with nought, and stingy Lóbus² with
 everything.

V

As for myself, lo, I am a weaver too;
 I earn, yet I get not the price of a pair of shoes;
 Should my craft ere I die be ever esteemed again,
 I shall pay thee thy due and something along with it.

VI.—SUMMARY OF THE PURGATORY OF THE MEN OF IRELAND

1641-1684 A.D.

different events treated of in the poem, viz., the revolution of the Parliamentary Party, the murder of King Charles I; the devastations, proscriptions, confiscations, imprisonments and transplantations under Cromwell; the fidelity of thousands of Irish loyalists who accompanied King Charles II during his exile; their subsequent exclusion from the benefits of the Restoration; the persecution occasioned by the pretended Popish Plot; the execution of the Earl of Stafford and others, the King's most faithful adherents; and, finally, the attempt made by those who organized or favoured the false witnesses to prove their horror of the Plot and their friendliness to its victims after its failure.

Metre.—Gúnpán:

(1) Rr. I—XXVI: (u) a u u a u u a u u í é u

(2) R. XXVII: (u) i ó u i ó u ú u é.]

I

Through the sin of the ancestors by whom were begotten
 All those who survive of the children of Éibhear's³ land,^a
 Power to kill, rob, and grieve them from heaven was showered down
 Into the hands of the gang who betrayed King Charles.^b

¹ The world, fortune.² Lóbus Ladhrach was grandfather of Tomás Mór, ancestor of the boors of Ireland; cf. *supra*, p. 11, n.¹. The name is here used generically.³ Cf. Part I, p. 51, n.².

II

Ḡabaid dá aitle ḡo calma cípéipeac
ḡradam ip fairde na plaḡa ip a ísol tréiḡ^a
airḡib cealla ḡan éairil a bpríbléide^b
ip deapbaid fearḡa ḡan fearacḡ fán ríḡíéala.^c

III

Sealbaid aḡarḡa ip airpeab ḡac aoinéighe
dob fearacḡ ḡan fáilleac 'na éparib don épaib Réxa^d
pcaraid ap aḡtaib ḡar fairḡe a ḡcinnpéalina
'r ḡac airḡéac ainicḡe i n-aḡarpacḡ ḡaib éiḡin.^e

IV

Na ḡairbḡ do ceapacḡ pe deapcaib ḡac daoipcéirḡe
'r nár meapacḡ a ḡceannar ḡo ceannarpuic laoi an trléibe
rpeaḡaib ḡo fearcaip i mbailtib na paipcléicḡe
mar inacairb fear maire ḡo marcalacḡ míntréadacḡ.^f

V

Ḡér palamḡ ḡan lanna ḡan laḡḡar ḡan línéadacḡ
a ndeaḡaibḡ dár ḡfearaibḡ ḡan aḡcuma ap éaoi éiḡin^g
ip anabaid ap caicḡeacḡ do prataingḡ ḡac prínchéille
pe craipille a bpearpan ḡo hairioḡ a ndínrcéicḡe.^h

VI

Iar n-airḡear a beaḡa do éaḡurpa an épaiprípiliḡⁱ
do rcaracḡ a rannḡa ḡo meapairḡḡe míḡléarḡa
i peaḡtaibḡ ḡur éaduiḡ an eaḡnaíḡ íforpnaoinḡa
realbḡ a éairḡe d'fear anma an King ééadna.^j

^a They possess the power.

^b And destroy Churches.

^c They protest against Monarchy.

^d Estates of Royalists (loyal men, E) seized upon.

^e Some transported, others transplanted.

^f They seat themselves in their Mansions, Mechanics now Lords and Masters.

^g Poor Transplanted daily.

II

They afterwards seize, with daring contentiousness,
The rank and the realm of the Prince, and desert his seed ;^a
They plunder the churches, and spare not their privilege,^b
And swear never again to bend the knee to the Royal Seal.^c

III

They take possession of the home and estate of each nobleman
Known without fail to be a friend of the Royal Branch ;^d
They expel o'er the sea by law their stars of first magnitude,
And rob those they spare, and change them to somewhere else.^e

IV

Roughs formed from the dregs of each base trade, whose chieftaincy
No one expected to see before doomsday's strife,
Range themselves snugly in the steads of the noblest chiefs,
As proud and genteel as if sons of gentlemen.^f

V

Though stripped of their weapons, their cattle and linen robes
Were those of our nobles who somehow escaped unmaimed ;^g
Every prudent chief's charter was wasted excessively
By their persons' being crippled till restored was their guarding shield.^h

VI

When the champion of murderlust finished his tour of life,ⁱ
In frantic disorder dispersed were his partisans,
And God in His wisdom permitted most holily
The namesake^j of that king to recover his chartered rights.

^a Committed upon new Suspicions till the king's Restauration.

ⁱ .i. Oliver Cromwell.

^j .i. An bapa Cromac. [Charles II.]

ii, l. 2 an flata, M, P ; an flata, E ; na flata, A (O'Grady). iii, l. 1
aoineighe, E. iv, l. 1 do ceapað, E. l. 2 cceannaip, Mss. v, l. 4 a
noinnreighe, E. vi, l. 1 a beata, E. l. 3 paetaib, E.

VII

I dcamall a éairtíl do leanadar díne é amuic
 ip d'fhanadar papair do cairtíom a gceointréinpe^a
 ar gcapad do baile níl acu dá ndóimeaduib
 aét aiharc a bpearann map ihaora an iúill d'féadain.^b

VIII

Gead tapcuirneac treallain ip cairce gac ríéiréiríomig
 gan airgid ppealta gan eallaic gan aoiéiréite
 ní raéair an ealta 'r a ppeaba na rínéiréacé
 tré fáirín a pearainn gan pearcad i ríinéiréiré.^c

IX

Do neapiríomig an ainiúir i gceannuib na toinnéada
 le haéiríomig i realgair taptríara tíoréa éiríom^d
 níor bpaéadar cairí do éaircepad a n-íora éadéa
 gan amuirce ra aicéirín nár blairéad do bpaéiréiré.^e

X

Map páirpíngé bealaié do macaib na mínéinne
 naé gabann gan paémur gan mapb ár bpaíllíréinne
 eadapár leaptar an leannara i ndroimig ínéiríom^f
 do éairé an macaíre d'péannaé le daoiréiré.^g

XI

Leagair a pparéa do gahgaídeac gíinéiríomig
 'r a n-ainuic i gcapraib naé pacadar ríréiré
 pe maicib a épad gér anabair an gaoir bpaíngé
 gur aadap eagla ip pearé an ríéiréiríomig.^h

^a Our Irish accompanied his Majestie into exile.

^b Yet are excluded from the benefit of his Grace.

^c The usurpers cannot enjoy themselves nor think them happy tho' they have all, while they see the Old Proprietors living.

^d They contrive a new engine to destroy.

^e .i. An plot. [Viz. of Oates.]

VII

While he wandered abroad great crowds of them followed him,
And remained with him loyally, completing their service-time; ^a
Yet when home they returned they got nought of their old demesnes,
But to gaze at their lands like a dog at a lump of beef. ^b

VIII

Though mean is the garb and the wealth of these faithful men,
Robbed of their money, their herds, and their jewelry,
Ill at ease is that crew, with their rivers of signatures,
At seeing them live, still unwithered by painful death. ^c

IX

Such a slur raised in minds the strong waves of jealousy
To vex certain districts again with new violence; ^d
No stream could they find that would quench their bloodthirstiness,
But the beer of a brew such as no man had tasted yet. ^e

X

To make way for malignants whom nothing would satisfy
But the wealth and the death of the chieftains still left to us;
A vessel of this ale was prepared by a bandit crew, ^f
Who offered with infamous falsehoods to flay the plain.

XI

They lay out their stories with odious deceptiveness,
Such as the learned have ne'er read in manuscript,
And against his best friends by their terrible sophistry
They excited the fear and the ire of the Royal Sage. ^g

^f .i. na pairnéiríte pallra. [The false witnesses.]

^g He becomes jealous of his best friends.

vii, l. 2 cačam, E². l. 3 nobméadairb Mss., *lege* nobméanairb? l. 4 míll, E; méill, *cett*. Gloss in E reads: Our Irish accompanied him in exile, yet excluded from their lands by the loss of his cause. viii, l. 1 rícépéimicc, E. l. 4 řearaim, E. ix, l. 2 hacđoin, P; hacđoin, E, E². x, l. 2 đac pačmur đán mapb-, E. l. 3 meipleac, E. xi, l. 2 amuil, E², P; amuil, E. l. 3 đaoir, E. l. 4 pıđceillib, E.

XII

Do cailleað don pcaṭaĩn rin pcaṭa map fínéiðṭear^a
 dob þeappa ná pcaraiĩ ı maipḡ na maoiṭḡréine
 'r do cpaṭað ı nḡlapaiḃ apaile don ðoill ééaṭna
 do éaiṭpeað dul pcaṭað mun ḡcpaṭað an címéapa.

XIII

Níl peappa do ṭpeaḃaiḃ na Sacpan ı ḡcpicé fíeĩlĩm
 ḃap haḃaiĩað aṭaið do ṭapḃa an cpaoipcéiḃil
 lá pcarṭana an éeaṭa páp ḡeallað ár ḡcaoi ı n-aonþeaṭ
 náp ḃamain ḡaṭ anmain aḡainn map ḃíol ḃréimpe.^b

XIV

Aĩn bpeacaiḃ na beapṭa le ḃaṭaiḃ ḡan ḃíṭ pceĩmhe
 lá pcaipṭḡṭe an pcamail rin ḃ'þeapṭaiḃ na pĩpḡréine
 ḃáp ḃpeapaiḃ óp mapṭain ḡan ṭaipe pe ṭaoiḃnéalaiḃ
 ḡá cpaĩḃ ip neapa iná an bpeaṭaĩn do ḃí a nḃé a nḃiu.^c

XV

Ip ainicṭe an ealḃa ṭaipḡṭeaṭ fĩpṭpéiðṭeaṭ
 naṭ ainĩḃeaṭ amup ı n-anpað aoĩnpṭéipe
 aṭṭ ḡlacap don ĩaiḃe ḡo haṭlaiĩ ı ḡcpicé fíeaḃap
 ppeaḡpa a n-aĩḡeanta ı ḡcalm nó ı ḡcaoiṭpṭéĩpĩnḡ.

XVI

Óp pcarpaṭ don ḃeaṭa ḡaṭ caphĩil ḃá ḡclaoĩṭpéiḃĩḃ
 ip ḡup meallað a meangṭa le ṭaiṭneaiĩ an cpíaoĩṭa
 ní pleanĩuĩne an eapcain uĩm fíleapaiḃ a plĩmléine
 iná ĩeapaiḃ a mbeanna do ṭappainḡ ó ĩĩḡnėĩṭĩḃ—

XVII

Sa leaḡað le cleapaiḃ ı ḡcpa na ḃpĩopaonaṭ
 náp éaḡaiĩ a ḡcealḡ ná a fĩaiĩĩl ḃam fínéĩĩ
 ip naṭ paṭað ap éeaṭpaiḃ an ṭalĩĩan cpĩuĩnėalaiḡ
 eapma ṭap ṭaiĩpĩḡ pe harḡain aoĩĩ aenĩeĩṭ.

^a Witness Stafford and Others.

^b We were all Condemned by our Neighbours but yesterday.

^c Now their designs are blasted, they creep into our bosoms.

XII

A flock of chiefs perished then, as witnesses testify,^a
Which was better than living in the gloom of the waning sun ;
While imprisoned in fetters were some of that noble band,
Who would surely have passed away had not the chimæra¹ changed.

XIII

There is not in Feidhlim's² land one person of Saxon race
To whom land had been promised in reward for that treason-rant
On the day of that rainpour our grief was subjected to,
But damned every soul of us as so many gallows-birds.^b

XIV

Yet they paint their deeds over with colours not beautiful,
When the power of the true Sun had scattered that cloud away ;
And to-day, when our chiefs may live fearless of deadly trance,
What friends are more intimate than our judges of yesterday?^c

XV

Beware of that versatile, obsequious gang of men,
Who, whatever the weather be, ne'er make a foolish move ;
But take from the helm turned to any land possible
Their mind's answer promptly in calm or in thunderstorm.

XVI

Now that all the world knows the vile twists of their wicked minds,
And their wiles have been thwarted by the light of the Trinity,
No eel in its sleek-coated skin is more slippery
Than they when they draw in their horns from unpleasantness—

XVII

And lower them with guile 'gainst the legs of those faithful men,
Who ne'er whispered such treason as theirs, I can testify ;
Men who for the cattle and wealth of this cloud-wrapt world
Would ne'er cross a threshold to rob one of anything.

ccaoinepéidib, E; dá ccaoinepéidib, *cett.* 1. 4 a mígneicib, E. xvii, l. 1
Sa (or da?) omitted, E; ccappa, Mss. 1. 2 dom éinné ri, E. 1. 4 éinnic,
E.

¹ Chimæra: illusion.

² Cf. Part I, p. 201, n.³.

XVIII

Airte pe ġreanaib iap rpealað a ppinnrpeač^a
 'r ġo ndeačaið an t-amuirce^b i mearceð 'r i maolġeipe
 tabairt ár peabac 'r a ġcarab na loing lėiġte
 'r i leaba an pır ġaða cup calapa an čaoinėilmıġ.^c

XIX

Már meata pear ačluir pe calġ na caoinėeipe
 ir már paiteač an leuib do lairceað pe caoirppré ar bič
 nač leamıar dár bplačaiðne d'aičle ġač dıbpeirġe
 mun n-aičnıð pear leapa tar beačaið an bırbėara.

XX

Aitėmıı an mėanma mıaičpeač ġan mıčėaðpıaıð
 do čeabuiġ an ppappamıı ir bacar a raoilėipeačt
 ġo lapa ionár ġreataiðne capčain ir epı aonta
 ir deapca le bpaicpeam an nġealaiġ peač duiðpėičte.

XXI

Mar bapıa ap ġač peannaið ġač papaipe pınġėaġač
 do čairġ le ġairceað ġo pearða pırpėata
 tappanġ a mbeača pá bpačaið imčėıne
 do ġairpeað ir taġaið tar lepaið don pıġpıėıde.^d

XXII

Ir aindear a malairt ni lamıaið an nıð cėaðna^e
 ir nı lamıaið mað leačpcoilte pııpe 'na dčır pėıne
 nı lamıaið an t-atıoiıı ba čabapčeač clıčėıme
 ačt ġaðaið ir cpačtar nó deačaið don dıčėačtain.^f

^a .i. na ħımpormepıı .i. mėıplıġ an pėıll. [The informers, i.e. the treacherous scoundrels.]

^b .i. an plot. [The Plot.]

^c Ceannappııic do pıolčupııııı na cııııııı et cor an ionnpıııic do čup
 i n-ionab coıpe an mėıplıġ bað mıan leo annoıı. [Their design now was
 to sow dissension among friends, and put the leg of the innocent man in the
 place of the rogue's leg.]

^d They are commanded from abroad—they obey—are all disbanded—not
 admitted back.

XVIII

The plan they contrived when their spencers were mown down,^a
 And the beer in confusion was fermenting insipidly,^b
 Was to put our hawks¹ and their friends in the ship they had left
 themselves,
 And the innocent debtor's leg in the stocks of the guilty thief.^c

XIX

If a rewounded soldier from keen spear-pricks shrinks timidly,
 And a child when once burnt is afraid of a spark of fire,
 Are our chieftains not fools if, after such brigandage,
 They cannot discern benefactors from brewers' bees?²

XX

I beg of the Mind³ that forgiveth unspitefully,
 Which permitted that trial and prevents its designed effect,
 In our breasts to enkindle heart-union and charity,
 And give us eyes to discern the full moon from the moonless night.

XXI

To cap every cruelty, those noble-limbed warriors,
 Who, like chivalrous men, had engaged by heroic deeds
 To eke out their lives under banners of foreign states,
 Were called home, and came at the king's beck across the seas.^d

XXII

Sad is their change: they daren't in their native land
 Attempt the same thing,^e nor wield e'en a watchman's staff;
 They dare not do anything helpful or spirited,
 But they steal and are hanged, or fall into infamy.^f

^a .i. beir i dtuapaptal amuic. [To be out on military service.]

^f Not as much as a Petty Constable's Staff at home, but Strip or Steal, and hang
 —a hard Censure.

xix, l. 3 διδέρπει, E.
 E.

xxi, l. 1 μάτ βαρρα, E.

xxii, l. 2 πέιννε,

¹ i.e. chieftains.

² The Cromwellians, see quotation from Thomas Cobbes, Part I, p. 37, n.¹.

³ God.

XXIII

I n-aiġġiorra ċairte rin aġaiġ an pcriob đéađnac
đo bpeaġaiġ an pecaġa po laipeam ip íb n'Éipeann
aġur beaġ pcarġ ón nġairm đo đpuimléanuġ
na đpeama rin đealġ ġan ċapail ġan ċoimléinte.

XXIV

Al neam'cion 'r a n-eapbuiđ tuġ ađtuirpe aníor tpeamam
ip paipe an p'ip paille ġac taċa ap a m'đéanam
n'í p'earaiđ ap beapaiġ cé p'earpa a ġcup đ'aoimn'íe'tpeađ
má a nġearpađ ma mballaiġ 'r a ġcapba ap tinn'téanaib.*

XXV

(l aġair na b'laġar ó ap p'earpađ na p'raoiċ'béime
t'p'earġain p'earpa cuip p'eaċainn ap aoi t'énm'ic
ap ċairiġ na đtpeaġ po tuġ t'p'ala pe c'p'ic Éibip
ná haġair a ġcapġa náđ p'eaċaiđ a b'p'í'm'p'éime.

XXVI

Már t'earbaċ n'ó t'earpuiđ i laiġiġ mo ċl'p'p'ir
nam ċalamn bup cleaċtađ đo ċalpa mo p'íġ đéantap
ġo n'đeaċam p'áđ b'p'ataiġri a m'ap'caġ an ċp'oinn ċaomna
đ'a'ile ġac ceaġa ġo p'laġar na p'í'oraonta.^b

XXVII

An đuilleoġ po ap p'upġóđ mo đ'úiġe p'éin
ip ġuip't p'ceol ġeađ ġi'ip'p'óġ đon ċún'tap lé
a ċp'uiġneoip ġil p'up'p'óġrap p'ún ġac ċl'íġ
cuip beo đon uile óp'đ a ċionn'taiġ p'íġl.^c

* N'í p'eađp'adaġ cé p'earpa a ġcup ap b'ior n'ó ap ġp'í'oraġ et đoc'đ
đia rin. [They do not know whether it would be better to put them on a spit or
on blazing coals; and God sees all that.]

^b Per omnia secula seculorum.

^c et đo ċuip. P'iniġ. [And He did quicken them.]

xxiii, l. 2 lai'iom ap aoiġ n'Éipeann, E. l. 3 an nġairm, E. l. 4
ċoimléinte, E. xxiv, l. 1 aġairri, E. l. 2 ip omitted, E; a p'aipe, E.

XXIII

That last stroke sufficiently sums up this document
 On the present law's judgment of me and of Erin's clans :
 A brief, bitter instance of that Act¹ that hath broken their backs,
 And left them all cloakless and shirtless in poverty.

XXIV

To see them despised and distressed sends a pang through me,
 For spies every moment are watching to ruin them ;
 They do not know which to choose—to be put on a spit to stew,
 Or to have their limbs hacked and be roasted on blazing hearths.^a

XXV

O Father of heaven, whence these fierce blows have been rained on us,
 Let Thy wrath pass us by for the sake of Thine only Son ;
 Against this remnant of tribes who incensed Thee with Éibhear's²
 land,
 Allege not their own crimes, nor the sins of their ancestors.

XXVI

Whether plenty or penury in my days of perversity
 Be the lot of my body, may Thy will, O my King, be done,
 'Till secure 'neath Thy banner, O Knight³ of the saving tree,
 I pass through the rain-clouds to the realm of true unity.^b

XXVII

This leaflet I have written on the purging of my native land
 Tells a bitter tale, though but a fragment of the whole account ;
 Bright Creator, who revealest secret thoughts of every heart,
 Quickened every order of her guilty children into life.^c

xxv, l. 4 bprínpéime, E; bprínpéime, P. xxvi, l. 1 ταραχά, E;
 mó élí ne rí, E. l. 2 do tarla a mó rí, E. xxvii, l. 3 éruicénóir, P;
 éruicénóir, E. l. 4 opó a ciontaice, E.

¹ The Act of Settlement.

² Cf. Part I, p. 51, n.².

³ Christ.

VII.—a síle an tseaca

[Mss.: R.I.A., 23 M 31, p. 21 by Eoghan O Caoimh (M); Brit. Mus., Eg. 154, fol. 69, by Edward O'Reilly (E); in private hands, Ms. by Piaras Móinséal, copied from M (P).]

Titles:—*Ḍáibhíó ó bpuabair cct.* (E); *Ḍáibhíó ó bpuabair cct. do Síle ní Ćorbáin iap bpópað ði ec do léig ði beit ðáilteað ðon éigri* (M, P); i.e. David Ó Bruadair *cecinit* to Síle ní Chorbáin (Sheela, or Julia Corbett) after she had married and had left off being bountiful to poets.

Mr. Standish H. O'Grady in his Catalogue of the Irish Mss. in the British Museum (p. 585) says this pretty piece 'is considered to be allegorical, Celia, wedded, standing for Ireland fallen away from the good old use and wont. The patronymic was chosen probably as being a derivative of *corb.*' While not denying the probability of this allegorical interpretation, I believe it is quite probable that David Ó Bruadair had a definite lady in view when he composed this poem. Conchubhair Ó Corbáin and Tadhg Ó Corbáin were two scribes and literary men in Cork at that time, and one of them is referred to by David under

I

A Síle an tpeaca a ílat na gciab go ðpúct
'r an caoið map eala tpeabap eliað na ðtonn
ap írógnaib banna ón tan ðo tpiactað éú
ip ðíobuiete íaib go n-aietninn cia ðoéiu.

II

Ní pá ðeapa an íneapaitne íaðnaim íonn
ap lí ðo ðeapc náí éleaect beit íiaðac íiom
ðo bpiğ gur aetpiig t'íaietpim íial ðap íiom
ón geuing ía ðeapainn tana tpiall ðo ðonn.

III

bíe go ðtağaid maipe a mbliaðna ip píint
caoipe ip ealca ip ap gan iappaið íð óún
ígo mbíð luect ðaíí gan íiaig ðob íiap go íuínal
ðap íinn ðob íeappa an ðean tu an bliaðain úð.

1, l. 3 *banba*, E; *banna*, P; *banna*, M. l. 4 *íobuiet*, P, M; *íobuiete*, E; *íab*, E; *íab*, M, P. II, l. 4 *íeapainn*, E; *ía íaietninn*, P, M;

VII.—O SÍLE, COLD AND STATELY

the designation of the 'Poet Corban' in the introductory note to his genealogy of Father Mac Cartain (*vide infra*, p. 30). When Mr. S. H. O'Grady, in support of the allegorical interpretation, says, that 'the patronymic [ní Chorbain] was chosen probably as being a derivative of *corb*,' it would seem that he must have had the German word *Korb*, rather than the Irish word *corb*, before his mind.

Síle ní Chorbáin, if a real person, may have been a relation, and probably the wife of the Fear-feasa [Ón Cainte?] mentioned in R. iv, l. 1 of the poem.

The date of the poem is not given in any of the Mss. Internal evidence proves that it was written some time after the Restoration of King Charles II, and probably as late as the eighties of the seventeenth century.

Metre.—*Áiríán* :

- (1) Rr. i-ix: (u) í u a u a u ia u ú
 (2) R. x: u í u i u i u i ua u
 (3) R. xi: (u) í u u í u u o u á ua.】

I

O Síle, cold and stately, whose tresses sweep the dew,
 Whose side is like the swan's that ploughs the ocean's breast,
 Since o'er matron queens thou hast been enthroned,
 It takes an awful time to make out whom I see.

II

The reason, I confess, why I am led astray
 About the colour of thine eyes, not wont to frown on me,
 Is that thy aspect kind hath changed its style by which
 I used to recognize thy graceful treading feet.

III

Although unto thy home this year there come unsought
 Money, beeves, and sheep, and flocks, and harvest-crops:
 And though to serve thee humbly ox-owners don't disdain,
 Thou wast a better woman methinks in former years.

τana, E, M; tan-, P. III, l. 2 ιappað, E; ιappa, P, M. l. 3 pan maig
 do nrap, E. l. 4 a bean, E, M, P.

IV

Oo hí Fear feara i bteach na ngiall go dlúe
 rbo hí fearéainn ppar na bpiac id éionn
 do hí Barton Black ip Beard ip Brooke
 'na mbíobhai teanna ag brianna a bpiacal éugat.

7

Օօ Բիօծ առ շան բոն ճեան րբ ճրօսան րօ ճոնր
բօ Բիօծ րօ ճեանճա ճար ր մերթաթրօս Բնր
րօ Բիօծ ր ալթրօս Բրաթ ր Բիօծ ճօ հնր
բօ Բիօծ րօ ճլաճ րօ րօսթրօս ր րօսթրօս Բնր.

VI

Οο λιον ι λεαβα α βρακα ριανι αρ η-νιθ
 νο εαοιμεαρ βεαρτ λεαρ μεαλλαρ μιαν ζαε νιρδ
 θρυμ ταρ αιρ να ζελεαρ ο ειαναιβ υδ
 ρυμ να βραυριον εαραιβ ειαλλα ι ζενιρτ.

VII

An líne cheap rin cheapar riagail dúinn
pe linn a n-aiépeacé peacé an rian dob iul
do rínriod aét leap capaó riar do Siur^a
dlié na rean géar níaié a n-iappaét ríu.

VIII

Αρ έαοι ναε γλαερα νεαε ι ριαν βυνηειονν
 να ραιογεαβα ι ρεαρε βο έαιε αρ βριαβριαρ εύτε
 εά ηί βον ρεαεε ό αρ αιυιε δια βο έομ
 ι μβαοιρ να μβαν νάρ έαβαυιαια έύ.

^a .i. 80 baile í báoi 8ac dea8nór.

iv, 1. 4 mβιοδδῶδ, E; mβιοδδαιδ, M, P. εὔτ, M. v, 1. 2 βύιθ, E; βύδαnce, P. 1. 3 βραε, E. 1. 4 αἰθ ρεαιpe, E. vi, 1. 1 ap huiδ (or nuiδ ?) E, M, P. vii, 1. 2 peac ap pιαδαδ pπu, E; peac ap pπan doβ iul, M, P. 1. 3 do pπpπioδ, E; do pπn pῶδ, M, P. Gloss in M, P, omitted in E- viii, 1. 1 ap εcαι, E; ap δcαι, M, P. nae, E;

IV

Fear-feasa was confined in a guardhouse close,
 And a sudden rain of debts fell upon thee then ;
 Barton, Black, and Beard, and Brooke, like bitter foes,
 At that time were snarling at thee with their teeth.

V

But the sun of love did then shine in thy face,
 And thy gentle tongue did speak with gracious words ;
 Thy home was filled with food and raiment fresh and new,
 Which thy hand dispensed in ways that won thee fame.

VI

Instead of all those courteous deeds I used to see,
 Whereby thou didst beguile the minds of every rank,
 Those former arts have wholly been of late reversed
 By the love of fashions dear to minds at court.

VII

The rightful royal line that now frames rules for us,
 Unlike the wonted practice in their fathers' time,
 Passed an Act that banished westward to the Siuir¹
 The laws our ancient sages had so well devised.

VIII

Lest one should err by taking in a perverse sense
 These arrows that my fever hath shot in love at thee,
 God hath saved thy heart in one point of the law,
 That thou, in female folly, hast been no cavalier.

neac, M, P. 1. 2 paoidé, M, P; paoidéaba, E. 1. 4 a mban naé
 caðaliapa, E; na mban nap caðaliapa, M, P.

¹ To Baile í Bhaoi with every good old custom. [Ballyboy is in the parish of Tullaghortan, on the borders of the counties of Tipperary and Waterford. The Castle of Ballyboy, popularly called Grace's Castle, was one of the main strongholds of the White Knight, by whom it was demolished for strategic reasons about the year 1597. See Rev. P. Power's "Place Names of the Decies," p. 351.]

IX

Ór dípeac̃ dpeac̃geal̃ data diaðã duiuõ
 gañ fuig̃ioll̃ gañ earbaið̃ añ r̃taið̃ eug̃ t̃riač̃ nã ñd̃l̃
 díb̃ buð̃ earcar̃ faillẽ t̃iač̃t̃ ap̃ g̃c̃l̃
 α Śíle añ t̃peacã óñ g̃cleac̃tað̃ ið̃ ð̃iað̃ bã d̃ú̃.

X

Α Śíle añ č̃ñip̃ lẽ p̃ioc̃ dõ p̃liop̃buaileað̃
 ĩ d̃taoiðẽ añ uilẽ dõ ħ̃rip̃ tap̃ ħunĥ̃puač̃aiĥ̃
 ó̃ p̃caoiĥ̃ añ t̃p̃oiñeanñ liẽ doð̃ liĥ̃g̃puač̃aiĥ̃
 ñiõp̃ č̃uiĥ̃ẽ p̃ioç̃ p̃eup̃ doð̃ ñič̃iĥ̃ ionnuač̃aĩp̃.

XI

Αg̃ p̃o añ d̃p̃uim̃p̃ẽp̃ĩp̃ẽ

Mãp̃ ítem̃ dõ p̃ioğ̃anaĩb̃ t̃ocã ná̃ tuap̃
 d̃ioğ̃nap̃ nã ñð̃aoinẽ leap̃ doč̃ap̃ lá̃ α̃ ñg̃puaĩm̃
 α̃ p̃ẽp̃iõbaĩpẽ t̃ioð̃laic̃ nã p̃olup̃l̃áĩñ p̃uap̃
 añ laoið̃p̃ĩ dõ Śílẽ ní̃ Č̃op̃b̃áĩm̃ uaĩm̃.

ix, l. 2 earba, E. na nuĩal, M, P; na d̃áil, E. l. 4 óñ c̃cleac̃ta, E;
 óñ p̃eač̃t̃, M, P. x, l. 3 añ t̃p̃ionanñ, M, P. l. 4 caoi, M; č̃aoi, E;

IX

Since just, and chaste, and godly, of aspect bright and fair,
Without excess or want is the state that God hath sent;
It were a scandal for thee e'er to turn thy back,
O frosty Sile, on the old wont rightly thine.

X

Sile, whose skin hath been flicked by a passing frost,
In the torrent of evil that burst o'er the ancient dams,
Since fair weather hath melted the ice off thy lily cheeks,
It were wrong for thee now to desist from a matron's deeds.

XI

Here is the Endorsement

As an item for proud queens who do not deserve
The devotion of those who would grieve at their frown,
O courier, place in the luminous hand
Of Síle Ní Chorbáin this poem of mine.

čuibe, P. xi, Heading omitted by E. 1. 1 τοῦα, M; τοσα, E, P. 1. 2
 δοῦα, M, P; δοῦα, E. 1. 3 ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ, M, P; ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ, E. 1. 4 λαοι, E.

VIII.—GINEALAC MHC CARTÁIN

After 1684

[Mss.: R.I.A. 23 L 37 copied from David Ó Bruadair's autograph by John Stack in 1704 (L); Stonyhurst, A. II. 20 containing two copies, viz. pp. 682-3 (A¹), and p. 740 (A²), a Ms. transcribed in 1701 by Conchubhar Ua Corbáin. I add the Mac Artáin genealogy according to Dubhaltach Mac Fírbisigh from the copy of his Book of Genealogies (p. 536 and p. 561) in the R.I.A. (F), with some variants from G. Keating's History, vol. iv, p. 25 (K), and O'Clery, as quoted by Rev. P. Dinneen, *ibid.*, p. 56 (C).]

The Father Mac Cartáin, for whom the genealogy was drawn up, was the Rev. 'Cornelius Curtain,' who is described in the List of Names of the Popish Parish Priests throughout the several counties in the Kingdom of Ireland, &c. (Dublin, MDCCV), as being on the 13th of July, 1704, parish priest of Rathcony (now Rathcooney), aged 46 years, resident at Coole in the North Liberties of Cork, and as having been ordained priest at Cork in the year 1684 by Pierce Creagh, Titular Bishop of Cork. The 'Poet Corban,' whose genealogical skill is impugned, was very probably Conchubhar Ua Corbáin, the scribe of A, or if not he then Tadhg Ua Corbáin, a contemporary poet and seemingly a near relative of Conchubhar, possibly a brother. This circumstance enables us to understand how the letter of David O Bruadair to Father Mac Cartáin, preserved in L by John Stack, has been omitted in A¹ and A² by Conchubhair Ua Corbáin, who contented himself with

R^e Fath^r

Because I see by Poet Corbans ingenious Poems y^t he is better versed in y^e Old Testam^t and other Forreign Transactions y^a in y^e Ancient Histories of Ireland, whereas he Derives y^r Pedigree from Heber, y^e Stock from whom y^e Noble Families of Munster are

[DAILIÓ UA BRUADAIR] [DUBHALTAC MAC FÍRBISIĞ]

1 Tomás	1 Tomás óg
2 mac Tomás	2 mac Tomás [mór]
3 mic Seáin	3 mic Seánain nó Seáin
4 mic Donnada	4 mic Donnada
5 mic Giolla Colum	5 mic Gille Colum
6 mic Cionaocha	6 mic Cionaocha

2, Called Tomás mór supra in Mac Artáin Beop of my introductory note.

6, That many names are omitted in the first part of this genealogy is evident. Either Thomas óg or Thomas mór was the Thomas Mac Artáin who died in 1347. Caolbhadh (22) was King of Ireland for one year when he was slain by Eochaidh Muighmheadhón in 357 according to the Four Masters. There are therefore only

VIII.—GENEALOGY OF MAC CARTAIN

After 1684

the simple heading *Ḑinealaḥ mh Capṭám* (cf. Part I, Introduction, p. xxxvii). The genealogy is undated in the Mss., but it must have been drawn up after the year 1684, when Cornelius Curtain was ordained.

The Thomas Mac Cartain whom David Ó Bruadair refers to as the head of the family was not contemporary with the Rev. 'Cornelius Curtain,' but lived more than three centuries before his time, for the genealogy only comes down to Thomas Mac Cartáin, Lord of Iveagh, who was hanged by the English of Ulidia in 1347 A.D. Dubhaltach Mac Firisigh (op. cit. p. 536) brings down the genealogy of Mac Artáin to the middle of the seventeenth century. For the sake of completeness I give these later generations here:—

Mac Arṭan beor .i. Ḑiolla Pádraig ḡ Coḡan dá mhac Eacmhleáḥ mh Peiblimṭe mh Coipḡealbhaig mh Aoḡa mh Eacmhleáḥ mh Ḑiolla Colum mh Ḑiolla Ophoigín mh Ḑiolla Ueáḡdoimnaig mh Ḑiolla Ueáḡpádraig mh Seappaig mhóir mh Comáir óig réamháráḡṭe mh Comáir mhóir mh Seann mh Donncaḡa mh Ḑille Colum ḡc.

Also: Ḑiolla Pádraig mh Peiblimṭe mh Eacmhleáḥ mh Peiblimṭe, ḡc.

The metre of the four lines of poetry at the end of the genealogy in L is—

Amhán: (u) á u i u u i u u ú u u.]

Descended, whereas your Family are Descended Lin<e>ally and Originally from Ire mac Miles, y^e Stock of y^e Nobility of Ulster, I here send you the Gene<a>logy of the Head of y^r Family and consequently of y^rself.

[DÁIBHIDH UA BRUADAIR]

[DUBHALTACH MAC FIRBISIGH]

- 1 Tomás, son of
- 2 Tomás, son of
- 3 Seán, son of
- 4 Donnchadh, son of
- 5 Giolla Coluim, son of
- 6 Cionaoth, son of

- 1 Tomás óg, son of
- 2 Tomás [mór], son of
- 3 Samhan or Seán, son of
- 4 Donnchaidh, son of
- 5 Gille Coluim, son of
- 6 Cionaoth, son of

22, instead of 30, generations to cover this period of a thousand years. Four additional generations can be supplied between Mongan mac Sarain (19-20) and Caolbhadh (22) from the Mac Aonghusa pedigree, which would seem to prove that not only is the latter genealogy correct, but that there was only one Mongán mac Saráin, about which there has hitherto been some doubt.

7	7 mic Éoéaó
8	8 mic Gíolla Colum
9	9 mic Cionaoéa
10 mic Raḡnaill	10 mic Raḡnaill
11 mic Seappaiḡ	11 mic Seappaiḡ
12 mic Éoḡain	12 mic Éoéaó
13 mic Conépanaó	13 mic Concupaó
14 mic Cpuim	14 mic Cpuinn na éiaó nó epíóé
15 mic Onaóon	15 mic Cpaoléon nó aorpéon
16 mic Capṫáin a quo an píoimne	16 mic Apṫáin a quo mac Apṫáin
17 mic Cpuinn	17 mic Cpaíndeicé
18 mic Foḡarṫaiḡ	18 mic Faḡarṫaiḡ
19 mic Mongáin	19 mic Mongáin
20 mic Saráin	20 mic Saráin
21 mic Éaóaió	21
22 mic Caolbuió	22 mic Caolbuió
23 mic Cpuinn báopai	23 mic Cpuinn báopaiḡe, píḡ Ulaó, 22
24 mic Luḡa	24 mic Luḡóeacé
25 mic Ropa	25 mic Ropa, Ríḡ Ulaó, 2
26 mic Ioméaó	26 mic Ioméaó
27	27 mic Feiḡlimṫe, Ríḡ Ulaó, 7
28 mic Cair	28 mic Cair
29 mic Fiaóa Apuióe	29 mic Fiaóacé Apaióe ó ppuil Óal Apaióe, Ríḡ Ulaó, 20
30 mic Aonḡupa ḡaibníonn	30 mic Aonḡupa ḡaibníḡ, Ríḡ Ulaó, 3
31 mic Feapḡupa Foḡlaip	31 mic Feapḡupa ḡaileoin
32 mic Tiubraióe típiḡ	32 mic Tiobraióe típe, R. Ulaó, 30
33 mic bpeapail	33 mic bpeapail

21, mic Éaóaió, L; mic Éaóaió Coḡa, A¹, A²; omitted by F, p. 534, and by K, iv, p. 25, Nos. 91, 92. The reading of L seems right. A¹ and A² confound this Éoéaó, who was King of Ulster for 22 years (vide K, iii, p. 56), with Éoéaó Coḡa (omitted in this genealogy), father of Crann Badhraíḡhe. The pedigree of Mac Aonghusa runs thus:—Mongán (19) mic Saráin mic Maine mic Fothaidh mic Conaill mic Eathach (so C; omitted by K, iv, p. 25; and wrongly (?) called Eachaidh Cobha by F, p. 561) mic Connla mic Caolbhaidh.

23, For the continuance of the pedigree F, p. 534, refers to the genealogy of

7	7 Eochaidh, son of
8	8 Giolla Coluim, son of
9	9 Cionaoth, son of
10 Raghnaill, son of	10 Raghnaill, son of
11 Searrach, son of	11 Searrach, son of
12 Eoghan, son of	12 Eochaidh, son of
13 Cúchranach, son of	13 Cúchruach, son of
14 Crom, son of	14 Cronn na cliach <i>or</i> críoch, son of
15 Onchú, son of	15 Craolchu <i>or</i> [C]aorchú, son of
16 Cartán (<i>a quo</i> the family), son of	16 Artán (<i>a quo</i> Mac Artain), son of
17 Cronn, son of	17 Craindeach, son of
18 Foghartach, son of	18 Faghartach, son of
19 Mongán, son of	19 Mongán, son of
20 Sarán, son of	20 Sarán, son of
21 Eachaidh, son of	21
22 Caolbhadh, son of	22 Caolbhadh, son of
23 Cronn Badhraoi, son of	23 Cronn Badraighe, king of Ulster, 22 years, son of
24 Lugh, son of	24 Lughaidh, son of
25 Ros, son of	25 Ros, king of Ulster, 2 years, son of
26 Iomchadh, son of	26 Iomchadh, son of
27	27 Feidhlimidh, king of Ulster, 7 years, son of
28 Cas, son of	28 Cas, son of
29 Fiacha Aruidhe, son of	29 Fiacha Araidhe, from whom are the Dál Araidhe, king of Ulster, 20 years, son of
30 Aonghus Gaibhne, son of	30 Aonghus Gaibhneach, king of Ulster, 3 years, son of
31 Fearghus Foghla, son of	31 Fearghus Gaileon
32 Tiubraid Tíreach, son of	32 Tiobraid Tíre, king of Ulster, 30 years, son of
33 Breasal, son of	33 Breasal, son of

Mac Aonghusa 'péac mac Aongusa leac [anae 561]. Cronn Badraighe is described as mac Eatac (ó páirtéar uib Eatac Ulað) mic Luigðeac (K, iv, p. 25) as mac Eatac CoBa mic Luigðeac (K, iii, p. 56) and as mac Eatac CoBa (otá uib Eatac) in C (K, iv, p. 56).

27, Sic recte F. David O Bruadair has omitted this generation wrongly.

34 mīc Ĥīrb	34 mīc Ĥīrb
35 mīc Máil	35 mīc Máil, R. Ĥīpeann, 4; R. Ulað. 35
36 mīc Ročpuiðe	36 mīc Ročpaiðe
37 mīc Cačbuið	37 mīc Cačbuið
38 mīc ḡiallčaða	38 mīc ḡiallčaða
39 mīc Čončubair	39 mīc Čunčaða
40 mīc Ĥionnčon	40 mīc Ĥionnčaða
41 mīc Muipčearčaiḡ	41 mīc Muipeaðaiḡ, R. Ulað, 3
42 mīc Ĥiača Ĥionnaīnnuiṛ	42 mīc Ĥiačač Ĥionnaīnnuiṛ, R. Ulað, 20
43 mīc Ĥpiaiṛ ḡlúnīmaiṛ	43 mīc Ĥpel ḡlúnīmaiṛ, R. Ulað, 40
44 mīc Conaīll Čearnaiḡ	44 mīc Conuīll Čearnaiḡ
45 mīc Aiīpḡin	45 mīc Aiīpḡin iaiḡiunaiḡ
46 mīc Caiṛ	
47 mīc Ĥačtna	
48 mīc Capa	48 mīc Cačbaīð
49 mīc ḡionḡa	49 mīc Čionḡa
50 mīc Ruḡpuiðe	50 mīc Ruðpaiḡe mōiṛ, R. Ĥīpeann . . .; R. Ulað, 70; ó páiṛear Clanna Ruð- paiḡe
51	51 mīc Sičpiḡe
52	52 mīc Čuið
53	53 mīc Poīoiṛ nó Ĥaičīn
54	54 mīc Ĥeačaiṛðil
55	55 mīc Cačaoiṛ
56	56 mīc ḡlaiṛ
57	57 mīc Ĥndearpaiḡ
58	58 mīc Špuið
59	59 mīc Ropa

31, Both titles poḡlaiṛ and ḡaileoin are found in different authorities.

39, Čunčaða F, K; Čunnčaða, K ii, p. 364; Čunnčaða, C, K ii, p. 259,
reads ḡiallčaða Ĥinn mīc Ĥionnčaða.

40, Lege Ĥionnčaða with F, K, C.

41, Lege Muipeaðaiḡ with F, K, C.

45, Between 45 and 46 K, ii, p. 258, inserts mīc Caiṛ čpīlpiḡ.

34 Fearb, son of	34 Fearb, son of
35 Mál, son of	35 Mál, king of Ireland, 4 years, and king of Ulster, 35 years, son of
36 Rochruidhe, son of	36 Rochraidhe, son of
37 Cathbhadh, son of	37 Cathbhadh, son of
38 Giallehadh, son of	38 Giallehadh, son of
39 Conchubhar, son of	39 Dunchadh, son of
40 Fionnchú, son of	40 Fionnchadh, son of
41 Muirheartach, son of	41 Muireadhach, king of Ulster, 3 years, son of
42 Fiacha Fionnamhnas, son of	42 Fiacha Fionnamhnas, king of Ulster, 20 years, son of
43 Irial Glúnmhar, son of	43 Irel Glúnmhar, king of Ulster, 40 years, son of
44 Conall Cearnach, son of	44 Conall Cearnach, son of
45 Aimhirghin, son of	45 Aimhirgin Iairghiunach, son of
46 Cas, son of	46
47 Fachtna, son of	47
48 Capa, son of	48 Cathbhadh, son of
49 Gionga, son of	49 Cionga, son of
50 Rughruidhe, son of	50 Rudhraighe Mór, king of Ireland, . . . years; king of Ulster, 70 years, from whom the Clanna Rudhraige are named, son of
51	51 Sithrighe, son of
52	52 Dubh, son of
53	53 Fomhar or Faichin, son of
54	54 Feabhairdhil, son of
55	55 Cathaoir, son of
56	56 Glas, son of
57	57 Indearcach, son of
58	58 Srubh, son of
59	59 Ros, son of

50-62, K, iv, p. 25, agrees with F, but K, ii, pp. 180 and 182, has only Nos. 50, 51, 60, 61, 62.

53, mic Paicein, K.

60 mic Duiḇ	60 mic Duiḇ
61 mic Foinair	61 mic Foinoir
62 mic Airḡeabhair	62 mic Airḡeabhair, R. Éipeann, 30
63 mic Síopláin	63 mic Sioplain, R. Éipeann, 16
64 mic Finn	64 mic Finn, R. Éipeann, 22
65 mic bpaṭa	65 mic bpaṭa
66 mic Labpaḍa	66 mic Labpaḍa
67 mic Cairbpe	67 mic Cairbpe Convelḡ
68 mic Olláin Póbla	68 mic Ollaináin Póbla, R. É., 40
69 mic Piaḱa Pionnroṭaiḡ	69 mic Piaḱa Pionnroṭaiḡ, R. É., 20
70 mic Seaḍna	70 mic Seḍna, R. É., 5.
71 mic Airṭr	71 mic Airṭriḡ
72 mic Eibric	72 mic Ebric
73 mic Eibir	73 mic Éibir do ḡaḇ Maḡ Line 7 an cūḡeaḍ curḍ do Éirinn riapan uile Sḡoṭ- ḡaeḍeal
74 mic Ír	74 mic Ír
75 mic Míleaḍ Earpainne	75 mic Míliḍ Earpainne, R. Earpainne ḡc. ut supra leat, 116

HANC GENEALOGIAM APPROBARUNT

DAVID BRUADAIR ET
DEMETRIUS McCHARTY (A¹).

Dáil ór bliḡṭeaḱ i n-ionasḍ ḡaḱ dúṭpaḱṭa
ṭáilear ionnḡar oiniḡ ir uíḡlaṭa
an páp ro ḱuḡam ḡan tmiḱeal do ṭionnlaca < ir >
a bpaṭair ḱumainn rin ḱuḡaib le hionncamar

óḍ Šeirbírpaḱ Šíopuḡal,

.1. DÁIBÍ Ó BRUADAIR (L).

70, K, iv, 25 and elsewhere, v.g. ii, pp. 130, 132, inserts mic Airṭ between 70 and 71.

60 Dubh, son of	60 Dubh, son of
61 Fomhar, son of	61 Fomhar, son of
62 Airgeadmhar, son of	62 Airgeadmhar, king of Ireland, 30 years, son of
63 Síorlámh, son of	63 Síorlámh, king of Ireland, 16 years, son of
64 Fionn, son of	64 Fionn, king of Ireland, 22 years, son of
65 Bratha, son of	65 Bratha, son of
66 Labhraidh, son of	66 Labhraidh, son of
67 Cairbre, son of	67 Cairbre Condelg, son of
68 Ollamh Fódla, son of	68 Ollamh Fódla, king of Ireland, 40 years, son of
69 Fiacha Fionnscothach, son of	69 Fiacha Fionnscothach, king of Ireland, 20 years, son of
70 Seadhna, son of	70 Sedna, king of Ireland, 5 years, son of
71 Airttri, son of	71 Airtreach, son of
72 Eibhric, son of	72 Ebrie, son of
73 Éibhear, son of	73 Éibhear, who took possession of Magh Line, and the fifth part of Ireland before the rest of the Scotghaedhil, son of
74 Ir, son of	74 Ir, son of
75 Mílidh Easpainne.	75 Mílidh Easpainne, king of Spain, etc., ut supra, p. 116 [of Ms.].

HANC GENEALOGIAM APPROBARUNT

DAVID BRUADAIR ET
DEMETRIUS McCHARTY (A¹).

By the law that prescribes a return for devotedness
That poureth out riches of meekness and charity,
The unobscure letter which thou didst direct to me
I send back to thee, dearest brother, with interest.

from thy ever humble servant,

DAIBHI Ó BRUADAIR (L).

IX.—α τρύπηρ μάς μύσκαϊτ

13^o Octobris 1686

[Mss.: Maynooth, Murphy, xi, p. 234: xev, p. 19 (m); R.I.A., 23 L 37, p. 187, by John Stack (L); 23 m 31, p. 28, by Eoghan Ó Caoimh (M); 23 M 47 (M 47); 23 E 14, containing two copies, one on p. 61, copied from M (E¹) and the other on p. 128, copied from M (E²). Brit. Mus., Add. 29, 614, by Sean na Ráithíneach (A). In private hands:—Ms. by Piaras Móinséal copied from M (P); Los Angeles Ms. p. 561 (Ang.).

Titles: Αἰ πο (L) τεαγαρε Ὀάβιῶ ἰ βρυαδαῖρ δο ἐρύπηρ δο βί αἰ δου ἰ n-αρμ (A, Ang., L, m, M, M 47, P) ρίοῖ Σέαμυρ (L) an lá rin (A, Ang., m, M 47), 13^o 8 bris (M, P), 1686 (L, M), ἡμεῖς βίτ (bfoð, Ang.) ἡρ εἰσε δο εἰσερ νί εἰσε δο βίσερ (A, Ang., m, M 47), Anno Domini (A, m, M 47), 1686 (A, Ang., M, M 47); i.e. "Here follows the instruction given by David Ó Bruadair to a trooper who was enlisting in the army of King James on that day, the 13th of October, 1686, but though it was to him it was sent it was not at him it was aimed."

The trooper to whom David Ó Bruadair sent this poetical letter of advice was called Séamus Ó Eichthighern, James Aghieran, now usually written Aherne. On the poet's connexion with this family, vide supra, Part II, pp. 98, 99. From this it would seem that James Aghieran or Aherne was a native of the Co. Limerick. His name does not occur in the List of King James II's Army as drawn up in 1689-90, but several other members of that clan were there mentioned, v.g. Thomas Haberne, a Lieutenant in Col. Edward Butler's Regiment of

I

Α ἐρύπηρ μάρ μύρκαϊτ ὅν μπαίτε ἡλγαρ
αρ εὔνταρ δο ῥρίονηρα ἡο ἡαρμάττα
νά εὔριπλινῖ αρ εὔνταραῖβ ἀμαδάντα
ἡαν ὑρῑουῖ δοῖν εὔιζε μαρ εἰαῖναῖ λάιμε.

II

Αν κοῖν λῖβ ἀν ἡρύιῖβῑνε ἡαρβῑεάρῑαῖ^a
δο λιονῡραῖ α λονῑῖαῖν ἰ λεαῖανῑάῖαῖβ
ραῖν βῑονῑ ρα τῑρέ εῖονῑβῑρε ἀν τῑεαῖαἡῑάῖεῖν^b
ἡαρ διῑῑε ἡαῖ δῑῑῑτ ἀο αρ ἀμαλάνῑαῖβ.

^a Taylor, Tinker and Tucker.

^b A Rupture in the Body Politique.

1, 1. 2 ἀν ῥρίονηρα, L.
1. 4 δῑῑῑτε, m; δῑῑῑτ, *cett.*

11, 1. 2 λόνῡραῖ, m; λιονῡραῖ, *cett.*

IX.—IN COMMAND OF A TROOP

13° Octobris, 1686

Infantry (Dalton, ii, p. 579), and John Hagheirn, an ensign in Col. Nicholas Browne's Regiment of Infantry (*ibid.*, p. 637).

The process of reforming the Royal Army in Ireland began in 1685 by an order for the disbandment of the Protestant Army, signed by King James II at Whitehall on the 11th July, 1685, and directed to the Lords Justices of Ireland, viz., Michael Boyle, Protestant Archbishop of Armagh, and Arthur Forbes, first Earl of Granard. The disbandment was carried on from September, 1685, till the end of August, 1686, so that it could be announced in September, 1686, that "the new model of the army in Ireland" had been completed (*Hist. Mss. Commission—Ormonde Mss.*, vol. i, p. 406 et seqq.).

Towards the end of the poem David sends his greetings to the commander, the Lord Mac Cárthaigh (either Donogh MacCarthy, the fourth Earl of Clancarty, or less probably Justin MacCarthy, Lord Mountcashel), to his seneschal (perhaps an O'Sullivan Mór), and to the vicar of the Creator, i.e. the chaplain, as Mr. Standish H. O'Grady interprets it.

The marginal notes are found in Ang., m, M, M 47, and P, but not in L, the scribe of which did not wish perhaps a *leabhar do phácaib le béarla* (to dirty his book with English), as he had notified to his readers on a previous occasion (*vide supra*, Part II, p. 98).

Metre—*Gríphán*:—

- (1) Rr. I-X: (u) ú u u ú u u a u á u
 (2) R. XI: (u) ó é u u é u u a ía u.]

I

In command of a troop,¹ if thy wish be from home to start,
 On account of thy prince arrayed in thy armour bright,
 Do not descend to accept any foolish terms
 Without a good slice of this province as handsel fair.

II

Doth it seem to thee right that the dregs of mechanics base,^a
 Who started from London in broad boats across the sea,
 Should in this land through the wreck of the good old wont^b
 Be, every boor of them, dukes over simpletons?

¹ *Trúippear* as distinguished from *trúipéir*, a trooper, seems to mean an officer of a troop.

III

Νί δούλ α λορ δútεáαιρ ι mbeapταιb άρδα
 ná λúιéιnnιoll ιomgona ι ðεpεapταιb λáιépeαé
 τυg pύτα go cúταιλ άρ bπλατα Páιlne
 áéτ connεpαéτ ιp ðιomðαιg άρ n-αέap neάmðα.^a

IV

Donne beag ðo éιonnεcam a ðtamall táma
 mað lionnpca náρ éιonnεαé pe mapbηάða
 túp gúιpε naé τιυbραð ðo éamapλánaib
 le n' úιpe ðo múnαð a íeanamάέαιp.^b

V

Do múαα an llluma le mapbánaib
 pιompa dá ðlúιééιne ι gceannap táιιιg
 áéτ pεpύðαð na nglún pιn mun nðeapmάðαιb
 ní éιυbραιnnηι bonn ap a mbannaéάnaib.

VI

Smúιιιð an ðpoung po 'na pεapam éápla
 na cúιpe pά ap hionnpαð a mapbέáιpðe
 επύéυιpλε an τnύτα ιp ταéα τάέαιb
 ιp bonnεpυιme a lonnεup ap leanaðánaib.^c

VII

Óp pιu leip an gcuιηέαé dá pεapταιb áιlne
 an pειυιppe ðo éionnlacað pεapτα éáppa
 ciunaiγpι ιp ðlúέαιg pεαð ðeapbηάέαιp
 ιp ιompuig ðo pionnpa ap ðo ðeapgnάmαð.

^a Disobedience, Pride and Vainglory.

^b His great-grandmother was a lady forsooth.

^c Disunion, Envy and Oppression.

III, l. 4 an αέap, L. IV, l. 2 biað l., M 47; lionnpγna, m; mapb náða,
 L. l. 3 éamapλánaib, m, M 47; éamapλánaib, L, M, P. VI, l. 3 ταααð,

III

No natural instinct in such men for noble deeds,
 Nor promptness for conflict in contests of battlefield,
 Reduced into timid subjection our chiefs of Fál,
 But the Heavenly Father's aversion and discontent.^a

IV

Small was the point which gave rise to their deadly spell :
 Every worthless incompetent, guiltless of elegies,¹
 Would yield in the field no precedence to Tamerlanes,²
 So genteel had his grandmother's conduct been formerly.^b

V

Munster had been by incapable laggards crushed
 Who had risen to power o'er her teeming race previously ;
 But unless they give up now examining pedigrees
 I would not give fourpence for the whole of their guarantees.

VI

Let the men who have come to the front now reflect upon
 The causes which ruined their dead friends in former times ;
 Jealousy's wretched pulse, want of cohesiveness,
 And the trampling of simple folk by haughty lords under foot.^c

VII

Since the bountiful Lord, by his loving omnipotence,
 Hath vouchsafed to remove for the future the scourge from them,
 Be thou gentle and peaceful and cleave to thy countrymen,
 And turn all thy skill on thy violent enemies.

m, P, M 31 ; τὰ αὐτὰ, L, M 47. 1. 4 lonnτup, m, P, M 31 ; lonnτup, L, M 47.
 vii, 1. 4 πρionnpa, m ; an do, P, M 31 ; leab, m, L ; peab, M 47.

¹ Because they had never slain an enemy worthy of an elegy.

² Tamerlane [Timur-i-leng] the great Asiatic conqueror, 1336-1405.

VIII

Cum conncap ní congnamh duit maḡairne áibreach
 do dúbac aḡ diuḡac ḡac canna ib bḡáḡaib
 ḡob ronnra aḡur whoreson map iḡarcalraíbúib
 ip beib cúiteac pe lúbaib ḡan laḡair náipe.^a

IX

Νίσος ῥύλεαρ πε εὔρναδ' ἡα παμπαρέαα
 πέ αρ βρύεαδ' αρ ἔριυ περιῖθ' ὀάρ ᾄεανναῖς τάα
 ἰ θερῦρ νό ᾄυρ ἡύρειαρ ᾄο πεαραδ' ῥάρτα
 ῥεαν ὀ'υμῖαετ ορε διυλεαδ' ὀον τραῖαρτῥάρα.

x

Օր բոնն ԼԻԻ Իժ ընրրա ծսլ ծ'ամար տրճէ՜
 Ծօ longքսրտ ան ընոնցե ծօ ըլանալի՜ Ընրճալի՜
 ծօ իրնուի՜ն նա ընրտե Իր ծճ քեանարճալ քլ
 Իր ծ'քար Իօնուր ան ծնլուի մօ Եաճա քլճալտե.

XI

Ó d'éirigh i ngearúlaithe cáilniadta
i gcóir éadta fán ngléible ngailianac^b
fóo Féidlim ar éigin a hainríadach
dom dóig réidreir, a Séamuir uí Eadéigearainn.

^a Drinking, Wenching and Blasphemy—The way to Perdition, not to Perfection.

^b .i. An Talábóideac. [Talbot.]

c 7 ní ðeapna [And he did not free it.]

viii, l. 3 Gog, Zowns, L. ix, l. 2 προῖδ (προῖδ), m, P, M 31, M 47.
l. 3 α ττρύρ, P. x, stanza omitted in L. l. 3 κύτρε, m; πεαναρράιλ, P,
xi, l. 4 Εόστιδερην, L; Εαόστιδερην, m; Εαείαρραν, P, M 31; Εείαρριν.
M 47.

¹ As he would have been in previous years, especially after the Oates plot. Cf. Introduction to Poem I, *supra*, p. 2.

² The Earl of Clancarty who commanded a regiment in the army of King James II:

VIII

Unrestrained revelry won't help thee to victory,
 Nor the swilling of cans down thy gullet with pouted lips,
 Nor 'God,' 'Zounds,' and 'Whoreson,' as language of manliness,
 Nor debts paid to girls who have lost every blush of shame.^a

IX

I had ne'er hoped to see the defeat of those tyrant laws
 By which were crushed all of our tribe-chiefs worth anything,
 Till calmly arising in a troop thou didst stir thyself
 Without being forced to abandon the priestly pope.¹

X

Since thou wishest to serve in a soldier's career a while,
 In the camp of the chieftain² of Cárthach³ of Caiseal's clans,
 Convey to the chiefs of the court and their seneschal,⁴
 And the Creator's vicegerent,⁵ both greetings and health⁶ from me.

XI

Now thou hast risen in armour of chivalry
 As a war-champion under the noble Galenian⁷ chief,^b
 Methinks it will take all thy strength to free Féidhlim's sod⁸
 From all its oppressive debts, Séamus Ó hEachthigheairn.^c

² Cárthach of Caiseal, ancestor of the Mac Carthys, vide Part I, p. 28, n.².

⁴ Perhaps one of the family of O Súilliobháin Mór, who was seneschal of Mac Carthy according to Sir Warham St. Leger (Cronnelly, *Irish Families*, p. 239). Cf. also Keating, *History III*, p. 14: *Ar lior beannaíair do gáirí mac Cáiríag, ó Súilliobháin mór i Ó Donnada mór do gáiríad é.*

⁵ The military chaplain attached to the Earl of Clancarty's regiment.

⁶ *beata ip pláinte*, health and greetings, was the formula then usually employed at the beginning of a letter.

⁷ Galenian chief, Leinster nobleman, Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnell, The Gaileoin were the ancient inhabitants of Leinster.

⁸ Ireland, vide Part I, p. 69, n.⁷.

X.—MAIRĠ CINE DO ĆAILL EOĠAN

1687

[Mss. : R.I.A., 23 E 14, p. 103 (E 14); 23 E 16, p. 296 (E 16); 23 L 17, p. 144 (L); 23 M 29, p. 44 (M); 23 N 13, p. 298 (N); Stowe, F vi, 2, p. 431 (F); in private hands, Ms. by Piaras Móinséal (P). Title in Mss.: *Ḍáibid̃ ua bpuadair cct. ap b̃ar Eoġam puair̃ uí Šúillioḃáin* (E 14, L, M, P) but ap b̃ar Eoġam uí Šúillioḃáin Eoġan ón Ćáinte cct. (F, N) and map̃na Eoġam uí Šúillioḃáin iñoir mac oĩġpeac̃ta uí Šúillioḃáin iñoir Eoġan ón Ćáinte cct. (E 16). This elegy on Eoghan Ruadh, son and heir of Domhnall Ó Súillioḃháin Mór, is attributed by E 16, F, and N to Eoghan Ón Ćáinte, who belonged to a family of poets to whom we are indebted for other poems on the O'Sullivans (vide supra, Part II, p. 237). On the other hand, E 14, L, M and P assign it to David Ó Bruadair, who also had literary connexions with the family of O'Sullivan Mór, for the first husband of Eleanor Browne (daughter of Sir Valentine Browne, the first Baronet), wife of the above-mentioned Domhnall Ó Súillioḃháin Mór, was Colonel Oliver Stephenson of Dunmoylan in the county of Limerick, for whom see Part II, p. 49. If the question is to be decided by the authority of the Mss., there can be no doubt the weight of authority is in favour of David Ó Bruadair, for M, which ascribes the poem to David Ó Bruadair, is not only the earliest Ms., written about the year 1704, but its scribe was the accurate and accomplished scholar, Eoghan Ó Caoimh.

An account of the death of Eoghan Ruadh Ó Súillioḃháin Mór, the subject of this elegy, is given by Friar O'Sullivan of Muckross Abbey in his *Ancient History of the Kingdom of Kerry*, edited by F. Jarlath Prendergast, O.F.M., in the *Journal of the Cork Hist. and Arch. Soc.* for the year 1899 (pp. 225-231). After mentioning the killing of Pierce Ferriter and others at the Fair Hill in Killarney by Brigadier Nelson, Friar O'Sullivan proceeds: "Soon after this and the aforesaid skirmish O'Sullivan was obliged to submit, having no other conditions, but a protection for such of the inhabitants of the aforesaid baronies of Dunkieron,

I

Maĩrġ cine do Ćaill Eoġan
 tpuag̃ nać éĩḃir a aĩt̃beoḃaḃ
 ġpĩoḃ lonn řa ḃaťálainn ḃpeac̃
 t̃p̃om a n-aťálaiḃ a im̃ťeaćt.

II

Ceann řeaḃna ip řine řéim̃iḃ
 řile ip řeallřaĩ řáĩťćéĩll̃ḃ
 mór ḃřpaoć le řaill a ġonta
 laoć ap laim̃ nĩor leoġonta.

1, 1. 2 řéĩḃir, Mss. 1. 3 ḃpeac̃ Mss.: *lege* ḃeaćť? 1. 4 a im̃ťeaćť, Mss.

X.—WOE TO THE TRIBE THAT HATH LOST EOGHAN

1687

etc., as remained till then subjects to him, and a pass for him and such of his regiment as were willing to go along with him to France. His lady, Eleanor Brown, died before this time. He left a son, the notable Owen Roe, etc., in the care of his family-in-law and friends till he returned from the French service, where he was concerned several years. The said Owen Roe had not the title of O'Sullivan More, as his father lived many years after him; neither did he enjoy any of the estate, yet lived in great repute for generosity and good qualifications till the beginning of King James the Second's reign, at which time he went to Dublin to take a commission for raising a regiment for said King James, where he was taken very much notice of by Richard Talbot, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and many of the chiefs and nobles of the said Kingdom, particularly on account of a very remarkable riding he performed in the presence of the said Lord Lieutenant, etc.; but was there soon taken by the smallpox, of which he died very much lamented, not only in the province of Munster, but in other parts of Ireland, where he was not only known, but heard of." Eoghan Ruadh Ó Súilleabháin's character is described in practically the same terms in an Irish note preserved in the R.I.A. Ms., 23 G 24, p. 466; viz. *San mbliadhain 1687 apear puar Eoghan Ruadh mac uí Súilleabháin móir bap le bolgair i n-Ait Chait i pá lán leat llocha uile dá éilú dá oirdeapcar dá baonnaet dá onóir dá féile dá fílioeaet i do gac uile deaíóáil eile poiholta*, i.e. "It was in the year 1687 that Eoghan Ruadh, son of O Súilleabháin Mór, died of smallpox in Dublin, and all Leath Mogha [the southern half of Ireland] was full of his fame, celebrity, civility, honour, generosity, poetic ability and every other laudable good quality."

Metre: (1) Rr. i-xxxiv; *Deibíðe*.

(2) Rr. xxxv-xxxvii; *Áinpnán*: (v) é ó v v ó v v á v ia

(3) R. xxxviii; *Áinpnán*: (v) é ó v v ó v v ú v á.]

I

Woe to the tribe that hath lost Eoghan Ruadh:

It is sad that he cannot be brought back to life.

The impetuous griffin so fair-hued of face,

Whose decease is another severe wound for them.

II

Captain of troops, sprung from warrior stock,

Poet,¹ philosopher of far-seeing mind,

Great vexation is caused by the unforeseen wound

Of the hero than whom no lion was more brave.

¹ Cf. *infra*, R. xi. Friar O'Sullivan, of Muckcross, in his *Ancient History of the Kingdom of Kerry*, enumerates "the famous Owen Roe O'Sullivan" among the poets of Kerry. His skill in poetry is also mentioned in stanza xi and in the Irish note at the end of this poem.

III

Níor ĉarġail Ɔo cailł puirpe
 ouppan oiƆpe a haoƆaipe
 paĉain aġluaiĉ do ĉpíĉ Ćuipce
 Ɔo ħppíĉ dá anġuain apouile.

IV

Ŭ'poppaip éĩττeáĉτ an uapail
 ħipeaĉ Ɔuipτ ap Ɔpouġuapailġ
 ı ħpiaiĉ MoƆa na mbpaτ mbaoĉ
 ĉap < ħa > ġġac pola an pionnlaoĉ.

V

Re háipeaġ éáĉτ a ġinnpĩp
 oul ĉob oiƆƆ ħuairĉinnpĩl
 pnaĉ puil neaĉ Ɔo ħpĩop a ħponn
 Ɔan pĩop a Ɔĉpeaĉ pa Ɔĉaĉłonn.

VI

Seinnim peanτéao do puáĉaĉ
 ní hé m'pōnn a ħpopuaĉap
 mó ŉ'pĩaĉailġ opam annop
 ĉopann ap ġiaĉailġ nuaĉĉop.

VII

A ħáiĉ do ĉonĉłainn é ħéĩn
 pƆan ĉaĉall uaiĉ ı n-imƆĉéĩn
 aƆ pōuġáĩp laoiĉ dá luĩnne
 pe ĉóƆħáĩl ĉaoĩġ ĉpĩaĉĉuĩnƆe.

VIII

RuƆpan ĉialł ıĩ ĉpuĉ plaĉa
 úaipłe ıĩ opĩĉeapτ apōplaĉa
 pán ħpeapτ áĩ ƆĉóĩƆe ĉpĩeáĉap
 óiƆe ıĩ neapτ ıĩ níĉeáĉap.

v, l. 2 obaip, P; oiƆƆ, F, L, M. vi, l. 1 puáĉaĉ, Mss. l. 2 m'pōnn, F, M, P; a ħponn, L; mbonn, N. l. 4 ġiaĉailġ, Mss. vii, l. 1 a ħaiĉ, N, F; a ħaiĉ, P, M; ħáiĉ, L. l. 4 a ĉpĩaĉĉuĩnƆe (a ĉp.), all Mss.
 viii, l. 4 ġiaĉáĉap, F.

III

Alas, for the heir of its shepherd,¹ except
 For the death of a chief, no one thought there could be
 Such a cause of distress for the country of Corc²
 Till these great woes came on it by his passing away.

IV

The death of this noble of a sudden produced
 A crisis of bitterness in perils severe
 In the country of Mogh,³ where the war-banners wave,
 Whose true-blooded offspring the fair hero was.

V

To attempt to recount his ancestors' deeds
 Were the work of a flunkey without any taste;
 For no one who knoweth the lands that they rule
 Ignores their successes and prowess in war.

VI

Tunes enough have been thrummed on those old strings ere this,
 It is not my desire to resume the attempt:
 It behoveth me rather to sound forth the praise
 Of knights who have met with fresh crosses of late.

VII

He is subject enough for a poem himself
 Without straying away from him far to lament
 Any hero, no matter how brave he has been
 In raising the heart of his chieftain and lord.

VIII

There have gone with him the mind and the form of a chief,
 Maturity and nobleness befitting a prince,
 Youth, strength, and chivalry into the tomb
 That hath ruined and plundered this province of ours.

¹ The heir is Eoghan Ruadh, the shepherd is his father Domhnall O Súilliobháin Mór, chief of the clan.

² Vide Part I, p. 129, n.².

³ Leath Mogha, southern Ireland, especially Munster, vide Part I, p. 56, n.¹.

IX

Τείδ πέιλε ιρ ποῖλυν ποίρβτε
 τέιδ πράβαδ νάρ έεοθویلτε
 λειρ αν εο ó εαραιβ λεαίνα
 δο έρεαραιῖς εεο ῖεμνεαίνα.

X

Τριαρ αν άρραιθ αρ εαάαιβ
 βα μόρδαιλ δο λλυνήνεαάαιβ
 ι ῖεεανν ῖλεολάιμαιῖς α ῖλας
 μεοράιμαλ πυῖς ῖεαλλ ῖλύνῖλας.

XI

Α ῖρέαρ βαθ ρεέιν δο ρεολαιβ
 δοέuaiθ α uίηλα όρ αοθέοραιθ
 ρνί ραιβ ρίοῖῖδαίηνα na ραέτ
 τuiρ βαθ βρíoῖῖαίηλα beoθαέτ.

XII

ληηρiм δοη λλυνήαιη ηεαραιῖς
 ι n-άέ Αιήλαοiβ αρθλεαραιῖς
 ῖυρ έuiτ call δά ῖαρτέoiλλ ῖλαiη
 ι n-am αντρuiη άρ n-εοῖῖαιη.

XIII

lomθα ανοέτ ρύιλ ῖαν ροιμiηη
 uiη έαῖς oiῖpe α ῖεαoiηoiρui
 αῖς ρίol ῖiηῖῖiη ουiβ ουαραιῖς
 όίρuiη ῖuiλ ράν ηῖλανuaρaiη.

ix, l. 4 εεο αρ εεμνεαίηνα, F, L, N. x, l. 4 μεοράῖῖαιλλ, L;
 μεοραίμαλ (l), M, N, P; μεοραῖαιλ, E; μεοράβαλ, F; πυῖς ῖ. ῖλ., Mss.
 xi, l. 1 ῖρέαρ, M, P; ῖρέαρ, L. l. 2 αοθέοραιβ, E, N. l. 3 ῖο ραέτ,
 F, L, N; na ραέτ, M, P. l. 4 τάρ, F; τuiρ, L, M, N, P, qu. έoiρ?
 xii, l. 1 μάριῖς, Mss. l. 2 άίέ, N; Αιήλαoiη, F. xiii, l. 1 ροιεαν, L;
 ροιεανη, M, P; ριοιoiηη, N; ρύιλ ῖαν αιήαιpe, F. l. 2 εεαoiηoiρeαρ,
 Mss. l. 4 δο όρuiη ῖuiλ, F.

IX

Charity generous, learning complete,
And piety never o'erclouded by mist,
Have gone with the salmon¹ from the falls of the Leamhain²
Who stoutly withstood the dark fog-clouds of fate.

X

The veteran's mastery in horsemanship³ was
The glory and pride of all Munster's clans ;
His dexterous hand by its shooting in war
Carried the prize off from noble-born youths.

XI

His poems were reckoned the charm of the schools,
His kind condescension surpassed gentle knights,
For there lived not an heir to a throne of his style,
Nor a chief more effective in vigour than he.

XII

To Munster, all worthy of honour, I say
That there fell at Ath Amhlaoibh's⁴ high noble fort
A hazel⁵ that grew in its generous wood
At the time when our Eoghan by death was oppressed.

XIII

Cheerless to-night there is many an eye
At the death of the heir to these regions so fair
In the clan that hath sprung from the kind Finghin Dubh⁶
The wail for their pure son none can describe.

¹ Salmon is used figuratively for a chieftain, cf. Part II, p. 141, n.⁴.

² River Laune, co. Kerry, cf. Part II, p. 13, n.².

³ See the Introduction to this poem.

⁴ Áth Amhlaoibh, that is Áth Cliath or Dublin. Amhlaoibh was the name of several Danish kings of Dublin.

⁵ Hazel used figuratively for a chieftain or lord; similarly wood is used figuratively for a family or clan.

⁶ Finghin Dubh († 619), ancestor of Ó Súilliobháin Mór and Ó Súilliobháin Béara, was present as King of Munster at the synod of Druim Ceat (Keating History, III, p. 82). He was brother of Failbhe Flainn, and son of Aodh Dubh mac Criomhthainn.

XIV

Mac Aoð a n-*fuile* neambáin
 rinnreap raopólann Súilleabáin
 uaid do *éiriall* ar *duib* im *duain*
 ór *ciall* *gaé* bun do *bionnluaid*.

XV

Aoð do *éagcaom* an *fuil*
 ríġ *Muñan* an *mórpainiġ*
 cúir mo *laoi* *dob* *eigir* air
deimhin a *caoi* ġur *éubaid*.

XVI

Oideað *EOĠan* i n-*Át* *Chiaé*
 tug *toiréioir* *oé* ir *uétliaé*
 ag *buing* *bandál* *leamna* ór *loé*
 ir *dealba* a *nġlanihál* *ġualaé*.

XVII

Tar *cac* ní *hionġna* a n-*éagnac*
 ba *leo* an *bile* *bócéadaé*
 ceann *congimála* a *ġelú* ġan *oil*
epomnáma an *trú* do *érearcoir*.

XVIII

Amur *longpuipe* tug an *trú*
dár *ófoémare* *uaéa* an *tonéú*
 leap *puapaé* *pfóé* an *éuire*
uaðar *epfoé* a *ġcéapuipe*.

xiv, l. 3 *dom* *duain*, N. l. 4 *mionnluag*, N; *mionluad*, F. xv, l. 1
 Aoð do, M, P; é do, E, F, L, N; *fuile*, F. l. 3 *eigir*, E, F, L, N; *oiġpe*, M,
 P. xvi, l. 1 *ó oiġead*, F, N; *áit*, F. l. 2 *úirliad*, F. l. 3 *banda*, N; *uim*
loé, E, F. xvii, l. 3 *celuð*, N. l. 4 *trug*, F, N. xviii, l. 1 *trug*, F,
 M, P. l. 2 *tonnéu*, F; *tonéu*, *cett*. l. 4 *pa ccéapuipe*, F.

XIV

Finghin Dubh, son of Aodh of the dark-coloured hair,
 Father of Suilleabhán's noble free clans
 From whom all the Dubhs¹ in my poem descend,
 It is meet to recall the original source.

XV

The poet has sung the lament of Aodh Dubh,²
 King of Munster for great hospitality famed;
 The cause of my lay was heir unto him,
 To weep for him therefore is certainly just.

XVI

Eoghan's tragical death in Ath Cliath³ produced
 An offspring of sighs and of bosom-felt woe,
 Smiting the ladies of Leamhain⁴ o'er the lake⁵
 And making each nobleman's face dark as coal.

XVII

No wonder they grieve more than others, for theirs
 Was the champion, possessor of hundreds of cows,
 The chieftain who guarded unblemished their fame:
 The resolute foe who struck criminals down.

XVIII

'Twas attacking a camp for a rascal to whom
 The leopardlike prince was as spoils to be seized,
 For quickly he cooled the rage of the host;
 The pride of a land is its monarch and chief.⁶

¹ The Dubhs are the O'Sullivans, among whom *dubh* was a common epithet.

² See *supra*, p. 49, n.⁶.

³ Dublin.

⁴ River Laune, co. Kerry.

⁵ Loch Léin at Killarney, co. Kerry.

⁶ A sentiment different from Oliver Goldsmith's—

“But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
 When once destroyed, can never be supplied.”

xix

Dá dteigeaó fuab na faille
 go rtiom rtaíe ór mačairpe
 i gceóir éoðnaiġ muinġe Mli
 nŋor dđoiġ poġlaib ġan friččli.

xx

Deacair coimērom a ġepoiri
 d'paġđil ip í m' fiaðnoiri
 iar n-éaġ Eoġan a cpaoič Čuipē
 paoin an leoġan dá lađuir.

xxi

Dar leat i láčairi ġaile
 ba Cúrí nó Conairpe
 ar ġnŋoiñ rtaéađ b'forluaimneac b'par
 an réađ r'forfuaimneac rúlġlar.

xxii

Ar luamairpeačt na rpeađ poraiđ
 nó ar čur aġ a luarpđoraič
 nŋi pačađ ġeall an ġilri
 eanġ dá ačđal mnrmmri.

xxiii

Maiġdean pe triuaġ ar čairpe
 turp ġo dtriap pe tréančairpe
 plaič ba lán d'péile ip d'irri
 céile ip cpađ dá čaomnrri.

xix, l. 1 fuaiđ, M, P; fuab, E, F, L, N. l. 4 poġla, M, P, F; poġlaib,
 L, N; ġo, M, P; ġan, F, N. xx, l. 1 apoiri, E, F, N. l. 2 am fiaġnoiri,
 L; m' fiaðnoiri, M, P; ip í ġan ađmolađ, F, N. l. 3 a cpaoič, E, F.
 l. 4 uač an leoġan dá lađruim, E, N; paoin an l. dá lađair, M, P, L.
 xxi, l. 1 do láčair, L; do laičir, F, N; a lačair, M, P. l. 2 Cúiriđe,
 F, N. l. 4 an rtaéađ b'foruairpeač, F. xxii, l. 1 porađ, N. l. 2 áib, F.
 l. 3 ġillri, F. xxiii, l. 1 pe triuaġ, F, L, M, N; ar triuaġ, P; pe čairpe,

XIX

If a sneaking rogue lying in wait for a chance
 With a proud show of state came over the plain
 To the chieftain who ruled o'er the woodlands of Mis,¹
 Such a robber was certain to get a rebuff.

XX

It is hard for affliction like theirs to be found,
 That is the truth I bear witness to here,
 Since the death of Eoghan Ruadh, the descendant of Core,²
 As sadly they speak of the lion's career.

XXI

Thou wouldst have believed that on valour's stern field
 He was either a Cúrí³ or Conaire Mór⁴
 In managing vigorous swift-dashing steeds:
 Our ever calm treasure with grey-coloured eyes.

XXII

In piloting ships against still-flowing streams,
 Or in hunting the deer out of cold forest-lairs,
 No rival the brilliant knight had who could take
 One step that would equal his daring, I say.

XXIII

A maiden in gentleness was he to the weak,
 A tower of strength against powerful streams,
 A prince full of bounty and piety he,
 Spouse of the fair isle that grieves for his death.

P; an éaire, L, M; don aire, N; gan aire, F. 1. 3 óinne, F, N.
 l. 4 dá éairí all Mss.

¹ Sliabh Mis, south-west of Tralee, co. Kerry.

² Core mac Luighdheach, first King of Caiseal, vide Part I, p. 121, n.¹, and p. 121, n.².

³ The champion of West Munster and rival of Cúchulainn.

⁴ King of Erin at the time of the Táin Bó Cuailnge.

xxiv

Seipe puað colaimain eliap
 taoipeað tpeað aiðleann aipðġiað
 ðoðoioð pan ðeaðbán ðaætta
 ðoġ ġp bpeaġán bantraætta.

xxv

Tuġ taiðbleoip tuinne Scéine
 tpealam áġ ap eipléine
 uð ġp tpeuaġ a molað mairb
 ġp ðolað buan dá beoġairm.

xxvi

Tpeuaġ a céile ðneipġeal ðaoim
 aġ ðopptað ðeap ġo ðioimaoim
 pa cuaine taoðnaoiðe tair
 ðeapðaoime uaire an amair.

xxvii

Do mēaðuiġ cuíma na ġepioð
 tap ðeann ap éipioġ ð'pírpíroð
 mac Máipe i nġuairniú dá éip
 cáile ð'uairliġ an pāirnéip.

xxviii

Out an tpeoim tuillioip ðiombáio
 puipe plóġ píoł Súilliobán
 tuġ tpeall ġan manap mipe
 pcapað peam ðon puiripe.

xxiv, l. 1 colaimain, F, N; Colmán, L; Colmán, M, P. l. 2 árhoiaġ, F. l. 3 ðoðuaioð ðon ð., P. xxv, from this to the end of the poem M is very obscure, and P is consequently defective. l. 3 mairb, L, M, P; marb, F, N. l. 4 beoġairm, N; beoġairm, F, L; beoġairm, P. xxvi, l. 3 taoðnaoiðe, F, N, L. l. 4 aġ ðeapðaoime, F, N; aġ omitted, L; uair, F. xxvii, l. 2 ð'pírpíroð, F, N; ð'píroðpíroð, L. l. 3 tap héip (tēip, N) F, E, N; dá éip, L. l. 4 ðuairpleaġamn ð'pāirnéip, L. xxviii, l. 1 tpeoip, L; na tpeon, F. l. 2 ploġ, F.

XXIV

The comrade of sages, the column of clerks,
 Battle's fierce armour-rack,¹ leader of tribes,
 By the white-toothed lord's death hath departed for aye,
 The delight and the darling of women-folk all.

XXV

Tonn Scéine's² skilled player of draughts hath exchanged
 His warlike accoutrement now for a shroud ;
 Alas, it is sad to extol him in death,
 To mention whose name causeth lasting distress.

XXVI

It is sad to behold his kind, white-skinned spouse
 Bitterly shedding her tears in vain,
 And with her her children so tender and young
 Bewailing the hour of the warrior's death.

XXVII

It augmented the grief of this country far more
 Than any excitement that ever occurred,
 To see Mary's son³ in distress after him,
 Such traits are ennobled by being proclaimed.

XXVIII

The death of the hero who merits our grief,
 Prince of the host of Suilliobhán's seed,
 Hath left me betimes without feeling or speech
 Now that the prince hath been parted from me.

¹ Epithet of a mail-clad warrior.

² The wave of Inbhear Scéine, a bay in the west of Co. Kerry, at which the Milesians landed. Usually identified with Kenmare Bay, but also with Bantry Bay by some, and with Dingle Bay by others.

³ Mary's son Eoghan Ruadh's father, Domhnall, who was son of Eoghan Ó Súilliobháin Mór (for whom see Part II, p. 12), and Mary, daughter of Sir Edmond Fitzgerald of Ballymaloo, co. Cork.

XXIX

ba neaméóir rúil re peire
mun fáirnéiread m'aintreire
i d'áinínéal cupaid roméar
cuiníad láinḡear dom líonad.

XXX

Oiḡre d'peagann Dúna Lóicé
ceannuiḡéoir d'réacé ir daoréiróicé
do éur fann i b'earc roméailḡ
rur bearc naé ḡann do ḡaolairḡ.

XXXI

Mallaéc uaim ar bár na mbreacé
leap rciallaó rciuir na n-óigeacé
pul ar t'peabáó eirpe an fúinn
do feannaó leicne an leoḡuin.

XXXII

San mbliadain roim óéc ir óéc
teartaiḡ an t-uapal éad'troéc
i ndáil ór Duiblinn Lipe
láim re duinécill dírligéce.

XXXIII

Iarram ar airbóirḡ nuihe
maó í uair na himpióe
ó naé triall Eoḡan tap air
a riap map deoraó d'úécair.

xxix, l. 2 miantreire, F, N. l. 3 cupad, F, N. xxx, l. 2 d'réacé, F,
N; d'earc, L. l. 3 roméailḡ, F. l. 4 ḡaolairḡ, F, N. xxxi, l. 3 pul do
cp., F; an omn, N. xxxii, l. 4 ríom re, L; dírligécear, P.
xxxiii, l. 1 iarram, P. l. 3 triallann, P; deoḡan, L. l. 4 a riap an
deoraó, P.

¹ Chieftain, cf. Part I, p. 52, n.².

² Dunloe, near Killarney, co. Kerry.

³ That is, before he had reared a family.

XXIX

No right should I have for a comrade to seek
 If my weakness were not to proclaim unto all
 At the death of the knight who once loved me so dear
 The full bitter sorrow with which I am filled.

XXX

Heir of the dragon¹ of famous Dún Lóich,²
 Buyer of saffron most precious and poems,
 It hath pained me to see thee laid weak in the grave,
 An event that distresses not slightly thy friends.

XXXI

My curse upon death and its judgments, by which
 The trainer of colts hath been rudely cut down;
 Before the soil's furrow had fully been ploughed,³
 The cheeks of the lion-like lord had been flayed.

XXXII

In the year of the Lord before eighty and eight⁴
 The brilliant young noble departed this life,
 At a place above⁵ Duibhlinn, the Lifé's black pool,
 Hard by the forfeited⁶ Church of the Moat.⁷

XXXIII

I pray and beseech the High King of Heaven,
 If this be a time for a prayer to be heard,⁸
 As Eoghan can never come back to us here,
 To treat him as an exile who returns to his home.

⁴ 1687.

⁵ That is, on the south side of Dublin, the black pool of the Liffey, cf. Part II, p. 15, n.².

⁶ *Ósrligete* can mean either forfeited or consecrated, i.e. set aside for the use of the Church.

⁷ *Óúmcóill*, the Church of the Moat, seems to be intended, though the metre requires *óumcóill* (Brown Church?) to rhyme with *Óuiblinn*. The Church of the Moat is St. Andrew's, on the site of the Danish Thingmote, in Suffolk Street, Dublin.

⁸ The psychological moment when a prayer is sure to be heard.

XXXIV

Al dúilinn dá ġceiridn cáč
 mīri ná hiarr i n-anntráč
 éileain cean mo éli ná tairġ
 a meað a pí bað poimairġ.

XXXV

I mbéalpōgnain an leoġain do épráctar rīa
 īr é i ndócar beirč cōmāčtač ar éāč do rīar
 īr epéāčč epōrīltač peola nač tāičpe liaiġ
 éāġ dōran pā čeopannaič Áta Chiač.

XXXVI

Scéini eolcuīpe ar órðaič ačā ina ðiaið
 īr béine óġban ġo bponāč aġ beapna a ġeiaið
 ðon plé ðoinra pām leoirčion bað nār mun mbiainn
 im pē eolair na pōirne rin epāiðte čiar.

XXXVII

An cé cōrriplġčtač ceopa nač ġnāč ġan liač
 lé č'pōġmaðpa ðeopač ó d'pāġ an triač
 i ġcléir ðeoða do ġlóipe nār báčāð pīain
 léiġ Eoġan mac ðoinnaill īð ðāil a ðia^a

XXXVIII

Scéal pōġuīpe tuġ ðeopač mo ġnūir pe ppār
 īr d'pēāð cōipeain tap nōčāðaič liom do epāð
 an bpēið cōiriġčē ceopa uim an ġcūiġe d'pār
 éāġ Eoġam mīe ðoinnaill uī Šúilliobām.^b

^a In sæcula sæculorum (M, P), Amen (X).

^b San mbliadain 1687 areað puair Eoġan puāð mac uī Šúilliobām mōir bār le bolġaiġ i n-Áiē Chiač ġ pā lān leač Moġa uile dá éli dá oirðearpcar dá ðaonnačč dá onōir dá pēile dá pīleaðāčč ġ do ġāč uile ðeaġčāil eile poimolca [23 G 24, p. 466], i.e. It was in the year 1687 the Eoghan Ruadh, son of Ó Súillíobháin Mór, died of small-pox in Dublin, and all Leath Mogha [i.e. the southern half of Ireland] was full of his fame, celebrity, honour, generosity, poetic ability, and every other laudable good quality [23 G 24, p. 466].

xxxiv, l. 3 ceann, P; clíð, F. l. 4 meað, L; mead, P; méad, F; an pí, L; an píġ, P; a píġ, L. F ends here. xxxv, l. 3 epōfuilteāč, L

XXXIV

O Creator, in whom is the trust of all men,
Do not call me, I pray Thee, away unprepared,
Exact not Thy claims for the sins of my heart,
Their weighing, O King, were a cause of great woe.

XXXV

Of I offered the lion the homage of speech,
While he hoped to be able to do good to all;
But a blood-dripping flesh-wound physician can't bind
Is his death at the confines of Baile Átha Cliath.¹

XXXVI

All ranks after him have an aspect of grief,
And sad bands of maidens are tearing their hair;
'Twere a shame if I shared not their plaint to the full
As the lodestar of all left behind in distress.

XXXVII

This devious dark world, from woe rarely free,
Since the prince at Thy tear-causing summons hath left,
In Thy glory unquenched 'mid the children of life,
Let Eoghan mac Domhnaill be near Thee, O God.

XXXVIII

'Tis a sad tale hath now left my face full of tears,
And brought more than nineties² of sorrows on me,
O'er the province a dark-spreading pall hath been drawn
By Eoghan mac Domhnaill Uí Shúilliobháin's death.³

xxxvi, l. 1 órdaiḃ, L; óḡaiḃ, N. l. 2 béim óḡbean, N. l. 3 dom ple, N; don ple, L, P; daḡpa le cion, P. l. 4 am pae, L; an pae, N; poirne ri, L.

xxxvii, l. 1 an éaop éóirpḡḡéac, N. l. 3 a ccóir beoḡa na ḡlóipe, N; do ḡlóipe, P; don ḡlóipe, L, M. l. 4 leiḡ, P, L; peiḡpe, N; mic, N; a ḡaiḃ, P. xxxviii, l. 3 an omitted before bpeib, L; uim an cc., P; mun cc., L, N.

¹ Dublin.

² That is, and brought hundreds of sorrows on me.

³ Eoghan Ruadh, son of Domhnall Ó Súilliobháin Mór.

XI.—ΑΤΑ SAN ÆPEART SO

Peapτλαοιð Coğain Ruaið ñic uí Šuillioðáin ñóip

Ní ðeaðap cia po éan

1687

[Mss. : R.I.A., 23 N 13, p. 307 (N) ; a Ms., belonging to Richard Foley, written by Seán Ó Dreada (D).]

I am not sure that David Ó Bruadair composed this poem. It is probably a fragment of a poem of some Kerryman. The name of the author is not given in either Ms. N has the six ranns, D has only two, the third and the fifth. N has no title or heading, and perhaps the six ranns are but a fragment. D, however, has an interesting introductory note, which determines the place where the review was held, at which Eoghan Ruadh Ó Súillioðháin distinguished himself before the Lord Lieutenant (vide supra, p. 45) :—Mapðna ap báp Coğuin ruaið uí Šuillioðáin noé do ðuaið báp do ðpíğ mapcuðeaét a mbaile áta cliaé ap an áit dá ngoipεap St. Stephen's Green et é ağ cup na bolğaiğe amaé, i.e. "Elegy on the death of Eoghan Ruadh Ó Súillioðháin, who died from the effects of equestrian exercise in

I

Ατά ran ðpeapτ pa ðlaié ð'ðuil Éiðip ðinn
náp épeaé bean çan ðeap ná aonεeaé naoiñ
náp çlac ðpeað ó neaé ðáp aonεuiğ Cpíopε
pnáp leiğ ceapτ na lağ le τpéan çan ðíol.

II

Ið ðiomðáğac ðian ðiaépaé leam époiðe píp cpeaé
éoið Çoipeáin τiap ço hiaðεap ðaoi na ppeað
buinneán τpian ip τpiaé na Muññneaé çceapτ
i mbaile Áta Cliaé çan pñan na luiğe ran ðpeapτ.

III

Uppa náp lağ map éeap pñoiñ éiğpe Muññan
a bile náp ñeaé ip ðeapε na cléipe i n-áip
ceannuppaioð na ðpeap ðo çlac an ðéile ap ðóúip
τά pile ağup ðlaié a leac i n-aonðeaét púτ.

II, l. 3 bonáin, reading doubtful. III, l. 1 uppa na mban le
ceap na héiğpe, D. l. 2 a bile náp ñeaé pa ðeapε N; ip ðeapε na
cléipe éú, D. l. 3 ðo éeap, D.

XI.—THERE LIES 'NEATH THIS TOMBSTONE

Epitaph of Eoghan Ruadh son of O Súilliobháin Mór

Author unknown

1687

Dublin at the place called St. Stephen's Green while he was suffering from the smallpox." St. Stephen's Green had been "levelled and laid out in walks for the recreation of the citizens in the year 1670" (W. Harris, *History*, etc., of the City of Dublin: Dublin, 1766, pp. 480, 481).

Metre: *Ámpán*, with different vowel sequence in each rann—

- R. I: (u) á u a u a u é u í
 R. II: (u) í á ía (u) ía u (u) í u a
 R. III: (u) í u u a u a u é u ú
 R. IV: (u) ó ua a u a u ú u á
 R. V: (u) é u á á u u a u ú ó
 R. VI: (u) a u (u) a u é u ú.]

I

There lies 'neath this tombstone a prince of the blood of Éibhear the Fair,¹

Who despoiled not a husbandless woman, nor the sacred temples of saints;

Who never accepted a bribe from any believer in Christ,

Nor permitted the mighty to rob, unpunished, the weak of their rights.

II

Grievously mournful and sad to my heart is this loss that afflicts

From the west lands beside Cois Choireáin² to the west part of Baoi³
 of the streams,

Now that the powerful scion, the law-loving Munstermen's lord,

Lieth unnoticed, confined in a tomb in the town of Áth Cliath.⁴

III

The prop, firm as oak, of the poets of Munster now lies in the clay,

Her hero who never was worsted, the dearly loved darling of clerks,

The principal leader of those whom bounty once claimed as her own

Lieth, O stone, underneath thee, a poet and prince all in one.

¹ Vide Part I, p. 51, n.².

² Waterville, co. Kerry.

³ Dursay Island.

⁴ Dublin.

iv

Μόρερπυαῖ a leac an ὅρεαῖ po φύτρα ap λάp
 do ἡόρερπυαῖ Ὀαίρπλ πλαιῖ doḃ ὡίρε cáil
 bað leop uait ceapτ pḡan peapic áp nðúῑῑaίp ὀ'páḡaίl
 ḡan Eoḡan puað ḡapτa mac uí Šúilleabám.

v

Α ῑέμἡleac ὅρεαῖ ἡp nάp ὅuιτ naḃ claiπἡḃ cúḡ ὀóḡ
 do ḡéimpeaḃ árḃ áῑaίp ó τaίpceaḃ φύτ Eoḡan
 an τ-aon doḃ pέαίpp cáil do ῑḡioḃτ Ὀaίpλ ἡḡuḡan beo
 phoenix árḃ pάpῑaίp nó ὅpaḡan Ὀúḡ Lóḡ.

vi

Α leac aḡ a ὅpuil cpeaḃ na cléipe φύτ
 ἡp ioḡḃa ὅeapic pά ὀeap do ḡaoῑuḡ τύ
 ὃámaḃ leat ḃeíῑ ḡlan ó péim na ῑύl
 do ḃeíῑeá ḡeal ap paḃ ó paoḃap ḡo cúl.

iv, l. 1 mo ῑpuαῖ, N. v, l. 1 ὀaoἡἡleac, D; cluḡḡḃ, N.
 ῑaίpḡe, D. l. 4 ph. árḃ Cápaḡ, D.

IV

Mournful, O stone, is the loss of the man who beneath thee lies
 stretched,
 One of the great host of Caiseal,¹ a prince of the noblest repute;
 Enough thou couldst justly have had, without taking the love of our
 land,
 Eoghan, the red-haired and active, son of Ó Súilliobháin Mór.

V

'Tis a shame for thee, fair narrow stone, that five provinces have not
 perceived
 Thy loud roar of triumph resounding since Eoghan beneath thee was
 stored,
 The best man that lived of the race that o'er Caiseal of Munster held
 sway,
 The generous Phoenix of Párthas² and dragonlike chief of Dún Lóich.³

VI

O stone, beneath whom there now lies the loss and the ruin of clerks,
 Full many an eye by his death hast thou saddened and moistened
 with grief;
 For if it were possible for thee to be cleansed by the streaming of
 eyes,⁴
 Thou wouldst have already been made all white from beginning to end.

¹ A member of one of the royal families of Munster.

² Párthas, Paradise, the name of a seat of the O Súilliobháin Mór.

³ Dunloe, near Killarney.

⁴ Ó péim na púl contains a double meaning—(1) by the course or streaming of eyes, and (2) by the glorious career of the Sáis, i.e. of the O'Sullivans.

XII.—I N-AINM AN ÁIRDIÚIC

Flann mac Eoghain mic Éirait cēt.

[Circa 1590]

[Mss.: R.I.A., 23 E 14, p. 35, copied from A by John O'Daly (E); 23 M 47 (m); Brit. Mus. Add. 29614, fol. 47a-48a, a Ms. by Seán Ó Murchadha na Ráithíneach (A); an imperfect edition of this poem, published by John Fleming in the Gaelic Journal, vol. iv, No. 33, pp. 14-16, 1889, by whom it is strangely ascribed to John Ó Neachtain (G). The poem is anonymous in the above Mss., in which the titles read:—An fear céadna cēt. áēt ní féadap cía hé, etc. (A, E); Idem ignotus poeta sic cecinit (m). The poem is a panegyric on Queen Elizabeth, written after the wreck of the Spanish Armada, 1588 (vide R. XIII, infra). Such a subject seems a very unnatural theme for an Irish poet, and my excuse for printing the poem here must be the same as that put forward by Seán na Ráithíneach, the scribe of A, to explain why he copied it into his Ms. He says: An fear céadna cēt. áēt ní féadap cía hé, et ní mó rcpíob-paimn an airtí rí mar ghráó ói áēt do bfuil a ppeaēra aē Óáibib ó bpuadap aē leaēanaē xxii dár n-éir (A), i.e. "Idem cecinit, but I do not know who he is, nor would I copy this production for love of it, except that there is a response to it by David Ó Bruadair at page xxii, supra" (scil. in A). The same note has been reproduced by John O'Daly in E, but he takes dár n-éir wrongly in the sense of infra. David Ó Bruadair's response is the poem on King James II, beginning Ó'fíō duine éiōim poimh an ré po (vide infra, p. 76).

As for the authorship of the present poem, it may be safely stated that it was composed by the same man as wrote *Toğaim Tomás roēa ir rōēpáō*, an anonymous poem in praise of Thomas Dubh Butler, 10th Earl of Ormonde, which precedes this panegyric of Queen Elizabeth in A, E, and M. The manuscript tradition, and the similarity of style, metre, and sentiment, all point to both poems having been composed by the same poet. Now, it is practically certain that the author of *Toğaim Tomás* was Flann mac Eoghain mic Craith (vide Edmund O'Reilly, *Irish Writers*, sub anno 1580, and the edition of *Toğaim Tomás* by John O'Daly and John O'Donovan in the *Transactions of the Kilkenney Archaeological Society* for the year 1851, vol. i, Part III, pp. 470-485, especially p. 471).

I

I n-ainm an áirdiúic doēhíōē gápá
 ir éimíne álainn óēlílúipe
 doēéan airtē do ppiōnnpá Šacpan
 cúmta cneapta cōipiōēē
 biap dá haētipir aē luēt airtir
 ap peaō paitēē peopēlōime
 ir biap 'na pólár in ēac cōimhál
 le ēlēap cōimlān ceolēpuitē.

XII.—IN THE NAME OF THE HIGH SON

Flann son of Eoghan Mac Craith cecinit

Circa 1590

Mr. Standish Hayes O'Grady, in his Catalogue of the Irish Mss. in the British Museum (p. 544), calls this poem, wrongly, I think, an "ostensible panegyric of Queen Elizabeth," and adds: "John Murphy [the scribe of Ms. A] appears to have taken a matter-of-fact view of this piece, which is a manifest specimen of dispraise *per antiphrasin*, i.e. by attributing good qualities to those in whom the same were notoriously wanting; cf. the farcical character of Elizabeth and the description of the houses of York and Lancaster in the excerpt [l. c., p. 545]. . . . Doubtless Ó Bruadair thoroughly understood the drift of our article, but it was a common practice of the bards to carry on such mock controversies with all gravity."

But if this panegyric on Queen Elizabeth proceeds from the same poet as wrote the panegyric on Thomas Dubh Butler, John Murphy and David Ó Bruadair may after all have been right in taking this poem seriously. No poet attached to the Ormonde family would have ventured to satirize the Queen, for Thomas Dubh was a great favourite and a second cousin of Queen Elizabeth's. Her mother, Anne Boleyn, was daughter of Sir Wm. Boleyn and Margaret Butler, daughter of Thomas Butler, the seventh Earl of Ormonde († 1515). It is even said that negotiations had at one time been set on foot for the marriage of Thomas Dubh's father, James, the ninth Earl, with his cousin, Anne Boleyn. Thomas Dubh was a stout supporter of the Queen's authority in Ireland, and she repaid him by making him lord high treasurer of Ireland, president of Munster, lieutenant-general of all the English forces in Ireland, lord high mareschal of England, &c., and by conferring on him many of the confiscated church lands. A poet who could praise in exaggerated terms the plundering expeditions of Thomas Dubh against the Irish of N.E. Ulster and S.W. Munster was hardly likely to be restrained by national sympathies or prejudices from writing a panegyric on his patron's cousin and suzerain.

Metre: The stanza consists of four lines, though printed here in eight, on account of their length. The scheme of the first line is—

(u) u u á u | u u á u | u u á u | ó u u.

The accented vowels of course change from line to line, except in the last foot, and the metre is varied a little now and again throughout the poem.]

I

In the name of the High Son, the Author of graces,
 The Virgin Mary's beautiful only Son,
 I shall make for the sovereign of England a poem
 Well-fashioned, courteous, and orderly,
 That will surely be often recited on many
 A green-swarded fair-green by merry folk,
 And will be as a solace in every assembly,
 By music-harps fully accompanied.

II

Dá tēaḡ Sacran na plóḡ fearmāc
 do ba cnearta comarranaēt
 an fearētiað hannah caēac campaiðeac
 do na planndaoib pórḡlana
 tuḡ cum éintigē cuib dá réimīðeacēt
 an dá tēḡ réiðlīgēac pórēpoēac
 ip í dāp liomra an cúigēac ppiomra
 ór a ḡeionnpo comnaiðēac.

III

Atá rí cáirdeamail ḡaolmar ḡráramail
 raorḡlan ráirēuim ródoirce
 atá rí ḡréarac rcéimeamail rcéimeac
 béaplaimail béarac beoilēlirce
 cuib do ēréiðēib na mná réimē
 a ḡráð d'péile ip d'eolaēaiib
 'r naē fearp órḡáin ná í 'r a hōḡmna
 i ḡcáil comiraið ar ēeolmarfearēt.

IV

Atá ap an mbairpíogaib tpeimhḡil fearbcaibē
 maoḡa mhallēaoim mhórtaraiḡ
 muarpolet muirfearac bualaē dpuimneac
 euaēac cpuirineac comōlaḡēac
 puanporc poibip ór ḡruað dēirḡḡil
 mar ḡual ḡerīēfearac ḡeróluirneac
 ip béal le labarēar iomað teanḡēacā
 do ḡuic dēaḡpoclaē ḡlōirimilip.

II, l. 1 tēḡ, G. 1. 3 réimīḡeacēt, G; réilēfoḡac róēpoēac, G. 1. 4
 cúigēmeað, A. III, l. 1 cáirēuim, A. The ending -amail is spelt -úil in A
 throughout. 1. 2 rḡéimīuim rḡiamāc, A, G, M. IV, l. 1 r. fearḡa, G;
 mórēuigē, G. 1. 2 dpuirineac, A; dpuimneac, G. 1. 3 mar ḡruað, G.
 l. 4 teanḡēac, G; do ḡuig, A; do ḡuicē, G.

II

Two Houses¹ of England, of hosts ever steadfast,
In neighbourly kindness lived formerly,
The seventh King Henry, of camps and battalions,
Who sprang from those plants full of noble seed,
United in one House,² as part of his exploits,
The two of them, bright-hued, rose-embled,³
And she is, methinks, the fifth⁴ sovereign who ruleth
Abidingly over the two of them.

III

She is kind, friendly, gracious, of purest nobility,
Docile and quiet exceedingly,
She is fond of embroidery, dainty and elegant,
And a voluble speaker, genteel and glib.
One of the traits of this lady so graceful
Is her love of the learned and bounteousness,
And than she and her young maids conversing there never
Were organs for music superior.

IV

This queen, fair and graceful, who soars like the hawk,
Slow and smooth, stately and dignified,
Has a great heavy mass of hair, plaited in ridges,
With curling locks, frizzled and ringleted,
A calm, cheerful eye above her bright crimson cheek,
Flaming like sparkling coal brilliantly,
And lips whereby she with correct-worded voice
Speaks sweetly in numerous languages ;

¹ The House of York and the House of Lancaster.

² The House of Tudor.

³ The White Rose and the Red Rose.

⁴ Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, Elizabeth.

V

Dá déad geala ar gné éailce
 éaola éeapra éomhnuigte
 géaga garta ip méapa paða
 péime peaða pompluigteaó
 dá éioḡ éopra ar élí a hoéta
 map lí peoeta peóttumne
 peanḡéopp péimḡeal paḡapḡlan píeðóear
 náir meall céile coméopmhuil.

VI

Ó d'éag Caerap pluagaó péirpeaó
 buaðaó béapaó beoneaprtḡap
 nó cinḡ Ártúr ionḡantaó árðélúðaó
 cumapaó cáirðeamhail comḡairpeaó
 níl 'na beaḡaíð ip ní ðeaḡaíð
 tap éir heaḡtoir óiḡcleapairḡ
 pí map Eilir ḡrādóimair ḡeiléifíðḡ
 bláḡmair beigḡéifíḡ beoltpoiteim.

VII

Do péir meapra a bpuil pe ḡairce
 rna trí pannaiḡ pḡðaḡa
 níl aét meapraó eap éum capra
 le píḡ Saerap plóḡḡéilte
 péaó Éipe aice i ḡeléit Saerap
 pe taoḡ bpeatan bóḡḡlaine
 ip euid dá epḡðaét ip lé plónḡrap
 an tír nóḡlan nóḡpeḡaó.

v, l. 2 peaða, G. l. 3 éic, G; éioḡ, A; pḡoḡúipe, G. vi, l. 1
 Saorap, A. l. 2 árðélumhaó, A; árðéludhaó, G; comḡuigpeaó, G;
 comḡuippeaó, A. l. 4 ḡeiléifíð, G; beigḡéim beoltpoiteamhail, G.
 vii, l. 2 plóḡḡéilte, G. l. 3 taoib, G; bóḡḡlaine, A. l. 4 nuaglan, A.

V

Two rows of teeth, white as lime in appearance,
 Neatly carved, dainty, and regular ;
Arms that are nimble, and tapering fingers,
 Delicate, long and exemplary ;
Two rounded breasts on her bosom's expanse,
 Like the hue of the foam of the scudding wave ;
A lithe, graceful body, nice, plump, and clear-skinned,
 Unbeguiled by a consort to equal her.

VI

Since Caesar died, prudent commander of hosts,
 Victorious, clement, and vigorous,
Or King Arthur the wonderful, highly reputed,
 Powerful, friendly, and neighbourly,
There is not alive nor hath there departed
 In the footsteps of Hector, the subtle youth,
A sovereign like loving, white-bosomed, flourishing,
 Small-breasted, calm-lipped Elizabeth.

VII

In the judgment of all the great experts of war
 To be found in the three road-crossed continents,¹
It spells rout and confusion to try to encounter
 The host-mighty sovereign of Saxon-land.²
Lo, she holds Erin in England's protection
 Hard by the borders of Britain fair,
And, a sign of her prowess, she is mistress of Flanders,³
 Fair cultured country gained recently.

¹ Europe, Asia, Africa.

² England.

³ A treaty was entered into by England and the Belgian insurgents, September, 1585, and English forces were sent to the Low Countries. In 1588 Elizabeth was chosen by the clergy of Friesland as their Sovereign.

VIII

Cíor na Ppainece ionnmur Alban
 'na múr dealbhaé dóbhrirte
 rtor cinē Dilib 'r a cuib cuparō
 'na cúirte épuēa cōmārba
 cíor na cpuinne ra beic aice
 níl air filleaō peoirlinne
 aēt uaitē ir cuice do nór tuinne
 do gaē fine i bhrúitēin.

IX

Iomōa ap longuib comla cōgaō
 dan cóir toraē tōiceartail
 ir rúirpe raēmāp foirtineac pēaraē
 coēuigēac caēac cóirigēe
 boirbēap brataē opōruic airpēac
 foirrigēac pparac fórraēac
 ir pēap tréan trobaē glacféim gontac
 ceaptréiō cōgēac cōmpaiceac.

X

Bíō ón mbairpíogaín caēa ir campaiōe
 láim pe habraōuib Eopaipe
 bíō a barúim inr an ġarcúin
 aē cup aēcuma ap órcuigēib
 cuib da harpmáil inr an Almáin
 aē cup anbāē ap mōrbailēib
 ir airēiō uile caēair na Cpuinne
 an ġappaō ġurmāp ġleoēapa.

VIII, l. 1 na mūr, lacuna in A and E. l. 2, some fifteen half lines are omitted in G from this to the end. l. 3 cpuinne, lacuna in A; beic cuice, G; ap, G; air, A. IX, l. 1 ap a longuib, G; dār cóir, G; dan cóir, A; doēupbaíl, G. X, l. 1 pe fabruigib Eopuipe, G. l. 3 aē cup bāē, G. l. 4 uile ap caēair, G.

VIII

The tribute of France, and the riches of Scotland,
 In her well-shaped, impregnable fortresses,
 And the stores of King Philip,¹ and the wealth of his presses,
 In her handsome, inherited court she holds;
 Though she has all the tributes and rents of the world,²
 'Tis no farthing return that is made for them,
 But they flow in and out like the waves of the ocean,
 Bringing aid unto each nationality.

IX

She has warships provided with numerous hatches,
 Whose due is the van of the battle-line;
 Many successful knights, constant and subtle,
 Inured to toil, warlike and expedite;
 Stern men of banners, conspicuous, venturesome,
 Harrowing, dart-shooting, forcible;
 And brave men, keen-handed in wound-dealing combats,
 Mindful of fair play in battle-fray.

X

Battalions and camps of the Queen are located
 Hard by the fringes³ of Europe's shore;
 Her barons are often on service in Gascony⁴
 Discomfiting social festivities;
 Part of her army is stationed in Germany,⁵
 Where it causeth a panic in capitals;
 And the town of Corunna⁶ is preyed by her levies
 All eager for battle and valorous.

¹ King Philip II of Spain.

² Cpuinne can mean either (1) Corunna, then one of the chief ports of Spain, or (2) the whole world; cf. *infra*, n. ⁶.

³ Lit. Hard by the eyelashes of Europe.

⁴ This refers to the expedition to La Rochelle, 1573, and the aid Elizabeth gave the French Huguenots. La Rochelle, however, was not in Gascony.

⁵ Germany is here taken to include the Low Countries.

⁶ Corunna was raided by Drake, 21st April, 1589.

XI

Doğnið a bannaiðe inr an ðraparoi
 gan rððaiðeior peolðumað
 le na coblað cíopað cobarðað
 ríðeðnar poğlað enðruiğðeað
 peað na pairge gan rð ðaipe
 i nğleo ðaipeðe ððiriğðe
 lomğear lánðar gunnað gáinneað
 cloiðmðeað ceáðað epóğumeað.

XII

ðíð a haipél inr an Ruipél
 cuio dá caipéim ðoiğapariğ
 teio a luðt ġliaið tap muipe ððoiprian
 ip ðon lnnia ópðeðaiğ
 ġnát a epémpir inr an Éiğipe
 pá leop éiðe ap óiğðeapaið
 ip eiğ ap ððionól ðóib ġo ðpiorðo
 nað é ġunó ġóipriðe.

XIII

Atá ðia ağ conğnaið le triað lonðan
 na n-iað ðponniðar ðpðoðarðað
 atáð na ġaeðe, atáð na rpeipe
 atá ġað péalta rðrðolap
 map tðið Spánniğ 'na lic láitir
 in ġað epáiğ ġo tðimðpripe
 tð dá ðeað ápeðað gan rð ġáðba
 ap na mbáðað i mórðonnaið.

xI, l. 1 peolðumað, A; peolðumanð, G. l. 4 ġámeað, A. xII, l. 2 a
 lup, A; a luðt, G. xIII, l. 1 ðpðoðarðað, G. l. 2 paolta, A; paeltan,
 G. l. 3 ma lic-laðar, G. l. 4 tð omitted, G.

¹ Francis Drake raided Mexico, 1572; Brazil, 15th Nov., 1577; West Indies and Florida, 1585.

² During Elizabeth's reign the Russia company of merchants tried to penetrate through Muscovy and Persia into Cathay, while the Turkey company traded with the Levant.

³ The Mediterranean Sea.

⁴ Attempts were made to reach India by the northern passage through the Arctic Ocean,

⁵ Bristol was then the chief port for foreign trade in England,

⁶ i.e. no fruitless journey or profitless adventure. For the story of Góidrise and the legend of Dún Briste see Mr. Thomas F. O'Rahilly's article in *Gadélica*,

XI

Limbs in Brazil¹ are hacked by her bands,
 Who know not excessive timidity,
 When backed by the help of her tribute-proud fleet,
 Piratical, fierce, and acquisitive,
 That sweeps o'er the ocean without much reluctance
 To engage in a regular naval fight,
 A line of ships fully equipped with their cannons,
 Darts, swords, and deadly contrivances.

XII

Her admiral frequently sails to Russelia²
 —A part of her triumph that lies at hand—
 Her fighting men travel across the Tyrrenian Sea³
 To India,⁴ famous for golden ore;
 Her brave men go often campaigning in Egypt,
 Young soldiers full dressed in their suits of mail,
 And prove on arriving at Bristol,⁵ when mustered,
 That theirs was no venture like Góidrisce's.⁶

XIII

God Himself is assisting the lady of London,
 With its charming and rich-soiled productive lands;
 She is helped by the winds, she is helped by the heavens,
 She is helped too by every bright shining star.
 The Spaniards, like stones on a plain, are now lying
 With their bottoms knocked out on every beach,
 Two hundred⁷ at least of their ships have been sunk
 Without any doubt 'neath the mighty waves.

Part I, p. 171 et seqq., and the Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland of the year 1912, vol. xlii, p. 106 et seqq. In addition to the present instance and the two references given by me in my edition of Geoffrey Keating's Poems, pp. 28 and 157, Risteard Ua Foghlughá has sent me the following quatrain by Tomás Ó Maolriain, taken from Murphy Ms. (Maynooth) XII, p. 293—

Α βασιμπε δ' ἑόρουις Ῥόδῃ μπε Ῥαοιδίλ
 Αῖ γ λαβαίτε ι n-aḡarū (?) a ḡrōd ι Ἰμνδουῖ εῖορ
 Ιαρ ḡcaitearū a mbrōḡ ra ῖτορ ιρ ḡlunn doḡsm
 Na mbeaptauḡ ḡup ḡōōpuipe nōḡ ḡo epuunn doḡnsō—

also the following line from the Contention of the Bards,

Τυιḡ a ḡarōḡ ḡe τaοι ρό ḡlic : ḡup εῖριḡ baοις τoιpe ḡōōpuipe.

⁷ This number is an exaggeration. When the Armada sailed from Lisbon, 20th May, 1588, it consisted of 130 ships, of which one half were transports. At least 54 ships returned to Spain.

xiv

Ó'ráδ a δάρδα pá éár Spáinnis
 'r a mná epáíðτε coméuipreað
 éuδaδap δopað géap uaða don Þoirтингёл
 le rluaδ borblaoc beoópoiðeað
 dia 'r a tioneól gliaðmāp δpoiðbeo
 'r iad tuδ liorþóin leonuizte
 aicme laoc ainihear éairgéréan éairpreað
 eað<pað> ðaoparméað ópðuiðéað.

xv

Aτáιð piaiñ buiðeað ði dia aδup ðaome
 an epiað ðíompað ðóéðapað
 ppionnpa náipeað paioilð páiðbreap
 caomeað epáilðéað cóipðpreatað
 ap a bponnetaib ap a toðapétaib
 ap a cabair dá comairpleaðaið
 ip map éaiðear méað a maiéip
 ip air ip meapta a mópainm.

xiv, l. 2 beoópoiðéað (beoópoiðeað) sic G. l. 4 éairgéróm, A.
 xv, l. 1 epiað ðioiprupað, G. l. 2 páiðbreipé, G. l. 3 dá comairpanaib, G.

xiv

Her guards have subjected the Spaniards to sorrow,
And afflicted their women with weary grief,
And have with a host of proud, gay-hearted heroes
Given a drubbing to Portugal.¹
God and her war-loving, quick-dashing levies,
It was they sacked the city of Lisbon too,
A fierce band of heroes, resourceful and haughty,
With costly armed, well-ordered cavalry.

xv

God and man have for long been to her full of gratitude—
The lady so haughtily confident,
The gay, bashful princess of prudent decisions,
Just-judging, pious, compassionate—
For the presents and gifts bestowed by her bounty,
And the help she hath given her councillors;
And since I have gone through the bulk of her goodness,
Let her great reputation be judged by it.

¹ Penniche, on the coast of Portugal, was taken by the English, May 13, 1589. On May 16 the English fleet arrived at the mouth of the Tagus. An army was landed, which marched through Torres Vedras to Lisbon, May 24, and on to Cascais, May 27, whence it sailed for home. The expedition was disastrous, and effected nothing.

XIII.--CAITRÉIM AN DARA SÉAMUIS

October, 1687

[Mss.: Maynooth, Murphy, x and xii (m). R.I.A. 23 E 14, p. 46^b (E¹, ex A), and a second copy on p. 93 (E², ex M; 23 G 24 (G); 23 M 29, p. 30, by Eoghan Ó Caoimh (M); 23 N 15 (N); Stowe, A iv 2 (S), Brit. Mus., Add. 29614, by Seán na Rathaoineach (A). In private hands, Ms. by Piaras Móinséal (P, ex M).

Titles:—*Óráibh ó bpuadair* (all Mss.), *a tairp réimeara an dara Séamuir* 1688 (m); *a tabairt aitéir d'fíle éirín do rin dán aḡ aḡmolaḡ bairpíogain Elizabeth ḡ do rin Dáe an duanóḡ ro aḡ molaḡ riḡ Séamuir* (S); *aḡ molaḡ riḡ Séamuir ḡ aḡ tabairt aitéir d'fíle éirín do rin dán aḡ aḡmolaḡ bairpíogain Elizabeth* (m); *caitréim an dara riḡ Séamuir* (G, N); *caitréim an dara Séamuir riḡ Saḡran ar na ḡeanaiḡ le Óráibh ua bpuadair Anno 1687* (M, E², P); *caitréim an dara Séamuir ḡ Óráibh ó bpuadair ccc., October, Anno Domini, 1686* (A); i.e. "The Triumph of James II, King of England, a poem composed by David Ó Bruadair in the early part of King James' reign, October, 1687 (al. 1686, 1688), in which he praises that king and reproaches a certain poet [viz., Flann mac Eoghain mic Craith, vide supra, p. 64], who had made a poem in praise of Queen Elizabeth."

Different Mss. give different years (1686, 1687, 1688) for the composition of this poem. I think it was written in October, 1687. M, the oldest and most trustworthy Ms., gives 1687; A, another old and good Ms., gives the month, October, though it assigns the poem to the year 1686. Internal evidence seems to point to October, 1687—(1) At the time it was written nearly all the Catholic nobles and gentry had received commissions in the Royal Army (R. xx). Talbot, as Lord Lieutenant, had been most energetic in making such appointments between February, 1687, and June, 1687. (2) Though the gloss on R. xix still speaks of Denis Daly, Esq., as Councillor Daly, the text itself states that he and Sir Stephen Rice had been already raised to the Bench. The patent appointing Denis Daly Justice of the Common Pleas is dated Dublin, 24 April, 1686, and

I

D'fíḡ duine éirín ponḡ an pé ro
 uige ip léir m ḡóro anoir
 d'omḡin hannraoi ip d'iomad a campaoi
 ip ipe doḡ aḡḡaoiḡ óirne i bḡur
 ḡur trío nae fuilimpe buiḡeac don fíle rin
 baoirpe a cuinḡe ḡo coimnaiḡḡeac
 ar ḡliḡe an pápa rap élainn fáḡraiz
 i n-einḡ fáḡbuiḡ Ólcoḡair.

XIII.—THE TRIUMPH OF JAMES II

October, 1687

that making Sir Stephen Rice Baron of the Exchequer is dated 1 June, 1686. That would not help us to choose between the different dates given in the Mss. But the same stanza, in speaking of Nagle pleading before Daly and Rice, implies that Sir Richard Nagle had been already appointed Attorney-General for Ireland. The patent appointing him to this office is dated 15 Feb., 1686 O. S. = 1687 N. S. Hence it would seem that this poem was written in the month of October following.

Ranns xxv-xxviii have been wrongly ascribed to Piaras Ferriter by the Rev. P. Dinneen in his edition of the works of that poet (Óánra íarpar Peiricéir, Connrad na Daeúile, baile Aca Cliaé, 1903, Introduction, pp. xxiv, xxv).

Metre: (Each rann has but four lines, though here printed in eight on account of the length of the lines)—

(1) Rr. i-xxiii:—The general scheme is—

viz., three ditrochees (of which the first is often catalectic) followed by a dactyl, with ó as the accented vowel, but instead of the ditrochee the Antipest, the dactyl-spondee, or the trochee-dactyl may be used.

— ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ | ó ∪ ∪

(2) Gr̃pán, R. xxiv: ∪ au ∪ ∪ au ∪ ∪ í é ∪

(3) Gr̃pán, R. xxv-xxvii: (∪) ∪ ∪ ú ú ∪ ∪ ∪ í ó

(4) Gr̃pán, R. xxviii: (∪) ó ∪ á ∪ á ∪ í ∪ ∪ í.]

I

A certain man¹ wove in an age before this
 A web that can now in my hand be seen
 For the daughter of Henry² and her numerous camps,
 'Tis she that was rough here on all of us,
 And the reason I thank not that poet therefor
 Is her cruel yoke's constant oppressiveness
 On the law of the Pope³ and the children of Patrick⁴
 In this soft-sodded country of Olchobhar.⁵

¹ Flann, son of Eoghan Mac Craith: see introductory note to Poem xii.

² Queen Elizabeth, daughter of King Henry VIII of England.

³ The Catholic religion.

⁴ St. Patrick

⁵ Olchubahr, King of Caiseal, died in 850.

II

I n-ainm an aṭap ḡealbap plaṭa
 fairḡe ip fapc ip feopluiḡe
 ran mīc buaḡaiḡ i ḡepoir ḡ'ḡuapcail
 ḡoiriḡ ap ḡluair ḡn nḡleobuime
 ip toinne an teapbaiḡ tuḡ ap lapāḡ
 ḡuṭ na n-apṛtal n-ḡrbuiḡṭe
 canḡapḡa éirḡe an ḡapa Séamuir
 ḡalta cléib na cṛḡḡaṭa.

III

Cumpāḡ airṭe ḡ'ḡionnṭur ḡṛeatan
 enú a ḡṛuil ceapṭ im ḡoiriḡṛanaṭṭ
 ṭṛiaṭ ip ṭṛéimḡear iapṭair ḡéimeann
 ṛiaḡ aḡur ṛéimniḡ ḡopapa
 enú na cléipe an lonnṭur léaḡniāḡ
 ionnṛaic éaṭṭaḡ eolḡurāḡ
 ḡia ḡá ḡiḡean biaḡniap buiḡneaḡ
 biaḡnaḡ ḡṛiḡḡniap beoiḡliṛṭe.

IV

I nḡiaḡ ap éiliḡ ḡia na ṛṛéipe
 ḡ'ḡiaḡaiḡ ṭṛéiḡṭe a ṭṛócaipe
 ap na clannaiḡ baḡ ṛia ceannap
 ran iaiṭ eanḡaiḡ ṛḡḡla ṛo.
 ap ḡaoi ḡo ḡcṛeipṛiḡe luiḡim ḡan ḡeilṭ ḡiḡ
 naḡ í Eilir mḡṛaimṛe
 aṭṭ Séamuir Stíḡḡapḡ an ṛéalṭa ṛiḡḡḡa
 ḡ'éiriḡ ṛaoi ḡár ḡṛóiriṭin.

¹ Eve.² The Holy Ghost.³ Defender, prince, king.

II

In the name of the Father who fashioned the heavens,
 The ocean, and coverts, and grassy herbs,
 And of the triumphant Son who on the cross redeemed
 The wounds of all sprung from the nurse of strife,¹
 And of the Heatwave² that set on fire wondrously
 The speech of the apostles' well-ordered ranks,
 I shall sing of the rise of the second King James,
 The beloved disciple of bravery.

III

I shall frame now a theme on the fair tower³ of Britain,
 The nut⁴ of the just in my neighbourhood,
 The brave man and lord of our western longitude,
 The stag and the hero of Europe,
 The darling of clerks and the firm tower of valour,
 Innocent, deedful, intelligent,
 May God now preserve him, his food and retainers,
 For long years, both active and vigorous.

IV

After the claims God of heaven hath urged
 For their sin of forsaking His mercy
 'Gainst the clans that for long had enjoyed the chief power
 In this country of Fódla,⁵ the fair-landed,
 That you may believe, I swear to you openly
 That it is not Elizabeth I magnify,
 But the Stuart King James, bright star of royalty,
 That hath risen under God to succour us.

¹ Darling.⁵ Ireland: vide Part I, p. 45, n.*.

V

Iṛ naom̃ēta an tor̃ēap r̃éim̃iḡeal r̃or̃ēa
 an r̃éim̃iḡ r̃or̃ap̃ta r̃óir̃neap̃tiḡap
 r̃eiaḡ na m̃boḡt̃án l̃iaḡ na l̃or̃án
 t̃riaḡ na d̃t̃roḡd̃án d̃t̃óic̃ēap̃t̃laḡ
 r̃p̃riom̃ñra d̃ēap̃b̃ēa é t̃onn iṛ t̃air̃b̃r̃éiḡ
 d̃iuiḡ iṛ am̃air̃éil ór̃d̃uiḡḡe
 iṛ t̃áḡl̃uiḡ r̃or̃taḡḡa a d̃t̃árl̃a l̃oiḡiḡḡe
 ap̃ l̃ár̃ ó r̃lot̃air̃ēaḡḡ Oats uile.

VI

Iṛ iom̃ḡa c̃p̃uaiḡḡéim̃ ḡr̃úḡ iṛ ḡuaiṛ̃b̃éim̃
 r̃iom̃ñt̃riaḡ r̃uaiṛ̃ r̃é i r̃óḡanñaiḡ
 aḡ c̃uim̃ḡaḡ c̃air̃t̃e iṛ cl̃ú b̃r̃ēap̃ Saxon
 ḡl̃ún r̃e ḡleac̃aiḡ ḡl̃ór̃ḡiom̃ne
 r̃iṛ iom̃ḡa d̃aor̃b̃r̃eiḡ éiom̃ñt̃aḡ é̃raor̃aḡ
 d̃'r̃onn a é̃r̃éiḡḡe iṛ r̃óḡar̃ḡa
 r̃uaiṛ̃ an r̃uiḡñḡiḡ ũaḡa ma iom̃acl̃aim̃
 ḡeaḡ r̃tuama oileap̃ a r̃óḡair̃ēaḡḡ.

VII

Á̃r̃d̃r̃l̃aiḡ r̃oiṛ̃t̃meaḡ áḡim̃ap̃ oir̃ḡeip̃e
 c̃r̃áib̃ḡēaḡ c̃or̃c̃ap̃t̃aḡ c̃r̃óim̃iṛ̃ñiḡ
 d̃'aom̃ an d̃úileam̃ d̃'éir̃ a d̃iom̃ḡa
 maṛ̃ r̃c̃éiḡ é̃uīl̃ d̃on é̃órl̃t̃ara
 iṛ r̃éil̃ d̃on é̃r̃uiṛ̃ne i ḡc̃éim̃ 'iṛ i b̃r̃oiḡr̃e
 ap̃ l̃éir̃e a l̃om̃ne leoḡanta
 ḡup̃ t̃onn ḡo d̃t̃r̃eip̃e i n-iom̃ḡuim̃ meip̃r̃e
 c̃úim̃ḡe an é̃r̃eioim̃ é̃óir̃r̃l̃iḡḡiḡ.

v, l. 2 l̃or̃án, G, N, m; l̃ar̃án, P; t̃t̃óic̃ēap̃d̃ail, G, m. l. 4 Ots, P; Oats
 G, N. vi, l. 1 r̃oiḡeanñaiḡ, P. l. 3 d̃aor̃b̃r̃ēaḡ P.

¹ See Introduction to Part II.

² James, as admiral, defeated the Dutch fleet under Opdam and Van Tromp off Lowestoft, 3rd June, 1665, and again under De Ruyter at the Battle of Southwold

V

Treasure-trove blessed, serene, fair and graceful,
 Is this warrior steadfast and powerful,
 Shield of the indigent, leech of the miserable,
 Lord of the mobilized fighting-men,
 A prince he in truth, strong as ox, hide and sinew,
 A duke too in rank and an admiral,
 Binding herb of relief for those who were wounded
 And stricken to earth by the Plot of Oates.¹

VI

Hardships vexatious and menacing dangers
 He, venturesome, met with in many roads,
 While guarding the fame and the charter of England's men
 Facing the fight on the roaring waves.²
 Many wicked and covetous judgments condemning him
 From a wish to betray him and banish him,³
 The patient lord got from those men as his honour-price,
 But he calmly despises their roguery.

VII

A noble and steadfast prince, warlike, illustrious,
 Pious, triumphant and brave to death,
 The Creator hath granted us after His wrath
 As a shield of defence to this coast of ours;
 To the world far and near it is evident that
 By his lion-like courage, conspicuous,
 A billow of might in amerceable strife,
 And a prop of the right-roaded faith⁴ is he.

Bay, 27th May, 1672. He had to resign the command of the fleet on account of his religion in 1673.

³ Addresses against him were introduced into both Houses of Parliament, and he was forced to leave England for a time, 4th March, 1679. He was accused of recusancy, 29th November, 1680.

⁴ The Catholic faith.

VIII

Ir buan i mbéalais ruað ir éigear
 nað uaið do féacac peolcumað
 ar a cáiruib i ngleic gáibéig
 ir breir cáic na nobcuma
 do gíear bac fiaðain créac i ngliaðmuis
 ir é don fiað na ócáipe
 an buinne boðba tuigreac epomða
 ppiúir poðlac póbapac.

IX

Tug mo ppiounnra epueðlan cúmta
 mioðair máirneac móroinúg
 guil ir gápta i longais ápa
 amuis ar bántais bóclinne
 doðuaið a éormán ruar don ðearpmáin
 ruairc an éonðáir éomlannað
 le ucuð Munmac^a pa luét coinne
 ag dul éum cille i gcpóðapais.

X

Oigpe Éopmaic u'poidnig opéra
 i maðmais bopba beoópað
 an grianða gpióbta giallac geimleac
 ppianað paigeadac peolérannað
 cuimnig Séamur éoiðce ir caomáin
 a pí na gpéme glópmáipe
 ó bain dá námaib le neapc a láime
 plaðar lánðlan lóérannða.

* Y^e bastard son of K. Charles y^e 2 (M).

viii, l. 1 éigre, m; peolcumað, m, G. N. l. 2 na ð., P. ix, l. 2 guil,
 Mss.: bóclumge, m. l. 3 éomðair, m. x, l. 4 bean, m.

¹ Before 1656 James had made four campaigns with his regiment under the celebrated Marshal Turenne, and his bravery in the field had gained him the esteem of that general, and made him the idol of his countrymen. After the alliance between Oliver Cromwell and Louis XIV of France James, with the Spaniards under Don Juan, fought against the Anglo-French army commanded

VIII

On the lips of our sages and poets is ever
 That he ne'er kept away from the slaughter
 Where his friends were engaged in perilous contests
 With superior forces deforming them ;
 He was often a witness of wounds on a battlefield¹
 Where he acted as cook to the raven,
 Scion of slaughter, intelligent, serious,
 Stirring, aggressive, and pillaging.

IX

My prince in appearance so noble and handsome,
 Gentle, affectionate, bountiful,
 Caused weeping and shrieking in war's lofty vessels
 Out on the watery ocean-wastes ;
 The noise of his fame spread southwards to Germany,²
 And sweet was the loud clang of clashing swords
 With which he dispatched to the churchyard on hearses
 Monmouth and all his confederates.³

X

Heir of that Charles⁴ who endured defeat patiently
 In the arrogant routings of active knights
 Is the griffin-like⁵ hero, with his masts and his bridles,
 His arrows and fetters and hostages.
 Remember, O King⁶ of the glorious sun,
 * King James, and preserve him for ever safe,
 Since he from his foe hath by strength of hand wrested
 A noble and bright principality.

by Turenne, and distinguished himself at the battles of Mardyke and the Dunes in 1657-1658.

² Here used to include the Low Countries.

³ Monmouth was defeated at Sedgemoor, 5th July, 1685, and beheaded on Tower Hill, 15th July, 1685. Three hundred of his followers were executed as traitors and over eight hundred were transported to the plantations.

⁴ King Charles I of England.

⁵ Vide Part II, p. 141, n.¹.

⁶ God.

XI

lar n-éaḡ a bprácar téid an t-árraið
 véadḡeal dána dódarað
 cion do éneapḡoin pír na Saxon
 pcur a pceac don Róimíur
 d'éirteaðt aiprinn dé ḡan pcamal
 éaæt nár éair don tpeonruirpe
 an ḡníom tuḡ roirbhear píoḡ aḡur ollamán
 i mbriðuib pollapra pódóinne.

XII

ḡac cuib d'Éirinn nár Óromaolaið
 tuḡrat d'aonḡuē deonuiḡēaē
 a ḡcuirp ra ḡceaēra a nḡoil ra nḡairpe
 pá éur ḡlaice an ḡleobile
 aēc an taoð úd do lean traorún
 ir tuḡ paonérú a bpeola pír
 tuḡadap Alba tupa nár ðearmas
 upraim ir aipe dá óruiḡēib.

XIII

Ir íocluib álainn píonḡuil liláipe^a
 trío aḡ tál ḡo tprócairpeaē
 an píoḡain paētēaom do pín a ḡealpíp
 ar éaoi naē leaḡpaiðe a lócoinneall.
 aḡ peo an péinix aipre d'Éiruiḡ
 pcaē na Saorap rórēannaē
 éuirppear pearpa luirne a tearpa
 ḡur na cpearuib coimēpuiune.

^a Queen of Scots (m).

xī, l. 3 tpeopaire, m. l. 4 pódolapa, m₂ xīi, l. 1 nap, P, m₂; naē, G, N; Óromaolaið, P; Óromueilluḡ, m₂; Óroméillinn, m, G; Óromaolilín N. xīii, l. 2 clápeaom (for claētēaom?), G, N, M.

¹ King Charles II of England.

² Bush, a shop-sign, originally a branch of ivy, sacred to Bacchus, hung out at vintners' doors.

XI

On the death of his brother¹ the veteran goes,
White-toothed, audacious, and confident,
(A thing which hath wounded the skin of the English
Who hauled down the bush² of the faith of Rome)
To hear the divine Mass that no cloud can darken,
No contemptible feat for the mighty prince —
A deed that brought gladness to kings and to ollamhs
In sod-surfaced manors, conspicuous.

XII

Every portion of Erin that was not Cromwellian
Offered with one accord willingly
Their persons and cattle, their courage and prowess
Into the hand of this battle-oak³;
But the opposite side that resolved upon treason,
And brought the thin blood of their hearts to it,
Yielded up Scotland,⁴ paid homage and hearkened
To his orders—a march unforgotten still.

XIII

The wine-blood of Mary⁵ that flows through his veins,
Is a beautiful, merciful healing draught—
The mild, gracious queen who stretched out her white neck
So that her daystar might not be dimmed.
Behold here the phoenix that rose from her ashes,
The flower of prosperous emperors,
Who will spread out the light of her fame in the future
To the uttermost bounds of the universe.

³ General, commander.

⁴ The Earl of Argyle, returning from Holland, attempted to raise a rebellion in Scotland. He reached Lorne on May 11, marched on Glasgow, but was driven back, and taken prisoner at Inchamnan on the 17th of June, 1685. Three days after he was beheaded at the castle of Edinburgh.

⁵ Mary, Queen of Scots, beheaded 8th February, 1587, greatgrandmother of King James II.

XIV

Lonnpaó ár n-eagailpe an ppionnra peapanta
 cúmēa ceannapaó cóirigēte
 trúpapaó tairēleáó trúpapaó tairēbpeáó
 lonnmāp laiḡneaó lóolonḡaó
 an céad pí Saxón d'aoim ḡnaoi ip ḡpadam
 éadaiḡe ip aipm óirleáóair
 d'pēapairēb éipeann d'aiēle a mbaoḡail
 beapc a paopēa ap pórplannaib.

XV

Ar íoðna tréinpióḡ caoimē a éibḡnfoim
 paoilim péad níop mó ḡo bfuil
 pór i n-oirēill óḡ na heinḡipe
 i ndóib an tuirigzin tpeopaiḡri.
 péadaió peapcā péile an dpeaḡain
 d'péad pe haḡa nóiminte
 na trí críóca ḡéap linḡ bíóðbaó
 do éup paoi ḡo pḡḡantaó.

XVI

A uairle banba tuairiú tairnḡriú
 buaineap paēa aḡup pḡéumuir
 don épaib ór cpaobaiēb baib do paoēpuiḡ
 paoirpe a paobēpuē eolēuire
 páilciḡiú poimē pin ḡáirbiḡiú ḡoiriú
 an t-áirbpi ionmāin óirōliḡēaó
 don Cōpcēpiú^a óirig pōclumail píḡḡa
 ó pōrcimūp éinn an éóḡiḡri.

^a Cōpc mac Luḡaió an céad pí do aicpeabaó Cairéal do plicēt
 éibir pinn (E², M, P).

xv, l. 2 an órb an tpeopaiḡri, G, N, m. l. 3 dpeaḡain, G, N, m; le, G,
 N, m. xvi, l. 2 paobēiē G, N, m. l. 4 na éoiḡe, G, N, m; an éoiḡe,
 P.

xiv

Light of our Church is the stately, majestic prince,
 Handsome, chieftain-like, self-controlled,
 Resplendent with trumpets, renowned for his troops
 Defiant in spears and in freighted ships ;
 The first king of England who gave rank and dignity,
 Death-dealing weapons and uniforms
 To Irishmen after the risks they encountered—
 Conduct that freed them from tyranny.

xv

By the mighty king's pains which produced these first gracious deeds
 I guess there is something additional
 Already prepared for the youths of this country,
 Stored up in the hand of their guiding lord ;
 Consider the generous deeds of the dragon,¹
 Who could in the space of a moment thus
 Bring the Three Kingdoms, despite hostile endeavours,
 Under his sway so successfully.

xvi

Ye nobles of Banbha, augur and prophesy
 Lasting success and supremacy
 To the branch above branches who thus hath secured for you
 Freedom from maddening forms of grief ;
 Welcome his coming, rejoice, and raise cheers for
 The High-King, beloved and golden-lawed,
 Who comes of the true blood of Corc,^a the renowned king
 Of the fort of this province's capital.

^a Corc, son of Lughaidh, the first king of the race of Éibhear Fionn, who dwelt at Caiseal (E², M, P).

¹ Vide Part I, p. 52, n.².

XVII

Ríge don Scotpúil éraoiriḡ éorcpaiḡ
 daoib ní dpoḡpúil deoranṑa
 aḡṑ ppeaḡ don ḡeolpúil ı ḡelannaiḡ Eoḡain
 ıṑ pēappa pór don pór uile
 do pēir an érfionpáıḡ d'péaḡ an rıoḡııáıl
 céim le caoinḡáıḡ coıḡḡuıpeaḡ
 ı ḡerıḡ ḡuṑ éuıṑṑıon ofḡ le uile
 ḡo nḡlıḡeann an pıne pórıṑıṑın.

XVIII

Atá mo rıúıl pe ḡráraiḡ iomḡa
 an dáiııı d'ıompuiḡ dḡḡanna
 ıṑ pe teaeṑ na ḡaoıṑe d'ae ım rıḡḡı
 map apcal ṑaoıḡe ı dṑḡḡaraiḡ
 d'pıaḡ ḡap rınnṑear nıaḡṑa nııḡneaḡ
 d'pıaḡ na éııḡıoll ṑıṑṑneaḡa
 do éuaḡaiḡ ıapaḡṑa uaiḡ naḡ ḡıallṑa
 ḡṑuaḡ do ḡıaḡṑaḡ ḡḡéuıḡḡıṑ.

XIX

Atáıḡ ḡap ḡpıṑḡḡıar pııı ḡan dııııaḡ
 d'áıṑ an éaoııııııaḡ éomāḡṑaiḡ
 ıṑ cléıṑḡe Éailḡııı ḡéar naḡ anaıḡḡ
 ḡan pléıḡ a ḡpeaṑaoı ap pḡṑaiṑeaḡṑ
 aeáıḡ ap ḡıııḡṑe ḡáıaiḡ Rıṑıḡ
 pḡá n-áııeaḡ ṑaoı do Nḡḡıaḡaiḡ^a
 pe héıṑṑeaḡṑ aeḡarṑa an té naḡ laḡṑann
 ḡéarṑa ḡpeaḡanṑa ḡeolṑıṑııı.

^a Councillor Daly, Baron Rice, and Sir Richard Nagle (E², M, P).

xvıı, l. 1 éorcpaiḡ, Mss. xvııı, l. 1 dḡḡanṑa, m. 1. 2 apḡal, P, m₂ ;
 earḡal, G, N, m. 1. 3 d'pıaḡ na é., P, m₂ ; d'pıaḡ na é., N ; dıaḡuiḡ na
 é., G, m. 1. 4 ḡḡéıııḡıṑ, G, N, m ; ḡḡéuıḡḡıṑ, m. xıx, l. 1 éaoıııḡıa,
 G, N. 1. 2 cléıṑıḡ, G, N ; cléıṑḡe, P.

xvii

The warlike, victorious Scottic¹ blood's sovereignty
 (A blood neither evil nor strange to you,
 But a stream of the very life-blood of the Eoghanacht,²
 The best tribe by far of the whole of them),
 In accord with the old saw this king hath obtained,
 Rank and the love of his kith and kin,
 And thus he hath loyally brought it about
 That the nation doth owe its relief to him.

xviii

My eye still looks forward to numerous graces
 From the dispenser,³ who hath changed our despondent
 hopes,
 And the coming of that wisdom that swells in my king
 Like the surge of the tide when by causeways blocked;
 Round the land of your ancestors, knightly and vehement,
 He hath called forth the thunders vociferous
 Of men who from you will not cede unto foreign tribes
 As much of a bank as would feed a yoke.

xix

Your true clergy now live in peace, undishonoured,
 By the grace of this powerful, kindly knight,
 And the clerics of Calvin⁴—a change not unpleasant—
 Harangue not their pets upon popery;
 On the Bench now are seated the Dalys and Rices,
 And a sage of the Nagles⁵ is urging them
 To listen to the plea of the man who can't speak
 The lip-dry and simpering English tongue.

¹ Irish: vide Part I, p. 204, n.¹, and Part II, p. 55, n.³.

² Vide Part I, p. 43, n.⁹, p. 56, n.¹ and n.³.

³ King James.

⁴ Vide Part II, p. 33.

⁵ Denis Daly, Justice of the Common Pleas; Sir Stephen Rice, Baron of the Exchequer; and Sir Richard Nagle, Attorney-General for Ireland: see Introductory note to the poem.

XX

I nḡárḡa a bḡataiḡe atáid bap macaoim
 lán do énaipíðib córriḡoḡail
 ip iad ḡan uaiman pḡp na puabab
 tuḡ a bḡuaḡ na nḡrólanḡaib
 atáid bap n-onéoin áille i ḡcomipion
 pa ḡeáinḡin congabḡe i bḡóirḡeannaib
 ip ḡláim na bḡeallḡaḡ epáidḡe ceannḡepom
 lán do ḡḡanne map ḡeocaḡaib.

XXI

A ḡḡoirḡeior ḡnḡḡa copḡḡail le Lucifer
 boḡḡanaḡḡ éuca ip bḡónḡuile
 naḡ ḡáḡa an ḡ-uabap dála an éuaine
 nár ḡárpuiḡ uair beaḡ pórḡa i bḡup
 ḡ'éad na ḡḡaioḡeaḡ dár ééile an épíoc po
 réad ḡap mḡile ḡ'ḡoḡḡapḡaib
 ḡ'ḡaḡáil atḡoim a ḡ'ḡár a n-aḡarḡa
 aḡḡ ḡáip ip ḡappḡaiḡ ḡap ḡeopannaib.

XXII

ḡ'ḡearḡaib an áiporíḡ ḡ'aḡpuiḡ na cáḡḡa
 an bḡacabap cáḡ ní ip ceolḡḡaḡpe
 náid muinnḡear Oilḡpéir aḡ caoine a ḡcopoinéil
 ní naḡ ḡoiliḡ lé ḡoimnallaib
 le héiḡion diombáid réaḡ a bḡoppán
 aḡ déanaḡ pobán póiḡḡḡḡe
 do na ḡearaib ḡeo aḡ dul i n-apḡaib
 tuile ḡearḡana ip ceo éuca.

xx, l. 2 uaiman, P; uaiman, G, N. 1. 3 congabḡa, G, N; bḡóḡḡan-
 naib, m₂. xxi, l. 1 Lúḡḡarḡ, G, m; lúḡḡearḡ, N; boḡḡanaḡ, G, N. 1. 2
 an ḡuaḡal pála, G, N. 1. 3 dár ḡéill, G, N. 1. 4 ḡ'ḡár P; ḡ'áip, G, N.
 xxii, l. 1 an bḡaca, G, N. 1. 3 bḡuppán, G, N; puḡán, G; paḡán, N;
 pobán, P. 1. 4 tuile, G, N; tuile, m, etc.

¹ The disbanding of the Protestants and the enlistment of the Catholics began
 in July, 1685.

² Chieftains.

XX

In guarding his standard your youths are employed,¹
 All covered with buttons enamelled red,
 Men who are now not afraid of the scoundrels
 Who excited the hate of their inmost souls;
 Your beautiful leopards² have got their commissions,³
 Their commands are obeyed in the fortresses;
 While the traitors defeated are growling despondently,
 Full of moroseness like vagabonds.

XXI

May a deluge of pain and of poverty come
 On their offspring as jealous as Lucifer,
 Lest pride should induce the assemblies of nobles
 Who ne'er violated marriage vows
 'To jealously fear lest the chiefs whom this land
 Hath been wedded to more than a thousand years
 Might of their fatherland's products get anything
 But continued contempt and banishment.

XXII

By the deeds of the high king⁴ who shuffled the cards
 Has anyone known aught more musical
 Than Oliver's followers wailing their colonel⁵—
 A thing not distressful to Domhnalls.⁶
 In their forced disappointment hark to their chattering,
 As they turn out their jarring old ballad-rhymes⁷
 On these men of ours who are taking up arms.
 May a deluge of rain and mist⁸ fall on them.

³ Commissions in the army were distributed liberally among the Catholics by Talbot between February and June, 1687.

⁴ King James.

⁵ Oliver Cromwell.

⁶ Irish Catholics.

⁷ Such as Lillibulero, a scurrilous attack on the new Irish recruits said to have been written by Lord Wharton in 1686.

⁸ Gloom and affliction.

XXIII

bíte nár éuileadar puinn don éineir
 díograir cumainn óm éomhgyra
 nílím d'earcaine díobh go dearbhta
 d'píoc ná d'paltanar deoruihte
 aet gaé pealltaé pparacé pallpa
 meangaé meablaé meoirliorta
 bíor na méirleac do éing Séamur
 ó éoinn éleib a érongoile.

XXIV

A Prayer For His Majesty And A Curse For His Foes (E², M, P).

An élann Ílaine leathna ro ip éing Séamur
 leap pcannpac a gcannclainn a ériort caomhain
 ip go bpeannatar i dteannta gan díe péine
 gaé pealltaé ip pallpa don pígh éadna. Amen.

XXV

A Prayer For His New Officers Both Military And Civil (E², M, P).

An méirir i ndúite éionntain dá gealclainn pór
 go téacé dá gcúil émhdaigh do éaduiighir beo
 a é na ndúil éionnlair gan faillie díobh
 aonacé éleib émhlaé ip aiepihge éóir.

XXVI

Créacé a gclú a gcúmhgaé 'r a gceapmaoi pór
 ip léir adéu ap éúntar a bpeacaihe leo
 péirir riu a púingil ná leag ní buir mó
 d'éipeacé riuil puiuirir do bpeacé faoi a bpeir.

xxiv, l. 3 dteannta go bpeannatar, m₂.
 épuadair d'oirighib pígh Seamur, m.

xxv Title: Éuibe Dáibh f
 xxvi, l. 4 At the end the name
 of Dáibh ua bpuadair is written in Ogam Cracó in M and E².

XXIII

Though few of that gang have ever deserved
 The affection or love of my countrymen,
 I do not intend to curse any of them
 From anger or malice unnatural,
 But only those villains, persistent, mendacious,
 Perfidious, treacherous, hand-sluggish,
 Who to King James are rebels and traitors
 In their black-hearted, skin-covered carcasses.

XXIV

A Prayer For His Majesty And A Curse For His Foes (E², M, P)

Maine of Leamhain's¹ clan, guard Thou, O Christ,
 And King James, who hath scared all their sorrow away;
 And may every vile traitor who is false to the same
 Be flayed in the stocks, without respite from pain.

XXV

A Prayer For His New Officers Both Military And Civil (E², M, P)

To those of her fair clans whom Thou hast let live
 In Fionntan's land² till their defender arrived,
 O God of the elements, grant without fail
 Close union, obedience, and penance of heart.

XXVI

Their wounded fame, straits, and the wealth they bewail
 Were, I clearly see, due on account of their sins.
 Forgive them, bright Love, and lay not on their tribes
 The scourge of Thy judgments with painful effect.

¹ Maine Leamhna, son of Core mac Luighdeach, king of Cashel, occupied Magh Leamhna (the plain of Leven) in Scotland. From him the Leamhnaigh of Scotland, i.e. the Mórmhaoir (Great Stewards), later the Dukes of Lennox, and the Stuart kings are descended: vide Keating, History, I, p. 208, and II, pp. 382-386.

² Ireland: vide Part I, p. 70, n.¹.

XXVII

A éiréim na dtonn d'iompuigh na deataiðe ceo
 i ngréim ár bhpiionnra ionnraic ir tearaiðe glóir
 a haonuét éirí an éúilpínn do éreac límbó
 éiríó m'úrú upnaié ar leartreliðe an tirlóigh.

XXVIII

Deað beo re rpar ðan táðbaét toice me poínn
 ir naé dóið ðo ðeprárta páp mo boirbe i maoin
 glóir ór árú mo éár i nsoiétte ar bié níl
 rlóigh bpeap bPáil ó táid i n-oirið an ríoið.

XIV.—céad buíðe re dia

Diarmaid mac Sheáin buíðe mic Chártaigh cct.

Circa 1687/8

[Mss.: R.I.A., 23 C 31, p. 85 (C); 23 E 14, p. 97 (E); 23 M 29, p. 29, by Eoghan Ó Caoimh (M); 24 M 4 (M⁴). In private hands, Ms. by Piaras Móinséal (P, ex M). I give this poem here because David Ó Bruadair wrote a response to it, vide *infra*, p. 127.

Titles:—Diarmaid mac Sheáin buíðe cct. (M); Diarmaid mac Chártaigh cct. ar éaét ríð Séamuir a ðconóin (C, P) Diarmaid mac Chártaigh .i. mac Sheáin buíðe cct. a n-aimpír an ríð Séamuir an tan do éonnairc Taðð i Diarmaid a n-arm an ríð céadna aður baélaigh an béarla að fílleaó ar a cceárbaið buécair i paríon, ní paba fuilnðeaó Taðð i Diarmaid ran ccaéiréim rin, ic. (E, M⁴); i.e. “Diarmaid mac Sheáin Bhuide mic Chárthaigh *cecinit* after the accession of King James when he saw Tadhg and Diarmaid (i.e. the Irish Catholics) in the army of the said king, and the English-speaking boors returning to their native

I

Céad buíðe re dia i ndiaid ðac anpaíð
 rðac persecution éuðainn dár baðapaó
 rí ðléiðgeal Séamuir að aipíonn
 i Whitehall ir ðárba paðapc air.

¹ The gloom of sorrow.
 p. 27, n.¹.

² Christ.

³ Ireland's: vide Part 1,

xxvii

Strong Lord of the waves, who the fog-smoke¹ didst change
 Into our prince's sun's glorious warmth,
 For the blood of the fair Youth² who despoiled Limbo hear
 My course of prayer now for the army's success.

xxviii

Though for some time I've lived without riches worth much,
 And my pride, indeed, ne'er hath been puffed up with wealth,
 Glory on high! free from straits is my plight,
 Since the hosts of Fál's³ men are now serving the king.

XIV.—A HUNDRED THANKS TO GOD

Diarmaid mac Sheáin Bhuidhe mic Chárthaigh cecinit

Circa 1687/8

handicrafts, but, alas, Tadhg and Diarmaid were not suffered to enjoy that triumph long."

The date of the poem is given somewhat more definitely by Rann xxv, in which it is stated that Richard Talbot had full powers from King James to bind or loose as he thought fit. Talbot came to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant in February, 1686, O. S. (= 1687, N. S.).

Metre: (1) Rr. i, xxxviii:—

(v) u u _ u _ u a u u

(2) R. xxxix, Cínnpán:—

u au í u au í u o u u ó.]

I

A hundred thanks to God after each fearful storm
 And each persecution that menaced us heretofore.
 James, the illustrious sovereign, is hearing Mass
 In Whitehall,⁴ surrounded by priests as a bodyguard.

⁴ King James heard Mass openly 12th February, 1685; he went in State to Mass in the Queen's chapel, 16th April, 1685 (Holy Thursday); in 1687 a new chapel was built at Whitehall.

II

Sin iad ḡaeðil ḡo léir i n-armaib
 gunnaoi ip púdar púirt ip bailte aca
 Presbyterians péac ḡur tpearcapað
 ip bpaíðm an diaðail i ndiað na bpanatier.

III

Cá nḡabann Seon níl cóta deapḡ air
 ná 'Who's there?' pe taoð an ḡeata aige
 aḡ iarraíð plighe dá luiḡeab ḡo ppappainneac
 mo éur pá éfor ipc oíðce i n-acapann.

IV

Cá nḡabann Ráir pa ḡárda malluiḡce
 ppinnctírig óíoblaíde na caépac
 vo ptiall ḡac aontaoð réipéil beannuiḡce
 aḡ oíbirp cléipe dé pda n-apḡam.

V

'You Popish rogue' ní leoiñaro a labairp pinn
 acé 'Cromwellian dog' ip pocai paípe aḡainn
 nó 'cia púð éall' ḡo teann ḡan eagla
 'Mípe Taoḡ' ḡeac temn an t-aḡallam.

II, l. 1 aḡ pín, C. III, l. 4 ipc oíðce P; ipc omitted C; an acapann, C; a n-acapann, P. IV, l. 3 ap ḡac taoð, C. l. 4 cléipe uile dé, C. V, l. 1 ní leopaid labairp linn, C. l. 3 púð ann, P. l. 4 ḡé binn, C.

¹ The Independents.

² The conspiracy commonly called the Fanatic Plot of 1663 was entered into by several of the Cromwellian soldiers, e.g. Major Alexander Jephson and Colonel Edward Warren, to prevent the restoration of the 'Innocent Papists' to their lands under the Act of Settlement: vide J. Prendergast, *Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland*, pp. 211, 212, Dublin, 1865.

³ John (Seón), a common name for an Englishman, John Bull.

⁴ Ralph in Butler's *Hudibras* is Sir Hudibras' clerk, and represents the sour fanatics of the Independent sect: cf. Part I, p. xxiv.

II

Behold there the Gaedhil in arms, every one of them ;
 They have powder and guns, hold the cities and fortresses ;
 The Presbyterians,¹ lo, have been overthrown ;
 And the Fanatics² have left an infernal smell after them.

III

Whither shall John³ turn ? he has now no red coat on him,
 Nor ' Who's there ? ' on his lips when standing beside the gate,
 Seeking on the slightest excuse by provoking me
 To have me amerced for nocturnal contentiousness.

IV

Whither shall they turn ?—Ralph⁴ and his cursed guard,
 Formed of the devilish city apprentices,⁵
 Who pillaged and wrecked holy chapels on every side,
 And plundered and drove into exile the clerks of God.

V

' You Popish rogue,' they won't dare to say to us ;
 But ' Cromwellian dog '⁶ is the watchword we have for them,
 Or ' Cia súd thall,'⁷ said sternly and fearlessly,
 ' Mise Tadhg,'⁸ though galling the dialogue.

⁵ The train-bands of the cities were formed principally of apprentices. There is no special reference in this verse to the prentice-boys of Derry, for this poem was written before the birth of King James's son and heir, 10th June, 1688. Cf. R. xxxiii, *infra*.

⁶ When Sergeant Beverley, in the year 1663, came into a house in Kilbeggan, one of the company did say unto the said sergeant that he was called " one of Cromwell's doggs " (Prendergast: Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland, p. 211, Dublin, 1865).

⁷ ' Cia súd thall ' is the Irish of ' Who's there ? '

⁸ ' Mise Tadhg,' ' I am Tadhg.' Tadhg (Teague) was then and for long after the commonest soubriquet of an Irish Catholic: cf. the ballad of Lillibullero. It is still so used by Orangemen in the north-east of Ireland, where the corresponding soubriquet of a Presbyterian among Catholics is Liam (pronounced Lem), i.e. William. Diarmaid (Dermot), another common Irish name, was often used in the same way as Tadhg: cf. R. xx, *infra*.

VI

Aḡ dúbailt ḡárda tánaḡ eadraiḃ
 bporṡuiḡ im diaiḃ re Cian ip Mealaclainn
 rin é Diarmaid riar ip arm air
 ip bainpe ré braidm a claḃaípe panatíc.

VII

ḃodaiḡ an cáípe cáib ḡo hatuirpeac
 aḡ fillaḃ ap a ḡcéirḃ ḡaḃ rpeíce rmeapṡa aca
 ḡan ḡunna ḡan éloiḃeaim ḡan rinnpe éleaḃṡadap
 d'imṡiḡ a mbriḡ ip tá an cpoiḃe dá ḡreaba aca.

VIII

Ḍo rpiṡ an uain, monuap, bo ḃeacair rin
 ap an ḃruinḡ ḡan ioḃṡ do reriop ip d'arḡain
 clanna ḡaeḃal a hÉirinn airḡṡe
 le meapṡap ḡurab oiḡreacṡ ḃeimín dá ḡclannaib rin.

IX

Tuḡ a n-éiṡeac, bréaḡ a mbapaimail,
 ní biaiḃ an rḃḃ ra Rḃḃla aḡ panatíc
 i n-imirṡ na lann fuil éreabair níop cáilleadap
 ra ḡceapṡ ap Éirinn péac ap baillecriṡ.

X

Peapṡa imic ḃé naḃ éapca d'ṡeapadap
 pe linn ṡSéamuir réalṡa ḡr plaiṡeapaiḃ
 a n-upaiḃ dá leaḃbaḃ ṡaḃḡ aḡ panatíc
 eipean a mbliadna aḡ rṡiallaḃ an plaiṡe aige.

vi, l. 2 bporṡuiḡ, C, P. l. 3 aḡ rin a n-iar Diarmuid, C. vii, l. 1
 raturpeac, C. l. 3 éleapapṡa, C. l. 4 ip, omitted, C. vii, l. 1 uair,
 C. l. 3 ḡaeḃal, C. l. 4 ip níop meapadap oiḡreacṡ, C. x, l. 3 anuirḃ,
 P; panatíc, C. l. 4 ip é rin, C.

VI

Doubling guard,¹ I have now come among you here;
 Hurry up and send after me Cian and Maolsheachlainn²;
 There goes Diarmaid, fully armed, over there,
 He'll knock the wind out of some rascally Fanatic.

VII

The cheese-eating bodachs³ are turning dejectedly
 Back to their trades, every greasy old lank of them,
 Without gun or sword or the rapiers they used to have;
 Their power is gone and their hearts are disconsolate.

VIII

We have now—though 'twas hard—got the chance at that
 ruthless crew
 Who attempted to slaughter and wipe out the Clanna Gaedhal⁴
 From despoiled Erin, alas, which e'en now is thought by them
 To be for their own tribes a certain inheritance.

IX

'Tis a lie they have told—and false is that thought of theirs;
 Fódla's⁵ sod ne'er shall belong to the Fanatics;
 They have not lost in swordplay as much as a horsefly's blood,
 Yet their right, lo, to Erin is trembling all over now.

X

How quickly the Son of God's graces have rained on us
 In the time of King James, brightest star in the firmament;
 Tadhg, who was last year being whacked by a Fanatic,
 Is flaying and rending this year his posterior.

¹ Vide infra, poem XX, note on stanza xiv.

² Common Irish names then.

³ Cf. Part I, p. 133, n.¹. In 1655 we find the Cromwellian soldiers complaining of the dearth of beer and cheese in Ireland (Prendergast, op. cit., p. 104).

⁴ All the Irish clans.

⁵ Cf. Part I, p. 45, n.⁵.

XI

D'éir trannplant ip gac feall dár éapadap
 d'éir trannport na reol tar fairge
 go hiaic Jamaica an méid sup rcaipeadap
 don Írainne don Spáinn ip gac áit a ndeacadap.

XII

Idir éuaic ip éleir gac aon don aicme rin
 na ndéite bfallra dream an mearbail
 lán do poimr do ríoda ip d'airgead
 rgan aca go deimín ar Čaöð meap maöpa.

XIII

Oc mo léanra d'éir a bpacamap
 d'éir léirrcuor na nġaeðeal ra mbeata aca
 d'éir gan éuir gan éionnta ar épeacadap
 luét an éaim an ríll ran anaéir.

XIV

D'éir na líne rinne sup ġeappadap
 d'éir ar mílciö ðinn sup fealladap
 d'éir go ruaidteac Tuadhmúhan sup éarcadap
 ár n-uairle gan éuallaét gan airġiob.

XV

A n-airm le ééile d'éir sup leaġadap
 'r i n-oiléan Spíc^a na mílce i ġeapcar ann
 uirpearba bíö ip diġe aġur leapa oppa
 aġ feiétioin re triall go hiaic naé peadadap.

* Spike Island, near Cork, where there is a strong garrison.

xi, l. 3 do rc., C; sup rc., P. xii, l. 4 ar Čaöð go deimín, C.
 xiv, l. 2 deimín, C; ðinn, P. l. 4 go ruaidteac go Č., C. xv, l. 1 go
 léir, C; le ééile, P. l. 2 ceapcar, C. l. 4 ann gac iaic, C.

¹ Cf. Part I, p. 35, n. ².

² Half of Connaught and portion of Thomond (Co. Clare) were assigned to the Irish proprietors, who were ordered to transplant before the first day of May, 1654, under pain of death. A band along the River Shannon, four miles wide, was

XI

After all the transplants and deceits that were planned by them,
 After all the transports in sailing ships oversea,
 After the multitudes scattered to France or Spain,
 To the land of Jamaica, or wherever they wandered to¹—

XII

Not one of that gang, whether clergy or laity,
 Men who had strayed after counterfeit deities,
 Flaunting their silver and silks ostentatiously,
 Ever showed Tadhg the respect they would show a dog—

XIII

After—'tis sad to tell—all we have seen ourselves,
 After the ruin of the Gaels and their means of life,
 After so many despoiled without cause or crime
 By the plotters of fraud, of injustice and treachery—

XIV

After their breaking the contract they made with us
 After thousands of us had been tricked and deceived by them,
 After expelling and driving to Thomond's wilds²
 Our nobles and chiefs, without silver or retinue—

XV

After their arms had been laid down by all of them
 In Spike Island³ thousands were kept in imprisonment,
 Without enough food or drink or beds to lie down upon,
 Waiting to go unto lands they knew nothing of.

reserved for the Cromwellian soldiers, in order to secure the imprisonment of the transplanted Irish. This band was afterwards reduced to a mile from the river, and a circuit of three miles round the city of Limerick (James Grene Barry: *The Cromwellian Settlement of the County of Limerick*, p. 10, Limerick, 1900).

³ Oileán Spíc, Spike Island, at the mouth of Cork Harbour. The Irish name is evidently derived from the English. What the original Irish name was is doubtful. Reeves and others identify Inis Picht with Spike Island, but Father Edmund Hogan, S.J., in his *Onomasticon Goidelicum*, suggests with greater probability that Inis Picht is Inishpíte, on the Shannon, between Tarbert Rock and Kilkadrane Point. There is a note on Spike Island in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland*, 1892, p. 180.

XVI

D'éir an méid náir g'éill dá n-aiṡeantais
 go raib a geroiḃe ra geinn ar pparra aca
 ran méid dá bpór ba éróḃa i n-aiḡne
 gur cuiread cum báir go gránḃa an ḡarraḃ.

XVII

D'éir ar éroḃ an plot dáir n-eaḡlair
 ir d'éir gur éaḡ na céadta i nḡlairaib rir
 ra raib go doimhin i reigil ḡac baile aca
 ra raib ran túr i lonnḃain ceanḡailte.

XVIII

D'éir Titus Oates fuair ór ir airḡeab
 náir rṡán ón éiṡeac céimboḃt damanta
 d'éir an ppsioimḃáid ir díogḃáil fáda rin
 d'pulaing ḡan éóir mac Móipe ḃearḃad air.

XIX

San t-eappog Craoḃac dá ḃaora i n-anaḃeart
 gur éuit an éúirt ḃar liom ir fearṡa rin
 noḃ tuḡ rómpla ḃóib ḡo heaḡlaḃ
 do éuir na ḃtoḃt na hInformers malluigṡe.

XX

D'éir ḡac méara éúirḃe ceaḃarṡa
 ḡan beann ar éeart aḃt neart ir ainḃreacṡ
 ḡan focaḃ ran ḃliḡe ir naḃ rcpisḃḃaḃ ainm ḃuit
 aḃḃairṡ Cúigir ir Diaṡmaidṡ rianḡ ḡo tarṡuirneacṡ.

xvi, l. 3 epóḃa aiḡne, C; epóḃa a n-aiḡne, P. xviii, l. 1 Oats, C.
 l. 2 pṡaon, C; rṡán, P. l. 4 deapḃ, C. xix, l. 1 do ḃaora, C. l. 2 ir, P;
 buḃ, C. l. 3 naḃ, C. xx, l. 2 ainḃeart, C; ainḃreacṡ, P. l. 4 aḃt C.,
 C; aḃḃairṡ C., P,

¹ Vide Introduction to Part II.

² The Venerable Oliver Plunkett, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland, martyred at Tyburn, London, June, 1681.

³ Florence Wyer, or Mac Moyer, was the chief witness against the Primate. David O'Bruadair could hardly have been ignorant of the correct form of his Irish name, Mac an Mlaoir. Possibly he uses the form Mac Móipe to denote the false informer's low origin: cf. the use of Mór in the next poem as the name of a servant-girl.

⁴ Peter Creagh was nominated Bishop of Cork by Propaganda, 4th May, 1676.

xvi

After such as refused to submit to their ordering
 Had their hearts and their heads impaled on the city gates,
 After many a brave-hearted youth from their own race sprung
 Had with horrible tortures already been put to death—

xvii

After those of our clergy by the Plot¹ to the gallows brought,
 And the hundreds besides them who through it in fetters died,
 After all those imprisoned in gaol-dungeons everywhere,
 And those in the Tower of London confined in chains—

xviii

After the silver and gold got by Titus Oates,
 Who refrained not from falsehood, degrading and damnable,
 After the Primate²—oh, loss that shall never end—
 Had suffered unjustly Mac Móire's³ base perjury—

xix

After the unjust condemnation of Bishop Creagh⁴
 And the fall of the courthouse,⁵ I think 'twas a miracle
 That gave an example sufficient to terrify
 The cursed informers and reduce them to voicelessness—

xx

After all of those base trader mayors who respected not
 Justice or right, but loved force and iniquity ;
 Who knew not a word of law and could not e'en write their names,
 But kept calling us ' Teagues ' and ' Dermots ' derisively.⁶

On 14th November, 1676, he writes as Bishop-elect, to announce his arrival in his diocese. He was prosecuted and imprisoned in 1680, at the time of the Oates Plot. On 9th March, 1693, he was translated to Dublin (Brady, *Episcopal Succession*, III, pp. 91, 92).

⁵ "The County Courthouse of Cork fell down the day Dr. Creagh, Titular Bishop of Cork, was tried. Some were killed, and several had their legs and arms broke. The judge and bishop received no hurt" (Fitzgerald's *Cork Remembrancer*, cited in the *Ancient and Present State of the County and City of Cork*, Cork Historical and Archæological Society, vol. III, 1894, p. 157).

⁶ In the mixed plantations no transplantable Irish were to remain . . . They were to abandon their Irish names of Teig and Dermot, and the like, and to call themselves by the significance of such names in English, especially omitting the O and Mac (Prendergast: *Cromwellian Settlement*, 2nd edit., pp. 248, 264, 265).

xxi

Ir iomdha Diarmaid ciallmair ceannaraic
 ir iomdha Tadhg go meiriceac meanmnaic
 i gceiric Éibhir buo tréan ran maóaire
 na gaili gá d'fuaéuig buan a n-ainm rin.

xxii

D'éir gac dúbailt úir leap taétao rinn
 gac Assizes dár leaóbaó i n-anaóroio
 pá éonh ag ól nár leop gan breaba aca
 ir rinné air rúo díb Múrcraoi ir Cairbre.

xxiii

A cáirde éroide d'éir mílte cáilleamain
 rceadaim go dian ar dia rna plaitéaraib
 ag breic buídeacair gac lae gan dearmad
 gur re linn an ríog ro máipeamar.

xxiv

Naoim ir páide a lán do éarrangair
 go bfaóad Éire cabair ran am do gaealladap
 do t'hearctairi a Óríort le gúide do banaltann
 tiucra i gceiric gac ní do mearadap.

xxv

Sin é táimig plán tap fairge
 an Talbóideac epóda calma
 le comácta an ríog rgaic plige na dtaitneann pír
 biaid gac ní aige rcaoilte ir ceangailte.

xxi, l. 4 gur fuaéuig, C; gá d'f., P. xxii, l. 4 ar omitted, C.
 xxiii, l. 1 cáilleadap, C. l. 2 ar dia go dian, C. l. 4 le, C. xxiv, l. 1 do
 éarrangairread, P. l. 3 Críort, C; banaltann, P. xxv, l. 1 ann ran
 tiucra, C; rin é táimig, P. l. 3 na dtaitne, P; do táimionn, C.

¹ Cf. Part I, p. 51, n. ², and Part II, p. 55, n. ⁵.

² Translation doubtful. The meaning seems to be that after the property of the Irish chieftains had been whittled away by usury and legal chicanery, the little

xxi

There is many a Diarmaid prudent in government,
 And many a Tadhg courageously jubilant,
 Who were brave on the battlefield fighting for Éibhear's land,¹
 Though their names have been always hated by Protestants.

xxii

After the doubling of usury had strangled us,
 And every Assizes had flayed us relentlessly,
 Drinking in, secretly, what without bribes was not enough,²
 You may take for that Muscraighe and Cairbre as witnesses—

xxiii

After thousands were thus lost, O dearly beloved friends,
 To God in the heavens I cry aloud earnestly,
 Never neglecting to give Him thanks every day
 That we have survived till the time of the present king.

xxiv

Prophets and saints in great numbers have prophesied
 That Erin would surely get help at the promised time;
 By Thy wonderful power, O Christ, and Thy nurse's prayer,³
 Everything they predicted shall certainly come to pass.

xxv

Here is a man who hath come o'er the ocean safe,
 One of the Talbots,⁴ intrepid in gory fray,
 With power from the king, as his plenipotentiary,
 To bind and loose⁵ everything whatever way pleaseth him.

of it that remained, insufficient though it was, was still further diminished by the bribes that the unfortunate proprietors had to pay to buy off government officials or corrupt informers, as happened in the cases of Lord Muskerry and Lord Carbery.

³ Thy Mother's intercession.

⁴ Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnell, arrived as Lord Lieutenant in February, 1686-7.

⁵ Cf. Matt. xviii. 18 and John xx. 23.

XXVI

Ar m'focal gur bé ri an rppé do tarrangair
 Rópaiz naoiméa ip léigib na beata rin
 b'adanað tuaid i dtuaircearτ banba
 cuirpear go dfinn poillpe ar lara agaimn.

XXVII

Róirib éire féac ó deacairbriob
 map do rin Tuatal teactimar ceannarac
 map do rin Ceallaacán leanb breág Cairil Cuirc
 ip map do rin briar i ngliaib Cluan' tairb éoir.

XXVIII

Laoé map fionn i dtúir na ppappainne
 map goll mac Móirne i ngleo le calmaet
 nó map Orcair bað cupata i gcaitib enuic
 Tyreonnell na lann mo ball dearg ra.

XXIX

Léig plán a éigearna an fian ro i n-armuib
 Saorbpeatac gléigéal éactac an Carratac
 Donncað an cúil atá dútear fearða ann
 ra mbrátair Sup Seažán an Ğearaltac.

xxvi, l. 3 tuaid, P; tuait, C. l. 4 go, C, P. xxvii, l. 4 Cluan-tairb, P.
 xxviii, l. 2 buð calma, C. l. 4 dearbta, C; dearg ra, P. xxix, l. 4 7 a
 brátair, C.

¹ Tuaisceart Banbha, the north of Ireland, seems to be here taken as equivalent to Leath Chuinn (vide Part I, p. 56, n. ¹).

² Cf. Part I, p. 121, n. ⁴, and Part II, p. 22, n. ¹.

³ Cf. Part II, p. 92, n. ³.

⁴ Cf. Part I, p. 120, n. ¹, and supra, p. 87, n. ^a.

⁵ Cf. Part I, p. 44, n. ⁴.

⁶ Brian Bóroimhe, King of Ireland, 1003-1014 A.D.

⁷ Clontarf, near Dublin, where King Brian defeated the Danes on Good Friday, 23rd April, 1014.

⁸ Cf. Part I, p. 40, n. ².

⁹ Cf. Part I, p. 40, n. ⁴.

xxvi

On my word this is surely the spark of fire prophesied
 By Patrick the blessed saint—read ye his history—
 That should burst out in flames in the north part¹ of Banbha
 And keep the light burning for us till the flood of doom.

xxvii

Behold, he will help to save Erin from slavery,
 As the legitimate royal heir Tuathal² did,
 As the brilliant young chieftain of Caiseal³ Cuirc,⁴ Ceallachán,⁶
 And Brian⁶ at Cluain Tairbh⁷ in the east did on battlefield.

xxviii

A hero like Fionn⁸ in the front of the battle-fray,
 Like Goll mac Móirne⁹ in war for his bravery,
 Or like Oscar¹⁰ the chivalrous soldier in mountain-fights,
 Is the swordsman Tyrconnell,¹¹ my Balldearg¹² of prophecy.

xxix

O Lord, keep this gallant band safe who are under arms—
 The brave renowned Saorbhreathach,¹³ chief of the Cárthach clan,
 Donnchadh-an-chúil,¹⁴ with his natural manliness,
 And the cousin of both of them, Sir Seaghán, the Geraldine.¹⁵

¹⁰ Cf. Part I, p. 40, n.⁶.

¹¹ Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnell.

¹² According to an old Irish prophecy, then current, a certain Ball Dearg (i.e. red-limbed or red-spotted man) should free Ireland from the English after defeating them near Limerick. To this prophecy the popularity of Ball Dearg Ó Domhnall was due: cf. O'Callaghan, *Macariæ Excidium*, pp. 430, 431, Dublin, 1850.

¹³ Justin Mac Carthy, created Earl of Mountcashel. He was a younger son of Donough MacCarthy (1594–1665), Viscount Muskerry, created Earl of Clancarty 1658, and Mary Butler, a sister of James, Duke of Ormond. He died of wounds at Barège, 21st July, 1694.

¹⁴ Donogh, third Earl of Clancarty, son of Ceallachán, second Earl, son of Donogh Mac Carthy, mentioned in the preceding note.

¹⁵ Sir John Fitzgerald of Claonghlais, county Limerick, colonel of a regiment of infantry in King James's army, and a patron of David Ó Bruadair, frequently mentioned elsewhere in these poems: cf. Part I, p. 184; Part II, Introduction, and pp. 157, 218, &c.

xxx

A óga do pórþuill na banba
atá gan bréig do þréamþuill áeðrair
ríol éibir ír éiréamðin acfuinnig
plioét íte agur ír bað þearaða.

xxxI

Agur gac aon ír éiréannað deapbða
ír tá gan éirte don éreibioðin átoilce
d'érir gup þcannrað þann þar n-aiðreaða
atá dia buíðeac don líon þo máiréann díob.

xxxII

Le heagla dæ bíð déirceað capðannað
ír gan deapmað déinúð réir na n-aiðeanða
þeacnað póit ír móide ír earcaine
ír 'God damn' go héag do þar mbéal ná laðaraið.

xxxIII

Guiðio le Séamur réaltaðann þeannuigðe
tug þoilþe ap gac taoid don þairge
guiðio arír plioét díleap þearða air
do dæana díon don érifé þi ír tapmoinn.

xxxIV

D'érir þar ríogð éirte guiðio gan mearþal
Tyreonnell þeic buan þan ruaið ap ðanaraið
an té do glan Þóðla ó ceo ró þcamalaið
a þláinte i ndíogþair díogðaið eaðraið.

xxx, l. 2 þréimþlioét, C. l. 4 do þlioét, P. xxxI, l. 2 átoilic, P.
l. 4 þo a máirionn, C, P. xxxII, l. 1 biðigðe, C. l. 4 þa þar, P; ap þur,
C. xxxIII, l. 1 réaltað b., C. l. 4 do ðeunþar C; tapmoinn, C.
xxxIV, l. 4 air díogþair, C.

XXX

Ye youths of the pure tribes of Banbha's¹ noble race,
 From the blood of the four kindred ancestors² truly sprung,
 The children of Éibhear, the clans of brave Eireamhón,
 The descendants of Íoth and the offspring of manly Ir—

XXXI

And everyone known as a tried and proved Irishman,
 And who is in faith without question a Catholic,
 After your ancestors' terror and feebleness,
 God is well pleased with all who survive of them.

XXXII

Live in the fear of God, loving and charitable,
 And do not neglect to obey the commandments now ;
 Indulge not in cursing or swearing or drunkenness,
 And never till death let ' God damn ' ³ escape your lips.

XXXIII

Pray for King James, the bright shining star of bliss,
 Who hath shed on both sides of the ocean a brilliant light,
 Pray also that God may vouchsafe him a son and heir,⁴
 Who shall be for our country a shelter and sanctuary.

XXXIV

After your rightful king pray undistractedly
 That Tyrconnell may live to defeat the barbarians ;
 It is he hath cleared Erin from sorrowful mists and clouds.
 Drink ye his health all around then with fervent zeal.

¹ Ireland.

² Éibhear, Éireamhón, and Ir, sons of Mílidh mac Bile mhic Breoghain, and Íoth mac Breoghain. To these four all Irish clans traced their descent.

³ This curse was then so common amongst the soldiers of England that it passed into French as a common soubriquet for them, 'les goddams.'

⁴ King James's son and heir, Charles Ignatius James, was born 10th June, 1688 : cf. *infra*, Poem xv.

XXXV

Ólaíð pláinte mná naé ceaðapða
 Cártríona ír ðar linn ní peacað rín
 bárr na foíðne ír ðeíðin gupab aicíri
 tap gaé banríogáin do ðeallpuiðeað eaglaip.

XXXVI

Ólaíð pláinte líláipe an íallapoipe
 ó líðvéna cpaob ðon ailm gíain
 riup an pápa an éráibéaé almpaé
 banríogáin diaða éallínap éarétannaé.

XXXVII

Sláinte an pápa a gíráð ná peacnaíð
 beíð dá hól gan róit go meapapða
 ír gíbé Whig ap bíð do éarppa ríð
 Kick nó óó iona éóin go mbpamapan.

XXXVIII

Óéinið rínnce ír bíð go meanmnaé
 ír teinte enáin ó íráid go falla agaid
 ní náir ríleað tríd gaé rparppa líð
 rínnce an éloiðin ír rínnce an gáðapaidg.

XXXIX

A gáallbuiðean leap meabpuiðeað ár gcpoáð gan éóir
 ír tug clann líléaé pannbriðeaé gan éóérom gan rtorp
 do peaihpuiðeað le teann bíð í bplocap le róit
 bpampaiðe ag Mac Amílaob í gCopeaið ran róit.

xxxv, l. 1 na mná, C; ná omitted, P; mná, P. l. 3 p. bíob
 gupab, C. l. 4 do omitted, C, P; ðeallpuiðeað, C; ðeallpuiðg íð, P.
 xxxvii, l. 2 a beíð, C. l. 3 gíðbé, C; ríð, C. xxxviii, l. 1 bíðig, C.
 l. 2 go baile, C. l. 3 ír níð, C; ír omitted, P; tré, C; tríd, P; aguid, C.
 xxxix, l. 2 gan rtorp, P; aip peoið, C.

¹ Queen Catherine (1638–1705), daughter of John the Fortunate, Duke of Braganza, afterwards King John IV of Portugal. As consort of King Charles II of England, whom she married 21st May, 1662, she had numerous opportunities of perfecting herself in the practice of the virtue of patience.

² Queen Mary Beatrice Eleanor d'Este (1658–1718), daughter of Alphonso d'Este, Duke of Modena. She married James, Duke of York, afterwards King

xxxv

Drink—and to do so is no sin it seems to me—
 The health of Queen Catherine,¹ a lady not unrefined,
 The acme of patience hath truly been reached by her
 Above every queen that hath ever illumed a Church.

xxxvi

Drink ye the health of Mary, the languid-eyed,
 The beautiful branch of the pure palm of Modena,²
 A cousin of the Pope is the almsgiving pious queen,
 Religious and charitable, prudent and sensible.

xxxvii

The health of the Pope,³ my dear friends, do not omit,
 But drink it with temperance, free from all drunkenness.
 And if you should happen to meet a Whig anywhere,
 Give him one or two kicks that will make him reverberate.

xxxviii

Strike up the dance then, be jovial and jubilant,
 And pile up your bonfires to fill up from street to wall;
 Start at each city gate, what we ne'er hoped to see,
 The dance of the sword and the dance of the withe⁴ again.

xxxix

Ye gang of Galls whose minds were full of wicked schemes to have us
 hanged;
 Ye who robbed the clans of Mílidh of their power, rights and wealth;
 Who grew fat in self-indulgence from excess of food and drink;
 Mac Amhlaoibh in the Fort of Cork will kick you till he makes you
 roar.

James II, 30th September, 1673. The epithet *mallpoipe* is very appropriate. Agnes Strickland, for instance, in her *Lives of the Queens of England*, says: "The pencil of Lely has rendered everyone familiar with the *languishing* dark eyes, classic features, and graceful form of the Italian consort of James II." The Meath poet, Seán Ó Neachtain, wrote an elegy on her, printed in Hardiman's *Irish Minstrelsy*, vol. ii, p. 16.

³ The then Pope was Innocent XI, 1676–1689.

⁴ There were dances known as the sword-dance and the withe-dance, but the words here contain an allusion to the wielding of swords and the hanging of traitors.

XV.—UIM ÚR EOLAIS AN SCEOL SE

17° June, 1688

[Mss.: Maynooth, Murphy x, p. 345 (m). R.I.A., 23 C 10, p. 162 (C); 23 G 25, p. 337 (G); 24 M 4 (M).]

Titles:—Dáibh ó Bruadair cecit. ar an ngáirbheádur do bí ar feadh 'Eipeann an feachtmað (an aonmað, C, m) lá déag do June, iar mbreic an príonnra óig dá ngairmtear an Pretender do ruagadh an deachmað lá don mhóra éadaína doimneá ra eirionnóide 7 do hionnarrbað a (aḡ, m, G) Saḡrana an deachmað lá do Xber ran mbliadain éadaína 1688 (m, C, G, M), i.e. "David Ó Bruadair cecinit on the rejoicings that were throughout Ireland on the 17th day of June, after the birth of the young prince, who is called the Pretender, who was born on the 10th day of the same month, Trinity Sunday,

I

Uim úr eolair an rceoil re éig 1 dteir
1 bponn fódla le feolað an rriopaid naoim
do lúic glóire na fóirne ir pinne tpið
mo luḡ leopan map lúir ran ḡeircom bíé.^a

II

Ir dú doimra dá mbrón 1 n-ioppað éaoi
aḡ fepúbað eolcuire a n-órb ra n-uppan ngroide
ir púnc fóprra dá ró ḡan éur 1 ruim
a ḡcúm códá nár óbair cuirle ár ḡcinn.

III

Ir iomda óplaé dom éóraið duib ir pin
d'ionnra óirliḡ na n-óḡ ra 1 n-iur Cuinn
an pún cóigle ir tap leop a lupaid d'píḡe
ḡan ru óirce dá lóic rin uile linn.

IV

Máéna óirne naé mó duic duille epainn
riu bpeoiðce me 1 ndeoið mo ruirc do fúighe
cúir tpiðcúir ní dóic im ḡóire 1 ḡclí
an príonnra óḡ ra mun dteḡa an tubairt diom.^b

^a 1. ḡáire fionnuála ra éircom (G).

^b aḡur níor éḡ aét a hárbuḡað orpm do rin (G).

I, l. 1 im iur, G; im úr, C, M, m; do éig, C, m. II, l. 1 dui, C, G, M; dui, m. l. 2 a ndórb, m. III, l. 2 d'ionnra, C, G, m; d'ionnraib, M. l. 3 dpi, C, m; d'píḡ, M; d'pim, G. l. 4 rin, G; rin, m. IV, l. 2 fúoið, C, G, m. l. 3 dóic, Mss. l. 4, dócúir, G.

XV.—AT THE GRAND NEWS

17th June, 1688

and was banished from England on the 10th day of December in the same year, 1688."

An account of the rejoicings in the City of Limerick on this occasion is quoted by Maurice Lenihan from the White Mss. "On [the] 10th of June of the same year [1688] Charles Ignatius James, Prince of Wales, was born; his godfathers were the Pope's Nuncio and the Queen's brother; the godmothers were the Queen Dowager of King Charles II and the Duchess of Pembroke. He was the first Prince in England who had been baptized by a priest for two hundred years. Upon this account Robert Hannon, Mayor of Limerick, made great rejoicings, and let three hogsheads of wine run among the populace" (Lenihan: Limerick, Its History and Antiquities, Dublin, 1866, p. 211). In the midst of all these rejoicings, however, David's spirit was sad.

Metre: *Gmádn*—

(u) ú ó u u ó u i u i.]

I

At the grand news of what is now coming to pass
In Fódla's land, steered by the Spirit Divine,
To quicken the fame of her most renowned clans
Let my voice like Mór's^a in the kitchen join theirs.

II

I should wail them in raiment of grief when I see
The distress of their orders, their noble chiefs' woe,
The forte of whose greatness is not to esteem
A code-theme the pulse of my brain never tried.

III

Many an inch I have scribbled with ink and with pen
On the slaughter of youths in the island of Conn,
Weaving comrade affection beyond their deserts,
Without even the price of a ewe for it all.

IV

There is gloom on me darker than foliage of trees,
I am sick of them after the tears I have shed,
No reason for joy in my bosom seems nigh,
If this young prince remove not my troubles from me.^b

^a The laughing of Fionnuala in the kitchen.

^b And he did not remove them, but rather increased them on me.

XVI.—NA DRONĠA SIN D'IOMPUİĠ CŪL

24° Decembris, 1688

[Ms.: Brit. Mus., Eg. 154, f. 68a (E), vide O'Grady's Catalogue, p. 583.]

Title: Dáibí ua bpuadair cct. 24° Xbris, 1688, iar n-iompuġað
 ppear Saxan uile ġo poċpuaillice a n-aġaið a pī ðliġċiġ fém le
 ppionnra na ppleimionnað (E), i.e. "David Ó Bruadair *cecinit* on the 24th of
 December, 1688, when all the English had revolted most basely to the Prince of the
 Flemings [viz., William of Orange] against their lawful king." The event here
 commemorated is too well known to require any comment.

Mr. Standish H. O'Grady (l. c.) says this is the first stanza of a longer poem,

I

Na dronġa rin d'iompuġ cŭl pe cpearaib cōra
 ir d'imur a bppionnra ap ċúnctur airmðeopaið
 buð ionann ðap liom a ġcŭrra i ppearbġlōrpċaið
 ir cumape na ðcpŭp uim ċŭr na ðaibiolōine.

XVI.—THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE TURNED THEIR BACKS

26th December, 1688.

but does not tell us where that longer poem is to be found. I have not found a second copy. Eg. 154 was transcribed by Edward O'Reilly, the lexicographer. It seems to be the same Ms. as that numbered 109 in the Catalogue Raisonnée of O'Reilly's Mss. (R.I.A., 23 H 1, p. 178), which contained these four lines only. That Ms. 109 is there stated to have been the first Ms. O'Reilly wrote.

Metre: *Grípnán*—

o o u u ú u ú u a u ó u.]

I

The people who have turned their backs upon the zones of equity
And have played their prince¹ away to get an armed adventurer²
Shall with all their angry mouthings have the same career, methinks,
As the rabble medley had around the tower of Babylon.³

¹ James II.² William Prince of Orange.³ The Tower of Babel.

XVII.—I N-ÁIT AN ÍMAĞAÍD SÍ

26° Feb., 1688/9

[Ms.: Maynooth, Murphy, x, p. 350; XII, p. 281 (m). R.I.A., 23 G 23 (G); 23 G 24 (G 24); 24 M 4, p. 127 (M); Stowe, A iv 2, p. 156 (S). British Museum, Eg. 154, f. 85 (E). Private, Ms. by Piaras Móinséal (P).]

Title: *Ḑáibh ó bhuadair cec. iar ttoḡbáil a n-eac ra n-arm ó ḡallaiḃ* 26° Febr., 1688 (all Mss.), i.e. David Ó Bruadair *cecinit* after their horses and their arms had been taken away from the Galls [i.e. the foreign or Protestant settlers in Ireland] on the 26th of February, 1688 [O. S. = 1689, N. S.]

Derry and Enniskillen revolted to the Prince of Orange in Dec., 1688. The Lord Deputy, Tyrconnell, seeing that the Protestants in other parts of the country were preparing to follow the example of those cities, determined to be ready for all emergencies. On the 16th of January he sent Lord Mountjoy and Sir Stephen Rice to report the state of affairs to King James II at St. Germain, and a few weeks later he commandeered the horses of the Protestants in Ireland for the use of the royal army. This incident, which is commemorated by David Ó Bruadair in this poem, has been also described by the contemporary author of "A Light to the Blind" (vide J. T. Gilbert: *Jacobite Narrative of the War in Ireland, 1688-1691*, p. 44). "A little time after that the Lord Mountjoy and Sir Stephen Rice were gone, the Earl of Tyrconnell, observing a want of good horses for the king's

I

I n-áit an ímaḡaídi i n-aiceabaiḃ ḡall do bá
an tpráit do íearadap ceangailte ceann ár tpráit
a éairíde ip altuigíte i ḡelaraib ár ḡeall ḡo bpráit
pár a n-atuippe uim aḡarraic anntpumáin.

II

An táin le heacra ḡairb do ḡeall ár n-ár
ip o'páḡ ár mapraib tana ḡo tannba eláit
ip pearíde m'acpuing ar íarḡain i n-annriocit ppár
map táib a ḡcapaill aḡ pearaib an amparráin.

I, l. 1 práit an ím., G; tpráit an ím., al. l. 3 ip aḡbar altuigíte, G.
l. 4 pár, m; am aḡarraic, m; im aḡarraic, S. II, l. 2 tana, P; tana,
G, S, m.

XVII.—INSTEAD OF THE MOCKING

26th February, 1688/9

service in the new-raised army, and thinking it not safe to leave such horses in the hands of Protestants, generally inclined to assist the revolution of England, he sent orders privately from Dublin to most counties of the kingdom, that the justices of peace and principal officers of the army should on the same day go to the houses of prime Protestants, and search in their stables and fields for horses fit to serve in the cavalry and in the dragoons, that the king may be better able to rescue his crown out of the hands of the rebels. According to this command the business was effected on the twenty-fourth of February, 1688, old style. What horses so taken were afterwards judged upon information not serviceable, <and> the viceroy by proclamation commanded they should be restored to the owners of them." David Ó Bruadair disapproved the restoring of the horses, as will be seen from rann v and also from the next poem: Ór anpað a mbliaðna (infra, p. 120).

Metre: (1) Rr. i-viii, Gr̃pán—

(u) á u a u u a u u au u á.

(2) R. ix, Gr̃pán—

u á u é u é u í u í.]

I

Instead of the mocking that hitherto reigned in the homes of the
Galls,

What time they believed they had gotten the head of our State bound
in chains,

My friends, we should never forget to thank God in the choirs of our
Church

That we now see their sadness increase since their turn to suffer
arrived.

II

That horde had waged to kill us with cavalry cruel and rough
And had left all our gentle and graceful squadrons exhausted and
weak,

But my spirits are higher for having lived in distress for a while,
Now that their horses are seized by the commissariat men,

III

An lá do bainead le Pláta^a panna do Ráir
 do^b ábhal maectnaí^a ga^c mean^agaire i dteannta atá
 áim ní fáca^adar at^aoi^a ba^ao baí^ana cáir
 go lá na gcapall do éarta^a le hAnnpa^aéán.

IV

Ó páin^ag real^a a n-^apm gan a^ampa^aoái^a
 ón t^aáin do ba^aga^air a ma^aba^ao a g^aelann pa m^aná
 p^ag^au^ai^a á^aroui^ag fear^aga^ain ceal^ag i^ar can^anela^am cáic^a
 ní fá^aba^ar cne^apta beic^a pleam^aain pe peannlomán.

V

Níor é^arr^aéui^ag bea^ata don aic^ame p^ai a^act neann^atanán
 lán do la^apa^air éum ca^arcap^ata á^ar g^aceann^apa^aéán
 má cáic^a a d^are^aal^ama ga^airce don bann pa i láim^a
 ní cáir an taca pa a n-ai^apio^ag ba^ar leam^apa ap áir.

VI

Re cáil mo é^apa^ao na^ac dea^aca^air go meall^apa^ao elár
 oá ndé^arpna^ao^a Sa^acrana^ai^ag pleá^aéta^air^aea^act bann^aba blá^ac^b
 ní t^ará^ac lu^act pa^ala do é^areala^ama^ao am an áig^a
 pa lán i n-^aea^arpna^ao^a na^ac ea^agal a b^apeall go b^ará^ac.

VII

I ndáil an é^ata pa é^air^ag^aio clann g^auir^ae Fáil
 i g^acár a n-^aea^aga^ail^ari a b^afeapann pa b^apan^alapán
 go n-á^ao^aba^act ada^ama^air o^a'^afeab^aur a lann pa lám^a
 an báire leam^apa^ao le ca^arga^ao c^apann i^ar enám^a.

^a .i. ní ap bí^ac (S, m).

^b Ma^ap i^ar eol oái^ab (P).

III, l. 1 Ráir, P; Ráir, G; Ralph, m. v, l. 3 ap láim^a, al. l. 4 ní cáir, m. vi, l. 1 meall^apa^ao, G, m, S. l. 2 ndé^arpna^ao^a, G, m; ndé^arpna^ao^a, P, S. l. 3 pa^alla, G, m, S. l. 4 go bá^ar, G, m, S. VII, l. 2 ada^ama^air, m; ada^ama^air, P, S. G.

¹ Flathartach represents the Irish soldier, Ralph, the Puritan.

² An Irish soldier.

III

When Flathartach entered upon the rank of which Ralph was deprived,¹

Dire were the thoughts of each traitor at finding himself in a fix ;
Yet they had not seen even an atom to really cause them distress,
Till the day when their horses were all by Annrachán² driven away.

IV

Since our men have taken possession, without any doubt, of the arms
Of that horde who often had threatened to kill us, our children, and
wives,

Now that vexation hath caused their deceit and distress to increase,
It is no honest kindness for us to be soft with old fleecers like them.

V

To have suffered such people to live hath brought nought but a
nettle-crop forth,

Full of venomous stings to murder our leaders and chiefs ;
Hence, since their weapons of war have been captured and seized
by this band,

Methinks, this is not the right time to willingly give them them back.

VI

If to flatter the fame of my friends who are easily by softness
beguiled,

The Saxons should curtsey like women, making an elegant bow,^a
War time is not the right time for the arming of men full of spite,
When many are now without arms, from whom treason need never be
feared.

VII

With respect to the war now impending, the clans of the country of Fál,
In view of the plight of their Church, their possessions, and destitute
folk,

Offer with wonderful spirit, by dint of their blades and their hands,
To follow the game that hath started to the smashing of lances and
bones.

^a As they well know how (P).

viii

I nðápaet deaðta dá nðeadaib tap ðeann an ðáir
an dáim le gallaib do cpaipileað tpeall i ðatáim
a ðráraig neaptauig a n-acpuinn pa n-annpa ðnát
ðo ðfágaib ceannap a ðtailim pa ðteampall plán.^a

ix

An dáil ri a ðé le céilib érfíce Cúinn
pðac dáil dá héir ðo n-éirge a pí na ríog
a n-áipeam éacet ná léigri i n-íple bpiðg
na n-áitib féin pá pceim apír ðo puibib.^b Amen.

xviii.—Ós anfað a mbliaðna

1^o Martii, 1688/9

[Mss.: Maynooth, Murphy, x, p. 338; xii, p. 19 (m). R.I.A., 23 C 10, p. 157 (C); 23 G 23 (G); 23 G 24, p. 164 (G 24); Stowe, A iv, 2, p. 151 (S). British Museum, Eg. 154, f. 72 (E). Private, Ms. by Piaras Móinséal (P).

Titles: The best Mss. have *Óaibib ó ðpuabaip cct. iap n-airiog na tpealam cceabna* (G, G 24, P) *iap cceirdeam neamépeibmeac* (P) 1^{mo} Martii, 1688 (G, G 24, P), i.e. David Ó Bruadair *cecinit* after the above-mentioned arms and equipments were with incredible credulity restored [to the Protestants] on the fifth of March, 1688 (O.S. = 1689 N.S.). Other Mss. have *Óaibib ó ðpuabaip cct. ag éagcaoineað anbpainne 'Eipeann pá ðéapguair gall pan mbliaðam* 1688 (m, A, C), i.e. David Ó Bruadair *cecinit* bewailing the weakness of Ireland in face of the serious dangers that threatened her from the Protestants (or English) in the year 1688 (= 1689 N.S.).

The Irish Government had commandeered the arms and horses belonging to Protestants on the 24th of February, 1689, and a few days after it ordered them to be given back to their owners. Such a sudden change demands explanation. The reason given by the author of "A Light to the Blind" is not convincing. He says, "What horses so taken were afterwards judged, upon information, not serviceable, <and> the viceroy by proclamation commanded they should be restored to the owners of them" (vide supra, p. 117). To David Ó Bruadair the restoration seemed to be an act of incredible credulity; and in the light of after

I

Ór anfað a mbliaðna ð' fiannaib einze Féiðlim
ip baðap na pcian ðac ðia ap a muinealaib
ip maipð nac pibabid tpiatce éloinne éibip
aitérip ap piaðail ðpian míc Cinnéide.

^a Et ní ðpuarabap páriop (P).^b Et ó a ðé cá tpat (P).

viii, l. 1 nðeadaib, m, S. l. 4 ttailim, G, m, P, S. ix, l. 3 a mbpiðg, G, m, S; íple bpiðg, P.

VIII

If now for the sake of the cause there have marched to the fury
of war

Bands who were formerly crippled in numbness of death by the Galls,
O God of grace, strengthen their vigour and usual mutual love,
That they may obtain once more their lordship of churches and lands.^a

IX

May this venture of the chieftains of the land of Conn,¹ O God,
And every venture that shall follow, be successful, King of Kings,
Never let the number of their exploits fail through want of force,
Till they be again in glory settled on their old estates.^b Amen.

XVIII.—IN THIS YEAR OF STORM

1^o March, 1688/9

events he was not far wrong. The policy of the royal government in dealing with the revolt was marked by continual hesitation. Threats alternated with inducements. At the beginning of March, 1689, Tyrconnell had to hurry troops down to Ulster to check the rebellion which was spreading rapidly there. At the same time, however, he published a proclamation, offering "pardon to such as should submit within a fixed term to his Majesty's Government, only ten principal persons being excepted. . . . Several Protestants in that province came in and took protections, yet in a few weeks after, some of them were found killed in the service of the rebels, and their protections in their pockets. . . . And now the unlucky war begins, unlucky because ill-managed" ("A Light to the Blind," p. 44).

Stanzas iv to viii of this poem are wrongly, though with hesitation, ascribed to Pierce Ferriter by Rev. P. Dinneen in his edition of the works of that poet (Gaelic League, Dublin, 1903, pp. xxiv and 26).

Metre: (1) Rr. i-vii, *Áirpán*—

(u) a u u ia u ia u i é u.

(2) R. viii, *Áirpán*—

u i u u ó u ó u ú í ia.]

I

In this year of storm for the Fenians of Féidhlim's land,²
When the menace of daggers is at their throats every day,
Would that the lords of Clann Éibhir³ could bring themselves
To imitate Brian Mac Cinnéide's⁴ government—

^a And they did not succeed, alas! (P).

^b And, O, when shall that time be, O God (P).

¹ Cf. Part i, p. 41, n.⁷.

² Cf. Part i, p. 69, n.⁷.

³ Cf. Part i, p. 51, n.².

⁴ Cf. Part i, p. 199, n.¹², and p. 205, n.³.

II

Ʋear paɣairne ip piaiṇ nać iappað minéanlaić
pnać peaćnað tpiall i pliað pi ṇðpoiðéalaib
lućt pala na ðtpiar ní biað na ṇmainéaraiḃ
pni ainiceað tia pa ṇian ɣo huile d'Éipinn.

III

Alɣ tairtiol na ðtpiar i ṇdiaið a ćiptéilini
pear caðarća Cliać ðo biaćað bpaintpeáða
ní ɣaðað ðá piar map ɣiallaiḃ buinpeíðtiɣ
aćt peappana tpiat ip iad i nɣuirtɣéibinn.

IV

Máð anðpann liać ɣan piaćtain coipećime
nó amal ɣan ćiall pa ćiać ðár ɣcinéalaib
ðo ćneaðpað i ɣcian pá ðianaiḃ ðoiṇéine
bað ðealɣ na ćliaḃ ɣać liać ðá n-uicćtɣéimniɣ.

V

Níop ṇeapa leiṛ piaðpar ðiaćpać ðuibpéiće
ina aice ðo ćiaćt náib liaća a leićéiðe
ðo leaɣað a lia pa liaɣ uim ćoiléaraiḃ
na nɣarḃ ðo þianað iad pe poiṛéiɣean.

VI

Ʋear paiṛe na ɣcliar ip cliać a ɣcoiṇéaðta
ip pear pcarća a pciat pe niaðaiḃ Noiṛbéiɣe
uim ćpealaṇaiḃ ɣliaið pan piać aɣ puilɣpeáćaiɣ
a ṇeallað níop piaðað piaṇ le billéaðaiḃ.

ii, l. 1 piaiṇ, G; pian, m, P, S. l. 3 ɣo tɣpiar, G, m, S; na tɣpiar, P.
l. 4 tɣiar, G, m; huile, P; hole, m, G, S. iii, l. 2 pear, P; d'pear, G,
m, S. l. 3 ɣaðað, G, m. v, l. 3 um, G, m, S; uim, al.; am, P.

II

A rollicking ranger, who hunted no little birds,
 Who shrank not from marching ó'er bad roads and mountain moors,
 There dwelt in his manors no spiteful conspirators,
 And he harboured no man who to Erin was ill-disposed.

III

When traversing districts, enforcing his rightful claims,
 The helper of Cliu,¹ who was wont to feed ravenflocks,
 Would never accept as a hostage of settled peace
 But chieftains in person, and them bound in bitter gyves.

IV

For a helpless old greybeard unable to walk a step,
 Or a weak-minded fool, whose sorrows distress our tribes,
 He would grieve for a long time in fits of despondency,
 Like a thorn in his heart was each sigh of their sobbing breasts.

V

He thought that the woes of such people were just as bad
 As a torturing black-sinewed fever attacking him ;
 He laid out in quarries the tombstones and monuments
 Of the roughs who maltreated such people with violence.

VI

Watchman of clerks and palisade guarding them,
 Knocker of shields out of hands of Norwegian² knights,
 When the raven screeched loudly for blood around battle-arms,
 He could not be tricked by their billets at any time.

vi, l. 2 Νορβείρι, P; νοιρβρείδε, G, m; νορυείδε, S; νόιρβείδε, al.
 l. 3 im, Mss.; ὄλιαϑ, G, m; ὄλιαιϑ, P, S; ριαϑαϑ, P; ριαϑ, G, m, S.

¹ Cf. Part I, p. 189, n.³.

² Cf. Part I, p. 108, n.⁶.

VII

Re tačpan ap iačað pan iačt pı ı ḡepoibéalaič
 ıp pe teapcač ap čriall a hiačaič imčéine
 uim čančba a mbliachna óp bliachain bpuičéirliḡ
 ıp maiḡḡ ḡan čliačt map čprian mac Cinnéide.

VIII

Ó d'ímčič an bčoirmeač mčp do čumčuiḡeač cliap
 pčb bpiḡeač tap bččna an bččb le mbpıúčt iač
 pe pulanḡ an ḡleo pa ı nčbčum čuḡičbe an čia
 ceannuppaib ár plčḡ pan ḡččp ḡo pčupuiḡe dia.^a

XIX.—ḡo luaimneač aḡ ruačtar

Circa June, 1689

[*Ms.*: R.I.A., 23 E 14, p. 183 (E). Private, *Ms.* by Piaras Móinséal (P).

There is no title or date to these verses in E or P, both of which copied them from a *Ms.* by Eoghan Ó Caoimh. They seem to have been composed either by David Ó Bruadair or Eoghan Ó Caoimh, and describe the march of the Irish troops to Ulster, and refer to the exploits of the Irish cavalry, under Sarsfield, in Connaught. On the first of June, 1689, "there marched from Dublin Sir Michael Creagh, the present Lord Mayor, with his regiment, Sir John Fitzgerald from Rathcoole, and Lucan, with his regiment, and several others towards Trim,

I

ḡo luaimneač aḡ ruačtar ón Máiḡ ḡo bčinn
 paḡ puapcap pa čuan čloinne Máiḡač mčp
 bač uamān ap puaič oipeap čáḡčalčm
 nač puanaib ı bčuačmumāin ó bčál pa člčič.

^a Oáibı ua bpuachair b'eaḡ ı mı January, Anno Domini 1697, et abubairč Eoḡan: ap čpuag leam a eaḡ ḡan ampar;—ıap n-a ḡḡpčbač le Pıapap Mčnıḡéal a nčún a aill a mčpa Feb. 1814 a pcanleabap do ḡḡpčb Eoḡan ua Caoim a cCačair bā čam, primo Aprilis, 1693 (P).'

vii, l. 1 iačb, P, S; iačað, G, m. l. 2 ıp peap, G; ár ččriall, P; ap čriall, G, m, S; ap čriall, al. l. 3 a mbančba, G, m, S; im bančba, P. l. 4 cliačt, G, m; cliačt, P; čliačt, S. viii, l. 2 bčpčb, S; pe, G, m, S; le, P.

¹ i.e. fortresses. The rebels had at this time withdrawn into the walled towns.

² King Brian the Great, surnamed Bóroimhe: cf. Part I, p. 199, n.¹².

³ River Maigue, Co. Limerick.

⁴ River Boyne, Co. Meath.

VII

To attack those cooped up in enclosures¹ throughout the land,
And cut off all those who have travelled from distant lands,
Since this year is in Banbha a year of destructive wrath,
Would that we had defenders like Brian mac Cinnéide.

VIII

Since the Bóirmheach Mór² is dead who was wont to shelter clerks,
And curb the foreign pride by which they were being crushed to earth,
To sustain the present warfare waged against his provinces
May God, I pray, direct and guide the leader of our hosts aright.³

XIX.—DRIVING ALL THE FOES BEFORE HIM

Circa June, 1689

twenty miles from Dublin, the place appointed for the general rendezvous of the army that are sent against Enniskillen. Colonel Sarsfield from Sligo is to join them, and so to march to Enniskillen to attack it, with a resolution to bear it down. All Sir Michael Creagh's regiment was raised in Dublin, Sir John Fitzgerald's from Munster, and most that are gone down there are all raw fellows, not knowing how to fire a gun" (Somers's State Tracts, vol. ii, p. 429, quoted by D'Alton, Irish Army List II, p. 422).

Metre: $\text{Ómpán—} \cup \cup \cup \cup \cup \cup \text{á} \cup \text{6.} \rfloor$

I

Driving all his foes before him rapidly from Máigh³ to Bóinn,⁴
And pitching tents among the people⁵ of the clan of Mágha Mór,⁶
It will cause alarm and terror through the lands of Parthalón,⁷
If he rest not with his hosts in Thomond of the tribes of Tál.⁸

¹ David Ó Bruadair died in the month of January, anno Domini, 1697 [= 1698 N.S.] and Eoghan [Ó Caoimh] said: Sad indeed is his death to me. Transcribed by Piaras Móinséal at Dún ar aill in the month of February, 1814, from an old book which Eoghan Ó Caoimh wrote at Cathair dá dhamh, primo Aprilis, 1693 (P).

² Or, 'around the harbour.'

³ In Connacht: see the story of Ceat Mac Mághach in Keating's History, vol. ii, p. 200 *et seq.* From Mágha, Coillte Mágha, Kiltimagh, Co. Mayo, is named.

⁴ Parthalón is said to have occupied Ireland 300 years after the Deluge: cf. Keating's History, vol. iv, p. 415.

⁵ Cf. Part I, p. 28, n.³.

XX—CAITRÉIM ČAIÖĜ

1690 A.D.

[Mss. : Maynooth, Murphy, vii, p. 58 and p. 162 ; x, p. 346 ; xii, p. 12 (m). R.I.A., 23 C 10, p. 209 (C 10) ; 23 C 31, p. 93 (C) ; 23 E 14, p. 103 (E) ; 23 E 16 (E 16) ; 23 G 20, p. 242 (G) ; 23 M 29, p. 39, copied by Eoghan Ó Caoimh (M). Private, Ms. by Piaras Móinséal (P). Some of these Mss. are imperfect ; C wants ranns xxx to xxxvii, C 10 wants ranns xxxvi and xxxvii, G omits ranns xxxiv and xxxv and parts of ranns iv and v. In some of the later Mss. the concluding stanzas are given as independent poems. All the Mss. may be grouped into two classes or families, easily distinguished by their different readings in R. i, l. 1, R. xxxv, l. 3, and the introductory note prefixed to the poem. To the first group belong C, E, M, P, and m vii. This group is derived from M, the earliest of all the existing Mss., and may be called the Ó Caoimh family from Eoghan Ó Caoimh, the scribe of M. The second group, which may be called the Ó Longáin family, embraces C 10, E 16, G, m x, and m xii. In the first group the readings in the above-mentioned passages are as follows :—

(1) Title : Dáibhí ó Bruadair cec. an an rliġe óeáðna aġ ppeaġna do (M, E, P), or aġ ro ppeaġna Dáibhí uí ġruadair an Ėiarmaid ġhaiġ ġhaiġ Cárlaiġ (C), i.e. David Ó Bruadair *cecinit* in the same style in answer to him, viz., to good Diarmaid Mac Seáin Bhuidhe Mic Cárthaigh.

(2) R. i, l. 1 : A Ėiarmaid ġráðaiġ ġrárta an beaġa ġuit, i.e. Diarmaid, my dear, thy life is a happy one.

(3) R. xxxv, l. 3 : Márl Cárlaiġ nó óáó ġr ainm ġuit, i.e. whether thy name be Mac Cárthaigh or anything else.

On the other hand, the second group of Mss. reads :—

(1) Title : Dáibhí ó Bruadair cec. Caitréim Čaiöġ ġ ġcallaipeaġt, ġar ġclor ġuine do řiol nĖálaiġ aġ ráð na ġaipte do řin Ėiarmaid mac Seáin buide řoinne řin, a ġčúġ řéġġeapa říoġ Séamur do řinneáġ an aġpte ři le Óáġt, i.e. David Ó Bruadair *cecinit*. The Triumph of Tadhg being recited aloud, after he had heard a man of the race of Dálach (i.e. a man named Ó Dálaigh) reciting the poem which Diarmaid Mac Seáin Bhuidhe (Mac Cárthaigh)

I

A ġhic uí Óálaiġ ġr rárta an beaġa ġuit
beġt ġr bpeiġ ap peic na ġaipte řin
řoilłriġear ġur díoġġaoin beġt beapġġa
do beapġaiġ řaóġa an ġpaóġail ġġalartaiġ.

i, l. 1 a Ėiarmaid ġráðaiġ, C, E, M, P, m, vii ; a ġhic uí Óála, C 10, E 16, G, m x, m xii. l. 2 beġt ap leiġ, G. l. 4 do beapġaiġ P, C ; a ġbeapġaiġ, G ; a beapġaiġ, m.

XX.—THE TRIUMPH OF TADHG

1690 A.D.

had composed some time before; it was in the early part of the reign of King James that this poem was composed by David. G adds A.D. 1690.

(2) R. i, l. 1: *Ḃ mīc uí Ḃálaig ĩr rárta an beata ðuic*, i.e. son of Ó Dálaigh, thy life is a happy one.

(3) R. xxxv, l. 3: *Már Ḃálaó nó Cártaó ĩr ainm ðuic*, i.e. whether thy name be Ó Dálaigh or Mac Cárthaigh.

At first sight it is not easy to say which of the two groups of Mss. has preserved better the original first line, &c. M, which belongs to the first group, is by far the earliest Ms., for it was written in the last decade of the seventeenth century by the careful and learned scribe Eoghan Ó Caoimh. On the other hand, it is incredible that scribes of the Mss. of the second group, though inferior in age and authority, would have invented the detailed story of the circumstances attending the composition of the poem. The difficulty may, however, be solved by supposing a second redaction of the poem. In that hypothesis the two titles, as well as the corresponding variants in ranns i and xxxv, would go back to the author himself, and it would follow that the second group of Mss. has preserved the more original form of the poem. David Ó Bruadair wrote this first draft of the poem on the occasion of his having heard Ó Dálaigh recite *Diarmaid mac Seáin Bhuidhe's* poem; but when writing out the poem at a later date he omitted the circumstances which led to its composition, and described it simply as an answer to *Diarmaid mac Seáin Bhuidhe's* poem. This change in the title necessarily brought with it the changes in ranns i and xxxv.

Metre: (1) Rr. i-xxxiii, a kind of *Caoineadh* with *a u u* as the final syllable of each line.

(2) R. xxxiv, *Amrán*: (*u*) *é u u é u u a u u*.

(3) R. xxxv, a kind of *Caoineadh* with *a u u* as the final syllable of each line.

(4) R. xxxvi, *Amrán*: (*u*) *é u u é u u í u á*.

(5) R. xxxvii, *Amrán*: (*u*) *a u u u a u u u é u u.*]

I

O descendant of Dálach,¹ 'tis a real good job for you
The existence and chance of reciting that poetry,
Which proveth how foolish it is to rely upon
The bewildering tricks that are played by the fickle world.

¹ The reciter of *Diarmaid mac Sheáin Buidhe's* poem—*Céad buíde re dia* (vide supra, p. 94), a man named Ó Dálaigh. Other Mss. begin with an address to the author, *Diarmaid mac Sheáin Buidhe*, viz. 'Diarmaid, 'tis a real good job for you, my darling (see Introduction to this poem).

II

beart óioċ nár breathnuigear ó bairteaċ me
 iṛ mó do éogaiċ ceo dom aighe
 iṛ tuġ mo úil óm úééar anmáin
 ná fuim céille an rceíl do éanaire.

III

Ġo ċfuil rí dá ríriċ agáinne
 doċeir fáilte iṛ fáil dár raġarṭaiċ
 iṛ d'éir ar řoiċniġ Taċġ do éarcuirne
 ġo ċfuil řórra řórt iṛ bailte aighe.

IV

Ní do ċreoġoin Seon iṛ aċarraċ
 Taċġ ón rliaċ do éiaċt ran nġraċam ran
 řear “Cia rúċ” i ġeúrāam raġairne
 iṛ řear “Who's there” na řéiċleaċ aigġe.

V

D'éir a ndéarna Ráir do raċaíreaċt
 řeaċ a éloiċeaiċ ra říce ag řlaiċċbeartaċ
 řór na céaċta řeaċ naċ taírneann rir
 banċailiar ag triall éum aírřinn.

VI

Iṛ olc an comarċta leo dom ċaraċaiċ
 Taċġ Ainċriar iṛ Ġiarmaio eatorra
 Ġonnéaċ bóirne iṛ Ġomnall baírċineaċ
 řear-řeaċa řiaċra Cían iṛ Cairċbre.

II, l. 2 dár n-aighe, G. l. 3 am úuċéar, C. III, l. 4 poiṛt, G.
 IV, l. 4 řeiġilteaċ, m; řeiġlioċ, C; řeiċleaċ, P. V, The order of Rr. v
 and VI is inverted in G, m. l. 1 Ralph, m, P; Ralṛ, G; Ráir, C. l. 4
 banċailiara, G, m; banċailiar, C, P. VI, l. 4 řeaċa, P; řeiġ, C;
 řiaċ, G, m.

¹ Vide supra, p. 97, n. ⁸.

² John, the English or Protestant planter. Other typical English names are Ralph (R. iv), George (R. xiv), Peter (R. xv), Robin (R. xv), and Judy (R. xxv).

³ The Irish sentryman employs the Irish words ‘Cia súd,’ i.e. ‘Who’s there?’

⁴ The musketeer carried two kinds of powder—a fine powder for priming his

II

No one of these tricks have I seen since my baptism
That hath raised from my mind the mists more effectively,
And caused my desires to desist from their wonted ways,
Than the sum of the sense of the story thou sangest now.

III

That we now have a king in reality over us
Who bringeth protection and joy to our priests with him,
And that Tadhg¹ after suffering insults and outrages
Now has the forces of cities and fortresses.

IV

The thing that hath wounded John² sorely and others too
Is that Tadhg from the mountain should rise to so high a rank,
That 'Cia súd'³ should be thinking of nothing but revelry,
And 'Who's there?' should now be a plundered old driveller.

V

After Ralph's conduct, his prating and swaggering,
His sword and his pike, lo, are now held by Flaithbheartach;
Behold yet another thing—a thing that he doesn't like—
Hundreds are marching to Mass with their bandoliers.⁴

VI

I think that they deem it a very bad sign for them,
To see in those ranks Tadhg,⁵ Aindrias, and Diarmaid,
Donnchadh Bóirne⁶ and Domhnall Baisceannach,⁷
Fear-feadha, Fiachra, Cian, and Cairbre.

piece in what was called a touchbox or primer, and a coarse powder for loading his piece in his flask. He usually had twelve charges of powder ready made up, contained in little cases like tubes, made of tin, leather, or wood, and invented in the Low Countries. These cases were hung from a leather belt worn over the left shoulder. The belt was called a bandolier, but the term was often applied to the cases as well as to the belt (C. H. Firth; *Cromwell's Army*, London, 1902, pp. 81, 82).

⁵ The following Irish names may or may not be the names of real persons.

⁶ Donnchadh of the Buireann, i.e. of the barony of Burren in the county of Clare.

⁷ Domhnall of Corco Bhaiscin, i.e. of Corcovaskin, a territory including the baronies of Clonderalaw, Moyarta, and Ibrickan in the county of Clare.

VII

Amhlaoib pá bandaoib go baéallaé
 Maoḡnar pán pceim rin ip Mleacélaínn
 Ar̄t mac Connraé Connla ip Caébhappa
 Mac Cána agur Ráḡnall mac Samairle.

VIII

Cuid dá panncaib Flann ip Feapaðac
 ip Muirpeaðac ó Duibðiorpma an pcapaire
 bíe a péir le céile ag peacaireaðe
 i ḡcanmáin naé taiḡiur^a le Sacpanaib.

IX

I bciḡ na ḡárda ip ḡnáe ḡér b'annam pan
 rórðán naé rólár le ḡeamaraib
 pīanuiḡeaéat ap pīalrīoḡpaoð banba
 pīp trī mbeann ip dam̄pa an ḡadapariḡ.

X

Ip rórám le epónán uí Raéaile
 brian ó Dúbda ip trúpma baice aige
 mac Saibbe óige i ḡcóta baéannaé
 ip mac "Stand off" i ḡcop na pallainḡe.

XI

Mac Órlaite móipe ip līlanḡarparaiḡ
 mac Muppanne ip Tumaltaiḡ uí Šlatapa
 mac Méioðbe ip Píeðlīmēte uí Čatapaiḡ
 ag coiméad cuanta ip ḡual ap ḡeaðpapariḡ.

^a taiḡiur .i. binn (m).

VII, l. 2 Maonaé, P; Maonar, m; Maoḡnar, G, C; Mleacélaínn, m;
 Mleacéluinn, P; Mealaélaínn, C; Muirleacéluinn, G. l. 3 Connraé, G; m;
 Connraé, P, C; Capraé, C. VIII, l. 1 Feapaḡal, G, m. l. 2 Duibðiorpma,
 m; Duibðiorpma, P, G; Duibðiarpmad, C. l. 3 bíe a péir ḡo leir, m;
 bíe ḡo léir ḡan epaoéað, G. l. 4 Saḡpanaé, G, m. IX, l. 1 pēorðán,
 C. l. 2 ḡeamaraib, C, P; ḡeaðpapariḡ, m; ḡaðpapariḡ, G. l. 3 pīaḡnui-
 ḡeaéat, m; pīalrīoḡtib, G, m. X, l. 1 Raéaile, m; Raéaile, P; Raéaile,
 G; Raéaile, C. l. 2 Dúbda, P, m; Dúbda, G, C. XI, l. 1 Oipēiðlla, C;

VII

Amhlaoibh, whose hatband with ribbons is gaily decked,
Maoghnas apparelled with similar ornaments,
Maolsheachlainn, Art mac Connrach, and Connla,
With Cathbharr, Mac Cána and Rághnall mac Samhairle.¹

VIII

In their ranks amongst others are Flann, too, and Fearadhach,²
And Muireadhach Ó Duibhdhiorma, the gay-hearted warrior,
There they are talking and chatting among themselves
In a language that soundeth not pleasant to Saxon ears.

IX

In the guardhouse now often, though rarely in former times,
A humming is heard that to gammers no solace brings,
Fenian romances about Banbha's noble kings,
The dance of the withe³ and the strains of the three-droned pipe.

X

It is charming to see, when Ó Rathaile starts to lilt,
Brian Ó Dubhda with his trumpet around his neck,
The son of Sadhbh Óg⁴ in a gaudily coloured coat,
And the son of "Stand Off,"⁵ in the fold of a ragged cloak—

XI

The son of Órlaithe Mhór and Mangartach,
The son of Murrann and Tumultach Ó Slatara,
The son of Meadhbh and Féidhlim Ó Cathasaigh
On guard at the ports, and the gaffers in black despair.

Μαναρταῖς, G, m. 1. 2 uí omitted, m; Ῥαταρα, m. 1. 4 ῥαυα, P, C;
ῥαυαμ, G, m; ῥεαῖρῶν G, m; ῥεαῖρῶν, P, C.

¹ Of the family of the MicDomhnaill, Earls of Antrim: for genealogy cf. Keating, History, iv, p. 34.

² Var. lect. Fearghal.

³ Cf. supra, p. 111, n. 4.

⁴ An Irishman.

⁵ An Englishman.

xii

Niocalár ġo harpálda ip Alarcpom
 Tuatal ip Maolruaðna ua Cearġaill
 Caġaoip na ġarcpoin ġo calma
 ip meipġe an cpġuaig ap ġualainn Ģearpalcpaig.

xiii

Conġubap ġo cpuppaġail pa ġaiginet
 ġlún pe ġlún ip Conn mac Calabaiġ
 Copeapán ó Conalláin pa halabapc
 aġ ceapcpuġað a ġcpob pa ġcop ġum caipmeapca.

xiv

An uair ip léip a léibionn eaġapġa
 ġo ġpíġ naġ cpánaib cnaġma an ġpeaġaipe
 aġeip Niall óġ pe Seoippe "Seaġain me,
 Advance your pike, léig Čaðġ paipiompa.

xv

"Ip é péin lúbpap ġiom ġo haġġumair
 ip é ip áille cip áipġe meanmain
 ip é ip cppeipe láin cip peápp aġallain
 ip é ġom paapcailc buailpeap cnaġbuille."

xvi

Čuġ a nġlórpan ġpeoiġcpaġc aigeanca
 ip ġéipe ġoin ġáp ġoin ġo ġalapailġ
 cpġ pé Píoap cpaoiġc i ġpaipġip
 ip Róibín map péipcín ap bailleġpġc.

xii, l. 1 Niocalár, C, P; Arannán, G, m; cpuppaġail, m; cpuppmiail, G; cpuppail, P; cpapaġail, C. l. 2 le, G, m; Calabaiġ, C; Calabaiġ, P, G, m. l. 3 ó Conalláin, ip Conalláin, G; ó Cope(o)apán, P, C.
 xiv, l. 1 aġapġa, C, G, m; eaġapġa, P. l. 3 and l. 4 inverted, C. l. 4 laipiompa, G. xv, l. 2 meanma, P, m. l. 3 aġ allanaġ, C; aġallain, G, m, P. xvi, l. 1 an ceol pa, G, m. l. 2 ġ. ġoiġ, G; ġáp ġin, m; ġap ġeoin, G. l. 3 Peter, G, m; ġappaġap, C, G, m.

¹ Var. lect. Arannán.

² Maolruadhna was a common name among the Uí Chearbhaill of Eile; cf. their genealogy, Keating, History, iv, p. 17.

³ A Geraldine, or Fitzgerald.

⁴ Var. lect. Mac Ealabhagh.

XII

Niocalás¹ also, and Alastrom fully armed,
 Together with Tuathal and Maolruadhna Ó Cearbhaill,²
 Cathaoir, a captain—and bravely he bears himself—
 And the regiment's flag on the shoulder of Gearaltach.³

XIII

Conchubhar boldly presenting his bayonet
 Knee by knee with Conn Mac Calabhaigh,⁴
 Corcarán Ó Conalláin,⁵ armed with his halbert,
 All drilling their hands and their feet for the battlefray.

XIV

Whenever their ranks are drawn up to be seen by all,
 If the bones of the stiff old curmudgeon refuse to yield,
 Niall Óg shouts to George: "Get out of my way, will you?
 Advance your pike,⁶ let Tadhg in beside me here.

XV

"It is he who will bend himself smartly along with me,
 'Tis he is a man of the noblest and finest mind,
 The bravest in action, in speech the most affable,
 'Tis he who will strike for my freedom a rapping blow."

XVI

That voice hath brought anguish of mind on our enemies,
 The bitterest pain that disease could inflict on them,
 It is it hath left Peter⁷ unnerved by paralysis,
 And caused Robin to shake like a lambkin in all his limbs.

⁵ Var. lect. Ó Corcaráin.

⁶ "The Pike advanced is useful for a Soulder upon a Troop, when they are to march swiftly, either for the relieving of some Court of Guard or to repair to their place of Rendezvous or upon some sudden in approaching to an Enemy to make a Charge, for then he will be in a fit capacity to clap down quickly his Pike upon the breast of the Enemy. It is likewise very usefull in the time of exercise to the half-files or bringers up upon any Doubling to the Front, for then they are always to be advanced, in respect of a longer march in their doublings, then those that double Ranks and Files, but, having doubled, they must conforme in Posture to the part doubled" (C. H. Firth: *Cromwell's Army*, London, 1902, pp. 392, 393).

⁷ In the original the English pronunciation of this name is imitated, viz. *Piötap*, Irish *Peabadan*.

xvii

Siud Síomón aḡ ríoréur allair de
 rḡá mḡcáð i ḡrionntar a éactuiḡte
 aicḡ tuill ip tairḡ ip teangán air
 d'eagla an rḡdḡán rḡr nár rḡarḡ rir.

xviii

Nár rḡḡa i ráirte ná i reamairḡ
 i ḡcḡrrḡliab i nḡlóiriam ná i nḡarḡlur
 tar ḡac ḡné do rḡin an rḡlacairḡ
 rḡarairḡ ón rḡarḡ rḡn ḡo rḡarḡa.

xix

A buide re dia atáid triata Carraḡaḡ
 Clanna Táiḡ ip árrairḡ ḡearpaltaḡ
 Clanna Néill ip éin ip ároluir
 i ḡcḡir an ḡairte mairḡ ó ḡearḡbuic.

xx

Atá iona éoir rir éoir naḡ anabḡann
 baránta ceannárḡ an éata rḡn
 rḡar ionairḡ an rḡiḡ rḡo dḡí a éara leir
 Rirḡearḡ Talbóid anairḡin eaḡtrann.

xxi

Bíḡ ḡur láirḡ mála an mairḡairḡ
 ra bḡcáil ó bḡcáin a rḡaḡairḡ
 mar ionncam a rḡonn na ḡrḡarḡon
 caillrḡ rḡól i ndeoirḡ an allair rḡn.

xxii

Ip mḡr an ḡreann már ḡreann beirḡ ḡangairḡeac
 ealairḡ na ḡreataoi re im aice rḡ
 ó éuairḡ óiḡ an ní do mḡarḡar
 ip ceannra a ḡcluairḡ re cuan mo árarḡra.

xvii, l. 2 ra muḡa, m; ran muḡa, P; ran muicirḡe, C; rḡá mḡcáð, G;
 a éairḡe, C. l. 4 rḡodáin, m. xviii, l. 1 rḡḡairḡ, G, m; rḡḡairḡ, P, C.
 l. 2 cḡrrḡliab, G, m; cḡrrḡliab, P; cḡrrḡliab, C; nḡarḡlur, Mss.
 xix, l. 1 triairḡe, G, m. l. 2 clann, P; árrairḡ, G, m; árrairḡ, P, C. l. 4
 an ḡairte, m; na ḡairte, C; an ḡairte, G, P; Warwick, m, C;
 Warawick, G; ḡearḡbuic, P. xx, l. 1 rḡar éoir, G, m, C. l. 3 rḡiḡ, G,

XVII

Look at Simon, with sweat running down off him ceaselessly,
 Unable to breathe, and in danger of being choked,
 With pains in his tongue and his side and posterior,
 Lest he lose the small farm that he hath not yet parted with.

XVIII

May he find no relief in sage or in sorrel-leaves,
 In mountain pease, water gladiolus, goldylocks,
 Until he be wasted away by those sufferings,
 Exceeding each pain that obesity causeth him.

XIX

Thanks be to God! the chieftains of Cárthach's clan,
 The descendants of Tál and the Geraldine veterans,
 The clansmen of Niall and of Cian and of Carolus¹
 Are ready to meet the bald bumpkin from Berwick² town.

XX

Ready to meet him, and meet him not languidly,
 Is the trustworthy captain and chief of that battlehost,
 The King's Lord Lieutenant—success to his energy—
 Richard Talbot, distresser of foreigners.

XXI

Strong indeed though the bag of the monger be,
 Who braggingly talks of his dairyman's cattle droves,
 As the income he gets from the lands of our gallant chiefs,
 He will have to unload after that sweat of his.

XXII

'Tis as good as a comedy, if guile can be comical,
 To see all around me this whole gang of pampered pets,
 Since they failed to accomplish the thing they had planned to do,³
 How tamely they fawn on the flock of my gallant friends.

m, P; εσι, C. l. 4 ανθροπον, C. xxi, l. 1 βιοθ, P, C. l. 2 βόειον, Mss.
 l. 3 βρονν, C, m; ρονν, P. xxii, l. 3 αν νιθ, P; αν ζνιθ, G, m, C.
 l. 4 εαπαυρε, C.

¹ Charles I or Charles II of England.

² Var. lect. Warwick.

³ At the time of Oates' Plot.

XXIII

bíť go mbuailib ruar a mbladaipeaét
ar an bpoing do fáoilpead d'arḡain
d'éir a bpóḡta leo mar leanbailb
ir epáidte bío nuair éib a mbaiceanna.

XXIV

Ir bíť ḡupab álainn árō na pearrana
tuḡ mo éréinrí féin paol armaidb
ḡráin ar ḡúibí rúō í aḡ pceaḡaraiḡ
an ruarépácaé d'uaéḡár a bpaicpiona.

XXV

Ir ruail naé téib a mbéíte baiḡppionna
dā mbáḡaō le dāpaét anpaō
an uair éirpib le haor na paire amuiḡ
pópōán ḡaé ceoláin nár éleaḡḡadap.

XXVI

Nár luiḡe rúil an épunna cáimeapḡaiḡ
ná rúil mádam lán do māiḡeannailb
ná rúil éilniḡiḡ d'aonbpoing acapan
ar an ḡconnlán ḡcompán ḡcapad rin.

XXVII

Dā bpuabpa ruarḡaipe pmeapḡa aco
bpoicḡbéal ná poircḡbéim dár bpeapailbne
nīm a rúil i pampa an páḡmaipne
ir ḡoim a ḡlóir na pḡórnaḡiḡ ḡáirb rin.

XXVIII

Tuḡ an poḡ po cop naé paḡadap
i n-aimpir Oates mḡpḡaiḡ mālluiḡḡe
tuḡ mo énú pan Ūm na cáitḡbile
ir Diarup ḡléiḡeal epéan i ḡCaḡair luipe.

xxiii, l. 4 a mbaiceanna, P; a maigeanna, G, m; a bpaicpiona, C.
xxiv, l. 1 álainn bpeaḡa, C. l. 3 ḡúibí, C, P; Goody, m; Judy, G; ruō, G,
m, C. xxv, l. 2 an anpaō, P. l. 4 pēopōán, C; ḡaé ceolán, G, m, C.
xxvi, l. 1 cáimeapḡaiḡ, m; caimioḡḡaé, G; cámapḡaiḡ, C; cáimeapḡaice,
P. l. 2 mádam, C, G, m; māḡám, P. l. 3 éilniḡ, C; éilniḡ, P; éilniḡ
eiriḡ (e)allaḡon, G, m. xxvii, l. 1 puabpa, P; bpuabpa, C; bpuagpaḡ,
G, m. l. 3 an omitted, m; aḡmupne, m; an páḡmaipne, C, G, P. l. 4
ḡlóir, C. xxviii, l. 1 copp, P; cóir, G; cop, C, m. l. 2 in omitted, P,

XXIII

Although they start plying with soft words of flattery
 Those whom they once thought of robbing and murdering,
 After kissing them first, as if they were children,
 They are full of complaints when the backs of their necks they see.

XXIV

Though graceful and grand be the look of the gallant men,
 Whom my brave king hath summoned to arms of his own accord,
 Execration to Judy--there she is spluttering--
 The horrid old croaker, aghast at the sight of them.

XXV

Their ladies have almost their lives frightened out of them
 By the violent tempest of terror that seizes them,
 When they listen by night to the voice of the watch outside
 Humming old tunes that they were not accustomed to.

XXVI

May the eye of no filthy demoralized debauchee,
 May the eye of no shameless miss full of affected airs,
 May the eye of no infamous wretch of that company
 Fall on this muster of comrades and faithful friends.

XXVII

If a smeary old flatterer amongst them should ever try
 To injure our brave men by eyestroke or evil lip,
 May the blight of his eyes blast the rancorous rascal's rump,
 And the thorn of his voice stick fast in his raucous throat.

XXVIII

The wheel¹ hath now taken a turn unforeseen by them
 At the time of the Plot of the cursed impostor Oates;
 It hath planted my nut² in the Cúm³ like a battleoak
 And the valiant illustrious Piaras⁴ in Cathair⁵ Luirc.⁶

C; an am̃p̃ip, G, m; Ocp, P; Oats, C, G; Oates, m; ip ṡóip̃aiṡ, C.
 1. 3 ḡnúpa ḡm', C; ḡnúpa cum̃t̃ac̃ caib̃ile, G, m; ḡnúpa ḡm na, P.

¹ The wheel of fortune.

² That is, darling.

³ Seemingly a place name. The readings in the Mss. vary very much.

⁴ Pierce Butler, Earl of Cahir.

⁵ Cathair Dúna Iascaigh, now Cahir, in the county of Tipperary.

⁶ Laoghaire Lore, King of Ireland: vide Keating, History, Index.

XXIX

A nðibipte g e raoilead an taca rin
le m eiplea aib      g alla on
altu a  pe  eal um a  papp      
mar at    pl  n pa n   a   n-   arann.

XXX

At      r n-      pe t      n t   e   r bi  
  r Tony cam   n teann            
t        an m     a m        
  n Popish Plot na lo  amu    e.

XXXI

     an b       be     a   m        
  n m    a a                      
h   a c    e   r b    a m   e u   e
  n          a  l          t        .

XXXII

A                  m      r m      e
buanu      n u     n   n an        
an t        b              na       a   
       mac            Alb    —

XXXIII

       na                    
    na         r         r          
                             r         
  r                                 .^b

^a Laus Deo (P).

^b   r               a m                       a  mac u              
an                      ,       , oh (G).

xxix, l. 4   r c    an        , G, m; n      , C; n    a, P. C ends here.
xxx, l. 3 m      a, m; m        a, G, m; m        a, P. xxxi, l. 2    ,
m, G;     n-, P. l. 3 m   e, P, m; b    a, G. xxxii, l. 2    n e    a, G.
l. 3    n, P;    , G, m. xxxiii, l. 4        a, m;          , G;         , P.
G ends here.

^a It was not long until    Bruadair had a different song to sing about that Irish
army, alas ! oh ! (G).

XXIX

Although by a perjured and traitorous pack of wolves,
 Their banishment had at that juncture of time been planned,
 Thanks to the ever bright Framers of Paradise,
 They are now safe and their enemies sorely pressed.

XXX

Our ranks show no weakness in dealing with knaves like them,
 And Tony the twister is helpless in chapterhouse;
 The captains and chiefs of the Moderate Cavaliers¹
 And the whole Popish Plot are a puddle of tasteless beer.²

XXXI

The friar is dwelling, behold, in an abbey now,
 And the mayor yields obedience to every command of his;
 He is wearing his tonsure, his skull-cap and wooden shoes,
 And the Justice bows down to the ground when saluting him.

XXXII

O King of creation, who formedst the sea and plain,
 Preserve long in life without fear or adversity
 The man who with Thy help performeth these wondrous deeds,
 James, son of Charles, from the country of Albany.³

XXXIII

A monarch is he not ignoble of pedigree,
 The nut⁴ of our clerks and a bulwark of help to us,
 A true-blooded Gael of our own Caiseal's royal stem,⁵
 And also a Frenchman descended from Pharamond.^{a 6}

¹ *On málíra meapapóga*, literally the Moderate Militia: cf. *The Moderate Cavalier or the Soldier's Description of Ireland*, a book fitt for all Protestants Houses in Ireland, 4to, Printed [at Cork apparently] 1675 (J. P. Prendergast: Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland, first edition, London, 1865, p. 129, n.).

² Cf. *supra*, p. 16, n. c.

³ Scotland.

⁴ Darling.

⁵ The early kings of Scotland, and from them the Stuarts by female descent, derived their genealogy from Maine Leamhna (vide *supra*, p. 93, n. ¹), son of Corc mac Luighdheach, who was the first king of Caiseal (vide *supra*, p. 87, n. a).

⁶ Pharamond, who is said to have been the first king of the Franks, led the Franks across the Rhine into Gaul about the year 420 A.D. Clodion, who is said to have been his son, was the first authentic king of the Franks (428-448).

XXXIV

ḡéiriré ar naoim ir ar n-eagailir
 d'aonḡuiré ar dteáan ir ar n-anaḡpánn
 a dé óil ir féile ná an fearannḡort
 éiridḡ an té rin ḡan deapamad.

XXXV

A pír do éionnreain túir na peanma
 ir binne fuaim dá ḡcualaó i ḡcallaireáct
 már Dálaé nó Cártaé ir ainm duit
 reaoilimr an reiríob rin ar haiéirir.

XXXVI

A dé óil ón éiririr tuḡ Maoirir ir cáé
 ḡan méarpliuéaó aonduine tríd an rál
 léirir ḡan éalaing ra naimhe ar lár
 Séamur mac Séarluir dá muinnirir rlan.

XXXVII

Na bearta rin do malaruirir an raoḡal elir
 ḡan aipeáctain ḡo haéúmair le braon doó éiré
 aéúingim ort a páirḡe na daonnaéta
 ḡo ndeaóair do cum maíteara na n-éipeannaé.

XXI.—ḡÉ D'PÁSADAR TÁIMHÍR

Circa January, 1690/1

[Mss. : R.I.A., 23 M 33, p. 11, a Ms. by Eoghan Ó Caoimh (M). In private hands, a Ms. by Piaras Móinséal, copied from M (P).

Though anonymous in both Mss., these lines were very probably written by David Ó Bruadair, for they follow in each case a poem of his; the same metre

I

ḡÉ d'PÁRADAR TÁIMHÍR NA TAIRBHÉOLA
 re ládur a éárta ḡo hanaimóineáé
 dar Pádrarir ir fearr liom ná an reanaéóta
 'na rlannte mar éainir an Talabóideáé.

xxxiv, l. 3 an párraigir, m; an párrḡort, P. xxxv, l. 2 ccailear-
 eaéct, P, m. l. 3 már dálaé nó caréaé, m, E 16, C 10; már cárréaé nó
 cáé, P, M. l. 4 rḡaoilim, m; an rḡiríob ran, m; an rḡiríob rin, P; an
 rḡiríobinn ri, al.

XXXIV

Our saints and our Church beseech Thee with earnest prayers,
Uniting their voices to those of our strong and weak ;
O dear God, more bounteous by far than the fertile earth,
Equip without fail the man we are speaking of.

XXXV

O thou who wast first to start singing this melody,
The sweetest tune any one ever heard sung aloud,
Be thou an Ó Dálaigh, or be Mac Cárthaigh thy real name,¹
I send forth this dash of my pen, imitating thee.

XXXVI

Dear God, who broughtest forth from Egypt Moses and his followers
Through the ocean's briny waters keeping every toe unwet,
Leave Thou James, the son of Charles, with his people safe and sound,
Free from every want or failure, and humble to the ground his foes.

XXXVII

May the deeds that have changed, without being observed,
This world of deceit with a raindrop of grace
In a brief space of time, to the profit redound
Of the Irish, O Ocean of kindness, I pray.

XXI.—ALTHOUGH THE BULL-FLESH DASTARDS

Circa January, 1690/1

and rhyme have been employed by him in at least two other poems, and the use of the word *anamóineac* is characteristic. The safe arrival of Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnell, here commemorated may be his return from France with reinforcements in the month of January, 1691.

Metre: *Grípán*— u á u u á u u a u ó u.]

I

Although the bull-flesh dastards had become
Distressful at the prowess of his card,
By Patrick, to the old coat² I prefer
Talbot's coming in the best of health.

¹ The alternative reading (*vide var. lect.*) may be translated: "Whether Mac Cárthaigh or anything else be thy real name." See the Introduction to this Poem.

² i.e., To my old coat or to the old state of affairs.

XXII—CAITRÉIM ÍÁDRAIG SÁIRSEÁL

Mart. 1690/1

[Mss. : Maynooth, Murphy x, p. 329 (m). R.I.A., 23 C 10, p. 149 (C); 23 E 14, p. 79 (E); 23 L 37 (L); 24 M 4, p. 115 (M); Stowe, A, iv, 2, p. 145 (S). British Museum, Add. 29614 (A). Private, Ms. by Piaras Móinseál (P).

Titles: CAITRÉIM ÍÁDRAIG SÁIRPÉAL ET DÁIBHÍO UA BHRUADAIR CCT. (P); For the Right Honourable Patrick, Earl of Lucan (L); DÁIBHÍO Ó BHRUADAIR CCT. DON IAPLA LUCAN (Ó LÚCAN, M) .i. an SÁIRPÉALAC, an uair do éirí pé ruair ar Gallaibh 7 do raob ré an éanóim mhór do bí aco do éabhairt ó báile áta Cliait do gabáil luimniúge i mbaile an Íaoitig i gceonbae luimniúge do rinneadh an ghnóim ra leap fóipeadh móran d'uairliú Gaoth, Anno Domini (in an mbliadhain, S), 1690 (A, C, M, m, S), i.e. "The Triumph of Patrick Sarsfield and David Ó Bruadair *cecinit* for the Right Honourable Patrick, Earl of Lucan, i.e. Sarsfield, what time he routed the Galls (i.e. the English or the Protestants) and destroyed the great cannon they were bringing from Dublin to the siege of Limerick; it was at Ballyneety, in the county of Limerick, that exploit was performed, whereby many of the nobles of the Gaels were saved in the year of our Lord 1690." The Ms. A has at the end of this poem a note by the scribe, Seán na Raéaimeac, "ar na repíobadh ó lámh an ughair

I

A rí na cpuinne do rín ipe
 rgaic ní uirte atá déanta
 fuarcail Fódla a guair an gleo ra
 ir fuair a fóirne i ngráó a céile^a
 ó éuaio riri i n-uatao oide
 rgan luac uibe a hárdgréarail
 cpeanfao péim pe cantain péada
 ar rpeangail raopa rraibéigre.

II

Bíe nár meapar coibhe taran
 laoió i rannaibh ráipléire
 d'éir ar éumar d'éigre gheogair
 don tréad tug mo ráó bréagac
 do méim ghealghnóim an té learuigear
 gne dá bpaillit ráirrcéitépead
 bonn a mbraicim ronn ar m'aire
 lonnpaó tearpa an tSáirpéalaiú.

^a Aghur ráiríor ní deapna (L).

I, l. 2 céile, L, m.

II, l. 2 gheogair, P. l. 3 méan, L, P.

XXII.—THE TRIUMPH OF PATRICK SARSFIELD

March, 1690/1

1. "Dáibhí ó Bruadair," i.e. "copied from the autograph of the author, David Ó Bruadair."

In this poem David Ó Bruadair gives us his estimate of the character of Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan. He describes in some detail his success in blowing up the train of artillery which William, Prince of Orange, was bringing from Dublin to the siege of Limerick in the month of August, 1690. Sarsfield is praised for his exploits, at Maonuadha (R. xiii), Birr (R. xiiii), Banagher (R. xiii), about the Moy (R. xv) and in the Province of Ulster (R. xiv), and the poet longs to see him coming across the Shannon and the Deel (R. xviii) to drive the cruel Galls from Buttevant (R. xvi) to Muileann Bháitéaraigh, in the Great Island in Cork Harbour (R. xviii), and so free Erin from the whole horde of foreigners and heretics (R. xix).

Metre: (1) Rr. i-xix, an ingenious and complicated species of rhyme in which a certain sequence of vowels is repeated thrice, and then followed by the syllables á é u. It may be represented thus:—

3 { (u) ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ } á é u

(2) Rr. xx-xxvi, Ámpán—

(u) ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ á é u.]

O King of the globe, O Thou who didst form it
And everything on it that ever was made,
From the risks of this warfare do Thou redeem Fódla¹
And in mutual love knit together her tribes;^a
Since she hath fallen upon fewness of tutors
And the loftiest poems are not worth an egg,
I myself shall attempt to play something or other
On a street ballad singer's loosely strung chords.

II

Although I had thought that I never again should
Hound on a hero with doggerel rhymes
After all my composing of vacuous poems
For men who have given the lie to my words,
Yet for love of the bright deeds of him who repaireth
Some part of their failure I shall loudly proclaim
The substance of what in my mind I discover—
The luminous splendour of Sarsfield's renown.

^a And alas! He did not.

¹ Vide Part I, p. 45, n.³.

III

A ðianna fuinib iarraim iðe
 ðan triall rinne pánéadmar
 ní trom òðpaim aèr ponh pormaid
 do òroðað oraid pe na árdtréidib
 ní mó reudaim do óoir òuraid
 d'fèoil ná d'fionna bárdéire
 aèr a òearpóeim do ðaè macaom
 mar òeir cairtréim láir léaxa.^a

IV

Ní cúir aèfir ór liom reazta
 na òponn reacam d'pátréagaim
 ran énú òògaim a élu d'pòrcailt
 ní fíu an obair fáiléadpuid
 an té éuillear doðéaba ionad
 i nðréar fíle ir peárr péite
 ran té naè múpclaim ní hé a ionnloc
 ir méan liom i ðcáè d'éilíom.

V

Pál òpear n-anabpánn d'pár dár n-anacal
 mál ir caèbile cáirbéaraè
 taopcaè trúpac laomda lonnðar
 laocda lúèmar lántréidéac
 uppa éróda òpuèmar beoda
 éuirear òeopaid pá ðéillead
 an t-iarla ó lúcan dia dá éumdaè
 triac ir íomda láiméaceta.

^a Quod Cæsaris Cæsari detur, tugðar a òearp féin do Cearap (m) [cf. Mat. 21²¹, Marc. 12¹⁷, Luc. 20²⁵ Reddite ergo quae sunt Cæsaris Cæsari, et quae sunt Dei Deo].

III, l. 1 a ðiannðuirte fuinib, L, m. l. 2 hárdpðéalaib, P. l. 3 bárdéire, P; bárdéire L, m. l. 4 caitréim, L. IV, l. 1 pðaceta, L, m. l. 4 méin, m. V, l. 4 lúcan, P, m; lúcan, L.

III

Ye Fenians of Westland,¹ I beg and request you
 Not to approach me with jealous mistrust,
 I desire not to wrong you, but wish to impress you
 With longing to rival his eminent deeds;
 Nor do I deprive any knight of his due
 Of the flesh and the hair of the art of a bard,
 When I give to each youth his legitimate rank
 As the text in the midst of the Law doth enjoin.^a

IV

Since 'tis mine to divine all the filtered élite
 Of the regions around me, I'm not to be blamed
 For choosing to mention the fame of my darling,
 A work that demands no impregnable sense;
 Whosoever deserveth a place will obtain it
 In poems of poets of cleverer vein,
 Nor do I intend by my praises of others
 To censure the person whose name I omit.

V

A wall around weaklings, erected to shield us,
 A champion chieftain of virtuous ways,
 Exuberant, troop-loving, fierce, flaming, generous,
 Active, heroic, and nobly endowed,
 A pillar of valour both lively and fiery
 Who forceth the foreigners under the yoke
 Is the great Earl of Lucan,² may God ever guard him,
 A lord fully practised in prowess of hand.

^a Give Cæsar what is due to him.

¹ Vide Part II, p. 268, n.¹.

² When Tyrconnell returned from France to Ireland in January, 1690/91, he brought with him from King James II a patent creating Patrick Sarsfield Earl of Lucan, Viscount of Tully, and Baron of Rosberry.

VI

Poílat uapal fóirtil fuadpac
 corpgéal éuanna éadócéibíonh
 ir Opcar nuíneac corcpac cíocpac
 olcaé íoctmar lá an éirliḡ
 rirṑeac riublaé brippear dúnite
 ir éluirṑear trúir mar á^a pléibe
 ir éapcar éuige d'aitle an éluide
 cpeaca duba ir bántréaba.

VII

Re fíoc mborbéon érfíce loélaun
 ḡríob ir onéonta áitbéime
 an buinne bríogḡmar ionnar taoibe
 tuinne díleann áibéipe
 peinnio ruaircṑir einḡe ṑuaṑail
 i ḡcpuit uama i bṑárbṑréacṑaib
 ḡur mion námaio i nḡoil ḡnáṑaiḡ
 fá ḡoiḡ ḡránna an rṑaíbṑéarla.

VIII

An tuile liaḡ ra i n-inir fíacaé
 minic ríam do báḡaḡ léipe
 luét a rúirḡ do éur ar ḡcúl
 mar rirṑear cúrra an mál óéadna
 bloḡ dá airṑear i moḡ rṑaibe
 ḡo boḡ blarṑa bráirleadaé
 i ndiaib an tuile ríadṑaio ríliḡ
 ḡéaḡ mian linne á dṑráṑt pé rin.

• ár .i. ríab (I).

vi, l. 1 poílat, L; peabac, P; poílaic, m. 1. 2 íoctmar, L. 1. 3 peanḡ-
 pear, P; marpac, m; rirṑeac, L. 1. 4 cluirṑe, P, m; cluirṑe, L.
 vii, l. 1 áitbéime, P. 1. 3 peinnio, L; peinneab, m; pinno, P; láin-
 ṑréacṑaib, m. viii, l. 1 tuille liaé, m; fíacaiḡ, L; fíacaḡ, m;
 baḡaḡ, L; bá, P, m. 1. 3 bláé, L; bloḡ, P; cuirṑead pearṑa a moḡ
 rṑaibe, m. 1. 4 ríadṑaib, L; ríadṑaio, P, m; ríle, L; ríliḡ, P; rílle, m;
 éráṑt, P; trṑaṑt, L, m.

VI

Cadet of nobility, steadfast in forays,
 With white handsome body and fair glossy hair,
 An Oscar¹ in vehemence, hungry for slaughter,
 And thirsting for mischief on grim days of war;
 Restless in scouting, a stormer of fortresses,
 Sporting with troops as with wild mountain game,
 After the sport hath concluded he gathers
 Around him the booty of flocks black and white.

VII

'Gainst the proud raging hounds of the country of Lochlann,²
 A leopard-like griffin³ who dealeth sharp blows,
 Is the vigorous youth who resembleth the tide
 Of the wave of the deluge of ocean's abyss;
 Merry men⁴ sing in the island of Tuathal⁵
 In neat woven poems on parchment transcribed.
 How rarely his foes show their usual courage
 When attacked by the stately pearl's terrible ire.

VIII

Such a rock-sweeping torrent in the island of Fiacha⁶
 Hath often in times past been able to boast
 Of having defeated all that kind of people
 In the same way as this very prince's course runs;
 With historical method a part of his labours
 In calm-flowing, elegant, flowery style,
 After the flood hath passed, poets will set forth,
 Though I wish to treat of them while the flood lasts.

¹ Vide Part I, p. 40, n.⁶.

² Denmark and Norway.

³ A warlike chieftain.

⁴ i.e. men of wit, poets.

⁵ Vide Part I, p. 121, n.⁴.

⁶ Ireland. For the many kings and heroes called Fiacha, vide Keating's History, Index.

IX

Lá dár éionóil áirrið holóint^a
 lán na nglanróð bparágeagac
 ní naé capmáil do mbí ar peaémail
 a épuinn éairte ag páécléiricib
 amáil tugran ceapað an éunnaið
 ar na bpongaib dánhéapa
 do éaðaill iomlat aithne ir ionamair
 le haḡaib luimniḡ d'árcéapað.

X

An tan do éiomruig pearra an ppuionnra
 neart a éruir ir a áirnéire
 timéioll innill innri Sionna
 ir Muimniḡ uile pá mheala
 nfor páḡ búmba ná báð úma
 ná bánbonn dá bparáḡréitib
 i mbáile an Paoitig gan a pcaoileað
 map ḡal éoinnle i nobáil ppéire.^b

XI

Do fáil naé épuonra clú na pcpíbe
 púigfead fillte i bparéapaib
 tuairim aithne ar uair na paille
 puair an peabac plánéarcaoð
 pé éead pḡḡmar míle ir nóead
 aoir naé ónna táééipeaét
 bliaðna an éoimhe d'píad ran aoine
 pian ir a innri nác éidip.

^a The Prince of Orange in person laying seige to Limerick the 9th of August, 1690, with a formidable army of horse (L).

^b The Artillery, Ammunition, Copper Boats, Bombs, and other engines that were intended for the Battery were by Lucan intercepted, taken, and blown up at Ballin-Itigg, and their guard taken and slain, etc. (L).

ix, l. 1 áirriḡe, m; dá nglanróð, L. l. 2 peaémail, P; peaémail, L, m; épuinn, L; épuinn, P; épuinn, m; páécléiricib, second 'c' not aspirated, L, m, P. l. 3 éunnaið, L, P; éuinḡe, m. l. 4 do éaðaill iomaluit aithne, m; aithne or aithne (?), P. xi, l. 1 naé claoirioð, L. l. 2 plánéaétaé, L, m.

¹ Patrick Sarsfield.

² Tyrconnell. The credit of having originated the plan of attacking the

IX

One day that the champion of Holland^a assembled
 The full of the fair roads with trees overhung—
 A thing the full record of which will not likely
 Be passed o'er in silence by far-seeing clerks—
 After he¹ had on the fierce daring soldiers
 The general's² plan and decision impressed,
 He visited transports of stores and munitions
 Intended for Limerick's slaughter and woe.

X

At the time when the Prince³ had in person assembled
 His forces in full strength of troops and supplies
 Round the battery placed on the isle of the Shannon,⁴
 While Munster was all overwhelmed with grief,
 He⁵ left not a bomb nor a copper pontoon,
 Nor a white groat of all the brass treasures they had⁶
 In Baile an Fhaoitigh⁷ that he did not disperse
 Like the smoke of a candle up into the sky.⁸

XI

In the hope that the fame of this fray may not fade
 I shall leave folded up in papers for aye
 An accurate guess at the date of that chance
 Which the hawk⁹ with celerity turned to account ;
 Six hundreds of autumns, a thousand and ninety,
 An age not deficient in binding effect,
 Are the years of the Lord who on Friday submitted
 To pain that can never be fitly described.

Williamite munition train is ascribed to Tyrconnell by the Duke of Berwick, to Tyrconnell and Lauzun by M. de la Hogue, and to Sarsfield alone by Colonel O'Kelly : vide *Macariæ Excidium*, Dublin, 1850, pp. 373.

³ The Prince of Orange.

⁴ Also called the King's Island and Thomond Isle.

⁵ Patrick Sarsfield.

⁶ Story describes the munition train as consisting of "six 24-pounders, two 18-pounders, a great quantity of ammunition, much provisions, tin boats, and abundance of other things under the care of two troops of Colonel Villiers' Horse."

⁷ Ballyneety in the barony of Coonagh and county of Limerick. It is about fourteen miles distant from the city of Limerick. This exploit of Sarsfield's is fully described by Story, *Impartial History*, pp. 118-121.

⁸ i.e. chief, viz. Patrick Sarsfield.

XII

Ir epáíðte liompa i bparáit a hionnparið
 nað don Ílúmhain bárrléit ri
 an bpaigan dána data dáilteac
 éleactar pál a ghnáttéile^a
 bíte go maipib taoirið aghainn
 díolpar pala lá éigin
 go fóill ir eipion eo gan eitim
 tóir ir deire tráibléiréact.

XIII

Téib ar uairib go Maon Uadha
 'r doghné buaiðpeað áibéiréac
 do na béinib éuigeap pléimip
 cine^b ir méite máirnéalaid
 ríor go bioppa bíte an bile
 élorar cuipr tar pál rceíte
 ir fóir uim ðeannécair fógraið anapað
 ar bpróðaið banarða ir rtaíðéataib.

XIV

Doğni ró pògla ran gcoige Olltaig
 an bpeo bponntac blátrtéadað
 ar an bpoing tar rruite na Maoile
 tug a maoin i máilléadaib
 doğni úrtac ar éloinn úga^c
 cpaonn tug cúl pe cáin éleipe
 ir bíð heilbéirig^d ó na laochóil
 bpeoiðte ag daol na nğáiréaraið.

^a .i. a dúitche péim (L, m). ^b The Hollanders (L). ^c The Huguenots (L).
^d The Swiss (L).

xii, l. 2 baéðlan áluinn, m; éleactac, m. xiii, l. 1 maonuadha, m;
 maonuadha, L, P. l. 4 ðeannaécuir, L, m; ðeannaécuir, P; bpróðaið, L, m;
 bpróðaið or bpróðaið (contracted) P; ir dá dáataib, P; ir daðéataib, L;
 rda dáataib, m. xiv, l. 2 tar rruite, P, m; pá rruite, L. l. 3 uprac,
 m; úrtac, L, P; éloinn uğna, L. l. 4 heilbéiricc, P; heilbéiricc, L;
 heilioraicc, m; bpr. dul, m; bpr. ag dul, L.

¹ Maon Uadha, now Moynoc, a parish in the barony of Tulla, Co. Clare, eight miles N.N.W. from Killaloe, on the borders of Co. Galway, near Searriff. During the war Sarsfield was usually stationed in Connacht or near its frontiers.

² The Duke of Berwick and Sarsfield attacked the Castle of Birr in September, 1690. Sarsfield protested against Berwick's hasty retirement (*Macariæ Excidium*, pp. 386, 387).

xii

It grieves me to think in her hour of invasion
 This Munster of grey peaks had not such a help
 As the gallant and handsome and bountiful dragon
 Who always hath been a defence to his spouse;^a
 Although there are chieftains still living amongst us
 Who one day or other shall pay off old scores,
 Yet he is at present the salmon unfailing,
 In marches the finest pursuer of foes.

xiii

He goes to Maon Uadha¹ on many occasions
 And causes confusion most awful to tell
 Among all that people that understands Flemish,
 A race most prolific in seafaring men;^b
 Down then to Biorra² the champion marches,
 And there he cards bodies o'er ramparts of shields;
 While round about Beannachair³ he heralds commotion
 To arrogant envy and barbarous pride.

xiv

In the province of Ulster⁴ great havoc is wrought
 By the warbrand, dispenser of beautiful steeds,
 On those who came over across Sruth na Maoile⁵
 Conveying in wallets their stores and their wealth;
 He slaughters Clann Ugha,^c those blockheads who turned
 Their backs on the law by the clergy announced;
 And his valour heroic hath left the Helvetians^d
 For chafers to gnaw and make gaps in their flesh.

^a i.e. his native land.

³ Berwick and Sarsfield attacked Banagher Bridge in September, 1690, and during the following winter repulsed an attempt of the Williamites to force a passage across the Shannon at that place (*Macariæ Excidium*, pp. 386, 409).

⁴ Sarsfield does not seem to have fought in the modern province of Ulster. In the months of May and June, 1689, he marched from Sligo to Bun Drogha, from which place he tried to arrange with Mountcashel and Berwick for a combined attack on Enniskillen, but he had to fall back to Sligo on the defeat of Mountcashel at Newtownbutler on the 31st July, 1689 (O.S.). The text refers most probably to his taking part in the operations against Marshal Schomberg in the neighbourhood of Dundalk. The county of Louth in ancient times was reckoned as part of Ulster. Schomberg's army contained many regiments of French Huguenots and Helvetians or Swiss.

⁵ The North Channel between Ireland and Scotland. Schomberg landed at Bangor in the county of Down on the 13th August, 1689 (O.S.).

xv

Uim géalilíuaib éluinim marcfluaḡ an bile
 neamḡuaḡ linne a mbáirṡéipeaḡ
 ḡo mbíḡ ar eaḡaib oibḡe ḡeaca
 ḡḡan ruim aco i ḡcáirḡirib
 minic maiḡḡe an cúipe ḡaibḡirḡ
 ḡoir uim ḡaiḡḡib cláir Éile
 aḡ ḡcannḡaḡ a bíḡḡḡaḡ am naḡ ḡaibib
 ḡo ḡeang ḡíleaḡ ḡáḡḡléarṡa.

xvi

A ḡé naḡ iabḡan ḡan ṡé ḡiaraiḡ
 ḡéib ḡan ḡian ḡo aḡ aibḡéipeaḡ
 ḡo Cill na mballaḡ ṡaib ḡe ḡallaiḡ
 bíḡar ar laḡaḡ láim ḡéirḡ
 ar ḡaib naḡ biainnḡir i nḡḡaib ḡom ḡiapḡ
 ar ḡíḡirṡ ḡiar ḡo bárr ḡéile
 ḡ'uaḡ na Suiḡeaḡ nḡḡuama nḡḡḡṡaḡ
 ḡuaiḡear mipe ḡá ḡléibṡib.

xvii

Ir é^a naḡ maiḡeann ḡéaḡ ḡon ḡairṡeaḡ
 céile^b ḡairil ḡáirḡirḡ
 ir ḡan é^c linne mac^d ḡé binne
 ḡ'ḡear ḡé buinne ḡáinnḡéirḡ
 ḡ ḡoḡuaḡar leoḡain luaḡa
 an ḡóib ḡi ḡ'ḡuarṡaḡ a háḡḡḡéibionn
 ḡáḡḡaḡ ḡḡṡa an láir ḡo loḡeaḡ
 láim na ḡḡḡar ḡenámḡḡéaḡṡaḡ.

^a ionann é aḡur ṡḡuaḡ (L). ^b .i. Ceallaḡán (L, m, P). ^c ionann é aḡur eirion (L). ^d .i. bḡian (L); .i. bḡian ḡḡḡaimḡ (P, m).

xv, l. 1 ar neamḡḡuaḡ linne, m; bḡáirṡéipeaḡ, m; mbáirḡéir, L; mbáirḡéipeaḡ, P. l. 3 ḡḡur minic, L, m; cúpaiḡ, P, m; cúipe, L; Éilim, L; ḡéiblim, m; Éile, P. xvi, l. 1 ḡiaraiḡ, L; ḡiaraiḡ, P, m. l. 2 mallaḡ, m; le, m; ar laḡaḡ, L; aḡ laḡa, m; aḡ ḡaibe, P. l. 3 bárr ḡléibḡ, m. l. 4 ḡḡua(i)ḡ, L, m. xvii, l. 3 háḡḡḡéimionn, L. l. 4 láir, P; cenámḡéaḡṡaḡ, L, m.

¹ The river Moy in the county of Sligo. At the opening of the campaign of 1689 Sarsfield was stationed at Sligo, and was in command of two or three regiments of foot, with a few horse and dragoons.

² Éile Uí Chearbhaill comprised the modern baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybrit

XV

I hear at the bright Muaidh¹ the champion's cavalcade,
 Nor hateful to us seems the watch that they keep,
 As mounted on horseback, all heedless of trappings,
 They sally forth quick on a cold frosty night;
 East to the woods of the lowlands of Éile²
 That dapper band's salmon chief frequently goes
 And frightens its foemen, when least they expect it,
 Subtly and trimly and fully equipped.

XVI

Would to God that both they and the man they serve under
 Would exultingly come in the midst of this course
 Unto Ceall na mBallach,³ beside which the Galls⁴ are
 Flaming for ever with furious rage,
 That I might not be left to repine in the slough
 On my banishment west to the top of the Féil⁵
 Through fear of the ill-humoured Swiss⁶ with their girth-bands
 Who never cease hunting me into the wilds.

XVII

Alas, that the fair branch of valour, the spouse^a
 Of the elegant Caiseal, is not alive now,
 And the son^b of Bé Bhinn⁷ is no longer amongst us
 Who drove the fierce traitor hordes into the waves;
 But since they have gone, those swift lions of Erin,
 Who from fast-binding fetters this land would redeem;
 The chieftain to kindle the country is Patrick,⁸
 In bone-smashing slaughter the sturdiest hand.

^a Ceallachán Caisil, cf. : Part I, p. 44, n.⁴.

^b Brian Bóroimhe, cf. : Part I, p. 39, n.⁶.

in King's County. Birr (cf. supra, R. xiii) is situated in the barony of Ballybrit.

³ Now called Buttevant in English : cf. Part II, pp. 172, 173, 251, n.³.

⁴ Foreigners or Protestants : cf. Part I, p. 39, n.¹; and Part II. p. 50, n.³.

⁵ Cf. : Part II, p. 254, n.¹.

⁶ From Marshal Schomberg's correspondence with William III we learn that his French Protestant regiments were recruited, for the campaign of 1690, in Switzerland (Macariæ Excidium, p. 340).

⁷ Bé Bhinn, daughter of Archaidh, King of West Connacht, was mother of Brian Bóroimhe; vide Keating, History, vol. iii, pp. 256, 258.

⁸ Patrick Sarsfield.

XVIII

Tiocfa an péinnibí fíuáir ppréimhlic
 go na réim^a go ráiréarais
 tap tuinn tSionna map éaoir éeine
 ir tap Daoil guirm gnáitéig
 map buair doimra pan gcuaib gcóil ri
 ir map éuan pceoil dáir mnáib aorta
 ruairge Ciorcam uainn ir a fúipeann
 ruar go Muileann báitéarais.

XIX

Suan pan áit rin ní dual dáibrin
 ó éruar láime an báirleibm
 cuiribí treara tuíga teanna
 gínear gleaca ir ghráigheáca
 béarar peolmáic bréan ar bóiéirib
 d'éanaib íóggar cáimnéala
 ir cuirge ar dpuirib bun a bíódbá
 éum a loingri lánéarais.

XX

Ó d'iméig a ndéacáid do cáibibí élaip íéilim
 dob iomarcaic acraing dá éarnaí ar éar éigin
 tap iomaic a bpaicim ar gallaib ag cáitéilíon
 mo éupaic éum pearaib na peanna an Sáirpéalaic.

XXI

buinne map élaipim gan fáicall gan páirbpréire
 gan murtar gan meabail gan inairge pe háirpéalaic
 ir gloimide gpadam an galata gnáitéacáic
 map éiribí fíir Saxon pe n-a ainm i dcáiméaig.

^a réim .i. buíde (L). [This gloss seems to mean: go na réim .i. buíde
 pe na réim.]

xviii, l. 3 ruairgeir dóguib, m; map buair doimra, L, P. l. 4 ruairge-
 ear coircam, m; buairge ciochá, P; ruairge ciorcam, L; a omitted,
 L, m, P; fúipeann, L, P; fúipeann, L, P; fúipeann, m; báitéarais, m.
 xix, l. 3 deapuir peolmáic, m. l. 4 lánéarais, L, m. xx, l. 1 Éilim,
 L, P. l. 2 dá éarnaí, L, m. l. 4 an peanna, L, m. xxi, l. 2 háirpé-
 aláic, m.

XVIII

In fury the champion, subtle by nature,
 Will, thanks to his swift course, with rapiers come
 O'er the wave of the Shannon like bright flash of lightning,
 And over the blue Daol¹ by salmon beloved ;
 As payment to me for this musical visit,
 And a haven of stories for all our old wives,
 He shall drive from us Kirkham² along with his soldiers
 To Muileann Bháitéaraigh³ up⁴ in the south.

XIX

Nor have they a right to be left undisturbed there,
 Escaping the rage of the brave leader's hand,
 So he shall deliver full many a stern fight,
 Begetting fierce struggles and horrible shrieks,
 Which shall leave many corpses to rot on the highways,
 To feed birds that presage the shadows of death ;
 And the rest of his foes he shall send running headlong
 With broken and shattered ranks back to their fleet.

XX

Since the death of the former battleoaks of Féidhlim's plain,⁵
 Whose abounding vigour guarded it in all emergencies,
 More than many whom I see exacting vengeance on the Galls,
 Sarsfield is for me the choicest knight for keeping up the tune.

XXI

Sapling incorrupt and free from empty boasting, as I hear,
 Void of pride, pretence, or pity in the midst of battle shrieks ;
 The honour of the prowess-loving hero all the brighter shines
 From the way the men of England quake with terror at his name.

¹ Vide Part I, p. 151, n.³.

² The name seemingly of some Williamite commander in the county of Cork. If *Cropcam* of the mss. were a corruption of *Croic cam* (crooked Kirke), the reference would be to the well-known Major-General Kirke.

³ Muileann Bháitéaraigh, now Walterstown, on the Great Island in Cork Harbour. For the mills on the Great Island, see the *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*, vol. iii, p. 54.

⁴ Vide Part II, p. 15, n.².

⁵ Cf. Part I, p. 69, n.⁷.

XXII

Ḑeas innill a éairteal ḑas feacéamain ḑan rámhpaoran
aḑ riorcas ḑpeap ḑpala ḑo calma enámhlaodá
ip upaib a ḑlacas map éaca pe hárbasótar
nac clumteap a éaire pe ḑairbe a nḑrámhpaobair.

XXIII

Uppann dá allam^a an aicme pe dta ppaodá
nac tuiḑib a beapta ḑeas fealata a ḑráta aopta
bíé lonnar a ḑlaice dá n-acéumas i n-ác ḑaoḑail
pan ionamhaid aco nac meaptar ḑo mbá daonna.^b

XXIV

Óum luimniḑ d'arḑain d'peapadap dámh épaorac
níte pa ramhail nár peapad le ḑáibéalaiḑ^c
na dponḑa ba mapḑ ap maibin i ḑrámhpaonaiḑ
pa n-ionḑantap tpealamá ón leoadaréac lánpaobta.

XXV

Uppa nac caizil a éalann ap éárépéacéaiḑ
pnaé pipeann le peapcaipeacé tapta ná tlaicéanlaiḑ
fuilniḑéac paḑairne ip airtip i n-árbpéiplniḑ
ionnar an plata tuiḑ laḑpaine lá d'Éipinn.

XXVI

Ní hiomas ní pala ní baḑap ní báib ḑpéige
ní cumá ní capadap ceanḑail tap árbḑaolaiḑ
tuiḑ cumas na hairte pi ap m'aire ná ḑrád éinnicé
acé tuilleam na peapran nac peaca acé a pécé ḑpéine.^d

^a uppann é [*lege* dá] allam .i. cuib dá éú (L).

^b .i. an tan nac cuimhuid a beir na beata nó ḑo ruḑ a mácair é (L).

^c .i. 'Éipionnaiḑ (L).

^d ec fóir nac peadap an ḑpaiceas ḑo deoḑ (L).

xxii, l. 1 innill, P. l. 4 an ḑrámhpaobair, m; a nḑrámhpaobap, P; a nḑ(p)ámhpaobair, L. xxiii, l. 1 pe ata, L. l. 2 ní tuiḑib, L, m; ḑpeapta, m; ppealata, m; féalata, P; ḑráta, P; ḑráé, L, m. l. 4 ionnamhaid, m; nionamhaid, L; daona, P, m; daonad, L. xxiv, l. 2 nac peacadap ḑáibéal(l)aiḑ, L, m. l. 4 ba mairb, L, m; bá mapb, P. xxv, l. 1 éalann, L, P; éalainn, m. l. 3 árbpéiplniḑ, L, P; árpéiplniḑ,

xxii

Though prepared for expeditions every week without a rest,
Clipping off his spiteful foemen with his brave heroic arm,
He ought rather to be taken as a prop in noble toil
For his never quailing at the fierceness of their bitter hate.

xxiii

Portion of his glory^a is that those with whom he is enraged
Do not comprehend his tactics, wise though be their aged seers,
By the vigour of his hand he smiteth them at danger's ford
At the very time he doth not seem to them to be a man.^b

xxiv

To ruin Limerick a greedy band of men rained down on it
Things the like of which have never been to the Gadeliens^c known.
In the morning throngs of dead were lying stretched in sloping layers,
With their wondrous armour rent in pieces by the smiter's hand.

xxv

Chief who spareth not his body in the grievous plight of wounds,
Nor leads a life of ease, intent on nought but fruits and tender birds,
Firm in revelry and constant in the toil of mighty war,
Like the prince who brought relief to Erin once upon a time.¹

xxvi

It is neither spite nor anger, menace, nor pretended zeal,
Neither bribe nor friendship binding on account of noble kin,
That hath turned my mind to frame this poem, nor the love of aught
But the merits of the man whose shadow only I have seen.^d

m. xxvi, l. 2 *cúina ní*, L; *cumann ní*, m; *cuma ná*, P; *ceangal*, L;
ápōgaōlaib, P. l. 4 *peacapa rǵaib*, m.

^a i.e., part of his fame.

^b i.e., what time they do not think him to be alive, or that his mother gave him birth.

^c i.e. Irishmen, from Gadeli, a Latinized form from *Ḡaeōil*.

^d and I do not know if I shall ever see him.

¹ Tuathal Teachtmhar, king of Ireland; cf. Part I, p. 121, n.⁴; Part II, p. 22, n.¹; and Keating's History, vol. vi, pp. 242, 244.

XXIII.—ÓN ԾՏԱԼԱՅՈՒՆ ՏԻՆ

Օգոստեմբեր, 1691

[Mss.: Maynooth, Murphy, x, p. 353 (m). R.I.A., 23 E 14, p. 116 (E); 23 E 18, p. 191 (E 18); 23 M 31, p. 11 (M); 23 O 39, p. 193 (O). Private Ms. by Piaras Móinséal (P); Los Angeles Ms. (A).

Titles: Sir John Fitzgerald's Complaint of his failing followers, directed to David Bruader from Limerick, just at the said John's going to sea for France in Order to the Capitulation, in which voyage being attended by none of his ancient dependants to their Shame and perpetual Infamy (E, M, P); ՏԻՐ ՏԵՈՆ մաք 'Եամսլոն ԵԵԵ. (M) i.e. Sir John fitz-Edmond Fitzgerald *cecinit*. ՏԻՐ ՏԵՂՁԱՆ մաք ԴԵԱՐԱԼԵ .i. ԵլճԵԱՐՆԱ ՆԱ ՇԼԱՈՆԳԼԱՅՐԵ, ԵԵԵ .i. յԵԱՐՁԱՆ ԾՈ ՇՍԻՐ ՔԵ ՇՍՄ ԾԱՆԻԾ ՄԻ ԾՐԱԾԱԾԻՐ ՆԱՐ ԼԵԱՆ ԾՍԻՆԵ ԾԱ ՇՈՄԴՍՐ Է ԱՐ ՆԾԱԼ ԵԱՐ ՔԱՆԼԵ ՅՈ, Օգոստեմբեր 1691 (A, m), i.e. Sir John Fitzgerald, Lord of Claonghlais, *cecinit*, viz., the complaint he sent to David Ó Bruadair about none of his friends or neighbours following him when he was going across the sea, October, 1691; ՏԻՐ ՏԵՂՁԱՆ մաք ԴԵԱՐԱԼԵ ԵԵԵ. ԾԱ ՇԱՐԱՄ Ա ԼԱՅԵԱԾ

I

Օն ԾՏԱԼԱՅ ըն^a ԾՈ ՇԼԵԱՇԵԱՐԱ ՔՄՈ ՔԻՆՆՔԵԱՐ ՔՈՄԱՄ
 ՔԵԱՐՔԱ ԱՇՈ ՆԻ ԼԵԱՆԱՆՆ ՄԵ ՆԱ ԾԻՐ ԾՈՆ ՔՈՐ
 ԵԱՐՐԱՆԴԱՅԵԱՇԵ ԾԵԱՐԽԵՏԱ ԾՈՃՆՈՒՐԻ ԾՈՆԻ
 ԾՈ ՄԵԼԱԾ ՏԱՐԱՆԱԻՃ ԾԱ ԾԵՔԵԱՐՇԱՐԵՐԻՆ ԱՐԻՐ ԾՈ ՔՈՒԼԼ.

^a .i. յն ՇԼԱՈՆԳԼԱՅ (M, P).

1, l. 1 ՔՈՄ, M; ՔԵՈՄԱՄ, P. 1. 2 ՔԵԱՐՔԱ ԱՐ ԽԵՏ, O, m. 1. 4 ԱՐԻՐ ԾՈ ԾԵՈ, O, m.

XXIII.—FROM THE LAND WHERE I RESIDED

October, 1691

ḍ'ḡearaib̃ Ēirionn doḡuaib̃ leir ḍon Ĥpanne ran [mbliab̃am] 1691 (O), i.e. Sir John Fitzgerald *cecinit* complaining how few of the men of Ireland accompanied him to France in the year 1691.

The Treaty of Limerick was signed on the third of October, 1691, and the transhipment of the Irish soldiers to the Continent began two or three weeks later. Sir John Fitzgerald had favoured this policy, and was disappointed at his followers not sharing his views. In O'Callaghan's History of the Irish Brigades in the Service of France, pp. 119, 120, we read: "Sir John Fitzgerald as disbelieving that good faith would be observed to his countrymen by their enemies, attached no value to the Treaty of Limerick. . . . Sir John accordingly influenced as many of his retainers as he could to emigrate with him, and 'went,' says his native Irish pedigree, 'to France, with the chiefs of the Gaels, in November, 1691,' where he finally died."

Metre: Āmpán— (u) a u u u a u u u i u 6.]

I

From the land^a where I resided and my fathers long ago
There have not been two, nor even one man, found to follow me.
Verified shall be for certain what I prophesy to them—
That the Saxons soon shall start to kill and slaughter them again.

^a Claonghlais, cf. Part I, p. 150, n.¹.

XXIV.—a caitibile dár tairgear

October, 1691

[Mss. : Maynooth, Murphy, x, p. 353 (m). R.I.A., 23 E 14, p. 116 (E); 23 E 18, p. 191 (E 18); 23 M 31, p. 11 (M); 23 O 39, p. 193 (O). Private Ms. by Piaras Móinséal (P); Los Angeles Ms. (A).]

Titles: Dáibhí ó b'ruadair cēt aḡ p'geara (A); p'geara d'át í b'ruadair air (O); p'geara Dáibhí í b'ruadair ar Sir Seaḡán mac ḡearailt (m); aḡ ro p'geara d'áibhí h'í b'ruadair ar Sir Seaḡán et do éuir ina d'iaib é ḡo Carraic an Phoill (E, M, P), i.e. The answer of David Ó Bruadair to Sir John Fitzgerald, and he sent it after him to Carraic an Phoill (Carrigafoyle).

After the surrender of Limerick about 19,000 Irish soldiers left Ireland to take service in France. Of these about 8,000 sailed from Limerick, while the remainder took ship at Cork. The last division of the Irish army quitted Limerick on the first of November. "In a fortnight after Limerick was surrendered, the expected French fleet, under Count De Château-Renaud, arrived about the twentieth of

I

A caitibile dár tairgeara d'ioḡpar mór
ir caradair nár cealḡac ó éroiḡe ḡan ḡó
ḡear neamḡurac pe pealao liḡ mo ḡnaoi ir mo ḡlór
ir mairḡ liom leaḡ aḡarḡa do b'ruim ar bórḡ.

II

Ir deapḡḡa mo rcarao riḡ ór ep'ioḡ don ḡleo
ep'ear mearar do beic ceannarac peam ḡaoib ran b'póḡ
bar rparraimhir ḡom aite liom ná caoinear cló
na haicme rin pá ḡcait'peamne beic m'ín ḡo p'óill.^a

^a et ní ḡo deo (P).

I, 1. 2 a éroiḡe, P, M; ó éroiḡe, m, O. 1. 3 neamḡurac, m; neamḡurac, P; neamḡurac, O. II, 1. 3 ḡo mba, m; iona aoiḡnear cló, m. 1. 4 ccait'peamne, m, O.

XXIV.—BATTLEOAK FOR WHOM I ALWAYS

October, 1691

October at Scatterry in the river of Limerick, being eighteen men of war, four fire-ships, and twenty ships of burden, bringing vehicles, ammunition, money, and all other necessities of war. . . . The French fleet, being informed of the surrender of Limerick, returned within a few days to France, with deep resentment at their unexpected disappointment. There went aboard of them a part of the Irish soldiers" ("A Light to the Blind," pp. 190, 191). From the present poem we learn that Sir John Fitzgerald was one of those who went to France at this time, and that Carrigafoyle, in the county of Kerry, at the mouth of the Shannon, was the port of embarkation.

David Ó Bruadair criticizes severely the soldiers of Sir John Fitzgerald who did not accompany their colonel to France. He accuses them of riotous conduct during the war, and of ingratitude to him who, by his courage, had gained for them from the English at Limerick those terms of peace which they were now using to excuse themselves for abandoning their former chief.

Metre:—(1) Rr. I-VI, *Áirpán*: (u) a u u u a u u u i u ó
(2) R. VII, *Áirpán*: (u) a u u i u i u á u í.]

I

Battleoak for whom I always have evinced an ardent zeal
And an undeceitful friendship springing from a heart sincere,
Though thou hast deemed my face and voice for some time past
indifferent,
Sad am I that thou with back turned sailest from thy fatherland.

II

I must part with thee for certain, since that warfare's end hath come,
Which I fondly hoped would leave thee ruling near me on this sod;
Dearer to me were thine anger than the smoothest looks of those
Unto whom I now must needs be meek and humble for a while.^a

^a And not for ever.

III

An ealḃa^a dá ndeaḃaíð dul id ḃliḡe cum peoil
pḃo leanaḃian i n-anaḃaiunn máð ḃrísó a ḃtpeoir
ḃon paḡaiḃne ḃo éleaḃtaḃar pan aoir ḃoḃóíð
atá aipeaḃtairn i n-aigeanḃaíḃ na ndaoine pór.

IV

San rmalapaic ḃo leaḃtanuiḡ uim ḃrísḃ an éeo
pḃapapaiḃeaḃt ní abapaimḃi aḃt íoḃḃairḃt ḃó
an ḡeallamain ap mairḃmeaḃar ḃo pḃrísḃ lḃ ḃóíḃ
pa deapa ḃuic ḡan pḃapapaiḃeaḃt na buíðne id pḃó.

V

Ir marcalaḃ ap marḡaḃ ḃoḃíḃmḃi an éóir
leap hairḡeaḃ na Saḃpanaiḡ ḡan ḃliḡe ḡan éóir
Ir anaiḃeaḃ pe peanaḃar dá ríne Seon
ḡo ḃḃuiḡe pḃairḃḃe pan airḃioḡal náḃ líonaḃ pór.^b

VI

Ó d'earḃapap ḡan airḡioḃ ḡan innḃlioiḃ óir
ná aḃḃuimḡ dul ap eaḃḃra le cloiḃeaíḃ im ḃóíḃ
aḃḃuimḡim ap éapḃanaḃt an éoiḃíðe éóir
ḡan ḃapeaḃ ap biḃ ḡo ḃtaḡaiḃḃi ḃon ḃrísḃ pe beo.^c

VII

Ó éeapadaḃ cionḃa cloinne áḃḃaíð Ćuinn
ḃappaimḡ na cuimḡe ir ḃḃuime d'ḃár i ḡcoill
ir mairḡ naḃ ḃuil aḡ dul i ḃḃráḃ ḃap lḃm
ḃap pḃairḡe lḃ ó ḃḃuid an ḃḃáca ḃḃuim.

^a ealḃa .i. buíðean (P, M).

^b náḃ ḃaḡa a mḃilleán aḃt an cionnḃtaḃ (P, M).

^c et ní ḃḃuair Ḃaíḃíð an ḡuíðe rḃm (P, M).

III, l. 2 dá macḃuinn ḃaíḃ má ḃrísó a ḃtpeoir, m; a ḃtpeoir, O; an
ḃtpeoir, P. IV, l. 1 rmallaiḃe, m; rmalaiḃe, O. l. 2 íoḃḃar, m;
íoḃḃair, O. l. 3 mairḃeaḃur, m; mairḃḃeaḃar, O; mairḃeaḃur, P.
l. 4 deapḃa, m; ndeapḃa, O. V, l. 3 anaiḃeaḃ, m, O; ḃo ríne, O. l. 4
ḃḃuiḡe, P; ḃḃaíð, O; ḃḃaiḡaíð, m. VI, l. 4 ḃon ḃḃr rḃi, m, O. VII, l. 1
ap áḃḃuid, m, O. l. 3 a ḃḃraiḃ, m. l. 4 cum pḃairḡe, m, O.

III

As for those who failed to go with thee upon thy seaward march,
And to follow thee through hardships into which they might be led,
The excesses they indulged in in the days that now are past
Have by no means been forgotten by the memories of men.

IV

In the wretched rout which lately spread such gloom o'er all the
land,
I do not call it dissipation, but a sacrifice of cows,
The very promise of forgiveness then obtained by thee for them
Was the reason why thou wentest on thy way uncheered by troops.

V

Proud and haughty in the market I behold that band of men
Who, without regard to justice, robbed the Saxons lawlessly,
John¹ is heedless of their talking, if he signs before he finds
Some flaw or other in the Article² which hath not yet been fulfilled.^a

VI

Since I now have neither riches, silver coin, nor golden store,
And have no longer any strength to go campaigning sword in hand,
I beseech the lovingkindness of the Lord of righteousness
That thou mayest to this land return alive without a wound.^b

VII

Since the sins and the crimes of the clans of Conn's mansion³ have caused
The loftiest pile⁴ that once grew in the wood⁵ to depart,
Woe be to him who neglects to escape in good time
O'er the ocean with thee from captivity's harrowing rack.

^a May no one but the guilty be blamed for it.

^b And David did not get his prayer.

¹ John Bull, the Englishman.

² By the first of the Civil Articles agreed upon the third day of October, 1691, the Catholics of Ireland secured freedom of religion. Three weeks later the English Parliament violated it.

³ Ireland, vide Part I, p. 41, n.⁷.

⁴ Chieftain; viz. Sir John Fitzgerald.

⁵ In the ranks of the nobility.

XXV.—AN LONGÖRISEAD

After October, 1691

[Mss. : Maynooth, Murphy, x, p. 159 ; xii, p. 21 (m) ; R.I.A., 23 E 14, p. 117, copied from M (E) ; 23 G 24, p. 185 (G) ; 23 L 37, p. 179 (L) ; 23 M 31, p. 13, written by Eoghan Ó Caoimh (M) ; 24 M 4, p. 108 (M 4) ; 25 N 15 (N). British Museum, Add. 33567 (A). Private, Los Angeles Ms., p. 506 (Ang.) ; Ms. by Piaras Móinséal, copied from M (P).]

Titles: *Óráibh ó bpuadair cct.* (m) ; *longar langar 'Eipeann 7 Óráibh ó bpuadair cct.* (A) ; *Óráibh ó bpuadair cct. ar 'Eirinn dona Anno Domini 1691 amla dorónrad peacaða a cloinne féin longar langar d' 'Eirinn ran mbliadain rin, Regnum in se divisum desolabitur* (L, M, N, P) ; *an longörisead .i. amla do rinriod peacuide a clainne féin longar langar d' 'Eirinn a n-October, 1690 (recte 1691) Óráibh ó bpuadair cct.* (Ang.), i.e. "The Shipwreck of Erin, composed by David Ó Bruadair on the misfortunes of Ireland in the year of the Lord 1691, viz., how the sins of her own children brought ruin and dispersion upon her in the month of October of that year : Regnum in se divisum desolabitur."

This poem was popularly known as *An Longörisead*, The Shipwreck. It is

I

Le ciontaib na healta ag ar ballaó a gcluarthuige
le ppiotal a leapa tan cairgte a buarlaihte
pá hionnnaib an leabair dá leamhainn ní uamhan dam
an tuirpeam ro ar m'aire gur fearb an duanairead.

II

Innime ag gallaib ní maétnam dom éuairimpi
ir cunnail a geaingean ra gearadar buan gan reup
ní hionann ir clanna na n-ainnear ór gluaireara
do riépead a gceangal go pantaib le ruainne fuilc.

III

Ní hiongnad banba mearcuigte an uama cuil
do éuitim ran aindeire i gceanaib a cuallaéta
rap éirig dá cátaib ag capad pe cpaúótanaib
dá ciorpbaó gan píor ag ganğaib mar fuarapa.

1, 1. 2 *án*, P ; *tan*, L ; *tuarlaihte*, P. 1. 3 *lámhainn*, L ; *leamhainn*, P.
1. 4 *pá an cct.*, P ; *pá* omitted, L, m. II, 1. 4 *ceangal*, L, m ; *cceangal*,
P. III, 1. 1 *an uama*, P : *an uama*, L ; *an uña*, m ; 1 *n-uain*, a *cuil*, A
(O'Grady). 1. 3 *éirib*, P, m ; *éirib*, L ; *éirib*, m 2 ; *cátaib*, L.

XXV.—THE SHIPWRECK

After October, 1691

so entitled in E, M, and Ang., and the word occurs in the following poem, *Ḑéaḑ aṇḑpīopaḑ peannaire*, R. vii, vide infra, p. 180. In 23 N 14, p. 144, a Ms. in the R.I.A., Michael óg Ó Longáin, the scribe, gives a list of Ó Bruadair's poems which he had not got. The last entry in this list reads *An longḑbriṛe úḑ Oáibḑ uí ḑruaḑair ṽ creṽim ḑo ḑpṽil an longḑbriṛe rṽn aḑ Ḑonnḑaḑ Ó Floinn a ḑCopaíḑ*. Donnchadh Ó Floinn's copy is extant in Brit. Mus. Ms., Add. 33567.

In this poem David Ó Bruadair treats of the misery of Ireland after the departure of the Irish army in October, 1691, and ascribes all the misfortunes of his native land to the dissensions that prevailed among the leaders, and the insubordination of the irregular troops. Disappointed at the turn events had taken, he announces in the last stanza his intention of not writing any more poetry for the men of Ireland.

Metre: (1) Rr. i–xl, *Amṽán*: (ṽ) 1 ṽ ṽ a ṽ ṽ a ṽ ṽ uḑ ṽ ṽ
(2) R. xli, *Amṽán*: (ṽ) í ṽ ṽ í ṽ ṽ a ṽ ó ṽ.]

I

For the sins of that people whose earsense was rendered dull
To advice for their weal when redemption¹ was offered them,
I swear by the Bible this dirge that is in my mind
Shall be, I am sure, if I risk it, a bitter rhyme.

II

The success of the Galls² is no wonder at all to me;
Discreet is their compact, unbroken their friendship lasts,
Not like the sons of the women from whom I spring,³
Whose bond would, if pulled by a hair, be dissolved in bits.

III

'Tis no wonder that Banbha,⁴ distraught in the webs of sin,
Hath fallen through the crimes of her clans into misery,
For her hosts, I have learned, when they met with adversity
Were unwittingly bent on maliciously wounding her.

¹ Liberty.

² Cf. Part II, p. 50, n.².

³ The sons of Irish women.

⁴ Cf. Part I, p. 11, n.¹, and Part II, p. 49, n.³.

IV

Were the quarrel to parchment consigned without spite or pride
 And all that the nobles of Nuadha's field¹ spent on it,
 'Tis no sin, I opine, to indite in a poem-book
 That the bargain they made is no exploit of cowardice.^a

V

Not like the talk of the fool and the flatterer,
 Who rubbeth his tongue on the skins of our worthy chiefs,
 From an army of seven leagued nations² and England's wealth,
 Brave was the stand that obtained any boon at all.

VI

Though our fierce raiding warchiefs were cooped up in prison^b then,
 While the loud-roaring din of each fight threatened death to them,
 By dint of their skill and their hard mettle's excellence
 To many a soul they brought freedom from dire distress.

VII

Those whose stomachs can't stand these relief-bringing Articles,
 Decreed for their weal by the grace of Almighty God,
 Their wrongful reproof would have lit on some other void
 Had they seen all the poor I have seen in the cattlefields—

VIII

Children and women migrating in fear and dread
 From Shannon to Leamhain,³ bemoaning their misery,
 Having nought betwixt them and the rush of the bloody sword
 But the Mighty One's strength and those noblemen's vigilance.

^a If it be fulfilled, and if it be not fulfilled, it is not they who are to be blamed.

^b In Limerick.

burgers or Germans, Danes, Norwegians, French, and Swiss (*ibid.*, p. 340). Eight are mentioned in the Latin poem on the Battle of Aughrim, written by an Irish Jacobite:—

Emicat antè campo pedes acer Iernus . . .
 Irruerat; sternit Batavos, Danosque trucidat,
 Impingit terræ Morinos, Frisiosque supinat,
 Et notos premit Angligenas, Scotosque repellit,
 Teutones impellit, Rhenique bicornis alumnos
 Conculeat refugos proiectis Saxones armis.

(J. Gilbert, *Jacobite Narrative, Ireland, 1688-1691*, pp. 275 et seq.).

³ Vide Part II, p. 13, n. ².

IX

An conaclann cnearta leap leanadh an fuainnioment^a
 ip d'fhuiligh peac mannap i leapdaib luaimneada
 cumtha ge gealladh don garraid gluaip abur
 ní euisim ó pantaib gur leamhar a gcuaipre tar muir.

X

Thac inéinn meaparda meapar gan truailladh nide^b
 fuirpeac pá beannaid an ceannair rug buada an gúipre
 mór iodaí do bradaí gan fairbhre fuain do re
 ní eulig ina pállainn dom baramail rtaíadaí anoir.

XI

Orongha oo deaíad ní feadap an gcualabap
 go huihal cum deaída pan maíaire ar mbualadh an dpuim^c
 poineann a pealb an pealad beag fuaradap
 eug pilleadh na bpearran ó bradaígh a mbuannaíghce.

XII

I dteigéib bfeap bpala géap anaireac puaí map rin
 piorcaid^d gan aipioéctain éneapuíghce an éuaip tar goim
 ar ndruidim an deataígh na n-aice le fuaim an truir
 longapaid langapaid pcaipib map puaíne truib.

XIII

Do lingeadap pcata aco an deapgh pan uaine bpiore
 ó ionadh na gleaca mo lapadh le buaid cum enuic
 aét ionaíad eadlainne an treabhaígh ar luar do dól
 baí cum apan fear gpaígh ar pcaíam nó an puaíaire.

^a .i. an luét nár dhá cumha aét an cáir do leanamhan (A, M, m, P).

^b .i. an deaígluét do uíhluiú pán rmaét táinig ec nár éaill ar éill
 ná ar éapaid riam (A, M, m, P).

^c .i. an luét ag a paib rúil le tighearnar agur nár fan dá feapam
 (A, L, M, m, P).

^d piorc .i. coinnaióe.

ix, l. 1 fuainniomant, m. x, l. 2 po, P: p6, m; pá, L; buad, A,
 L, m; buada, P. l. 3 fuainn, P. l. 4 eulig, m; eullig, m 2. xii, l. 1

IX

The high-minded group^a who adhered to the good old cause,
And held out despite hardships on slopes that were slippery,
Though our fine youths were offered bribes here, I cannot conceive
In what way their journey o'er sea hath been foolishness.

X

Should a sober mind think to remain without spoiling aught^b
Under the horns of the power that won the field ;
If known to be pure and his mantle without a crease,
'Tis no rent in his cloak for him now to submit, I think.

XI

I don't know if you heard of some people^c who humbly went
At the tap of the drum to the fight on the battlefield ;
The brief spell of calm they enjoyed in their properties
Caused them to turn from the flag under which they served.

XII

Though to rest thus in hostile abodes be improvident,
They remain, nor discern the wound's cure from its violence,
And, when darkness draws nigh, at the sound of the armistice,
They break up in disorder and disperse like a flock of stares.

XIII

A band of them skipped o'er the fallow and lea-lands crisp
From the scene of the fight to the hills with cows shamefully ;
But, when the corn in the harvestman's haggard is blown away,
'Tis the same to have swept as have grubbed for a little while.¹

αινιρεαῖ, L, P ; αννιρεαῖ, m 2 ; ανεαραῖ, m. 1. 3 τριουρ, m. XIII, l. 1
uaiene, L, m.

^a The men who did not accept a bribe, but followed up the cause.

^b The good men who yielded to the power that prevailed, and who had never disappointed the Church or a friend.

^c The men who had their eyes on chieftaincies, and did not abide to maintain them.

¹ Grubbing or clearing the surface of a field with a hoe, called a grubber, preparatory to sowing the seed was the hardest kind of farmwork. The sweeper had a comparatively easy task.

xiv

Nuimhear na bpreapatalaé realgglan puaimneapa^a
 nár éuibidg don éairmipr aét caiteaín a gceuaé ra gceuib
 ionnar an aéta leap taétað an t-uan gan éoir
 i gcoinnib an éaire do íaladap uaéta an rruicé.

xv

An nuimhear ro éanaim nár íatail i gcuairpíngéib
 aét cupað aður treaðað aður tabairt gan fuaé gan oib
 a n-oineac don aicme níor éarpmain luaé an uib
 doirinneað a gcepaéað ra gceapbað ó buaic go bun.

xvi

An cuimpearc Caitéean gá hairling ba uaémaipe^b
 ná an cuéac pe ndeaéadap rlapair na pluapaidé
 upba ap éalam ba tapb le tuata aco
 nó upba ap aéraé mun agharað a fuaité ap boin.^c

xvii

Cine na n-aétaé ó glacadap uallaéap^d
 muine ná maéa níor éaingean ap buanna aco
 dá mionghar ip mairg nár rmaétuig na buaicíollaié
 pul d'iméig a ndeaéaið dá ndeapcaib éum puaidéaéair.

xviii

Dá gcuirpað an treanabean anairt a truaéépruite
 pá bonnaið an earrpuié nó i leabaið an luaim^e ri éoir
 ba cuma ði gairb na bpeatan dá puáétainri
 nó Cuirpeall ó Capa nó Caéal ó Cuallaétaig.

^a .i. na deagðaoine barántaimla biaðmapa bunáiteaéa (M, P).

^b .i. luét mullte an topaib .i. na moéaið (M, P).

^c .i. ap muié nó ap boin (éairpe, P) a gcoimarran (M, P, m).

^d .i. an cinéal céadna fóir (M, P).

^e luaim .i. abað (L, M, m, P).

xv, l. 2 fuaé, P; fuaité, L; fuaé, m. l. 3 uig, P, m. l. 4 boin, L; buin, P; bun, m. xvi, l. 2 le, m; rlapar, P. l. 3 tuata, m. l. 4 ná, Mss.; aépué, P; aéar(p)ac, L, m; agharað, L, m; agharaib, P; a fuaité, P; a fuaé, L, m; uaé, m 2. xvii, l. 1 naéraé, m. l. 4 puaitéaéuir, L, P. xviii, l. 3 gairb, P; garb, L, m 2; gupab na br., m. l. 4 Capra, P, m 2.

XIV

A number of high-minded peaceful provisioners^a
 Who shared not the fight, but expended their ricks and herds,
 Like the law which the innocent lamb¹ was once throttled by,
 Dirtied the river above them against the stream.

XV

Those good men, I speak of, who never trod crooked ways,
 But kiln-dried and ploughed and gave without grudge or blame;
 Their bounty preserved not the price of an egg to them;
 They were robbed of their goods and were mangled from crown to sole.

XVI

That rabble of Catheads,^{b 2}—could sight be more horrible
 Than the rage into which those muck-shovelling slovens got?—
 A bull to each boor of them seemed to be ruining
 Land or the like, if he proved not his spite on cows.^c

XVII

When that tribe of plebeians^d had taken to arrogance,
 Neither woodland nor milk-yard was safe from their billetings;
 For their gnawing, alas, no one punished the rapparees,
 Ere so many had fled to the wilds on account of them.

XVIII

If an old woman spread out her wretched frame's linen garb
 On the top of an abbot's bed or under a bishop's feet,
 She might just as well be maltreated by British roughs
 As by Caireall Ó Cara or Cathal Ó Cuallachtaigh.³

^a The good substantial men of solid credit who supplied provisions.

^b Those who destroyed the fruits, i.e. the serfs.

^c On the pig or cow (sheep, P) of their neighbours.

^d The same set still.

¹ In the fable of the wolf and the lamb. ² Plebeians, cf. Part II, p. 42, n. ³.

³ These names are invented to show the poor old woman was plundered by those who should have protected her. It is as if we should say in English that the plunderers were Frank Friendly and Charlie Chum.

XIX

Uppaim an tragaipɛ pɔ ɛlam̃ do řuaɛadap
 ġé honġað a baɛap ɪ nġradamaiɓ uaeɛɛraɛa
 pɛɛille na pɛraipeann dá mbappað uim pɛuacaipe
 do ħɛɛpɛað a ɓlatainn le bata na buannaɛɛta.

XX

Ip cuiɛbɛe an ɛlaġaipɛ ap ɛeaɛɛraɓ do ɛuarġadap
 muɛear na meacan ip banna na mbuanaiðɛe
 cuma nı řeaðap bıoð aiɛɛear^a ap buaðlannaɓ^b
 tuilleað dá dɛearɛap nı paða ġo luaiðɛeaðpa.

XXI

lonam̃aið aipɛɪ pıoġ Sacpan ġan řluaġɛumap
 ó řıuɛað na ndealɓ dá ndeaɛaið ħeıɛ pɛuama řıɪ
 uim ipɛarɪ adamaiɪ ɛaca na huaipe řın
 do ħɛɛpɛað an balla le paða na řuaðɛuile.

XXII

Řán ġɛɛuinnɛ do leaɛadap amġıl na řuaɛaipe
 aġ řonnað a leapa do řeaɛnað ap uaiɓɛeaɛaiɓ
 ɛupap do ɛaiɪġ mo ġalappa ġuapaɛɛtaɛ
 řa uipe do ġabað řan ġcalaiɛ řı a ġɛluanaɛipeaɛɛ.

XXIII

An řuipe^c ġé paðað ap eaɛɛɛpa ɪ n-uaɛað pɛuic
 ip inneall a ɛapað ó ɛearɛap ap dɛuaɛal řıɪ
 a ġɛɛnnıoııı a ɛaiɪɪı ap řɛearaiɓ na ɛuaimɛ řı
 doðonnaɛıɛ an earɓaið ıona paðaðap uaið anııɪ.

^a aiɛɛear .ı. milléan (P, M).

^b buaðlann .ı. ħɛıɛıııı (L, M, P); má ɛuilleaðap é, ıonann aiɛɛearı
 ġ milléan aġup ıonann buaðlann ġ ħɛıɛıııı (m).

^c řuipe .ı. řı nı řóɛıġearpa (P).

xix, l. 3 mbapa(ð), m, L; mbappað, P. 1. 4 ħɛɛpɛað, L. xx, l. 3 bıað,
 P; bıoð, L, m. xxi, l. 3 adamaiɪ, L, m; adamaiɪ, P, m 2. xxıı, l. 2 řonað,
 m. 1. 4 řa ɛuipe, m 2. xxııı, l. 2 ɛarɛap, m 2. 1. 4 doðonnaɛıɛ, m 2.

XIX

Respect for the priest they have stamped from the face of earth,
Though his crown was anointed in the highest of dignities,
If he hindered a stile-wench from going with an idle lout,
He was certain to get his pate smashed with a soldier's staff.

XX

With criminal banging this carrotty crowd of men
And reaper-band whacked and belaboured cows viciously;
I cannot explain—let the judges be blamed for it^a—
I shall mention ere long something more of their character.

XXI

When the king of the Saxons fled without army-power
From the rage of the wretches who failed in their loyalty,
Round a hell full of horrors the wall then was broken down
By a menacing rush of the flood-tide of violence.

XXII

Through the whole world the fiends of the hellish pit spread themselves,
And urged proud men on to avoid what was good for them;
That tour of theirs caused my disease to become acute,
For their wiles found a ready acceptance in such a port.¹

XXIII

The king, though equipped for the venture with little stock,
Though the state of his friends was the very reverse of due,
From the depths of his love for the men of this island-mound²
Perceived from the East³ the distress they were in for him.

^a If they deserved it.

¹ The crafty suggestions of the devils were readily accepted by the proud.

² Ireland.

³ France.

xxiv

An fuilíníó fearða d'aighe a bpuaduiḡḡe
 ó éonaḡad an éeaḡa do bḡaiḡ a luaiḡmillead
 tuḡ iorriad aḡur airḡead tpealanḡa tuairḡḡe ip pḡp
 tap monḡaib an mḡara pa pḡappa aḡá mbuaḡailleaḡt.

xxv

Duirbe an éeaḡa an tan d'aigḡ tap bpuad a pḡḡ
 ip cuirle na banba i n-anapaḡ an pḡarcalta
 oiripeam aḡa nḡor labair an luamaiḡe^a
 ḡur pḡuiread a pḡapa^b pe pleapaim an éuain ḡo luḡt.

xxvi

Cuirear an caibḡile capḡannaḡ d'pḡuairḡ an uile
 a iḡḡe aḡur a aiḡeanta mearpuiḡḡe uairḡ i ḡcḡoir
 aḡ toirmeapc paḡairne ip pḡaḡḡa ḡaḡ puaḡairpe
 dḡar innill a ḡapa pe hapḡain pḡuainne an éipḡ.

xxvii

I neitib na cairḡe ní pḡacaḡar pḡairc ap biḡḡ
 pḡí éuḡaḡar airpe don ainm óḡ ḡluairpeaḡar
 ḡéar mḡoḡair a ḡeaḡapc don ealḡa éuairḡearḡaiḡ
 ó purḡam ḡaḡ teallaiḡ nḡor anaḡar uair an éluigḡ.

xxviii

D'uirpearbairḡ paḡa na dḡaḡarḡar nuaḡpuḡaḡ
 pḡilear an t-aḡair ḡo macaib na pḡuamaḡḡa
 le pḡuḡairpe a dḡairḡil tap cḡearaib an dḡalḡara
 do éuilleaḡar airḡip mo mḡairḡ ip pḡaraḡar.

^a luamaiḡe .i. loingḡeoir (L, P).

^b pḡapa .i. long (m, P).

^c dḡar leat (P).

xxiv, l. 1 d'aigne, L, m. xxv, l. 1 aḡ pḡḡ, P. xxvi, l. 2 mearpuiḡḡe,
 L, m; mearpuiḡḡe, P, m2. l. 4 pḡuainne, P. xxvii, l. 1 pḡapc, L;
 pḡairc, P, m. l. 2 ainm, P, m. l. 4 purḡam, m; purḡam, P; Rurḡam,
 L. xxviii, l. 1 tḡaḡarḡaḡ, L, m. l. 3 a ḡairḡil, L, m, P.

xxiv

The brave patient lord, intent upon snatching them
 From the rain's rage that threatened to ruin them speedily,
 Sent money and goods to them, soldiers and smiting arms,
 And came o'er the sea-crests in person to shepherd them.

xxv

When the flood in its proud course destructively broke its dams,
 And Banbha's pulse throbbed in the throes of deliverance,
 The skipper spoke not of delaying a moment's space
 Till his ship at the quay-side was moored with its passengers.¹

xxvi

The kind-hearted leader² set forth upon signboards then
 His prayer and his moderate orders through hate of wrong,
 Forbidding the rule and excesses of highwaymen
 Who were ready to ruin the basis of righteousness.

xxvii

They saw not a welt³ in the terms of that document,
 And they did not give heed to the name it proceeded from;
 Though meek the advice to the flock on the left⁴ he gave,
 They stopped not the looting of hearths for a single hour.

xxviii

For neglecting the grace of these newly framed benefits,
 Which the Father⁵ rains down on the children of loyalty,
 By transgressing the limits of duty with violence
 They merited reproach, woe is me, and they got it too.

¹ King James landed at Kinsale, Co. Cork, 12th March [O. S.], 1688/9. In his Journal it is stated, "His Majesty's first care was to have the money, arms, and ammunition which he brought along with him from France safely landed and secured in the Fort of Kinsale" (*Macariæ Excidium*, p. 296).

² King James II.

³ A defect.

⁴ The wicked, viz. the goats as opposed to the sheep; cf. Matt. xxv. 32-33. These words might also be translated 'the Northerners.'

⁵ God the Father.

XXIX

Níor fionnað i rtaírib na peanáð ruaðoilte
 gup geimeað i dtalmáin aithail an éuaine ri
 buirib pa mbearta fá deapa go tpuailliḡṡe
 cup cpoice i nḡaḡ baile inna peapaíḡ map íuaíteantap.^a

XXX

An éuipeann tuḡ pcannail pa ramail naḡ cualapa
 d'éuipm a peáḡta rḡo éarpcuirniḡ a éuaḡarḡa
 ón dtuirigean dtpeabair leap peapaḡ anuar a épuil
 ip ionḡantaḡ ḡlacaid naḡ plaitéar a dtuaparḡal.

XXXI

An cuirpe naḡ caigileað calla ná cualaípe
 ip d'iomir a n-allam^b ap aéppann tuairlipe
 ó uprain ḡaḡ ana ḡéaḡ maíḡmeaḡ i ḡcpuaḡḡoirḡib
 ní éuigib luḡḡ peapa gup tairpe do éuapadap.

XXXII

I n-ionacḡlann airḡḡe an bacaiḡ pa buacḡalla
 ḡlobal ip eallaiḡ ip apḡa an tpuaiḡ do ḡoib
 i ḡcumann an éaile do éarḡain tap nuaḡar enip
 ip ionḡnaḡ ap leacaiḡ ḡan taprainḡ a muanament.

XXXIII

Do éuipeam a ḡcaidipne ḡaḡa aḡup fuadaiḡ ri
 le liorḡaḡḡ na haiḡḡe ní carḡmáil gup luaḡ ḡam pcup
 i mionnaiḡ 'p i n-eapcaine ór appaḡḡaiḡ cuan ip enuc
 mullaḡ an tairnḡe ip deapḡ gup buaileadap.

XXXIV

Ar éiorppuiḡ an t-arm i ndeabaiḡ dár n-uapalaiḡ
 pap cuirpeaḡ dár épeapaiḡ éum fairḡe i épuarlonḡaiḡ
 a épuilniḡib peappana ár n-eaḡlaiḡi d'éuaḡḡ amuiḡ
 ip d'iomalat beaḡa na healtḡa rḡo anuar do éuit.

^a aḡḡ papíor ní deapnaḡ peiḡm leo (P). ^b allam .i. clú (L).

xxx, l. 2 éarpcuirn- a é, L, m; éarpcuirniḡ a p., P. xxxi, l. 1 coipe, L.
 l. 4 ccpuaḡḡoirib, L. xxxii, l. 2 tpuaiḡ, L, m, P. l. 3 map, L. l. 4 ap
 leacaiḡ, L, m; a leacaiḡ, P; a nuanament, P; a muainiment, m2; a
 muanamcpú, L; a muainime, m.

XXIX

Unknown in the stories of deep-read historians
 Is the birth upon earth of a litter of such a kind,
 Proud men whose conduct hath been the disgraceful cause
 Of gallows erected like shop-signs in every town.^a

XXX

The men who abused thus in such an unheard-of way
 The form of his law and derided his menaces
 Are amazed that they have not obtained from the prudent king,
 From whom every boon hath come, lordship as recompense.

XXXI

How that gang, who have hitherto spared neither coif nor pack,¹
 But gambled in wayward contention their fame away,
 From the Source² of all boons, who forgives even heinous crimes,
 Could hope to find mercy is more than the wisest know.

XXXII

To make up for being plundered by beggars or servant boys
 They kept robbing the poor of their clothes and their herds and crops;
 While to tell how they loved a wench more than a wedded wife
 It is strange a memorial has not been engraved on stones.³

XXXIII

To recite their quaternion⁴ of thieving and robbery
 I think I may well cease, this lay is so wearisome;
 In swearing and cursing by demons of ports and hills
 The nail on the top of its head they have surely hit.

XXXIV

All our nobles who were by the army in battle slain,
 All our men who were sent o'er the ocean in cheerless ships,
 All the cold and exposure endured by our Church's priests—
 The irregular life of that gang was the cause of all.

^a But, alas, there was no use made of them.

¹ Who spared neither woman nor man.

³ Cf. Part II, p. 22, rann vii.

² God.

⁴ Dossier.

xxxv

Ḑé éuḡamar amar ar aitéir ḡo tuairmeač
na neíte tuḡ ear'baið na n-aircioḡal ruaiḡte re
ice mo ðearmad faða ḡo mbuailpinn rppioc
dočonnarc na ḡarmain peačam ḡan ruaimneača.^a

xxxvi

Innirioð falañ ḡač fairce^b puanglaire
ḡo bpuilib na hairm ri aḡ taḡra a ðeupaḡčpuča
ḡan cionna.an peačtaire ð'eaḡair a n-uaim ḡan éiol^c
tuḡað dá aipe an té peačmail ran uain do ðliḡ.

xxxvii

Níl cuiple ná taitneañ fá ar rcamalað pluag an puipe
re tuilleað aḡur ceačpačað rañpuiñ nár ruaiḡeara
ir miðio ðañ rcapað re peanmaið ruapača
ir nač ionañar eača^d ná eallaiḡ a luač dom éiḡ.

xxxviii

Cine mo čapað dá meara ḡur ḡua mo ḡuē
táio m'uilleanna ir m'earna na ðeaptauib le ðua mo čpuib
tpe éurpaimn a nḡapadaim ḡé leačéiorpuiḡ lua mo puipe
ní řilpinn an ðaðañ dá pačaimn im éluanaipe.

xxxix

I ḡcuilte a maipe do mārčaimn ḡo buaballač
ḡé čpitiñiḡ mo mēanma tačaiñ a ðuaparca
culaič ná capall do pačmar an ruāčair ri
ná oipeað an řarpuirpe re breacað ní řuapara.

^a .1. na cpoča ḡan čorðaoi (L, M, m, P).

^b .1. fápač ḡača řearpaimn (L, P).

^c .1. ḡan éléim (L); ḡan claoine (P).

^d .1. arḡar (L).

xxxv, l. 3 iče, P; ice, L, m; řiočaiñ, m 2; rppioc, P; rppioč, L;
řpioč, m. l. 4 dočonnarc, P; dočonnaipe ar ḡarmuin, m. xxxvi, l. 2
cpuaiḡčpuča, m 2. l. 3 ð'aḡair, L; uaiñ, L; uaim, P; uain, m.
xxxvii, l. 1 pluaiḡ, P. l. 2 rañpuiñ, P; rañpuiñ, m, m 2; rañuiñ, L.
xxxviii, l. 4 ðačtauñ, L, m, P. xxxix, l. 4 re, L, m, m 2; le, P.

XXXV

Although I have ventured to hazard a random guess
 At what caused the rejection and loss of the Articles,
 Look how long I've neglected to have a good fling at them—
 I, who see all around me the looms left without a thread.^a

XXXVI

Every green-clad tract ravaged doth tell how these instruments¹
 Are sadly complaining that void is the foreman's² will,
 Which arranged for their weaving without partiality;³
 Let him who betimes may from law stray take that to heart.

XXXVII

Not a slip or success that hath shadowed our country's host
 For forty Novembers⁴ and more have I failed to weave;
 It is time for me now to desist from such futile tunes,
 Whose reward brings no treasures of corn or herds home to me.

XXXVIII

If the tribe of my friends believe that my words are false,
 My elbows and ribs of my hand's toil give evidence;
 Though the strength of my eye is half spoiled by their fall from rank,
 I ne'er should have shed a tear, had I been a flatterer.

XXXIX

In the whirl of success, while it lasted victorious,
 Though the slumber⁵ of news of them shook my mind mightily,
 From the spoils of their onslaught not a horse nor a suit of clothes
 Nor as much as a passport did I by my writing get.

^a The gallows without ropes.

¹ The gallows.

² King James II.

³ That had ordered the gallows to be used impartially.

⁴ The forty years and more. The earliest extant political poem of David Ó Bruadair, *Cnéac̃t do óáil me im ártac̃ g̃alair*, was written in the year 1652; vide Part I, p. 26.

⁵ Dearth.

XL

Sirim an ðearpað^a leaṛ ceapað an ðuað pan ðuil
pan bile^a do ðeannuiḡ le peannaib mo ðuain a bpuib
ppioṛaib^a an tpeaca do ðearḃað i ḃpuarðpoioðciḃ
ḡo ḡcuillib pīṛ ḡanḃa malairt na ḡuaine pī.

XLI

ḡé ṛaoilear dá ṛaoipre beic̃ ṛearcair ṛóðail
im ṛciobarb aḡ ṛaoi aco nó im ḡearpaḃṛóðoṛt
óṛ cṛioð bi mo ṛtṛíocað ḡo ṛeanaḃṛóḡaib
ṛínor dom ṛepíḃinn ap ṛearaib ṛóðla.^b

xxvi.—ḡeað ainh̃riosac̃ peannaire

October, 1692

[Mss.: Maynooth, Murphy, xii, p. 97; xcvi, p. 17 (m). R.I.A., 23 B 37, p. 19 (B); 23 E 14, pp. 51, 105, 122 (E); 23 G 24 (G); 23 L 37, p. 160 (L); 23 M 30, p. 24, with completion in 23 M 31, p. 21 (M); 23 M 47 (M 47); 24 M 4 (M 4). British Museum, Add. 29614 (A). Private Ms. by Piaras Móinséal (P).

Title: ḡáibí ó ḃpuadair cct. (all Mss.) ap ḡoḃuiḡeaðar luēt mīllte an tṛoṛaib ap na coimḡíolaib do ṛpíot (M; al. ṛpíct) tṛé m̃óṛtṛócaire an aṛap neam̃ḃa a ḡuimneac̃, October, 1692 (A, B, E, p. 51, E, p. 105, M, M 47, M 4), i.e. "David Ó Bruadair *cecinit* on the ingratitude of those who spoiled the fruit of the terms obtained through the great mercy of the Heavenly Father at Limerick, October, 1692" (1694, M 47).

Ranns vii and viii are omitted in A, E, p. 51, E, p. 105, G, L, M 30, M 47, but are found in E, p. 122, M 31, and P. Their genuineness is proved by the conchlann. The gloss in L on the first line of the poem shows that that Ms.

I

ḡeað ainh̃riosac̃ peannaire nár ṛiar a ḡlún^c
īṛ nár anacail an eaḡlair ná an ṛialḃoēt uīhal
aḡ damnað na n-airtíogaḡal nár ṛiaðað ḡúinn
ḡo ðearḃḡa níl m'ṛearḡra ṛe dia na ndúl.

^a .i. an t-aṛair, an mac, aḡur an ṛpioṛaib naom̃ (P).

^b aēt beaḡán ap na ṛopaṛíḃ ṛóṛ (M, P, m).

^c .i. ṛeaēt n-aḃṛáin (L), i.e. seven stanzas, vide Introduction to this poem.

XL, l. 1 ceappað, L; ceappaib, P. l. 3 do ðearḃa, m. xli, l. 1 ṛóðuil dam, m. l. 4 pīn pīnir, m.

i, l. 1 an ṛapaire, m, G (corrected to peannaire). l. 2 nár ṛiaðað, P, M; do ṛiaðað, A, G, m, M 47.

XL

I beg of the Craftsman^a who formed the cuckoo and gnat,
And the Champion^a whose Passion redeemed me from durance vile,
And the Spirit^a who melts the cold ice in frigid hearts,
That Banbha's men merit a different song from this.

XLI

I had hoped to live in comfort when our gentry would be free,
As steward or as petty provost happily with one of them;
But, since I am reduced to old shoes as the net result of all,
Finis be unto my writing for the men of Fódla's land.^b

XXVI.—AN IGNORAMUS OF A FLAYER

October, 1692

formerly had them. It reads, “*reac̃t n-ãb̃p̃án* [i.e. seven stanzas] of this more at large on page 33.” There is a lacuna in the Ms. now between p. 25 and p. 36, Similarly the stanzas wanting in M 30 are supplied in M 31, originally part of the same Ms.

This poem is a continuation of the preceding poem, *le ciontaib̃ na healta*, The Shipwreck, though it was written about a year later, and in E it is given as if it were the ceangal to that poem. The poet attacks bitterly those who were dissatisfied with the terms of the Treaty of Limerick. The particular person upon whom David Ó Bruadair vents his anger is not named, but he and his followers are said to have brought about the ruin of the country by their robberies, oppression of the weak, disobedience to ecclesiastical counsels, disregard of the teachings of faith, and neglect of their duties to God.

- Metre: (1) Rr. i-v, *Ám̃p̃án*: ∪ a ∪ ∪ ∪ a ∪ ∪ ∪ 1a ∪ ú
(2) R. vi, *Ám̃p̃án*: (∪) ú ∪ a ∪ a ∪ í ua ∪
(3) R. vii, *Ám̃p̃án*: (∪) ú ∪ ∪ ú a ∪ ∪ 1a ∪ á
(4) R. viii, *Ám̃p̃án*: (∪) á ∪ 1 ∪ 1 ∪ 1a á ∪
(5) R. ix, *Ám̃p̃án*: (∪) 1a á a ∪ ∪ a ∪ ∪ í ∪ á.]

I

An ignoramus of a flayer who hath never bent his knee,
Who protected not the Church or the unselfish humble poor,
Though he goes about condemning the Articles we failed to get,¹
My ire in sooth is not directed against the God of elements—

^a i.e., The Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

^b Except a little still to come about the rapparees [viz. the Poem xxvi].

¹ So P.M. Other MSS. read *do p̃iabãb̃ dúinn*, ‘which we obtained,’ but cf. Poem xxiv, rann v, l. 4, supra.

II

Clét maétnamaim a éapétanaét a éiall ra éonn
 ip adamaim a éairipin gur ériall tap brú
 ip naé deapgluipne lapapaé ná dianépié tonn
 dár n-arḡain do ḡarbéuir a mbliathna púinn.

III

Ip barbarḡa baḡapar an ptiallaire úb
 éum airpinn naé paéa rin ḡo liaḡa a éúil
 ní taire do le halmra ní riapra ḡnúip
 pán laḡraime do leaḡéiopruig a riagail úipb.

IV

Ní haiḡpeac leip a éeannapaic pe triaḡ na ḡtonn
 dá pearḡann an éairḡe le hiaḡaḡ na rúl
 'r ip anait leip ḡan banba ra biaḡḡaiḡ ponn
 ap bailleépié don eaḡla pe rianra a ḡlonn.

V

ḡéar éalma tap allamuir na ḡliaḡa tiuḡa
 do tapainḡeaḡ le ceapḡuland an tia dár mbrúit
 ní Sacpanaé ná ap éeanḡail rir do ptiall ár ḡepnúip
 aét anaḡpouc an deamain rin pe dia ḡan éúip.

VI

Cúip tap leap do pcaip ár paioḡe uainne
 rḡo múc ap éan pá ílait ḡo ríorḡpuama
 ḡronḡ dár ḡpeapailḡ peanḡa ap ríorḡuaile
 ip ḡronḡ pe plab ḡan pḡab ḡo mírḡuama.

VII

An longḡbripeaḡ long rin tuḡ dia na nḡráp
 epé éionnḡailḡ an úḡḡair ap riannailḡ Páil
 mo mionn rir ní éiubrainn naé biaḡ i ḡepáitḡ
 cúntap ḡar n-unparrḡa i ḡcian ap éaé.

II, l. 3 nó, P, M, M 47; ná, m, G; dianéapḡ, M 47. III, l. liaḡa a éúil, Mss. IV, l. 2 hiaḡ, Mss. V, l. 1 ccliaḡa, M, P, M 47; ccliaḡuilḡ, G, m; ḡliaḡa, A (O'Grady); tiuḡ, M, P, M 47, G, m; tiuḡa, A (O'Grady). 1. 2 mbrúit, A (O'Grady); mbrúit, Mss. 1. 4 le dia na nḡúl, G, m. VI, l. 4 le plab, G, M 47, m. VII-VIII omitted in A, G, m, M 47.

II

But I wonder at His wisdom, at His prudence and His love,
And confess His ever-faithful mercy hath o'erflowed its banks,
Seeing that He hath not sternly sent to ruin us this year
A lurid flare of lightning or a fierce convulsion of the waves.

III

With brutal ribaldry yon render menacingly doth declare
That he will not go to Mass again until his poll grows grey ;
Not more prone to giving alms, he will not gladden a single face,
Because of the abatement¹ which hath docked his order's rule by half.

IV

He repents not of his wrangling with the Sovereign of the waves,
At whose will the ocean dries up in the winking of an eye ;
And much displeased is he that at the mere report of his great deeds
Banbha and her hospitallers² tremble not in every limb.

V

Brave as were the crowded ranks which with His rightful sufferance
Were hither drawn to bruise and crush us from beyond the sea ;
It is not the Saxon nor his allies that hath rent our troops,
But the groundless foul invectives of that fiend against his God.

VI

The cause which drove our gentry from us far away beyond the sea,
And quenched in deep dejection those who stayed behind beneath the
rod,
Is the constant booleying of some of our nobility,
And the ceaseless disobedience of men who took to plundering.

VII

The God of grace hath brought that shipwreck on the Fenian bands of
Fál
For the sins of him³ who was the cause and author of it all ;
I should not like to take my oath that the account of your upset
Will not travel far and wide and reach in time the ears of all.

¹ The cessation of the war or the Articles of relief.

² Ireland and her hospitable noblemen.

³ This person is nowhere more clearly named.

VIII

Các leap bpipeað bun gað pialcána
 pðo íáruig buinne an ðipt le piaplámað
 ðo beápnað cuipr ip cpuið an tia ip eláiçe
 aτáio anoir fá pcup go biaibeánað.

IX

Biaibeán pcpapairc ó d'ácpuiğ an coiimðe a éár
 a éliap ná leanpa ná a ðceagapc apíp go bpát
 pa ðia cá haite ðam aíteapc an pcaoimni píáip
 ná piapán cailleað pa bpeapğ pe píğ na nğipár.

XXVII.—DO ÉEALĠ MO ÉOM

Circa 1692

[Mss. : Maynooth, Murphy, xii, p. 351 (m). R.I.A., 23 E 14, pp. 14, 50, 115 (E); 23 M 31 (M); 23 M 47. British Museum, Add. 29614 (A). Private: Ms. by Piaras Móinséal (P).]

Title: Dáibíð ó bpuabair oct. (all Mss.). These four lines were written

I

Do éealġ mo éom go tpom le haicðib
 airceap na gcoðnað lonn ðo learpuiğeað pinn^a
 pnað paicim ap bonn pan bponn ðo éačuiğðip
 gan eapbaioð gan poğail aét moğaið ip maiptiimðe.

XXVIII.—IS DAIHNA CNEAD

Circa 1692

[Ms. : T.C.D., H. 5, 4, p. 146, a Ms. written by Eoghan Ó Caoimh in the year 1699. In this Ms. these verses occur at the end of a number of fragments of poems]

I

Ip daihna cnead an bpeač po ap 'Eipinn oill
 pá ġallpmačt bpeap tap leap dár élaon a cuimğ
 gan daihna plača ağ airpeač pceimhe an pú<inn>
 aét clann pá peacð ðo pcap pa céile cuim.

^a .i. paopclann 'Eipeann an tan ðo ðibpeað iab i noiaioð píğ Séamur, 1691 (M, P, E).

ix, l. 2 a éeagapğ, P. l. 3 ðam ağallaín, P.
 i, l. 2 éuimğ. l. 4 céile cuim.

VIII

Those who hitherto infringed the basis of each honest law,
And transgressed the bounds of justice by their devious attempts
To harm the property and person of the inoffensive man,
Are, since they have been disbanded, scoffing now at everything.

IX

The scoffing of a strapping scoundrel, since the Lord hath changed his
lot,
Who will not obey his clergy nor their teaching any more,
What greater need have I, O God, to answer such a blatant fool
Than the ravings of old women angry with the King of grace?

XXVII.—PIERCED HATH BEEN MY BREAST

Circa 1692

on the exile of the old chiefs of the Gaels and the confiscation and appropriation of their property by surly foreigners after the surrender of Limerick, according to the gloss in M, P, and E.

Metre:—*Amṛán*: (∪) a ∪ ∪ au ∪ au ∪ a í í.]

I

Pierced hath been my breast severely with full many a disease
At the journey of those gallant chiefs who laboured for our weal,^a
For in the land they loved to dwell in now so far as I can see
No one hath been left unrobbed or free from want but serfs and curs.

XXVIII.—A CAUSE OF GROANINGS

Circa 1692.

by David Ó Bruadair. If he did not compose them, the scribe, Eoghan Ó Caoimh, may be the author.

Metre:—*Amṛán*: ∪ au ∪ a ∪ a ∪ é ∪ í.]

I

A cause of groanings is this judgment by which mighty Erin lies
'Neath the sway of foreign Galls, to whom her yoke hath been diverged,
Without a prince's heir abiding 'mid the beauties of the land,
Having none but orphaned children parted from her bosom-spouse.

^a The noble clans of Erin when they were banished after King James, 1691.

XXIX.—*բաւտե ի շեալլաղ*

Circa 1692

[Mss. : Maynooth, Murphy, vii, p. 46 ; xi, p. 236 ; xcvi, p. 21 (m). R.I.A., 23 E 14, p. 42 (E¹) and a second copy, p. 137 (E²) ; 23 G 24, p. 342 (G) ; 23 M 34, p. 13 (M) ; 24 M 4, p. 138 (M⁴), Brit. Mus., Add. 29614 (A). Private Ms. by Piaras Móinséal (P).]

Titles : For the Honourable Sir James Cotter, congratulating his safe Return from England by a faithful friend who cordially wisheth him and his all Happiness both Spiritual and Temporal (M, E², P ; a later hand has added in M *Օճիւծ օ Կրսածար ԵԵԵ.*) ; For the Honourable Sir James Cotter, Knight, congratulating his safe return out of England, *Օճիւծ օ Կրսածար ԵԵԵ.* (E¹, m) ; *Օճիւծ օ Կրսածար ԵԵԵ.* (G, M⁴) *ար շեաժտ ան րսօրք Տեմսր մաԿ Կօտիր րլան օ Տաքոնած* (M⁴), i.e. on the safe return of the knight, Séamus Mac Coitir, from England ; *Ծօ Տեմսր մաԿ Կօտիր րար մարԾած Նրքք րան մեկիւծան . . .* (G), i.e. to Séamus Mac Coitir, after killing Lisle in the year [omitted].

Sir James Cotter, of Baile na Speire, Co. Cork, killed the regicide, John Lisle, at Lausanne, on the 11th of August, 1664, and escaped. He was in England when his mother died in 1667. How long he remained there is not known, but he had returned home, already knighted, in 1688, in which year he married Eleanor, daughter of Matthew Plunkett, seventh Lord Louth, and Jane, daughter of

I

*Բաւտե ի Շեալլաղ րա րար Տեմսր
րօժարս րոն րե շեաժտ ան տրին
Ծա շօղք տար րոն րլան ա Տաքարծ
մալ նաժ րոն Ծօ Կարնաւ շեմ.*

II

*Շեմ Ծօ րարսղ րեաժտ ան րիջրեալա
րԾօ րեանսղ րրատոն րաԿա ան Կրիժեարա
ան Ծեմ Ծար շարք ան շաղճած շոմեաժտաժ
Ծրեմքք ա Ծարք Ծօ շարք նա Կրարքրեմքք.*

1, l. 1 *Ceall-*, G ; *Cealla*, P, m ; *րա*, m, G. 1. 2 *րօժարս* *րի*, G. 1. 3 *Ծա շեաժտ*, P, A ; *Ծա շօղք*, m, G. II, l. 3 *շաղճած*, m. 1. 4 *Ծրեմքք ա Ծարք*, P ; *Ծրեմ րե ա րարք*, G, m ; *Ծօ շարք*, G, m ; *Ծօ շարք*, P.

¹ This phrase, still current, signifies a very hearty welcome. The following incident recorded in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 1351 is probably the origin of the expression : “ William O Donough Moyneagh O’Kelly [i.e., William mac Donnchadha Mainigh Ui Cheallaigh] invited all the Irish poets, Brehons, bards, harpers, gamesters or common kearogs, jesters, and others of their kind in

XXIX.—MAY O CEALLAIGH'S WELCOME

Circa 1692

Sir Luke Fitzgerald, of Tecroghan, in the County of Kildare (vide Rr. xiii-xv). The marriage articles are dated 30 July, 1688. In that same year he erected the monument, still existing, in the old parish church of Carrigtuoill. He commanded the famous *Dragúin Buidhe* under Lord Mountcashel in the unfortunate northern campaign of 1689, and was routed at Lisnaskea, 30 July, 1689. King James appointed him Governor of the City of Cork and the Great Island near it in February, 1690. In the campaign of 1691 he had a sharp skirmish with Captain Thornycroft at Bottlehill on the 30th of April. He was ordered by the Duke of Tyrconnell to cause Mac Cartymore's regiment of foot to march to the City of Limerick on the 29th of July. He held command then for King James in Kerry, and it was by his order that the mansion of Edward Denny, Esq., Tralee, was burned, 24th August, 1691. Being within the Articles of Limerick, Sir James Cotter remained in Ireland after the war, and died in 1705.

Metre: *Séadpað móp* (vide Part I, p. 119) and *Grúpnán* in alternate stanzas. The accented vowels are different in each of the *Grúpnán* stanzas. In addition, *Conchlaun* is observed throughout, i.e. the last word of one Rann is the same, in whole or in part, of the first accented word of the next.】

I

May Ó Ceallaigh's welcome¹ greet Sir James,
Glad am I the brave man hath arrived
Home from England safe across the sea,
Prince not feeble to maintain his steps.

II

A step that did good service to the just rights of the Royal Seal,²
And inflicted on the patent of the brewer's pack³ a wound,
Was the stroke by which the war-withe's daring exploit cut away
The ladder of their expectations from those greedy soldiers' wiles.

Ireland to his home upon Christmas this year, where every one of them was well used during Christmas holy Days, and gave contentment to each of them at the time of their Departure, soe as every one was well pleased, and extolled William for his bounty." Gothfraidh Fionn Ó Dálaigh's poem composed on this occasion has been edited and translated by Miss E. Knott in *Ériu*, v, pp. 50-69.

² King Charles II.

³ The Cromwellians; cf. *supra*, p. 21, n.², and the verses of Thomas Cobbes, quoted in Part I, p. 37, n.¹.

III

Բ՛ննո՞ծ բրո՞նէս նա՞ շար տօ՛նեմ
 տրսա՞ց ա ծնի՛ծե Իր բօ՛ւնի՞ծ Բ՛
 րոննա՞ծ քսա՛րս նա՞ ծո՛ն քե ծօրսի՞ծ
 ո՞հի շար ան շարտ եօլայ՞ց է.

IV

Է՛ ճօ միրնօ՞ծ Ծ'բօրտ ան ա՞տար նեմնո՞ծ
 Ծ'էլճո՞ց բլս՞ծս ար բս՞ծ ա ծօրճո՞հմած
 Ի ոճլէար ճար քսու՞ծ ծոն մեծէ՛ ա ծտար՛ն տնա
 րծա՛ էր քոն տրս ծօ քսօծ ճօ եալս ան եմք.

V

Եմք քօ՛ւն քս՞ց ան քսանսի՞ծ
 քսան ա լնմէ Իր եսան ար եսան
 քսման տս՞ց քսալ քսան ծա՛ քրօնքս
 ճան քար քսուալ նա շօնքս ա՞ց քս.

VI

Շար քնմէ ան տա քօ Իր տրս՞ծ ծօ Շօտքս՞ծս
 քա՛ նեալս շս՞ծ ոհ քսծքսի՞ծ քօքսած
 եմէ Իր քսան քսան եքս՞ծ քա Ի ճօ՛ւքքօմ 'ք Ի ճօն
 քքսմա քսալ ան քսալս Լօ՛ւլանայ՞ց.

VII

Լօ՞ւ նար տքսո՞ւս տնս՛ նա եքսալտ
 քսան ն-էտքս՞ծ Շքօն քսան ճար եմ
 Տէսար ծոն լն ծօ էքսալ տսլս
 ճոնք տս՞ց մսան ան քսքս քն.

VIII

Ան քսքս ծօ քն՞ծ ճ քսծքօն քսքս նա ճքս
 տս՞ց քսքս՞ծ քնմէ Իր ծէրքստ քնքս ծօն քար
 քսքս նա՞ տքսա մեծ նա մսծքս՞ծ եքս
 տս՞ց տքսալ ծօն տէ ա՞ծ ճքս ա ծօլս Ի ճալ.

III, l. 1 տար, P; տար, G; տար, m. l. 2 բաւեա՞ծ, P. l. 3
 ծօրս, P. IV, l. 3 քսու՛ծ, G; քսու՛ծ, m; քսու՛ծ, P; եւ, G; մեծէ, P, m.
 V, l. 3 քսան քսալ, G, m. VI, l. 2 քսի՞ծ, P; քսա, G, m; նա քսսս, P;
 ոհ քսքսի՞ծ, G, m. l. 3 եմէ, G, m. l. 4 Լօւլանա՞ծ, P. VII, l. 2
 ն-էտքս՞ծ քքօն քսան, G, m; ն-էտքս՞ծ քքօնքսան, P. l. 3 տսլս,
 G, m. VIII, l. 3 տքսա, G, m; տքսա, P. l. 4 քսար տքսալ (տքսալ,
 m), G, m; տս՞ց տքսալ, P.

III

War-tried soldier, free from all reproach,
 To meet him fills the poor around with joy;
 Cheerful fence, to strangers never dark,
 No vain resort of learned men is he.

IV

He with courage that was aided by the Heavenly Father's might
 Forced into a state of fury all his bitter enemies,
 And adroitly from the world removed the bull that led their herd,
 After which he whisked the ball home nimbly and so won the game.

V

A famous game the mighty hero won,
 His hand hath left a mark that long shall last,
 His hurling gained his prince a spell of rest,
 Nor left a smouldering foe opposed to him.

VI

The brilliant form of him who is the chieftain of the Coitir-clan
 No envious man shall e'er succeed in hiding under clouds of mist,
 His tribe in justice and esteem hath lived for ages in our land,
 The generous and noble stock descended from a Lochlann earl.¹

VII

Loch wherein the traitors' spite was quenched,
 Séamus of that race that roved the seas
 After the death of Crom² cut off a chief,³
 A deed which set his sovereign's mind at rest.

VIII

The sovereign whom he rescued from the chief Cú Chulainn⁴ of the gang
 Gave him an escutcheoned knighthood and land obtained by right of
 sword,
 It was neither fattened flocks nor the cajolery of bribes
 Gave this man his title, but the keenness of his blade in war.

¹ The Mac Coitirs are descended from a Danish chief, named Oitir, probably that Oitir, chief of the Lochlannaigh, who sailed from Loch dá Chaoch in 917 on an expedition against Scotland, where he was slain.

² Oliver Cromwell.

³ John Lisle, the regicide, who was killed by Sir James Mac Coitir at Lausanne.

⁴ Literally Cú na gealas, an epithet of Cú Chulainn.

ix

Ճալած քե շրիւն սան քե հանքան
 սրբա լաւիւն նաւ տար քե տրեւ
 ա ճնէիւտ քի շրիւն ի ճշնա նա ճշարիւ
 շնա նա ճշար ծան շնաւ շեռլաւի

x

Որ շեռլաւի շրիւն նա ճշարիւն լաւիւն
 ծ շեռլաւի ճշարիւն ճշարիւն ճշարիւն
 նաւ ճշարիւն ճշարիւն ճշարիւն ճշարիւն
 ճշարիւն ճշարիւն ճշարիւն ճշարիւն

xi

Շոն ճշար ճշարիւն ճշարիւն ճշարիւն
 ի ճշարիւն ճշարիւն ճշարիւն ճշարիւն
 ճշարիւն ճշարիւն ճշարիւն ճշարիւն
 ճշարիւն ճշարիւն ճշարիւն ճշարիւն

xii

Ան ճշար ճշարիւն ճշարիւն ճշարիւն
 ա ճշարիւն ճշարիւն ճշարիւն ճշարիւն
 ճշարիւն ճշարիւն ճշարիւն ճշարիւն
 ճշարիւն ճշարիւն ճշարիւն ճշարիւն

xiii

Շո ճշար ճշարիւն ճշարիւն ճշարիւն
 ճշարիւն ճշարիւն ճշարիւն ճշարիւն
 ճշարիւն ճշարիւն ճշարիւն ճշարիւն
 ճշարիւն ճշարիւն ճշարիւն ճշարիւն

ix, l. 3 ճնէիւտ, P; na ճշարիւն, P; an ճշարիւն, G, m. l. 4 ճշարիւն, G, m.
 x, l. 4 ճշարիւն, G. xi, l. 4 ճշարիւն ճշարիւն ճշարիւն, G, m; քե ճշարիւն ճշարիւն
 ճշարիւն, P. xii, l. 1 ա ճշարիւն, G; քե, m; ճշարիւն, G, P. l. 4 ճշարիւն, m, c.,
 P; ճշարիւն ճշարիւն, G, m, xiii, l. 2 ճշարիւն, G, m; ճշարիւն, P. l. 3 ճշարիւն, P.

¹ Darling.

² Youghal, Co. Cork.

³ Fairche Fhloinn, the parochia or territory of Flann, is Muscraige Uí

IX

To griffins warlike, to the weak a lamb,
 Hero-prop not gentle with the strong,
 Sunbright face that glows in knightly fame,
 Nut¹ of clerks to whom a song is due.

X

There is not from Eochail² to the borders of the land of Flann³
 A master of harmonious music nor a framer of a lay
 That is not bound to herald forth in verses full of melody
 The arrival of the lion safe and sound across the wave.

XI

Wave with flotsam for his noble tribe,
 In Barry's country⁴ be it duly known,
 Great delight on coming o'er the wave
 The brave knight brought its crosses to remove.

XII

May the cross whereon the sacred body of the Lord was stretched,
 With His breast by shirt uncovered for us in our wretchedness,
 In his children, wife, and manors, free from any hurt or harm,
 Shelter from the evils which befall a nation Éamonn's son.⁵

XIII

To Eamonn's son a helping hand is she,⁶
 The maid who never sets her heart on wealth,
 Daughter of the fair-haired Lord of Louth,
 Who grew with plaited tresses fresh and fair.

Fhloinn (Muskrylin), al. Muscraighe Mitine, a district extending from An Dribseach (the river Dripsey) to Buirneach (Ballyvourney), in the County of Cork. Ua Floinn, the chieftain of this district, had his castle at Magh Cromtha (Macroom), al. Caisleán Uí Fhloinn.

⁴ The baronies of Barrymore and Barryroe in the County of Cork.

⁵ Sir James was son of Edmond Mac Coitir.

⁶ Eleanora, wife of Sir James, was daughter of Matthew Plunket, the seventh Lord Louth. She died in 1698.

xiv

D'ár an ionnraic uíal ḡan ainnpéiréteac
 ḡo epáibéac ciuntaip cuméa cainntcéillib
 d'ár ḡac ciulḡuḡ clú ḡan caill téide
 ran mbláiténip mbúib do épú na bPlainḡcéadaḡ.

xv

Éadpoḡt a ḡnúip reada a paopcom
 ruaiméneac rilleaḡ a ruipc péib
 olúitḡeal a déaḡ ceapḡ a caolḡraoi
 ḡeasḡ nár ceap re maolḡnaoi a méin.

xvi

Méinḡlaine an epéimḡip ḡan tolḡ éáile
 'r ár bpeáma dá éile na bporapcáiruib
 a caomḡpuḡ peam éim éuige polap ḡráḡmar
 do épéanuiḡ re Séamup mac Coitip m'Fáilte.

xvii

Fáilte le píorpumann uaimpe
 dom pḡap aonḡuítḡe ḡo mbáib
 capnaim ḡan éapaid a mbliadna
 ó naḡ maraid pianna Fáil.

xviii

Fáilte óm époiḡe ḡan élaoine coipcéime
 i ndáil an laoiḡ im ḡuiḡe naḡ pitéléigim
 ó éac ḡé taoim tap líne amuib epéimpe
 níor pág mo ófograp epí mo buinḡpéimhe.

xiv, l. 3 aḡá ḡac, G; d'ár ḡac, P, m.
 capnnaim, P. l. 4 mairib, G, P, m.
 l. 4 ófograp, m.

xvii, l. 3 cápnáin, G, m;
 xviii, l. 2 um ḡuiḡe, G, m, P.

XIV

In unruffled peace she grew an innocent and humble maid,
 Pious, quiet, gentle, charming, ever prudent in her speech,
 And each tuneful tone of fame, without a single missing chord,
 Grew in her, the gracious fair-skinned heiress of the Plunket-clan.

XV

Bright her features, slim her noble waist,
 Calm the glances of her placid eye,
 Close her white teeth, straight her eyebrow thin,
 Maid whose heart ne'er loved a vacant face.

XVI

Pure love of the graceful chief whose fame hath never been impaired,
 And of all our clans who are his spouse's firm and constant friends,
 Her comely beauty, bright and loving, lighting my approaching steps,
 Hath given to my welcome to Sir James Mac Coitir extra strength.

XVII

I pile up welcomes with true love and zeal
 For him who is my fellow-countryman,
 From me who am without a friend this year
 Since the Fianna Fáil¹ have disappeared.

XVIII

May a welcome from my heart, proceeding with unerring step,
 Meet the hero, whom I never fail to mention in my prayers,
 Though I am beyond the border, absent from my friends a while,
 Yet my love hath never left the old home of my family.²

¹ The Fenians of Fál, i.e. the Irish army.

² This line proves that David Ó Bruadair was born somewhere in the neighbourhood of Carrigtuohill in the barony of Barrymore, Co. Cork. The name, O Bruadair, is not uncommon in this district at the present day, though often corrupted into Broderick by English speakers. Vide Part I, Introduction, p. xi.

XXX.—IS URÓRA CLÉIB

After 1692

[Ms.: R.I.A., 23 L 37, p. 49 (L), transcribed from the author's autograph.

Title: My observations upon the present things happening in this age (L). This poem is a complaint on the decline of poetry consequent upon the departure of the Irish chiefs. Sir James Cotter alone remained to carry on the old traditional hospitality due to learning. A note in L at the end of the second rann tells us: *Tuig supab é Gothfraigh Fionn prísomúgbar an dána ro*, i.e. "Understand that Gothfraigh Fionn is the chief author of this dán." *Dán* (art. metre) here glosses *pméir* *ir éigre* (vulgar poetry, i.e. the modern assonantal metres). We learn thus from this note the interesting historical fact that according to the tradition of the schools in the seventeenth century Gothfraigh Fionn was the first professional poet who wrote in the modern assonantal metres. There were two poets called Gothfraigh Fionn *Ó Dálaigh*, the former of whom died in 1387, and the latter in 1507. The latter is, it would seem, the one referred to here.

I

*Ir uróra cléib gan éigre doérom ar bun
ir fuirceann gan rcléir dobéarað oiréiri cion
zar imioll ir méala ppéir a crocha do ùl
ra bfuilb gan gléar gac pé ar a loig a bup.*

II

*Geað epudaircaet gléir a bfeadaib forzla a bfuil
ag pppiongar pe déanaí dpeáet i bpocalaib Scuic
ir furaide péire i bpeit na poáille fir
nae tuigtear aet pméirliir éigre i bporba Cuirc.^a*

III

*Dá dtigeað le héinneac gréar i gcomálaet éirt
i gcunnaíl i gcéim 'r i réimib pcoile do éur
iar dtuircaí an rceíl do adéarað pcothpna glie
ionnur a céille air péin nae doirce Dutch.*

^a *Tuig sup bé Gothfraigh Fionn prísomúgbar an dána ro.*

II. 1. 3 a beit.

¹ The Irish language, so called from Éibhear Scot, an early ancestor of the Gaels, cf.: Keating, History, vol. ii, p. 26.

XXX.—MY HEART IS BROKEN.

After 1692

At the end of Rann ix the poet remarks: *Críóchnóad anoir malle peam bapamail do rcealaib na hampipe*, i.e. "I shall now finish by adding my opinion about the events of this age." The events he refers to are, first some writings recently published, and secondly the transitory nature of all human glory, even such as that which Louis XIV was gaining by his victories. The poem is not dated in the Mss.; but it would seem to have been written some years after 1692.

Metre:—(1) Rr. I-VII, *Amrán*: (v) 1 1 1 é 1 é 1 0 1 1 1

(2) R. VIII, *Deibíðe*. This stanza has perhaps been wrongly incorporated in this poem by the scribe.

(3) R. IX, *Amrán*: (v) é 1 1 é 1 1 0 1 1 6

(4) R. X-XI, *Amrán*: (v) ú í 1 1 í 1 1 á 1 1 á.]

I

My heart is broken at the absence of correctly written verse,
And of the gentleminded folk who would bestow its due on it;
'Tis sad the beauty of its form hath vanished from the reach of sight,
While many here, though ill-equipped, are searching for it all the
time.

II

Nothing but the merest mumbling can the best of those attain
Who are striving now to fashion poems in the speech of Scot;¹
'Tis easy for their muse to blunder, knowledge now is so corrupt
That in Core's land² nought but vulgar poetry is understood.^a

III

If anyone could write a piece of poetry correct in form,
Prudently embroidered in the style and metres of the school,
When the tale was told, a clever Scottic³ yeoman would assert
That its sense to him was such that Dutch⁴ could not be more obscure.

^a Understand that Gothfraigh Fionn is the first author of this *Dán* (metre, kind of poetry).

² Munster, vide Part I, p. 120, n.¹.

³ Irish, vide Part I, p. 204, n.¹.

⁴ The sound of the Dutch became familiar to the Irish from the invasion of the Williamite army.

IV

Ó d'íméiḡ a cléiṫ dár ḡéill an fopur ḡo fuin
 ḡur fíleata an té nár léiḡ na ḡoṫara anoir
 ní cluinim pe héirneadh éiríocht eotara ṫoir
 ir ríoiríe réiḫ naḫ éarann oṫar ar bíṫ.

V

Fuirḡneamh cléipe ir b'réiṫleann b'porarṫa i b'pior
 ir tulaḡ an tréada ir tréiṫe d'f'orṫaḫṫ ḡo huir
 máḫ rruṫaire féarṫa an té nó roṫaire fuirṫe
 an bile rir Séamur raor mac Coirir a rppioc.

VI

bíle naḫ tréiḡeann tréiṫe porṫaile rir
 beíṫ f'oineanda réim pe réimíe ir borb pe b'ruíṫ
 mar ṫuilleadh le héaṫaib léipe a coirḡ ra éruib
 do cuirḡ don féile réiḫṫeac oṫair a b'ruib.

VII

Adeir ḡhiocar an traoḡail cé ḡur doirb an ḡuíṫ
 ḡur buille don baorraiḫ réadh do b'ronnaḫ ḡo b'piorṫe
 aḫṫ tuirḡ an taoḫnoḫṫ féadhar foṫain a éuir
 ḡur cuirle don défeare baonnaḫṫ coṫuirḡṫe a cuirp.

VIII

Don ní ríleap ó feare ndé
 ir marḡ adeir ḡur buibré
 ní tuar teare don té r'óireap
 do feare ndé ar a d'ioróilb.

iv, l. 2 léiḡ. v, l. 1 a b'pior. vii, l. 2 builla.

¹ Poet living in the east of the county of Cork. David was living further west at this time, most probably in the county of Limerick, cf. Poems xxxii-xxxv, *infra*.

IV

Since the bands which science used to yield to now have disappeared,
And he who never read the vowels is esteemeed poetic now,
I do not hear of any pacts of payment for effectiveness
Between the Easterns¹ and a gentle knight² who ne'er rejects the
weak.

V

Edifice of clerks and woodbines,³ experts skilled in wisdom's lore,
Hill on which the feeblest flock finds fitting help in time of need,
He who roams in search of feasts or he who rolls expectant eyes
Finds the brave Sir James Mac Coitir is the man to set him up.

VI

Warrior who ne'er forsakes the traits which mark a man of might,
Calm and gentle with the gentle, with the haughty proud and stern,
Besides his other brilliant deeds of sword and hand he did his share
In helping bounty to deliver eight men⁴ from oppression vile.

VII

The wisdom of the world asserteth, gloomy though the saying be,
That it is a stroke of folly to be brisk in giving aught,
But the naked wretch who gets a cover for his skin perceives
The kindness which supports his body is a vein of charity.

VIII

Aught that flows from charity,
Woe who calls it moonless night,
No small pledge is his who aids
Poor folk for the love of God.

² Sir James Mac Coitir, for whom see Introduction to Poem xxix, *supra*, p. 186.

³ Skilful entwiners of verses, i.e., poets.

⁴ Eight literati of the well-known Blarney school.

IX

Na tréiēþir rin dréimear ne porṭaiḃ an þróir
 naē léiḡiḃ luēt béapla aḡur broṭaiḃ na ḡcóir
 a dé nime caomian ir corain ḡo deo
 an té rin ir aonurra coṭuiḡṭe ḡóib.^a Amen.

X

Siub puiḡle naē raoilim ḡur deapḃṭa an dáiḃ
 rúnir caoilte na rerpíḃeann ra ap leaṭaḡ map táiḃ
 tonn dílinne ap líne ran maide na láim
 d'þonni ríṭe ḡur éioḡlaic ap ceapadap cáē.

XI

Clú laoiriḡ leap líonaḡ ó þlaṭar ḡo lár
 aḡ brúṭ éioṛṭa na éimēioll i ḡcairmeapṭaiḃ áiḡ
 þiu puiḡde ḡi coibḡe ní mairpe na ḡeáiḡ
 i bponne aoipe má épioēnaiḡ a n-abair an páiḡ.

^a Épioēnócaḡ anoir maille þeam ḡapañail do rēalaib na haimprie.

x, l. 3 þraoide. l. 4 épioēnaiḡ.

IX

The men who in spite of their weakness keep scaling the heights of
that prose,

Who allow neither upstarts nor speakers of English into their midst ;
O God of the heavens, I pray Thee, preserve and protect to the end
That person who now is the only prop of support that they have.^a

X

These words prove I do not think the explanation of the spread
Of those writings¹ which are being circulated is more sure
Since the floodtide of our nation, with his baton in his hand,
Hath complied with every fancy merely for the sake of peace.

XI

Of the fame of Louis,² filling every spot from heaven to earth,
As he crushes lands around him 'mid the roaring din of war,
Not an atom will continue to exist, when he is gone,
If the words the prophet³ utters be in point of time fulfilled.

^a I shall conclude not with my opinion of the news of the day.

¹ This probably refers to such writings as *Parlaimint na mBan*, which was composed by Domhnall Ó Colmáin (P.P. of Knockraha in 1704), in 1697, under the patronage of Sir James Mac Coitir.

² Louis XIV, King of France.

³ Isai. xl, 6, *Omnis caro fœnum, et omnis gloria quasi flos agri.*

XXXI.—*mičig soiceim*

1° Novembris, 1692

[Ms. : Brit. Mus., Eg. 154, fol. 83*b*, which was written by Edward O'Reilly, the lexicographer. In this Ms. the title of the poem is *Θάιβις υα θρυαθαυρ ccz*. 1° Novembris, 1692. Unfortunately this Ms., the only one, so far as I know, in which this poem is preserved, is imperfect in several places, especially in rann xxxv, ll. 2, 4. The laws of the metre in which the poem is composed enable us to fill up the lacunæ of the Ms. with fair certainty in most other cases.

The poem is a panegyric on Mac Donncha Ealla, that is Mac Donogh, chief of Dúthaigh Ealla (Duhallow, Co. Cork). His Christian name is not mentioned in the poem. In the Catalogue Raisonné of Edward O'Reilly's Mss. (R.I.A., 23 H 1, p. 180) it is stated that the poem was addressed to "John, son of Donogh McCarthy," but this may be merely a deduction from rann x, l. 4. From the poem itself we learn that the person to whom it was addressed was the son of Margaret, a sister of Lord Muskerry (R. xxiii). If the words *υα* (grandson) and *ιαρινθ* (great-grandson) in ranns xxii and xxix respectively are to be taken in their strict sense and not in the general signification of descendant, then his grandfather, possibly, was called Diarmaid, and his great-grandfather Cormac. We are told also that he was related by blood to the O'Briens of Dál gCais (R. xxiv), Viscount Roche of Fermoy (R. xxv), the Fitzgeralds of Aine (R. xxv), the O'Sullivans of Dún Ciaráin (R. xxvi), and the Butlers of Dún Iasc or Cahir in the County of Tipperary (R. xxvii).

— Charles McCarthy, alias McDonogh, was one of the assessors for the County of Cork, appointed by a commission of James II, dated 10th April, 1690. As these assessors were chosen on account of their being men of great local influence, it is probable that this Charles (in Irish, Cormac) was the MacDonogh, chief of Duhallow. Lord Barrymore, writing to the Duke of Würtemberg on the 29th of October, 1690, says, "I have within these two days received a very humble

I

*Mičig soiceim zo ríol gCártaig
ceinnlipe ópú Éibir pinn
ó tá im fočair gnúir don grianpuil
túir ár dočair trialluio pinn.*

II

*Re coönaé cláir aoibinn Ealla
éagcaoinpíod mo luiz ó ló
ór é a bprít i bpuir don géalgrán
lur ár rít ní peačrán dó.*

XXXI.—'TIS TIME TO GO WITH JOYFUL STEP

1st November, 1692

petition on behalf of Colonel McDonogh, chief of the country called Duhallow, between Mallow and the County of Kerry, and of another chieftain of a country called O'Callaghan, in order to obtain the protection of their Majesties. It is of very great consequence to draw over people of their quality and interest who will bring with them a thousand men and at least seven or eight hundred cows'' (D'Alton, King James's Irish Army List, London, 1861, vol. ii, p. 689).

In the year 1585 the Annals of the Four Masters mention the contention for the lordship of Ealla (Duhallow) between Diarmaid mac Eoghain mic Donnchadha an bhóthair mic Eoghain mic Donnchadha and Donnchadh mac Cormaic óig mic Cormaic mic Donnchadha. As the published pedigrees of MacDonogh of Duhallow are all imperfect, I will give here the later generations of the pedigree preserved in 23 L 37, p. 259, a Ms. in the R.I.A., transcribed by John Stack from a Ms. by David Ó Bruadair. It runs as follows: *Donncað mac Corbmaic mic Corbmaic mic Corbmaic mic Donncaða mic Donncaða mic Donncað mic Corbmaic mic Donncaða na rcoile mic Diarmada mic Diarmada mic Corbmaic fionn*, etc. In 23 L 37 the generations are continued up to Oilioll Ólum, but these can be found in Irish Texts Society, vol. xv, pp. 16-17, Nos. 111-84.

An account of the Mac Donoghs of Duhallow was published by Mr. Wm. F. Dennehy in the Journal of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society for 1894, vol. iii, pp. 157-162.

Metre: *Séaðnað al. réaðnað mór nó paða*, vide Part II, p. 39.]

I

'Tis time to go with joyful step to Cárthach's seed,¹
The headlines² of the noble blood of Éibhear Fionn,³
Since a bright face of that race before me shines,
I shall now set out upon my journey's start.

II

To the chief who rules o'er Ella's pleasant plain⁴
In the light of day I shall bewail my wounds,
Since none of the white grain⁵ can here be found but he
For he doth know full well the herb to give me ease.

¹ Vide Part I, p. 28, n.².

² The Mac Carthys are the senior tribe not only of the race of Éibhear Fionn, but also of all the Gædhil.

³ Vide Part I, p. 51, n.².

⁴ Duthaigh Ealla, the barony of Duhallow, in the county of Cork.

⁵ Nobles.

III

Mo liaç léigpion, mórán eile
 d'uaiprib Muiñneaç ó naç mair,
 go mac Òonnèa an fuile mar aforç
 muirç ár n-oréra d'aéçore < air^.

IV

Àçaið féaruaime ñheic Òonnèa
 deaçpaið dán do buinne an buirð
 bpaç na çeliar ap èpoð í Éibip
 'r a çol riam çan éimðig uirð.

V

Noççpaðpa ó ló cuirð dom èpéaçtaið
 do çuin çaoñanta an èláip buig
 má tá go mbia pceol naç pcaoilim
 leop dom èia má çaoimim cuirð.

VI

bloç dom bpannðán beiç pá ñoçaið
 cá meapa dom beiç pa bróin
 çugpað liopça a lúb pa leaðán
 mo rcúç pçipioçça ap beaçán lóin.

VII

Àçaiç ár bponn çpón a çcumann
 ceannap pçarpainn ó puair riað
 d'açpað an ðponç go ruim pðçñaið
 çpom aç poimn an pðçñaið iað,

VIII

Pár na rian çan poçpom pírbçaç
 do na poçaið pðçpap am
 çum a nuaðl ór cáç do çantain
 mo nuap páç a n-ançpuim ann.

III, l. 1 leiçpion. IV, l. 1 féar uame. l. 2 deaçpaið dan do buingç.
 l. 3 Eibear. l. 4 eimðeaç. V, l. 1 do èpéaçtaið. l. 3 mbia; pcaoil-
 pinn. VI, l. 4 rçuð. VII, l. 3 poðail. l. 4 a bpoçñaið.

III

I shall send my cry of woe—since there are not
Many other Munster noblemen alive—
Unto the Mac Donncha of the golden hair
On whom the deadweight of my grief may be discharged.

IV

Mac Donncha's fields of pasture green decide a lay
Is due unto the scion of that bounteous board,
The herds of Éibhear's heir attract the gaze of clerks,
For his desire is never to refuse their ranks.

V

A portion of my wounds I frankly shall expose
To the hound that watches o'er the gentle plain,
For, even though I fail to tell the tale complete,
My gloom is satisfied, if I bewail a part.

VI

Portion of my torture is to live with serfs—
How were it worse to be beneath a millstone crushed?
The list of their deceits and calumnies has caused
The ruin of my throat by scantiness of food.

VII

Perverse is the friendship of our landed churls,
Ever since they gained the lordship of the soil,
Inflated with success and pride they have become
Sluggish in the sharing of their harvest crops.

VIII

The ways, deserted by the hum of faithful bees,¹
Proclaim unto the boors that now the time hath come
For them to raise a louder cry than all the rest;
Woe to that which brought about their tyranny.

¹ The Irish nobles then in exile.

IX

Aimpir uaróð cian go ðeipðinn
 ar mo ðorþán cuing go mbiað
 'na bale bán dá þrút að roðaið
 tán go ðenút nað roðaið rian.

X

Ní leamainn leo rmiog ná rmeiðe
 rmaet na þeanntað oirne ír cpyaið
 i n-am ðeoin a ngoð dom ðiallðoin
 oð na Seoin ar iarpaið uaim.

XI

Oð Muirpir mór maiðmac Éamoinn
 Earcail íce an tréin 'r an cpyaið
 é nað ðeonpað don ðuain ðneaið
 buain pe leonað tpeana ár ðtuair.

XII

Dá mbiað an té i ðTráið lí ír clanneta
 nó an ðuib eile þór im ðar
 tré riaiðail puét ronn dáð raiðað
 onð im uet níor baiðgal ðam.

XIII

Þroic pe ráðain i n-aoir úcaið
 bíð þurb anairt éiðean dúinn
 arír ðeað þreæt éiðin orain
 léiðim leat leam ðonaið cúil.

ix, l. 1 uar óð. l. 3 roðaið. l. 4 tán. x, l. 1 leamainn. xi, l. 2
 earðaið; cpyaið. l. 3 ðuan. xii, l. 3 roðaið. l. 4 ní baiðgal.
 xiii, l. 1 ráðainn ann aoir úcaið. l. 3 arir.

¹ John Bourke of Cathair Maothail (vide Part i, p. 88) and Sir John Fitzgerald, Bart., of Claonghlais (vide Part ii, p. 157), both patrons of our poet.

IX

I should hardly have believed in former times
 That there would be laid upon my wretched frame
 A boorish yoke to bruise it like a pale hard clod
 For that jealous herd that speaks not words of peace.

X

I should not even dare to nod or wink at them,
 Hard and heavy on me lies the flayers' sway,
 What time the chatter of their voices wounds my brain
 I grieve, alas, the Johns¹ are far away from me.

XI

Alas, the noble son of Éamonn, Muiris Mór,²
 A Hercules to save the wretched and the strong,
 He would ne'er have let the garlic-eating horde
 Venture to afflict a trithing of our land.

XII

If the chieftain who was settled in Tráigh Líf³
 Or the rest of them were living near me still,
 From the fitful laws, which almost drive me mad,
 There would be no risk of sadness in my breast.

XIII

My meddling with a spade, when it is fulling time—⁴
 However much I am in want of linen cloth—
 Again although it is a doom proves my need,
 I commit my case to my protective hounds.

² Sir Maurice fitz Edmond Fitzgerald of Caisleán an Lisín, who died on the 17th day of April, 1679. David Ó Bruadair composed an elegy on his death, vide Part II, pp. 172 et seqq.

³ Edmond Fitzgerald of Ennismore, Co. Kerry, son of John, Knight of Kerry. David Ó Bruadair composed his elegy also about the 6th of May, 1676, vide Part II, pp. 146 et seqq.

⁴ Tralee, Co. Kerry.

⁴ Cf. supra, p. 12, where David Ó Bruadair also refers to himself as a weaver.

xiv

Ġé mað leabprán nġor an aġam
 iomða bpaiteoir bġor im ċeann
 a lor foca an ġainne ġeappċa
 lġonta ár laione ip ġeappċa <ġeall>.

xv

O'earbuið ġan m'eaċ caoin ná ceanntréan
 pán ġcoill peolaim ġaċa pe
 poġnát ár muim ó an ġcuail enapaċ
 puail naċ muib mo ġarpeaċ e.

xvi

Óm ċuapðaið mionca pán muine
 le mġleoiġ im luip ġaċ lá
 iomða maipċ i maol mo ġualann
 pe taoið taile nġm tualanġ pċá.

xvii

Ġon laoið iappap ap ċáċ coiðċe
 ó naċ cpeibteap aċt na clúim
 nġl pát uaim i leiċ a péanta
 cluaim ġan cleiċ ip déanta óúim.

xviii

Ġmġail Oiřín d'ėip na péinne
 puapap páðpaiġ ippeaċ óġ
 caiðe ip bile búil dá n-aiċle
 bile búib ġan paipne i póð.

xix

Óp éiġean óúimn ġeall do ġlacað
 pġp na ġpġobaið nár ġann cáil
 cóip naċ tuġap taoð pe poiġeall
 puġap cpaob ip coiðċeann dáib.

xiv, l. 2 bpaiteoir. l. 3 iota. xv, l. 2 pe. l. 4 muib. xvi, l. 4
 nġum. xvii, l. 1 laoi. xix, l. 3 coiř na.

¹ This may signify not only his knowledge of Latin, but also his mastery of archaic Irish.

² The faggot-load.

XIV

Although I have not got a single booklet left,
 Many are the spies who lie in wait for me,
 When it comes to paying now for cream-shorn milk
 The full stores of my Latin¹ are of curt avail.

XV

Being without a quiet or a headstrong horse,
 To the wood I wander forth at every turn;
 From the faggot-load my back is full of lumps,
 The rider² whom I carry almost breaks me down.

XVI

From my frequent visits to the wooded copse,
 Carrying a billhook in my hand each day,
 Many a mark is left upon my shoulder top,
 Neither can I bear the stiffness of my side.

XVII

Any lay that seeks from others a reward
 Is believed by none, unless it be a cluain,³
 Though I want not reasons for refusing it,
 A cluain without disguise must be composed by me.

XVIII

Like Oisín, when the Fenians all were gone,⁴
 A young and faithful Patrick⁵ I have also found;
 Since they are gone who is there who should be more loved
 Than this gracious hero of unaffected ways?

XIX

Since I now am forced to seek another pledge
 To replace these griffins, not devoid of fame,
 In order not to have to trust a lesser chief
 I seized a scion who is just as stout as they.

³ Vide Part I, p. 93, n.¹.

⁴ Vide Part I, p. 16, n.¹.

⁵ As Oisín met St. Patrick so I have met a Patrick in Mac Donncha. Mac Donncha's Christian name seems to have been Cormac (Charles); see Introduction to this poem.

XX

Ó ro páḡrao inn im eirmeaét
ealḡa ḡreaḡpéiḡ na rcor rlim
dom réir ḡan roc biaiḡ an beanḡán
liaiḡ ár lot mo ḡealḡiál ḡill.

XXI

Ṭriaḡ an lonḡḡuirṡ ór liom éuirpear
croiḡpíḡ ciḡ ar ḡcúl dom éia
leaḡpaiḡ ṡrom na ḡcual ar éirín
ḡ'ḡonn beirḡ buan dom éléibín cṡia.

XXII

D'ua ḡaḡ plaḡa raoipe ronḡomn
pe reanaḡpíḡ ḡiall ip ḡú
ḡan aḡṡ don eo ip ua ḡo Ṭiarmaio
maḡ leo a érua ní ciarḡuib <clú>.

XXIII

Ar ḡac Mláirḡpéiḡe ní ḡaoiḡḡiom
aḡ mál Múrepaioḡ beirḡ na ḡḡia
iomḡa leir i ḡconnra a éairṡe
ḡioḡ bṡeir lonḡra ṡailce an ṡia.

XXIV

Ní ḡaoiḡḡiom fḡr ḡé maḡ oirḡear
arḡpíḡ Éair na cainnill éuain
na éruḡ raor aḡ rḡí ḡo roḡpaiḡ
ar lí caor na rṡoḡaiḡ ruain.

XXV

Ná ruil bíocuirt uair ḡear Muḡe
maipe na ḡpíḡ reolaiḡ rí
ṡpé ruil na laoḡ lonn ó Áine
conn ḡo bṡpaoc ḡár láine lí.

xxi, l. 1 lonḡuirṡ. l. 3 leaḡpaiḡ. xxii, l. 2 ḡial aḡṡ ḡú. xxv, l. 4
bṡpaioḡ.

¹ The castle of Kanturk.

² Or Diarmaid's descendant.

³ Or a vassal.

⁴ The Viscount of Muskerry. Donogh MacCarthy, Viscount of Muskerry, was

XX

Since that calm-faced flock, possessed of graceful steeds,
 Hath left me thus to pine away in wretchedness,
 This youthful chief will serve me now without a frown,
 My princely surety is the leech to heal my wounds.

XXI

When the chieftain of this camp¹ shall take my part,
 From my sadness he shall drive the clouds away
 And with a plaster cure the sores the loads have caused
 In order that my wretched chest of clay may live.

XXII

The heir of every chieftain's happy freehold lands
 In nature's course takes after his ancestral sires,
 But the salmon, Diarmaid's grandson,² stands alone,
 If they have got his blood, 'tis no dark share of fame.

XXIII

Of the son of Margaret I shall not boast
 That he is a sister's son³ of Muscraighe's prince;⁴
 There are many others in his charter-roll,
 Although that chieftain's power adds increase of light.

XXIV

Neither shall I boast, though fittingly I might,
 Of the harbour-light of Cas's⁵ noble blood
 Which in his freeborn form in ever peaceful streams
 As red as rowan-berries constantly doth flow--

XXV

Nor of the high blood of the Viscount of Fir Muighe,⁶
 Which conferreth beauty on his countenance,
 Mingling there with Áine's⁷ valiant heroes' blood
 Like the rushing wave, could fuller beauty be?

created Earl of Clancarty by Charles II in 1658, and died in August, 1665, his son Cormac (Charles) having predeceased him, June, 1665; vide Part I, p. 119.

⁵ Vide Part II, p. 47, n. ⁴.

⁶ Fermoy, Co. Cork; vide Part I, p. 155, n. ¹⁷.

⁷ Áine, formerly a possession of the Fitzgeralds of Desmond; vide Part I, p. 29, n. ⁵.

xxvi

Fuair ó dheagan Dúna Ciaráin
cuiple naé díre fódgar <all>
air ag ronnað praoic ir féile
lonnar laoié na préime éall.

xxvii

Cop ar riuðal real ór éigean
ní hairtear dul go Dún Iare
rionntreab do praoil rpué don tirláinic
na épué éaoim naé práinic <riare>.

xxviii

Ar gac ríogépraoib i bponn Fódla
aon réim práir buð fearann g<liað>
gac féicé d'uaið na préim dá leanaimn
'r ir céim cruaið re gceanpaimn <triall>

xxix

A ráé d'iarinó d'ár ó gCormac
caitleoðan úr dán aob dair
d'árað leirpan búide ir beoðar
deirpal dúine ár n-eolar air.

xxx

Do ééacé eangnam iocé ir úrñé
innleacé ceoil ir gcuipleann gcuil
impriaðað n-eac luaimneac lántréan
tuailgneac pa breac cáin géar <ciuin>.

xxxi

Do ééacé inncliom uairle ir oirðeiré
íodna puirpe go pat ndé
glac mar Donn ar épannaið éeolmair
Goll do élanaið Éoðain <é>.

xxvi, l. 2 fódgar flairé. l. 4 éall. xxviii, l. 3 préim. xxix, l. 3
buiðe; beoðað. l. 4 duinn. xxx, l. 3 impriaðað.

¹ Barony of Dunkerron, Co. Kerry, lordship of Ó Sállobháin Mór; vide supra, p. 44, and Part II, p. 237.

² Cahir, Co. Tipperary, of which Butler was the lord; vide Part I, p. 135, n.⁵.

³ From this rann and rann xxii the person to whom this poem was addressed

XXVI

From the dragon of Dún Ciaráin¹ he received
 An unexhausted vein announcing something great ;
 In him stimulating wrath and bounteousness
 Is the martial splendour of that noble stock.

XXVII

Since my foot must now needs travel for a while,
 It is no strain for me to journey to Dún Iasc,²
 A brilliant tribe that hath poured forth a healing stream
 Which in his graceful body ends not in a fen.

XXVIII

If I were to trace from every royal branch
 That swordland held in Fódla's sod by charter right
 Every vein his race did weave into its frame
 Hard would be the task which I should undertake.

XXIX

A choice great-grandson, sprung from Cormac's grandsons,³ is
 This youthful battle-lion whose emblem is an oak ;
 Grace and vigour kept increasing with his growth ;
 'Tis lucky for me to direct my steps to him.

XXX

He united prudence, meekness, noble looks,
 Intelligence of music and of tuneful pipes,
 Skill in riding horses, powerful and fleet,
 Lord whose legal judgments are acute and grave.

XXXI

He united stores of noble rank and deeds,
 Offspring of a royal prince by grace of God,
 A hand like Donn's⁴ upon the tuneful music-branch,
 The Goll⁵ of Eoghan's clans⁶ is he for chivalry.

would seem to be Cormac mac [Donnchadha?] mic Diarmada uí Cormaic MicDonncha.

⁴ Donn, son of Mílidh Easpáinne, drowned at Teach Duinn, off the coast of Kerry, on the occasion of the Milesian invasion; see Keating, History, II, pp. 80-86.

⁵ Vide Part I, p. 40, n.⁴.

⁶ The Eoghanachta of Munster, descendants of Eoghan Mór; vide Part I, p. 56, n.³.

xxxii

Do faiġreaw é i ġceapwċa an einiġ
 éirneaw oċ ní hionġnao leir
 peolaow loinne ġo cpiunn epwċa
 cuing an ġuinne ir bpwġwċa bpeir.

xxxiii

Da ġpocw neaw eol dom innrin
 ionnur an ġill do ġaw mé
 oiġpe plaċa ir oiwcwar ioċna
 toirwcwar paċa riwġna an tē.

xxxiv

Nim tualainġ ronn riwi a pánbewe
 poċeaw dom cuinne nár ċlaon
 w'arlwio uaim tap wpuim a nċeawio
 rum cuail cpuium pa ġpeawio waw.

xxxv

biċ don ġoirri aġ puawtain puiompa

 wiom puġ ronnao le paċt biopwliw

xxxvi

Ĥé nár ioncuir cār na ċoinpew
 an cuir pa wapa ir wainna lēim
 ġaw pēpa puġ do pwinne pwinpwin
 twġ a cainnt da ċlaowtinn ġēir.

xxxvii

Wiombawio wainpa a ndul tap allbpaw
 poir mo biwiġ pa ġun wē
 twġ a ġpolañ inn ġan airnēir
 colan ċinn ġan airpēir mé.

xxxii, l. 3 lainne; epwċa. l. 4 bpwġwċa. xxxiii, l. 3 ir oiwcwar
 ioċna. xxxiv, l. 3 w'arlwio. l. 4 rum cuail cpuium pa ġpeawio.
 xxxv, l. 3 ronnao. xxxvi, l. 3 pēpa a puġ do pwinne pwinpwin.
 l. 4 a cainnt da ċlaowtinn. xxxvii, l. 4 colann ċinn.

xxxII

Tempered and refined was he in honour's forge,
 Defraying others' sorrows seems not strange to him,
 Accurately he directs his deadly lance,
 Such the chieftain's sway that ever doth increase.

xxxIII

If anybody asks me, I know how to tell
 What this pledge is worth who hath adopted me,
 Heir begot by chieftain, fitted for the task,
 Offspring of a highly favoured queen is he.

xxxIV

I cannot here enumerate his famous deeds,
 All but very few of which have left my mind,
 Because of what hath thus escaped my memory
 A crippled mass am I, condemned by cruel dooms.

xxxv

There is one among this gang attacking me¹

 From me a sniveller hath taken in sharp-voiced rage

xxxvi

Though heed should not be paid to his contentiousness,
 The incident which caused it is a source of pain;
 Every frown thy smooth and narrow eyebrow gave
 Let loose the bitter tongue of his iniquity.

xxxvii

Woe is me that they have gone o'er foreign bounds,
 Those men who under God were wont to give me help,
 For their absence now hath left me cattleless,
 A leading calf no longer treated daintily.

¹ The second and fourth lines of this rann are omitted in Eg. 154, the only Mss. containing the poem that I know of.

xxxviii

Αὐτ Sean do búpc dia dá díðean
 ðpeac peam dáil ní paop go pe
 biað ðan ac ap þóð a ðolèa
 mo ðτόðba mac Ðonnèa ðe.

xxxix

Ðúinn má um ðopaè ðp cionn Anna
 ð'uaþmínáib a lop láime linn
 ní þuil epé ðp epé buð capta
 þé peam þé ní þcappa þinn.

xl

Αῖτεῖμ ap ðia ðo agup ðip
 dá uprain ðiaðta na mboèc
 þeímþp a þup ðan þall ðan þoilme
 'p tall go nglup an ðlóipe noèc.

xli

Rann í Óaoim má ðlið ó Ðálatið
 i noán ðac aoin a lop lóin
 ðá cópa ðo dúil 'na èapaid
 ionná dúin ðan ðanðaid ðlóip.

xlii

Ó ðeallar þún m'éaðnaið ð'innþin
 ð'ua na ðcpiaè naè caihpioð ní
 ðopinneap lán ènú ðo èanctain
 ðé tú ap lár a macpað <mí>.

xxxviii, l. 4 díðean. l. 4 mo ðτόðba mac.
 xli, l. 4 dúinn. xlii, l. 2 caihpioð.

xl, l. 3 þeímþp; þall.

XXXVIII

Excepting Seán de Búrc¹ alone, whom God protect,
 A kinder face than his I never yet have met,
 Upon his castle lawn I shall not be refused
 Whatever the Mac Donogh leaves him to relieve.²

XXXIX

If I am moved by Anna³ most of noble dames
 On account of gifts of hand received by me,
 No clay is there, for clay she is, more lovable,
 I shall never in my lifetime part with her.

XL

I pray to God that he may grant to him and her,
 The two supporters of the feeding of the poor,
 Plenty without want or failure here below,
 And reveal them glory's light beyond the tomb.

XLI

If Ó Dálaigh owes, to pay for his support,
 A rann unto Ó Caoimh in every poem he makes,
 Why ought he to be more zealous for his friend
 Than I am bound to speak with undeceitful voice?

XLII

I promised to relate the secret of my grief
 To the grandson of the chiefs who ne'er stored aught,
 I have sung enough of song to fill a nut,⁴
 Although I am a month among their youthful bands.

¹ John Bourke, of Cathair Maohail, Co. Limerick; vide Part 1, p. 88.

² The translation is uncertain and the metre corrupt (póo : c66ba).

³ Anna ní Urthuile, wife of John Bourke of Cathair Maohail; vide Part 1, p. 88.

⁴ i.e. to fulfil all due. Cf. ní lán 6a6 cnú don 6po6uim6, Ériu, v, p. 142; and supra, Part 1, p. 182, R. cv.

XXXII.—*ḡeað scannail le daoinið*

Circa 1693

[Mss. : R.I.A., 23 E 14, p. 130 (E) ; 23 M 32, p. 2 (M). Private, a Ms. by Piaras Móinséal, containing two copies (P¹ and P²). E and P have been copied from M.

In all three Mss. the short introductory prose passage on the duty of praising benefactors is followed by *Ḍáibíð ó bpuaðair cct.* The poem is addressed to Anna ní Urthuile (Rr. III, vii), a lifelong benefactress of the poet's. She was the wife of Seán de Búrc of Cathair Maothail: vide supra, Part I, p. 88, and Part II,

Ḍliḡíð ḡač maič a maoidēaí et ór maič le dia a molað ḡ a maič do m̃aoidēaí epéað uim nač molpauðe a epéatúiriðe do péip a maičḡnfoim ap a řon ḡ pór epéað uim nač aidiñeočað an té do čuiðeočað a maičḡnfoimā ḡ nač foillp̃eočað iað?

I

*Ḥeað p̃cannail le daoinið p̃foim a n-anaḡp̃róide
pan m̃aičip̃ doḡnið lučt p̃caoilte a ḡceap̃ta ḡóib̃p̃in
meap̃aim ḡup̃ p̃oinnte p̃oimpe ip̃ bap̃paḡóide
a čabap̃čac̃ caoiñ doñ čí nač aidiñeočað.*

II

*lap̃ ḡcepačað ḡač ep̃aoid̃e p̃aoid̃e i b̃peap̃anñ p̃óðla
ip̃ ap̃ ḡtap̃paing̃ na nḡp̃ioib̃ ba linñ tap̃ beannaið b̃óčna
do heap̃bað^a p̃inñ ḡo híp̃iol̃ anañóineac̃
p̃á ama na ḡaoid̃p̃e aḡ p̃íol̃ ḡač p̃eap̃b̃óide.*

III

*Ḥeap̃ b̃p̃ada me taoid̃ p̃e p̃caoinñp̃e p̃eanačóta
nár̃ ḡainḡean ap̃ ḡaoid̃ ná ap̃ ḡím̃liḡ ḡair̃b̃p̃eoč̃a
ní p̃acaið mo člí p̃ip̃ í dom̃ člannaið com̃ap̃pan
a p̃allainñ dá ḡp̃uim̃ ḡup̃ číóðlaie Anna ḡoim̃pa.*

^a eap̃bað .i. ceapað.

I, l. 3 bap̃paḡóide, P². II, l. 4 p̃íol̃p̃ac̃, P¹; p̃íol̃ ḡač, P².

XXXII.—THOUGH MEN ARE ASHAMED

Circa 1693

p. 49. The poem is not dated in the Mss., but probably it was composed after the capitulation of Limerick. Rann vii is separated from the rest of the poem in M and E, and may perhaps have been written on a different occasion.

Metre : (1) Rr. i-v, *Ámhrán* : (u) a u u í u í u a u ó u
 (2) R. vi, *Ámhrán* : (u) a u u o u u o u u i u u ú
 (3) R. vii, *Ámhrán* : u ú u u ú u u a u u ó.]

All good deserves to be praised, and since God is pleased when He Himself is praised and His goodness extolled, why should not His creatures be praised for His sake in proportion to their good deeds, and, furthermore, why should not a man acknowledge and proclaim the good deeds of the person who helped him?

I

Though men are ashamed of recounting their miseries
 And the goodness of those who relieve their necessities,
 I adjudge it a point of pomp and conceited for one
 Not to acknowledge one's kind-hearted succourer.

II

After every free branch had been plundered in Fódla's land,
 And after our griffins had gone o'er the ocean's crests,
 I was committed in humble submissiveness
 'Neath captivity's hames to a whole breed of sourfaces.¹

III

Though long I have been to a ragged old coat reduced,
 Too worn to keep out either wind or rough icicles,
 My bosom found none of my neighbours to deal therewith
 But Anna,² who gave me her mantle from off her back.

¹ The Williamite planters.

² Anna ní Urthuille ; vide Part I, p. 88.

IV

An ñapṡanað ñaoinṡaṡ ṡaoilṡeað almnóṡaṡ
 ṡṡeapṡalað ṡíor ḡan ṡeíṡ ṡe ṡṡeamaiṡ ónna^a
 a maṡal ḡeáð maiṡṡṡe ṡ mṡṡíḡ ap ñuiṡ ṡappaṡ óṡṡe
 ṡo ṡaṡað ṡon mṡṡ ṡṡn ṡíor ṡon ṡṡaḡapṡóṡṡeaṡṡ.^b

V

Dá n-abapað aoinneað ṡṡnn ḡṡṡ ṡalaṡḡlṡṡṡṡ
 laṡaiṡṡ ap ḡṡíṡmaiṡ ṡaoiṡṡe ñapaṡ ṡṡócap
 mo ṡṡeaḡṡa aiṡ ṡeṡíṡṡṡṡ ṡ ḡeṡíṡ áṡ ṡeanmóṡa
 nað blaṡap ṡeíṡ ṡuiṡṡeað ṡon ṡí nað annaṡ ṡóḡṡaṡ.

VI

Máṡ maṡla ṡeíṡ ṡoṡa ṡóṡmaiṡ ṡoineanta ṡuṡaṡ
 ṡalmað ṡoiṡilleað ṡoiṡṡ ṡe muiṡeap ḡaṡ ṡṡṡṡ
 aḡ ṡaṡaiṡṡ a ṡóṡaiṡ ḡan ṡoṡma ḡan ṡuiṡṡe ḡan ṡṡṡṡ
 leaṡṡṡṡṡṡ ṡoṡaiṡ a ṡoiṡṡ ṡí ṡuṡaṡ ḡṡṡ ṡṡṡ.

VII

ḡeað ṡṡṡṡaṡṡaṡ ṡeṡṡṡṡaiṡ m'ainṡeṡṡe ṡóṡṡ
 ṡo ṡṡṡ ṡṡṡ an ṡṡṡṡṡap ṡ ḡceannaṡ ṡa ṡóṡṡ
 ṡon ñuiṡḡṡṡ maṡ ñṡḡṡṡṡ ñṡṡ ṡeanma ṡṡ ṡóṡṡ
 mo ñṡṡam ḡo ṡṡṡṡṡṡṡ ap Anna¹ ḡo ṡóṡṡ.²

^a onna .i. laḡa (P¹); ona .i. laḡ (P²).

^b ṡo ñomaoinṡaiṡ móṡa mionca.

iv, l. 1 allamnóṡaṡ, P². l. 2 ona, P². l. 4 ṡon mṡṡ, P²; ṡan mṡṡ, P¹.
 v, l. 2 ṡṡócap, P¹; ṡṡocap, P². vi, l. 3 ṡóṡuiṡ, P²; ṡóṡuiṡ, P¹.

vii. This stanza is separated by a line in P¹. It occurs independently in M and E.

¹ .i. Anna ṡí Uṡṡṡṡṡ.

² In P¹ these four lines follow, separated by a line drawn across the page—

ṡiaṡṡaṡ ṡíṡṡ ṡaoilṡor ḡṡṡ láṡṡ an luṡ
 ṡḡṡṡ ṡṡiaṡ ḡan ṡṡíṡ ṡṡoinṡṡṡṡṡṡ áṡaṡ muc
 an ṡia aco ṡíor ṡíorṡṡṡṡ ṡeáṡṡṡe a ṡṡṡṡ
 na ṡiaṡ nað ṡíṡ ṡoiṡṡe ḡo ḡáṡṡṡeað ḡuiṡṡ.

IV

The cloak of this mild, gentle, loving, kind almsgiver,
 Who is constant in serving the weak without wearying,
 Though worthy of praise, seeing all she had clothed me with,
 Would pertain to that function peculiar to priestliness.^a

V

If anyone says it pertaineth to vanity
 To speak of the kind deeds of those who love charity,
 My answer in writing at the end of my sermon is
 To be grateful to one who oft serves is not flattery.

VI

If it be discredit to be pleasant, handsome, blithe and gay,
 Songful, cheerful, calm in bearing the demands of every class,
 Sharing wealth without moroseness, weariness, or jealousy,
 The office she fulfils is hardly worth a copper halfpenny.

VII

Although I explore them my wretchedness earnestly,
 Hoping to find in them chieftain-like qualities,
 To help me in singing the praise of my gentle fair
 They will probably still leave to Anna¹ the care of me.²

^a i.e., to great and frequent communications [a play on the double sense of the word, *comaoim*, communion and favours].

¹ i.e. Anna ní Urthuile [vide Part I, p. 88].

² In P¹ four lines follow. Most probably they do not belong to this poem. They may be translated thus :

A biadhach among them imagines a mouse is a mare,
 And a pigsty's round bulk is a mountain without any end,
 But the generous man is the better for all that he gave,
 For he never shall know after that what bitter want is.

XXXIII.—WEARY IS MY MIND FOR CERTAIN

Circa 1693

money man, named Odell. The Odells were foreign planters settled in the County of Limerick. One of them, John Odell, was High Sheriff of the County of Limerick in the years 1678 and 1679, during the persecution caused by the supposed Popish Pot.

Metre:—Crípnán : (u) a u u u a u u u á ó u.]

I

Weary is my mind for certain sad and utterly forlorn
Thinking of the band of chieftains whom I saw in comfort once,
The heroic exploits of the manly hounds in Flanders now,¹
And the many of them wounded here at home by swoons of death.

II

If to-day those mighty lions were in power near me still,
With whom I was accustomed to disport myself without restraint,
I should not live in fear lest every afternoon my rugged quilt
Might be seized and held by Odell^a for the money of this hearth.

III

I beseech the wisdom of the Great Omnipotent, by whom
In former times the haughty hordes of Babylon were stricken dumb,²
That I may see that flock of chieftains ruling in their loved abodes
And behold my cruel robber suffering from broken bones.

^a A hearth-money man.

¹ The Irish army, which had followed King James II to the Continent, distinguished itself specially in the campaign of Flanders against England.

² The confusion of tongues at the building of the tower of Babel (Gen. xi, 1-9).

XXXIV.—IS LIAÓTAIN LEASUIĠTE

29° Julii, 1693

[Mss.: Maynooth, Murphy, x, p. 351 (m). R.I.A., 23 O 39, p. 195 (O); 24 M 4, p. 128 (M). T.C.D., H, 1, 18, fol. 4 (H).]

Titles: *Óaíbíð ó bpuabair cec. map ġnátuġað ap láimnéac̃ta* (M, *láimneapa*, m) *Sir Seáin mhic Ģeapailt .i. tiġeapna na Claongġlaire i ġcaġ Landen* (M, *Landon*, m) *aġ bpábanġ i bġlónbap an 29 lá do July, A.D. 1693, ip ġpé na ġpóðac̃t inpan ġac̃ ġeáðna puair an Seán p̃eairpáíðce opb puip̃eac̃ta* (M, m); *Óaíbíð ó bpuabair cec. do Sir Sean mac Ģeapailt ap pon a ġairġe a ġcaġ Landen aġ Brabant an 29° lá do July, A.D. 1693, na bpuair p̃e ġpé na ġpóðac̃t pan ġac̃ p̃in opb puip̃eac̃ta* (O); i.e. "David Ó Bruadair *cecinit* in commemoration of the heroism of Sir John Fitzgerald, Lord of Claonghlais, in the battle of Landen at Brabant, in Flanders, on the 29th of July, A.D. 1693, in which battle the aforesaid Sir John obtained a grade of knighthood on account of his bravery." The date, 29° July, 1693, is the only heading in H, the author's autograph. The battle of Landen was fought on the 19th of July, 1693, O.S., that is the 29th of July, 1693, N.S. As David Ó Bruadair's other poems are dated according to the old style, the 29th of July in the title of this poem may represent the date of composition and not the date of the battle. It was at the battle of Landen that Patrick Sarsfield was mortally wounded.

Sir John Fitzgerald's early career has been dealt with before; vide Part I, pp. 138, 180, 184, and Part II, Introduction, p. xx, et seqq., also pp. 154, 166, 206, 218. In 1686 he was Lieutenant-Colonel of Major-General Justin Mac Carthy's regiment of foot, and in 1689 he became Colonel of the same. With it he served at the siege of Derry in that year. In June, 1691, he fought hard to withstand De Ginkle's army on its advance against Athlone. At the siege of Limerick he was obliged to give way to a Frenchman who was, according to D'Usson, "more versed in the science of defending fortified places." Being royalist rather than nationalist in sentiment, he approved the acceptance of the articles of Limerick

I

Ip liaótain learpuiġte ap ġiac̃ do ġapaðpa
 an p̃ian po leac̃ap ġup buaið tú an lá
 ap ġliaðtaið ġap̃ba d'p̃iannaib̃ deap̃b̃ta
 ip iad p̃eac̃ lapairp̃i aġ luaġuġað a lám̃
 a p̃eiac̃ na panna po d'p̃iað na nĢeapalġac̃
 d'p̃iað ġo p̃eap̃ba ip puair clú an láip̃
 iaplaġt m̃ac̃aire a mbliaðna ó ġeannaġair^a
 dia ġan m̃apla doð buanuġað plán.

^a ut fertur et m̃ap̃ b̃p̃eag̃ é ní dõm̃pa ip b̃p̃eag̃ é.

1, l. 1 an p̃ian nap̃ ġac̃uip̃ le buaðclú an lá, O; a ġp̃iaġp̃i ġalma ó ġluair ġuġainn ġairġ, m. 1. 2 ġliaðtaið, O, m; luaġú, and so in all such endings, v.g. buanuġ, puarġlú, p̃cuamúġ, ġpuailliú, ġuap̃dú, H. 1. 3 d'p̃iað, O; p̃eap̃ba, H, O, m.

XXXIV.—A LECTION TO CURE

29th of July, 1693

and the transference of the Irish army to France. He sailed from Carrigafoyle towards the end of October, 1691, but he complained that he was disappointed at the fewness of those who accompanied him. Yet their numbers were sufficient to form a regiment, known as the Régiment de Limerick in subsequent campaigns. He was appointed colonel of this regiment, and with it he fought in various parts of the Continent, acquiring "glorious renown in Normandy, Germany, and Italy." He distinguished himself particularly at the battle of Landen or Neerwinden, 19/29 July, 1693. William III of England was defeated in this battle by the Duc de Luxembourg. De Ginkle, another old adversary of Sir John's, was drowned in the subsequent flight. After this battle there was a report current in Ireland that Sir John Fitzgerald had had an additional degree of nobility conferred upon him. What that degree was is not stated definitely. In the introduction to this poem it is said he received an "order of knighthood." This cannot mean merely that he was made a knight, for his father, Sir Edmond Fitzgerald, had already been created a baronet about 1645, and he had succeeded to his father's title in 1666, or at the latest in the spring of 1667. In the poem itself the additional degree of nobility is referred to as *ia plaéct maéaípe* (an earldom of the battlefield). Perhaps some rank in the French nobility is meant. David Ó Bruadair did not attach much importance to the rumour, as is evident from the note which he appends to the last line of the first stanza of this poem. After the battle of Landen we find Sir John Fitzgerald serving in Italy with the French army under the Maréchal de Catinat from 1693 till 1696. When peace was concluded between Louis XIV and Victor Amadeus II, Duke of Savoy, he returned to the North, and is said to have fallen in the battle of Oudenarde on the 11th of July, 1698, in which battle Major-General Nicholas Fitzgerald was also mortally wounded.

Metre:—(1) Rr. I—III, *Amprán* :

(u) *ia u a u u ia u a u u u ia u a u u u ua ú á*
 or more briefly : 3 { *ia u a u u* } *ua ú á*

(2) R. iv, *Amprán* : (u) *á ia u u ia u u é u u.*]

I

A lection to cure the deep gloom of thy friends

Is this spreading report that thou wonnest the day
 Against the rough ranks of those resolute bands

Who had quickened their hands to put thee to shame.

O shield of these parts¹ of the Geraldine lands

Who didst stand like a man and win battle-renown,
 And didst buy on the field an earldom this year,^a

May God long preserve thee exempt from reproach.

^a *Ut fertur* and if it be false, it is not my falsehood.

¹ The estate of Sir John Fitzgerald of Claonghlais was the only portion of the former extensive possessions of the Fitzgeralds in the county of Limerick then remaining in Geraldine hands.

II

A ériaiéir éannaraiğ riappar anbrainn
 d'iarrrma heacépað ip fuaiðeamáil d'pár
 mian ip meanma biar ip inairpear op
 tiaét paol ġrabadam ağ fuarcluğað a ġcáir
 i ðerriar na mbailte ri éiar ġo bpaicearra
 ġrian ðo leacan ağ rtuamuğað rcaite
 na bpaioðon mağaið ri i n-iapaét t'aéarða
 ip iað ġan acpuing ap éuapðuğað ið ðeáíğ.

III

Triall tan cairġir a hiaéaið eacéapann
 iaiðrið anamuð nuağnúr nár
 eliar ağ palméur bpaépa ip beannaét lið
 rianpar t'airtear ġan truailliuğað i ðeráét
 ap ðtiaét éum baile ðuit biaið ðo t'páireri
 ağ iarraioð taire 'p buð fuaréur dáil
 an éliaé nár éeangail rið ðia na Carraige
 ip iað pe t'páiriri an uair úð eláé.

IV

Eláé biaðrean ağ iarraioð ðo éaoimnaéair
 an cáin riap lið i rian linne d'éimig ðul
 ip cáin píaðta naé iaðpan ġo n-éirġe a ður
 lá riappaioð éu a éiğearna na Claonğlaire.

II, l. 1 fuaiðiuil, H, m. l. 2 fuarğlað, O, m; fuarğlí, H. l. 4 mağaið,
 O; acpuinn, O, m; éuapðuğað ðeapð, O. III, l. 1 tan, H, m; epáé, O;
 a hiaéið eacéapann triall t. é., O, m; iaiðrið, H, m; anamuð, H, O, m;
 nuağnúr, O, m; nár, m. l. 2 beannoét, H. l. 3 biað, m; ġo cairre,
 O, m, with gloss cairri .i. friendship, m. l. 4 rið, H; leat, O, m; eláé,
 m. IV, l. 1 eláé biaðrið, O, m. l. 2 éimig, H, O, m. l. 3 píaðta, H;
 iaðta, O, m.

II

O powerful lord who shalt foster the weak
With the rest of thy exploits of wide-growing fame,
Their hope and their courage shall be and remain
Thy advancement in rank while redeeming their plight.
In command of these towns in the west may I see
The sun of thy cheek, as it humbleth the pride
Of these insolent hounds who usurp thy estate,
By thee rendered powerless and begging all round.

III

When thou shalt resolve to depart from abroad,
Full many a fair modest face shall draw near,
Clerks chanting speeches and blessings upon thee,
Directing thy steps without fail to the shore ;
When home thou art come, there shall be on the watch for thee,
Seeking that mercy they little deserve,
Those who cleaved not to thee on the day of the Rock,¹
When they gazed in the hour of thy weakness on thee.

IV

In their weakness shall they then come seeking thy aid
Who refused to go west on the sea-road with thee,
And may others more valiant than they arise here
To serve thee, O Lord of the Claonglais,² one day.

¹ Carraic an Phoill, Carrigafoyle in Kerry, on the southern shore of the estuary of the Shannon, the port from which Sir John Fitzgerald sailed for France with only a small portion of his followers; vide Poem xxiv, supra, p. 161.

² Vide Part I, p. 150, n.¹.

XXXV.—a շօճտարիծե նա շարալտալիցե

Circa 1693/4

[Ms. : H. 1. 18, the author's autograph, in which it follows the preceding poem, Իր լիճճտար լարալիցե, with no other title than "The ensuing lines were composed in answer to a false message." The false message, which purported to come from a lady of the Fitzgeralds, was a request for the return of a cloak she had

I.

Ա շօճտարիծե նա շարալտալիցե րա հաճաւ ճան ճրնից
նի ըրաւծամաւօւս ա ն-աբարճաւ մուն Բբիծմ ածաւարտ
ա բալաւննին ծա նցալլաձ րի ծօ Շաձց ար րիւծ
իր ծարԲ լոնն նա արաձ արիր նաճ րաճաձ ա ծաւլ.

II.

Մօ մաւրց ծօւծճե րարաձ րոնն ծօն աւծոնն սիր
լար ծաւնօ րոնն Ի ծարարաւս Բիձ ճան րաւիճրե սմսմ
աւծրիր ծի նա մարԲաւօւս մար աձմաձ ծաւնն
նաճ ճաւարաւօւր ճան աւնցալ արաւնն ծ աւ մաւրցե մԲաւծ.

III.

Նա մարաձ րի ճար ԲարաԲաւօւր նա ճրաձան ար ճարսիր
նա շօճտ ար րարս Բա մԲարաճաւօւս նա րաւծԲար րաւծ
ճաձ տար աւաւսմ ծ արարարնիցաձ մօ ծաճլաւծ ծաւ
նիօր ճարաճաւիցաճտ ճօ նԲաճաւծ ծիօմ ծաւ րաւլլե Ի րաւսրօ

IV.

Աւա ծ' րաւար ճոնօմ նա հալճրիօճնա րա տաւծԲրաճ արս
իր ծ' աւաւլնիճաճտ նա հաճաւնիճ 'ր ծօն ծաւծԲրա ա ծաւնն
սմ Բաւա Բիճ նաճ արար ար ճաւ րա ղաւ րա ղաւճաւս րարտ
ճար ծարԲ լոնն նար ճարաւիճ րի Բաւլ ղաւծաճ րոմ.

I, 1. 1 շարալտաւօւս. 1. 2 աւսրիւտ. II, 1. 1 ճաւօւծճե. 1. 2 ա տարարաւս Բի;
րարիր ա մար. 1. 3 ԲարԲաւօւս; աճմաձ. 1. 4 ճաւարաւօւր; արաւնն; մԲաւծ.
III, 1. 3 արարարնիօւս. IV, 1. 1 հալճրիօճնա; տաւսրիօւս. 1. 2 ծաւաւլնիճաճտ.

XXXV.—MESSAGE-BEARERS OF THE LADY GERALDINE

Circa 1693/4

bestowed on the poet. The lady in question was doubtlessly Lady Ellen Fitzgerald, wife of Sir John Fitzgerald, of Claonghlais. She survived her husband, and was still living in 1702 (vide Part II, p. 167).

Metre:—Grímnán: (u) a u í u a u í u aó u ú.]

I

Message-bearers of the Lady Geraldine¹ of frownless face,
I believe not what you say about the thing of which she spoke,
If she promised thus to give her little cloak to such a Tadhg,²
She would never, I feel certain, try to get it back again.

II

The noble lady's parting with me is a lasting woe for me,
She who grieved to see me without food or plenty within reach,
As its deathlay tell her, I should, if I have the wherewithal,
Not heed any but a real angel from the gracious maid.

III

Let her not imagine that my plea is folly or a joke
Or undue encroaching on that wealth of hers at which I gaze,
Though weak am I, since the abasement of my kind protective friends,
I never grumbled till I failed to strut enveloped in a cloak.

IV

So perfect are the actions of this noble queen of brilliant blood,
So instant is my prayer and such the poverty in which I live,
That though in truth my breast is not a block to bear the strokes of
flails,
I'm sure she never did approve of my being treated shabbily.

¹ Lady Ellen Fitzgerald, wife of Sir John Fitzgerald of Claonghlais, vide Part II, pp. 166, 167.

² An Irishman or a Catholic, vide supra, p. 97, n.³.

XXXVI.—ḡeað éiḡean fulanḡ

9° Martii, 1693/4

[Ms. : T.C.D., H. 1. 18, fol. 13*a*, the author's autograph. The only title prefixed is "Composed ye 9th of March: 93." This is the last poem we have

I.

Ḥeað éiḡean fulanḡ uille a ðeṛiall anuap
 ðo ḡnéiðib ḡuipṛe an éṛuinne a mbliaðna im buaic
 ní béapla bṛipṛe ap bið ðo ṛeiall mo ṛeuaim
 aét mé ḡan ṛṛuip ðo éuipṛeað eiall im ðuain.

II.

Níl éipṛeaét ðom i ḡcumaið eiaét mo nuap
 ð'éip na ḡṛoinḡe ðile i ḡeian ðoéuaið
 mo léan aniuð na ṛip ap iappaið uaim
 naé ðéineað ḡuét mo ḡuib dá bliacṛaið ḡuair.

1, l. 1 uile. 1. 2 um buaic. 1. 4 mé.

XXXVI.—ALTHOUGH I NEEDS MUST BEAR WITH

9th March, 1693/4

from David Ó Bruadair, who died about four years later, January, 1697/8.

Metre:—*Árnpán*: (u) é u i u i u iá u uá.]

I

Although I needs must bear the weight of the bitter fortunes of the
world

That in varied forms are falling down this year upon my head,
'Tis not any faulty language that hath rent and spoiled my wit,
But the absence of the wealth that would put sense into my muse.¹

II

I have got, alas, no vigour left for forming friendships now,
Since the dearest friends I had have gone away to distant lands,
'Tis the absence of those heroes that hath left me weak to-day,
For with them my oral voice was never fearful of its risks.

¹ No one esteems his poetry because he is poor; cf. Part II, p. 20, R. II, and *calam ip maoin ag fuideam mo céille, Cúirt an Mheadhóin Oidhche*.

CORRIGENDA

[Minor cases of omission, or misplacement of diacritical marks, have not as a rule been included in the following list. They were due mostly to oversight, but often to too strict adherence to the spelling of the Mss. Their correction offers no difficulty.]

PART I.

- p. 4, R. v, l. 1, for ḡpádō read ḡpádō.
- p. 38, R. xxvii, l. 4, for cuana read cuanna.
- p. 44, R. xxxix, l. 4, for Páilbe read Pailbe.
- p. 45, R. xl, l. 3, for 'moanings' read 'millstones.'
- p. 54, R. x, l. 4, for ceanna read ceann.
- p. 59, n.¹¹, for 'Julia' read 'Julia, *recte* Ellen'; cf. Cork Hist. and Arch. Journal, 1900, p. 142.
- p. 64, R. xxix, l. 4, for ḡionpūil read ḡ'ḡionpūil, and translate, 'noble blood.'
- p. 75, R. viii, l. 4, for 'prince's gown' read 'fringe of a gown.'
- p. 81, R. i, l. 4, and R. ii, l. 1, for 'gouty' read 'goatish.'
- p. 88, R. xxv, l. 1, for pcpfob read pcpfob.
- p. 102, R. xxii, l. 2, for ḡpopaḡ read ḡpopa.
- p. 103, last line but one, for 'Bourke's' read 'Brooke's.'
- p. 123, l. 22, for a read á.
- p. 129, R. xvi, l. 1, translate, 'A valiant man in battle fray which Liaghairne was not fond of.'
- p. 142, R. xi, l. 4, for áip read áit.
- p. 142, R. xiii, l. 3, for námaḡ ḡ'áip read námaḡ ḡ'áip.
- p. 143, R. xi, l. 4, for 'calendar' read 'body.'
- p. 144, R. xvii, l. 2, for 'to ape-renowned' read 'of death unto,' and n.² may be deleted.
- p. 160, R. xlix, l. 3, an eaḡaip read a n-eaḡaip.
- p. 169, R. lxvi, l. 2, for 'its pavilions' read 'crowds of people.'
- p. 179, R. xciv, l. 2, translate, 'As thou in a casket black-draped art in sad gloom borne.'
- p. 180, R. xcix, l. 4, for ḡeapḡpḡiaḡaḡ read ḡeapḡpḡiaḡaḡ.
- p. 186, R. v, l. 2, for pḡpḡaiḡpḡ read pḡpḡaiḡpḡ.
- p. 186, R. vi, l. 1, for ḡ'ioḡpḡaiḡ read ḡ'ioḡpḡaiḡ.

- p. 186, R. vi, l. 4, for $\epsilon\alpha\beta\rho\iota\delta$ read $\epsilon\alpha\beta\rho\iota\delta$.
 p. 190, R. xi, l. 2, for $\delta^{\prime}\iota\alpha\rho\ \mu\acute{o}$ read $\delta^{\prime}\iota\alpha\rho\mu\acute{o}$.
 p. 190, R. xii, ll. 3, 4, for $\tau\alpha\iota\lambda\lambda\acute{\rho}\iota\eta\epsilon$, $\mu\alpha\iota\rho\iota\eta\epsilon$ read $\tau\acute{\alpha}\iota\lambda\lambda\acute{\rho}\iota\eta\epsilon$, $\mu\acute{\alpha}\iota\rho\iota\eta\epsilon$.
 p. 191, R. xi, ll. 1, 2, translate, 'No wonder that his tribe increase: for Maurice's great-grandson's sake,' and correct p. 190, n.¹, accordingly. The reference is to Maurice, great-grandfather of Sir John Fitzgerald.
 p. 191, R. xii, ll. 3, 4, translate, 'Leader of Tál's tribal flocks: the infant branch, our Mary's heir.'
 p. 197, notes: for n.² read n.³, and vice versa.

PART II.

- p. 20, R. iv, l. 2, for $\rho\tau\alpha\iota\tau\epsilon$ read $\rho\tau\acute{\alpha}\iota\tau\epsilon$.
 p. 36, R. vii, l. 4, for $\epsilon^{\prime}\acute{\rho}\iota\pi\iota\eta\eta\epsilon$ read $\epsilon^{\prime}\acute{\rho}\iota\eta\eta\epsilon\mu\acute{\iota}\epsilon$ (so 23 N 32).
 p. 37, R. vii, l. 4, for 'who is thy Truth' read 'thy noble Son,' and *dele* n.⁴.
 p. 52, R. iv, l. 3, for $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\pi\epsilon$ read $\rho\epsilon\iota\pi\epsilon$.
 p. 52, R. v, l. 4, for $\rho\epsilon\omicron\tau\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\alpha\lambda\lambda$ read $\rho\epsilon\omicron\tau\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\alpha\lambda\lambda$, and translate Scoto-Galls, i.e. Anglo-Irish.
 p. 71, R. xl, l. 1, for 'fettters' read 'stream'; for 'limb-confining' read 'from loins.'
 p. 73, R. xlvi, l. 2, translate, 'charming is the hero,' or else read $\alpha\mu\alpha\rho$ for $\alpha\mu\eta\alpha\rho$.
 p. 74, R. li, l. 1, for $\beta\rho\iota\omicron\delta\epsilon\alpha\delta$ $\beta\rho\acute{\alpha}\iota\lambda\tau\epsilon\alpha\delta$ read $\beta\rho\omicron\gamma\alpha\delta$ $\beta\rho\alpha\iota\lambda\delta\epsilon\alpha\delta$, and translate, 'marriage assaults.'
 p. 75, R. li, l. 4, for 'game' read 'land.'
 p. 80, E, l. 5, read $R\acute{\alpha}\iota\tau$ $R\alpha\omicron\iota\epsilon\alpha\eta\eta\eta$ (?), i.e. $R\alpha\omicron\iota\eta\epsilon$ in $U\acute{\iota}$ $\bar{P}\alpha\iota\lambda\delta\epsilon$.
 p. 87, l. 4, for 'tempest' read 'sign.'
 p. 110, R. vi, l. 2, for $\alpha\eta\alpha$ read $\bar{A}\eta\eta\alpha$, and translate, 'Though I of Anna am bereft,' and correct p. 191, n.², accordingly. The beginning of this poem is based upon Giolla Brighde 'O hEoghusa's poem, $\Theta\epsilon\alpha\epsilon\alpha\rho$ $\rho\upsilon\alpha\eta$ $\alpha\rho$ $\acute{\omicron}\eta\epsilon\iota\delta$ $\gamma\epsilon\alpha\rho\alpha\delta$, and contains the same ideas, but there is no direct quotation from it here (T. F. O'Rahilly).
 p. 110, R. vii, l. 4, for $\rho\acute{o}\delta\alpha\iota\mu$ read $\rho\acute{o}\delta\eta\mu\alpha\iota\mu$.
 p. 112, R. xv, l. 3, for $\mu\alpha\epsilon\tau\eta\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau$ read $\mu\omicron\epsilon\tau\eta\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau$.
 p. 116, R. xxviii, l. 1, translate, 'His final sickness seized on him.'
 p. 121, R. xxxviii, ll. 2, 3, translate, 'Death hath reached unto her bounds: so that her lamb's bright fleece can not.'
 p. 126, R. v, l. 1, for $\epsilon\alpha\eta\gamma\bar{\nu}\alpha\iota\lambda\epsilon$ read $\epsilon\alpha\eta\gamma\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}\alpha\iota\lambda\epsilon$.
 p. 128, n.¹, Uamna is the name of the river that flows by Castlemartyr, co. Cork.
 p. 129, R. x, l. 4, for 'fertile plain' read 'bounteous pail.'
 p. 129, R. xi, l. 3, for 'there in presence' read 'in the country.'

- p. 130, R. xvii, l. 1, for baile read baile, and translate, 'Martra [i.e. Castle-martyr, co. Cork] is his castle-home by hereditary right.'
- p. 131, n.¹, for 'is not known' read 'was Fitzgerald.'
- p. 134, R. v, l. 4, for eapca read éapca.
- p. 136, R. xii, l. 4, for iompaill read iompaill.
- p. 145, R. iii, l. 4, for 'can' read 'canst.'
- p. 151, l. 3 of notes, for 'Thomns' read 'Thomas.'
- p. 153, R. xv, l. 1, for 'peaks' read 'towers.'
- p. 154, l. 8 of headnote, for mað read mac.
- p. 154, R. i, l. 3, for péile read péile.
- p. 155, l. 4 of headnote, for 'he was married to' read 'he (Eamonn) was son of Tomás Cam and.'
- p. 155, R. ii, l. 2, for 'rank' read 'casque.'
- p. 159, R. i, l. 4, for 'blow' read 'beam' (R. Foley, T. F. O'Rahilly).
- p. 160, R. x, l. 2, for lár for láir.
- p. 162, R. ii, l. 3, for pionnpað read pionnpað.
- p. 163, last line of notes for pionn í read pionnpí.
- p. 164, R. iv, l. 4, for péim read péin.
- p. 164, R. vii, l. 3, for notεacuib read nað teapcuib, and translate, 'I see their judgment, 'tis no paltry one: lightning flash, unnoticed by the blind.'
- p. 181, R. ix, l. 1, for 'faultness' read 'faultless.'
- p. 187, R. xxvii, l. 2, for 'spur-straps' read 'strapped spurs.'
- p. 188, R. xxxii, l. 2, for tóirð read tóirð.
- p. 189, R. xxxv, l. 3, for 'partnership' read 'portership.'
- p. 196, R. liv, l. 4, for n-éað read τ-éað.
- p. 200, R. lxvi, l. 4, for mbeapτ read mbpeaτ.
- p. 201, R. lxvi, l. 3, for 'strong' read 'weak.'
- p. 202, R. lxix, l. 3, for cumðuib read cumðuib.
- p. 202, A, l. 2, for ðpaðac read ðpaðac?
- p. 209, R. ii, translate, 'This frieze shall shave the starveling friar: its weight on me is not a fault: upon his judgment, false and dull: the accents of this cloth shall come.'
- p. 211, R. viii, translate, 'I meant to write no faulty song: unfitting 'twere to weave bad sense: for him in prosperous career: unskilful were a mean response.'
- p. 212, R. xix, l. 4, for ðpoðuib read ðpoðuib.
- p. 213, R. xvii, l. 1, for 'are almost pus' read 'can hardly walk.'
- p. 220, R. iv, l. 4, read na leitin ríor ðo leige rí map neuib a cac.
- p. 221, R. ii, l. 4, translate, 'May the King of glory let her near the stilling never more.'
- p. 225, R. vi, l. 4, translate, 'was a cat and a pig and an idiot.'
- p. 225, R. viii, l. 4, for 'hangers' read 'shelves.'
- p. 227, R. xiv, l. 3, for 'pairing' read 'paring.'

p. 229, R. xvii, l. 4, for 'Déad, gilder' read 'tooth-gilder,* i.e. 'Cormac, gilder of the tooth-rows (or lines) of poetry.'

p. 231, R. xxiii, l. 4, for 'his borer' read 'the point of his anvil.'

p. 232, R. xxv, l. 3, for ceapðóð read ceapτα.

p. 233, R. xxviii, l. 4, translate, 'and a screw-pin that drills out, in a tap-vice, an opening,' viz. for itself (R. Foley).

p. 235, R. xxxi, l. 1, for 'pot-hook' read 'pot for hanging.'

p. 243, R. v, l. 4, for 'his nation' read 'my people.'

p. 246, R. xiv, l. 4, for 'Tomking' read 'Tom King.'

p. 247, R. xiv, l. 4, translate, 'he put a tack in Tom King's extremity.'

p. 249, R. xix, l. 3, translate, 'although my fathers were not their adherents.'

p. 257, R. xxxix, l. 4, translate, 'youths who never boasted of their patent' (scil. 'of nobility').

p. 259, R. xlv, l. 1, translate, 'for myself I don't intend to stop them.'

p. 259, R. xlv, l. 4, translate, 'I shan't attempt a lay with "What's this?"'

p. 262, l. 3 of headnote, for nár read nár.

p. 262, n.⁴, last line, for 'cem' read 'pacem.'

p. 264, R. iii, l. 3, for þραðað read þραðað.

p. 266, R. vii, l. 1, for 'loathsome' read 'lying.'

p. 270, R. xvii, l. 3, for ðóðar read ðóðar.

p. 272, R. xx, l. 3, for puipe read puiþne.

p. 274, R. xxiii, l. 3, for mbpuðað read mbpuða.

p. 276, R. xxix, l. 4, for ð'þár read ð'ár.

p. 277, R. xxix, l. 2, for 'praise' read 'love.'

p. 281, R. xliii, l. 2, for 'Fréidhlim' read 'Féidhlim.'

PART III.

p. 21, n.³, l. 4, for 'debtor' read 'plaintiff' (owner).

p. 207, R. xvi, l. 4, translate, 'I am rendered useless by the stiffness of my side,' or, 'I am of no avail against the powerful.'

GLOSSARY

[The Roman numerals refer to the Parts, the Arabic to the pages]

aba: ap aba ḏóib, on their behalf, ii, 274.

ac: refusal, iii, 214.

adamaip: wonderful, terrible, iii, 118, 172.

apopt: gold, iii, 202.

aḡḏpuine: ? i, 76.

áibéipeačt: exultation (?), iii, 152.

aiðleann, *f.*: lady, iii, 226.

aiðleann, *m.*: mail-clad chief, ii, 210; iii, 54, cf. paðleann.

alcneað: to pile up stones, ii, 98.

aiñneapa: remote, unintimate, ii, 160.

andepað: *recte*, native, lit. 'non-alien,' i, 200.

andpeann: rough, ii, 128.

áipleoḡač: gay, sportive, iii, 220.

aipc: reproach, ii, 28, 286.

aiṛnéibim: I tell, ii, 102.

aičceoač: refuting, i, 196.

aičigim: I frequent, inhabit, ii, 78.

aičrim: I beget, iii, 12.

all: something great, iii, 210.

alcḡpað: to raise to the altar, i, 198.

alcup: S. Colum Cille's hymn, Altus Prosator, ii, 20.

amaille: ill-luck, i, 136.

aiñnur: subtlety, i, 60.

amparrán: commissariat, foraging party, prop. iomčupán, iii, 116.

amuipe: beer-dregs, iii, 16, 20, 138.

anaipeač (aiñpeač): heedless, i, 180 iii, 162, 168.

anamub: very many, prop. an-iomað, iii, 224.

anḡpoic: quarrelling with, iii, 182; cf. bpoic.

anḡuain: distress, ii, 108; iii, 46; an(a)ñóin, iii, 134.

anḡuaineač: distressed; anañóine-ač, iii, 140, 216.

anñúčt (anñúḡeačt): affliction, loneliness, ii, 190.

annaorñ: impious man, ii, 160.

aonca: union, ii, 90; iii, 20, 22.

apčač: pertaining to death, i, 144.

ápa: love (?), ii, 162.

apblann: haggard, harvest, ii, 38.

áppuioð: stern chief, i, 152.

apc, knowledge, i, 60.

apc: defect, ii, 22, 32, 40.

apcač: marshy, ii, 254.

aplóibim: I escape, iii, 212.

aččopc: to discharge, unload, iii, 202.

ačnañ: spoils, ii, 28; ḡan a., resultless, i, 162.

baðḡaipe: boaster, vaunter, i, 72.

báim, báib: I am, they are, ii, 106.

báipḡéip: bardism, bardic art, iii, 144; qu. wardship?

baipéal: pride, ii, 260.

baipleač: deer, stag, i, 32.

báipčéipeačt: keeping watch, iii, 152.

balḡaipe: a rough, i, 180.

- bannaćán : guarantee, iii, 40.
 báptain : injuring, ii, 116, 238.
 béine : bevy, iii, 58 ; people, iii, 150.
 béirteačt : surliness, ii, 158.
 biaibéán : wit, scoffer, ii, 106 ; iii, 184.
 biaibéánać : uproarious, i, 168 ; scoffing, grumbling, iii, 184.
 bileanaib (?) : i, 126.
 billéađ : a billet, a written note, iii, 122.
 biopacán : cock-boat, ii, 58.
 bioppa : liquor, iii, 6.
 bliacail : risk, = ppiacail ? iii, 228.
 bóćail : ostentation, bragging, boasting, iii, 134.
 bóćailta : ostentatious, ii, 256.
 boğaðúram : senseless chatter, ii, 64.
 bólać (bóllać) : cattle-drove, i, 142, 198 : ii, 232.
 bollptéir : bed of death, qu. Eng. bolster, ii, 150.
 bonnduiric : upstart, i, 72 : cf. duiric.
 bonnpać : shank, i, 76.
 bonnpaoi : a real sage, ii, 282.
 borđrér : wainscot, wall-seat, i, 170.
 bráirleadać : flowery (of style), iii, 146.
 brannđán : torture, iii, 202.
 bpaon : sorrow, i, 68 ; bpaonać, sorrowful, i, 10.
 bpeağanta ; hoity-toity, iii, 88.
 bréiglic : false births, false charges, ii, 266.
 bríbéir : a brewer, Oliver Cromwell (cf. i, 37 n.¹), iii, 20, 186 ; bríbéirpeačt, brewing, iii, 16.
 bríllér : drivel, i, 204.
 bpiotair : spite, jealousy, ii, 192.
 broğað : to impress (on you, opaiđ), iii, 144.
 broğđa : ip br. bpeir, that is ever increasing, iii, 212.
 broic : to meddle (with, pe), iii, 204, cf. anbroic ; broicim : to meddle with, bother about, ii, 70.
 bpuacairpeačt : hovering, lowering, iii, 166.
 buađlann : judge, gl. bpeiteam, iii, 172.
 buaicíollać : a tory, rapparee, iii, 170.
 buailteačar : herding in cattle fields, iii, 166.
 búirđiurta : a stolid boor, i, 132.
 bulabáirín : confusion, i, 98.
 bunáirteač : long-established, iii, 170 n.^a.
 buprđoğ : hard fortune, ii, 198 = bapprđoğ ?
 butúr : b. cúinğeać, 'an angular knife' for scraping horsehoofs, ii, 232.
 cađirpne : quaternion, dossier, iii, 176.
 caimeapteač : a filthy, demoralized man, iii, 136.
 cáirpér : trappings, iii, 152.
 cairb : vessel, i, 44 ; cairbče, naval, iii, 72.
 cáirpér : caressing, fondling, elegance, iii, 212 ; cáirpérpeač : fondled, caressed, iii, 152.
 call : đan call, faultless, ii, 180.
 callairpeačt : being recited aloud, iii, 126, 140.
 canntaoir : stocks, torture, i, 172.
 canóim : (1) a text, reference, i, 200 ; (2) cannon, iii, 142.
 cáp : throat, i, 126.
 capbađ : to torture, iii, 22.
 capğað : to smash. iii. 118.

- capc : casque, helmet, ii, 154 ; cask (of beer, &c.), ii, 28, 220 ; casket, coffin (*sic recte*), i, 178.
 caṣlonn : prowess in war, iii, 46.
 cé : the world ; ns. an cé, iii, 58 ; gs. an cé, ii, 26, 46, 120, 202, 240.
 ceal : death, oblivion : ap ceal, ii, 140 ; iii, 4 ; ʒan éiol, without fail ; gl. ʒan claoine (P) ʒan cléim (L), iii, 178 ; n. pl. cealta an cé, the world's forgetfulness, ii, 202.
 cealtaip (cealltaip) : countenance, ii, 160, 180, 250 ; 1 ʒc. naomh, in a consecrated fane, or on the image of a saint (?), ii, 22.
 ceannpaóán : chieftain, iii, 118.
 ceapórbáct : ʒan c., planned without order, i, 202.
 céibeal : strife, gs. an tpaóipcéibil, iii, 18 ; ds. céibil, i, 14 ; as. céibil, i, 58.
 céim : style or metre, iii, 194 ; degree of longitude, iii, 78.
 ceobruic : mouldiness (?), ii, 232.
 cfméapa : chimera, delusion, iii, 18.
 cinnpéal : cinnpéalna, stars of first magnitude, iii, 14.
 cinnpeal : maliciousness, ii, 68 ; c. pumpe, taint of pompousness, i, 140 ; oipɣ ʒuaipóinnpil, the work of mean flunkeyism, iii, 48.
 ciollóɣ : little cell, chapel, ii, 200.
 cionnar : flaw, ii, 194.
 cionnluar : waywardness, ii, 138.
 c්රේpeac : contentious, iii, 14.
 c්රiɣim : I am bent, intent (do, on) iii, 164.
 claiр : ditch, i, 32 ; ii, 206, an ʒuaр-élaip, the cold trench, grave, ii, 114 ; metaph., snare, ii, 276 ; Lat. *sulcus*, ii, 76.
 claoimcinn : iniquity, iii, 212.
 clar : choir, ii, 18 ; iii, 116.
 cluicte : a hussy, i, 74.
 cnaḡtoipc : joint of meat, cutlet, ii, 82.
 codb : code, learned writings, i, 18 ; ii, 264 ; iii, 112.
 cóipneac : a tonsured person, cleric, friar, i, 150 ; ii, 208, 254.
 cómaḡ : ciuil ip cómaḡ, music and metre, iii, 228.
 conclann : union, couple, ii, 82, 94 ; comparison, match, i, 196 ; ii, 188 ; iii, 46 ; group, party, faction, ii, 6 ; iii, 168.
 connlán : muster, gathering, iii, 136.
 connpaéc : hounds, ii, 192.
 conncpaéc : aversion, iii, 40.
 copann : tonsure, húba cóipne, skull-cap, iii, 138.
 corp(a)óip : pointed end of an anvil, ii, 230.
 cpaipneac : musical, i, 166 ; i.e. cpaipcneac.
 cpeaɣaip : a stiff, unbending person, curmudgeon, iii, 132.
 cpeamuipe : herbalist (?), garlic-collector, ii, 134 ; qu. cneamuipe.
 cipceapaéc : sparkling, iii, 66.
 cipóip : (1) spark, i, 192 ; (2) trembling, hesitation ; ʒan óia (ceo) ʒan épióip, ii, 8, 176 ; náp céim cipóipe, no easy task, ii, 120.
 cipóleon : tremor-producing wound, ii, 120, 200.
 cipócap : bier, hearse, iii, 82 ; shelf, dumb-waiter, ii, 224.
 cpoibéal : cruelty, i, 204.
 cpunnca : croucher, ii, 284 ; debauchee, iii, 136.

cualaire : packman, faggot-carrier, iii, 176; bludgeoner, i, 82.

cuanairt : retainers, i, 172.

cuilíte : i gc. a maire, in the whirl (midst) of their success, iii, 178; cf. gúilígte.

cúilrúall : a back-cut, iii, 2.

cúimpearc : rabble, iii, 170.

cúin : when, i, 92; ii, 202.

cúinḡe, *f.* : corner, ii, 282; cúin-ḡeac, angular, ii, 232.

cúinḡe, *m.* : prop, chieftain, leader, i, 40, 146, 202; ii, 6; iii, 80; *gs.* an cúinḡe, iii, 42.

cúipe, *m.* : band, horde, i, 8, 200; iii, 50, 152, 176, 188.

cúiteac : requital, ii, 210; being in the debt of (*pe*), iii, 42.

cúlínium (*v.l.* cúlmaic) ?, i, 74.

cúma : fee, i, 148; bribe, iii, 156, 168.

cumaib : friendship, comradeship, company, i, 124; ii, 6; iii, 228.

cumaip : (1) a maid (?), ii, 124; (2) brief, ii, 184.

cumḡaim (*cum acc.*) : I am able to do, ii, 128, 168, 202.

cumḡac (cúmḡac) : comrade, ii, 210, 222; bḡeagcúmḡac, forger-clique, ii, 6; comḡac, i, 94; ii, 108.

cunnaib : ceapaib an cunnaib, the general's plans, iii, 148.

cúntap : perplexity, i, 74, 86; ii, 6, foolish adventure, risk, iii, 38.

cupraiceac : scurvy, i, 122.

daile : moroseness (?), ii, 22.

daipóne : acorns, ii, 72.

dalab : tax, toll, i, 294; cf. dolab.

damab (: capab) : ? ii, 110.

daoirte : boor, bumpkin, ii, 14; iii, 134; cf. dúirt(e).

darḡán : a clod, i, 86.

deacraim : (1) I adjudge, decide to be due, iii, 22; (2) I adhere to, bḡe naó díob do deacraip, though they were not followers of theirs, ii, 248.

deirte : secret, mystic, ii, 164.

déirpín : payment, i, 98.

día : day, ii, 146; iii, 120, 224.

díall : d. *pe* peanaicrib, to take after one's ancestors, iii, 208.

díméab : demesne, iii, 16.

díneac : (1) multitudinous, ii, 88; (2) a healing potion (?) i, 96.

díobab : glossed báp (death), iii, 12; díobaim : *pul* ndíobḡar, before I shall die, iii, 12.

díobuite, díobaitḡe (*b* not aspirated) : awful, ii, 14; iii, 24.

díocḡarc : dáp d. uaḡa, to whom he was as spoils to be seized, iii, 50.

díonaḡair : watch over, i, 22, 226.

díorruac : haughty, iii, 74.

dír : dice (?), ba dír liom, I felt anxious, ii, 14.

dírbeag : despising, looking down on, i, 156.

dírlḡim : I adopt i, 174; extinguish (?), i, 24 n.; dírlḡite, forfeited or consecrated (?), iii, 56.

dócaib : twenty, ceitpe dócaib, eighty, ii, 278.

doḡum : to, ii, 96; rhyming with ó (long) and stress on the first syllable, iii, 124.

dolab : distress, iii, 54; *pa* dolab a mbí ap Ólaonḡair, obeyed by all Claonghlais, ii, 168; cf. dalab.

dorḡmáireac : blubber-lipped, i, 82; cf. dorḡa, gloomy, ii, 38.

ἄσπετος: (?), ii, 128.

ἄσπετος: bad road, iii, 122; hard-ship, i, 102.

ἄσπετος: gravestone, ii, 114; also called ἄσπετος (sic lege) ii, 130.

ἄσπετος: retreat, iii, 154.

ἄσπετος: superscription, ii, 286.

ἄσπετος: endorsement, iii, 28.

ἄσπετος: uprightness, ii, 60.

ἄσπετος: plaited (of hair), iii, 66, (v.l.).

ἄσπετος: (1) a versifier, poet, ii, 58; (2) a poem-book, iii, 166; ἄσπετος, composing poems, iii, 164.

ἄσπετος (g. s. ἄσπετος): doubling, i, 74; iii, 98, 104.

ἄσπετος: with pouted lips (as in sucking), iii, 42; from ἄσπετος, mouth (Luc. Fid. 292, 313, &c.).

ἄσπετος: I beget, ii, 284.

ἄσπετος: a worm that causes disease, ii, 168.

ἄσπετος: churl, cf. ἄσπετος, i, 72 (v.l.), and ἄσπετος, ii, 14.

ἄσπετος(e): boor, iii, 38; cf. ἄσπετος.

ἄσπετος: a haughty mien (?), i, 76.

ἄσπετος: gossiping, i, 72.

ἄσπετος: woe, alas, gl. ἄσπετος ἄσπετος, iii, 152.

ἄσπετος: a person; ἄσπετος ἄσπετος, by any one, ii, 154; cf. i.

ἄσπετος: greeting (O'Curry), ii, 100, 104; but rather adventure, occasion; cf. ἄσπετος.

ἄσπετος: want of warmth (?), ii, 118.

ἄσπετος: death-script, elegy, ii, 198.

ἄσπετος: = ἄσπετος, riches, i, 179.

ἄσπετος: I hand over, entrust, i, 100; iii, 216; ἄσπετος .i. ἄσπετος, iii, 216, n. a.

ἄσπετος: wrath, ii, 30: cf. ἄσπετος, iii, 22.

ἄσπετος: vassal, churl; ἄσπετος ἄσπετος, lords and churls, ii, 64; cf. ἄσπετος.

ἄσπετος: result (good or bad), i, 30, 64, 142; iii, 28.

ἄσπετος: flourishing, i, 166.

ἄσπετος: I become, ii, 118; iii, 162.

ἄσπετος: a step, something small (?), iii, 18.

ἄσπετος: loss, defect, i, 174; ii, 258; ἄσπετος ἄσπετος, a perfect goat, ii, 46.

ἄσπετος ἄσπετος: craving, thirst, ii, 220.

ἄσπετος: earls (?) i, 204; or perhaps pl. of ἄσπετος, churl, q. v.

ἄσπετος: payment, defraying the cost, ii, 224, 278; iii, 196, 212.

ἄσπετος: shroud, iii, 54.

ἄσπετος: wretchedness, iii, 208.

ἄσπετος: warbling, i, 158.

ἄσπετος: a rancorous rascal, iii, 136.

ἄσπετος: sneering, iii, 6.

ἄσπετος: armour-rack, metaph. a mail-clad chief, i, 198; ii, 206; cf. ἄσπετος.

ἄσπετος: neglect, taking or being taken off one's guard, surprise, i, 14, 32, 146; ii, 44, 126, 184, 248; iii, 22, 28, 44, 52, 148.

ἄσπετος: ἄσπετος, without fail, iii, 14.

ἄσπετος: tidings, ii, 56.

ἄσπετος: a smile, ii, 20; ἄσπετος, I rejoice, ii, 96.

- pall: failure, iii, 214.
 palméuile: ? i, 84.
 palmuipe: ravager (?) i, 84.
 pámuipe: a loafing rough, i, 80.
 papam: with me, in my presence,
 1st s. paipioma, iii, 132; 3rd s.
 papair, ii, 258; iii, 16, pappair,
 besides, iii, 218.
 papc: covert, iii, 78; ap papc, im-
 pounded, or in shelter, i, 84;
 papcað: sheltering, i, 56.
 paða: a surly fellow, iii, 10; cf. poða,
 puða.
 peacáap: deed, exploit, i, 146; cf.
 eaáap.
 peacátnac: righteous, i, 144.
 peamaipe: lanky-tail, i, 82.
 pearḡam: wrath, iii, 22, 118; cf.
 earḡam.
 péige: rogue, ii, 278.
 péile: ii, 36. Mr. T. F. O'Rahilly
 takes péile, recurring festival, to
 mean here an interval, and translates
 'If thou wert favourable to me for a
 spell.'
 peileḡnfoim: treacherous deed, ii, 220.
 peip: (1) marriage, ii, 50, 86; (2)
 company, ii, 424; (3) g. pl. pear,
 feast, ii, 134; (4) the Feis of Tara,
 ii, 226.
 peipce: a store, ii, 76.
 peoáannaið: storms, i, 182.
 piað: (1) deer, iii, 78; (2) land, ii, 74,
 128; iii, 46, 88, 188, 222.
 piaðca: valiant, iii, 224.
 pialað: veiling, shadow, ii,
 270.
 piapán: ravings, angry language, iii,
 184.
 piaplaoidcað: a wandering minstrel,
 ii, 194.
 pileoir: craftsman (?), i, 14; cf.
 pileoir.
 pionnraoi (ponnraoi): ap p. i
 ngéillrine, pining in captivity, ii,
 284.
 piopra: ? ii, 146, rim (of pot, &c.).
 pfoéal (puibéioll): wretch, iii, 8.
 plocap: self-indulgence, iii, 110.
 poáall, f.: corrupt matter, phlegm,
 &c., ii, 40, 88; iii, 154, 194.
 poánam: sneering, ii, 136.
 poácam: I ask, ii, 78; iii, 212.
 póomam: I suffer, ii, 110, 111.
 pól: ? ii, 142
 poilcéap: mystic lore, iii, 14.
 ponaioib: mockery, ii, 144.
 poppán: salutation, visit, ii, 38:
 chattering, iii, 90.
 poppaáap: fat, grease, i, 106.
 poða: boor, pl. poðaið, iii, 202, 204;
 cf. paða, puða.
 puacáam: attacking; aḡ p. ppioma,
 iii, 212.
 puab: a spectre of death, i, 164;
 a vile woman, ii, 22; p. na paille,
 a sneaking rogue, ii, 248; iii, 52;
 wastrel, iii, 90.
 puabeanail: extensive, iii, 224.
 puainne, m.: basis, prop, support,
 i, 176; ii, 60, 180, 174.
 puainniment: foundation, Lat. fun-
 damentum, leap leanað an p.,
 by whom the good old cause was
 followed up, iii, 168.
 puairc: welt, defect, iii, 174.
 pualán: idiot, i, 108.
 puallár: i, 84. Text corrupt.
 puan: a cloak, iii, 168; puanglar:
 green-clad, iii, 178.
 puaircap: encamping (?), iii, 124.
 puarḡaipe: flatterer, iii, 136, 166.

puarctan: relief, iii, 166.
 puða (: τρoμδα) v.l. puða: hacking, ii, 272.
 puon: end, ii, 136, 152; iii, 196.
 puipóim: I keep vigil (?), i, 64.
 pup: satiating (of a stream), ii, 126.
 putá: contemptible wretch, g. pl. putá, i, 126 (bis), d. pl. i, 122; cf. patá, potá. Perhaps poió, a wasp.
 putal: silliness (?), i, 108; putalac in co. Cork means 'vigorous' (R. Foley).
 ɣabpaó (mss. ɣabapaó): twig withes; pinnce an ɣ.: withe-dance (of hanging of traitors), iii, 110; ɣaípa an ɣ.: withe-dance, iii, 130; pá ɣabapaó: gagged, i, 178.
 ɣaibdeac: sleek-coated (of the ɣlar ɣaibneann), ii, 232.
 ɣaibéalaiɣ: Gæls, iii, 156; glossed éirionnaiɣ, *ibid.*
 ɣaillíó: pious, or the family-name, Galway (?), ii, 160.
 ɣáipéar: gap, trench, iii, 150.
 ɣalɣad: war-withe, champion, iii, 186.
 ɣan always takes the acc. case in 'O Bruadair.
 ɣarpa: gallows, iii, 178, gl. cpoóa, *ibid.*
 ɣeað: ruail naó ɣeað, can hardly walk (sic recte), ii, 212; cf. ɣeaðaim = ɣabaím, ii, 54.
 ɣeaðpar: gaffer, i, 36; iii, 130.
 ɣeamar: gammer, i, 36; iii, 130.
 ɣeannairpe: mallet, hammer, ii, 230.
 ɣéibipne: a dastard, ii, 156.
 ɣioipróɣ: scrap, fragment, iii, 22.
 ɣioipce: barm, yeast, ii, 66.
 ɣioipcaipe: meddler, i, 130.

ɣiurca: tankard, i, 76; cpd. búir-ɣiurca (i.e. ɣúirce), stolid boor, i, 132.
 ɣlair: stream, ii, 70; ɣlairín, streamlet, i, 110.
 ɣlaipóiol: paltry payment, iii, 6.
 ɣlár: howl, 126.
 ɣleannóir: glensman (?), i, 14.
 ɣliaó: ranks, iii, 182, 222; used metrically for cliaó.
 ɣlionndar: cpd. ppaóóɣlionndar, presumptuous passion, ii, 6; ɣlionndarac, sprightly, i, 110.
 ɣlonn: exploit, i, 68; iii, 182.
 ɣlúineaó: (1) knotgrass, i, 76; (2) full of stairs, i, 168; cf. tap ɣlúinib na rcaíre, i, 74; (3) prolific, cf. meicéɣlúineaó, fat-loined, ii, 4.
 ɣlur: ɣl. na ɣlúire, the light, halo of glory, iii, 214.
 ɣnácóɣ: favouritespot, ancestral abode, iii, 220.
 ɣnra: a sister's son, iii, 208.
 ɣóiripce: Goidrise, iii, 72, 73 n.⁶. To the references there given add from the Contention of the Bards: cuiɣ a ɣaib ɣé caoirbíɣlic: ɣup éiríɣ baóib caíre ɣóiripce (R. Foley).
 ɣoirce: cherish, 2 pl. imperat. (?) of ɣoirim (ɣoraim), ii, 172.
 ɣorað: a drubbing, iii, 74.
 ɣócaipe: a goatish man, i, 80 (*bis*).
 ɣoóara: vowels (?), iii, 196.
 ɣpannc: moroseness, iii, 90.
 ɣneaɣac: full of horses, i, 166; from ɣneaɣ, al. ɣraib, i.e. ɣraib.
 ɣneaɣac: (1) Grecian, ii, 86; (2) a standing epithet of the Geraldines, i, 146; ii, 156, 196, 202, 206, 228.
 ɣnear: a turn, bout, ii, 242.
 ɣneibimín: abuse, ii, 220.

- ɣpéill: (?) ii, 162.
 ɣpiollpa: grilse (?) ii, 68; cf. leibce
 an ɣpiollpa, oigpe cinnce,
 O'Carolan, p. 164.
 ɣpoɣaɣe: a person with big haunches,
 ii, 94.
 ɣpúɔpíne: a base, dreggy tribe, iii,
 38.
 ɣpuinne: (?) i, 126.
 ɣualap: shoulder-load (?) or for ɣual-
 pear, a coal man (?), i, 80.
 ɣuilɣte (ɣuilte) ɣúipnín: a whirl-
 wind, ii, 282; cf. cuilte, *supra*.
 ɣuɣe: reproach, ii, 40.
 ɣúɣaɔ: crouching, springing posture,
 i, 74.
 ɣunó: venture, iii, 72; metrical
 licence for ɣnó.
 ɣuɔaíð: a singer (?), i, 126.

 húða: hood, i, 74; húða cóipne,
 skull-cap, iii, 138.
 húpla hápla: an old Irish cheer, ii,
 68.

 í: any one, iii, 216, i.e. aoí; cf. é.
 iap: (1) = iapaín, afterwards, there-
 after, ii, 120, 144; (2) iap a pear-
 pan, posterior, i, 82.
 iapihó: great-grandson, i, 190 (*sic*
lege), iii, 210.
 ice: 2 s. pres. subj. as imperative of
 doófm, iii, 178.
 impiadað: riding, driving, iii, 210.
 ineolup: discoverable, ii, 200.
 inne: interior, entrails, ii, 40.
 inneacup (Ms. inne cup): impletion
 (?), iii, 6.
 inneam: power, favour (of God), iii,
 166.
 innpcne: talk, eloquence, ii, 14, 196.

 inncliom: store, abundance, iii, 162,
 210.
 ioblaíð: Jewish, villainous, ii, 268.
 iomup: knowledge, ii, 238.
 iomlaɔ: transport, iii, 148; knocking
 about, struggle, i, 100; irregular life,
 iii, 176.
 iomluɔc: multitude, nation, i, 182.
 íomóɣ, f.: ivory, i, 136.
 iompall: erring, ii, 136, 160.
 ionɣaɣ: impious, ii, 140; ionaɣaɣ (?)
 ii, 4.
 ionnap: nature, character, likeness, ii,
 188; iii, 212; ionnup a n-innill,
 the way to prepare them, ii, 234;
 adverbially, like, after the manner of,
 i, 124; ii, 120, 286; iii, 146, 156,
 170, 194; conj. ionnup (ɣo, naɔ),
 so that, ii, 90, 120, 168; iii, 168.
 ionncam: income, i, 76; iii, 134.
 ionncamap: le h., with interest, iii,
 36.
 ionnpa: (1) grievous, hard = O. I.
 anpe, andpa (?) ii, 8; (2) ð'ionnpa
 = ð'ionnpuiðe (?), about, regarding,
 iii, 112; (3) = únpa, ounce, i, 116 n.
 ionnpmað: striking, i, 72, 162; maɔt-
 ionnpmað, striking down and humb-
 ling, ii, 4; ionnpmuɣte, struck,
 ii, 104.
 ionncpupɔ: interest (on money), ii,
 32.
 iuiðic: judge, ii, 278; iuiðic ɔaɣɔil,
 circuit judge, ii, 276.
 iupnaɔ: hank, ii, 282.

 láaim: unload, discharge, i, 168.
 láɔup: handling, prowess, iii, 140;
 laoóláɔup, i, 80; *recte* lámaɔap.
 laɣrame: abatement, iii, 182; relief,
 i, 180; iii, 156.

ʎambʎl: cubicle partition, ii, 102.
 ʎaɪpeam: near me, iii, 22; ʎaɪpɪompa
 occurs as v.l. for ʎaɪpɪompa, iii,
 132, vide ʎapam.
 ʎanɟap: vide longap.
 ʎaomaɪpe: a blazer, a reckless fellow,
 i, 80.
 ʎapán: vide ʎopán.
 ʎapɪuɪpe: packman, iii, 10.
 ʎeaðán: abuse, calumny, iii, 202.
 ʎeaɪɪɪɟe: road to success, iii,
 94.
 ʎeaðcuɪn: (?) ii, 118.
 ʎeaɪɪɪɟe ʎaɪpe: a decrepit watch-
 man, iii, 20.
 ʎeɪbɪonn: ranks, iii, 132.
 ʎeɪðce: a helpless mass, i, 74.
 ʎaɪɪpe: a lazy lounge, i, 128, from
 the proper name Liaghairne.
 ʎaɪmum: distress, i, 174.
 ʎonnɪɪɪɪ (ʎonnɪɪɪɪɪ): a worthless,
 incompetent man, i, 74; iii, 40.
 ʎocap: defect, flaw, i, 94.
 ʎóóɪnnéal: day-star, life-light, iii,
 84.
 ʎóɪaɪpeaɪɪ: lading, i, 182.
 ʎoɪm: milk, ii, 128.
 ʎoɪɪm: I muddy, ii, 98.
 ʎonɟ: (1) ship, iii, 20, 176, 182, etc.;
 (2) vessel (of food), ii, 96; milk-
 vessel (?) i, 168; (3) dwelling, ii, 136;
 religious cell (?) ii, 116; (4) setting of
 a stone in a ring, ii, 130.
 ʎonɟap ʎanɟap: ruin and dispersion,
 shipwreck, utter confusion, iii, 164
 (bis); ʎonɟapaɪɪ ʎanɟapaɪɪ, they
 break up in disorder, iii, 168.
 ʎopán: child, weak person, iii, 80;
 panɪʎapán, iii, 118.
 ʎua: l. mo ʎoɪɪɪ, the strength of my
 eye, iii, 178.

ʎuaɪn: abbot, glossed ʎuaɪn .i. abað,
 iii, 170.
 ʎuamaɪpe: pilot, glossed ʎoɪnɟ-
 ɪeɪɪ, iii, 174; ʎuamaɪpeaɪɪ,
 piloting, navigating, iii, 52, 58.
 ʎuar: ap l. ðo ðul, to be blown away,
 iii, 168.
 ʎúɪpað: tossing, i, 86.
 ʎuɪɪɪɪpe: raggedness, i, 126.
 ʎuɪɟe ʎoɪm: to be favourable to me,
 ii, 36; cf. s.v. ʎeɪle.
 ʎuɪɪ: hand, iii, 206.
 ʎúmpaɪnaɪɪ: lubberly, i, 74.
 ʎupna: cobwebs, ii, 66.
 ʎúɪɪpaɪɪ: a kind of thin, flat seaweed,
 i, 76.
 maɟɪuɪpe: a big-pawed fellow, i, 80.
 maɪɟ: an affected air, ii, 24; iii, 136.
 maɪnɟleɪɪpeaɪɪ: ostentatious, upstart,
 i, 18.
 maɪnɪɪ: trifle, jest, ii, 118.
 maɪnnɪpe: mirthfulness, ii, 72.
 mana: cause, occasion, desire, ii, 26;
 manað: ii, 250.
 manap (mannap): handling, i, 98,
 164; ii, 44, 228; iii, 168; manap:
 ɪɪapað, iii, 54; cf. O.I. monap,
 work.
 maɪɪ: month of May, i, 100.
 maɪɪlɪn: a stone-breaker's hammer,
 bald, as it were, at both ends, ii. 232.
 maɪɪbán: dead person, i, 182; dead-
 head, dullard, iii, 40.
 maɪɪɪaɪɪ: riding, i, 178, and trans-
 late 'thy being borne by horses in a
 black-draped casket (coffin).'
 maɪán: (?) i, 98.
 maɪɪaɪɪ: brewing (?), i, 168.
 meapɪaɪɪ: distracted (?), ii, 30.
 meɪɪɟɪneac: a slut, ii, 220.

- meipre : amercement, iii, 80.
 méitpeað : stewing, roasting, iii, 22.
 mícabur : silly bombast, ii, 64.
 mileoð : a billbook, iii, 206.
 mionðar : gnawing, iii, 170.
 mionopð : (1) the Order of Friars Minor, ii, 208 ; (2) helpless folk, ii, 200.
 mfor (mfr) : champion's bit, prize, ii, 164, 186, 202, ; proper function, iii, 218.
 mórtað : (1) carcass, ii, 228 ; (2) infamous, iii, 136.
 muaið : ii, 56.
 muaipeað : Ðar m., by heaven ! i, 82.
 muanamet : memorial, commemoration, iii, 176.
 murð : milk pail (*sic lege*), ii, 128.
 municeað : stiff-necked, ii, 4.
 murp : dead weight, iii, 202 ; night-mare, ii, 98 ; rapmupet éitð, a lurking lie, ii, 144.
 múncum : conceit, folly, i, 206.
 múrcað : redolent (?), i, 168.

 nað ar nape : the enchaining of science, ii, 26.
 neamþurpð (neamþurpeað) : in-different, iii, 160.
 neorð : a fool, ii, 220, R. iv, l. 4.
 nðeacur : = maðacur, chivalry, iii, 46.
 nuaipeað ; noble, i, 80.

 ðo : = úð, with dsf. óð, i, 82 ; amupur uapð, in former times, iii, 204.
 oð : sadness, iii, 204.
 oððaið : ðo ho., i.e. ðo hionðaið, opportunely (?), i, 104.
 onn : rock, metaph. bridegroom, ii, 82.

 onna : weak, deficient, ineffective, i, 202 ; ii, 152 ; iii, 148 ; gl. lað, iii, 218, n.a.
 onnapur (d.s.) : resources (?), i, 126, = ionnaþur (?)
 opr : lord, ii, 64, vide s.v. upc.
 oprar : lit. Oscar, i, 40 ; as a common noun, warrior, champion, i, 52 ; ii, 94, 184.

 peall : peanpeall, old leather rags (?), ii, 214 ; púca peill, name of an inedible fungus, ii, 10.
 pileoir : ? ii, 214, 276 : cf. pileoir.
 pinnre : fence, rapier, iii, 98.
 pionnpa : fencing, skill, dexterity, i, 86 ; ii, 4, 30, 68, 226, 246, 284 ; iii, 40.
 placarpe : an obese man, iii, 134.
 plar : the posterior, iii, 98.
 plannc : cloth, rags (?), ii, 214.
 plerðce curp : bottom of a caldron, i, 74.
 plémur : the Flemish language, iii, 150.
 plubarpeað : blubbing, i, 82.
 ponncþp : music of bagpipes, ii, 284.
 pðarpeað : popery, iii, 88.
 potat : potato, ii, 66.
 prapamálta : messy, i, 80.
 préter : blaming, displeasure, ii, 258.
 priompallað, f. : craker, i, 74.
 pronocum : primness, prudery, affection, ii, 66.
 prupar : display, ostentation, ii, 20.
 prupmpin : extremity, end, ii, 246, and translate, 'he put a tack in Tom King's extremity' (?)
 prúnta : an upstart, i, 36.

púca: lout, i, 72; p. pé, temporizer, ii, 272; p. peill, an inedible fungus, ii, 10.

púdarlaç: a powdered wench, i, 72.

púncctum: a full stop (in print), i, 76.

paipne: affectation (?), iii, 206.

painnc: eyebrow, iii, 212.

paipnéir: rashness (?), ii, 56.

peádam: metaph. a chieftain, i, 28; cf. oam pé.

peáinneall: brilliant light, applied to B.V.M., i, 6; to Christ, ii, 30.

peilgín: club-foot, ii, 220.

peírneap: (1) career, i, 64; (2) reign, iii, 76, 126.

peírníðeaçt: exploit, iii, 66.

peír: vide bórðpeír.

peáçtarn: çan p. coipecíme, unable to walk a step, iii, 122.

peað: sorrow, penalty, ii, 128.

peíðuirc: king of boors, ii, 14.

peimeír: twaddle, i, 202.

peðán: ballad, iii, 90.

peç: a frown, iii, 208.

peðaim: I direct, ii, 142.

peonnaç: a sniveller, iii, 212; p. peað (?), ii, 40.

peopaire: rapparee, iii, 180 n.^b.

peçaire puirc: a roller of expectant eyes, iii, 196.

peaçaç: a dashing fellow, ii, 58.

peaçaçarn: maltreating, iii, 170.

peaðçteaç: wilderness, moor, iii, 100; peaðçteaçap, living in the wilds, iii, 170.

peain(n)e: a hair, a whit, ii, 20; iii, 164.

peanaç: wild, fierce, i, 80; çal-peanaç, wildly excited, i, 80.

peanaíð: a mighty hero, iii, 188.

peanoç: a hairy wight, wretch, ii, 40.

peunç: restraint, restrictions, ii, 2.

peúntaç (v.l. panntaç): a strapping fellow, i, 76.

peúrdam: looting, iii, 174.

peighear: humour, satire, ii, 204, 216.

peil: counter, shelf, ii, 28.

peipár: a proper name (?), i, 98.

peann: bulwark, i, 110.

peolann: p. púl an ðannçpeáçta, princely charm of ladies' eyes, ii, 150.

peár: lord, i, 28, 30; ii, 154; acme, ii, 164.

peapa: ship, gl. long, iii, 174^b.

peápa: frown, iii, 212.

peaoinne: pe. peanaçóçta, an old ragged coat, iii, 216; a wastrel, iii, 8; pe. pláir, a blatant fool, iii, 184.

peáçlonn: shelter, i, 146.

peeaç: bush, shop-sign, iii, 84.

peeaçapaç, f.: spluttering, iii, 136; peiçtaipaçt, ii, 170.

peeiðeall: cpd. peaipepeiðeall, a frigid sheet, a worthless ballad, ii, 138.

peçinneaç: threadsewn, laced (of sandals), ii, 234.

peçoitig: the Irish language, ii, 54.

peçóllaim (peçóllaim): I scald, scour, wipe out, i, 174; pe. mo peapçta, I break my heart, ii, 242.

peçot: an Irishman, i, 50; ii, 94, 226, 280; peçotuppa, an Irish yeoman, iii, 194.

peçot: i, 174, for peçot, score or peçóð, ship?

peçóçtonn: ship-traversed sea, iii, 68

peçpíobaire: courier, iii, 28.

pprioc : to have a fling at, iii, 178 ; to buck one up, iii, 196.

ppriog : a spring, ii, 96 ; Engl. 'spring' is used of a lock, ii, 234.

ppriogap : striving, fighting, ii, 6, 106 ; iii, 194.

pprifor : sprit (of a ship), i, 64.

pputaire : roamer, quester, pp. p̄ap̄ta, iii, 193.

p̄tá : use, worth, iii, 206 ; cf. m̄for̄tá, Dinneen's Dict., and m̄for̄táð, Gadelica, i, p. 72.

p̄táðéað : arrogant envy, iii, 150.

p̄taoire : stage (for corn-ricks), ii, 20.

p̄táitre : stage (for acting), ii, 72.

p̄tánaim : I stop, yield, refrain from, i, 32 ; ii, 120 ; iii, 102.

p̄taoirre : boor, dolt, ii, 14.

p̄teiling : a stillion, ii, 220, so translate.

p̄tım : go p̄tım p̄táit, with a proud show of state, iii, 52.

p̄t̄ap̄aille : extravagant display, i, 136.

p̄t̄ap̄ : stile, steps, p̄t̄ap̄ille na p̄t̄ap̄eann, iii, 172.

p̄t̄ap̄aire : a strapping scoundrel, iii, 184 ; p̄t̄ap̄aireāt : dissipation, iii, 162.

p̄t̄ap̄ille : a wench, iii, 172.

p̄t̄ap̄urım : I rend, ii, 178.

p̄tuaðað : to submit, iii, 168.

p̄tuamuðað : humbling, iii, 224.

p̄tuauı̄gım : I stop, interfere with, i, 86 ; p̄tuauóð = p̄tuauóðað, ii, 258.

p̄uaðnúðap : freshness of wit, wisdom, i, 132.

p̄uaı̄ðpeor : contemptuousness, i, 140.

p̄uall : the needs (?), i, 142.

p̄uañað, f. : hood, cloak, blanket (?), i, 86, 128.

p̄uar : idiot, illiterate churl, ii, 20.

p̄ub : excitement, ii, 56, 70.

p̄aı̄ðbleoir : recte scout (= p̄aı̄ðleoir), iii, 54.

p̄aı̄ðe : wherewithal, substance, provision, (p̄aı̄ð) metaph. force, strength, ii, 204, 212.

p̄aı̄guir : pleasant ; gl. bı̄nn, iii, 130.

p̄aı̄rðeal : foray, expedition, i, 30.

p̄aı̄rðeac̄ : obsequious, iii, 18.

p̄aı̄rneað : memory, ii, 78.

p̄allaim : (1) I find room for, ii, 126 ; (2) I cut off, ii, 252.

p̄allann : reproach, i, 42 ; vide p̄ātlann.

p̄áman : a young shoot, i, 190.

p̄áı̄guile : callousness, i, 80.

p̄añað : laying out a corpse, ii, 252.

p̄añala : bellowings, i, 82.

p̄aı̄bñeal : = p̄áı̄ñneal, deadly trance, iii, 18.

p̄ātlann : insult, i, 138 ; vide p̄allann.

p̄eac̄taım : I have, possess, iii, 210.

p̄eaḡhaim : I happen, 3 s. fut. (?) p̄ioḡ, ii, 200.

p̄eap̄uı̄ð : scarcity, scantiness, ii, 164 (where read nāð p̄eap̄uı̄ð for nāteac̄að), iii, 22, 226.

p̄eap̄tuı̄gım : I test, sample, iii, 6.

p̄eir̄t : terce, metaph. beginning (?), ii, 282.

p̄ilım : I fill, imperat. p̄ile, ii, 262 ; p̄ilı̄ð, ii, 106 ; fut. pass. p̄ilp̄ı̄ðeap̄, i, 192, pp. p̄il̄te in cpd. p̄l̄ı̄ğ̄p̄il̄te, iii, 68.

p̄ı̄n̄r̄ ðeo : a living torch (?), i, 192.

p̄ı̄mlāc̄t : intrigue (?), ii, 6.

p̄oca : rich, proud, iii, 28.

τοόαρ : journey, iii, 200.
 τοιρόε : departure, ii, 150.
 τόριρρεαό : scornful rout (?), i, 114.
 τολγ : hole, flaw, i, 22, 24, 81, 126 ; ii, 180 ; iii, 168, 192.
 τοννόγ, *recte* ducks, i, 110.
 τονραδᾶό : *recte* full of tuns, i, 166.
 τορσαό : boarish (?), ii, 92.
 τορτ : in cpd. ενάμήτορτ, meat-joints, or cutlet (?), ii, 82.
 τοέλιγim : I beg (αρ, of), i, 6.
 τριῶβλέιρεαότ : marching, iii, 150.
 τραιρ : trash, i, 128 ; cf. τριuir.
 τριῶτιθε : a prompt and punctual man, ii, 254.
 τραορ : treason, ii, 272 ; cf. τραοιρ-
 ὀθιδεal, treasonable strife, iii, 18.
 τραπαδ : to cripple, shrivel, i, 48, 176.
 τρεαγλαίρε : vulgar display, ii, 204.
 τρέιμιm (?) ; I draw back ; τρέιμιριυδ
 ὁν ράτ, i, 28, *lege* ὀρέιμιριυδ ?
 τρεορ (gs. τρεορann) : nail-mould,
 ii, 232.
 τριῶοντα, m. : the Triune God, iii, 18.
 τριαρ : (1) treason, iii, 122 ; (2) sway,
 mastery, i, 116 ; iii, 48, 52, 224.
 τριαῖταιm : ὅν ταν ὅο τριαῖταῶ ἑύ,
 since thou hast become queen, or
 been lorded, i.e. married, iii, 24.
 τριόαp : mercy, charity, iii, 218.
 τριop : crowd, society, g. s. τριuir
 (ũ short), iii, 30.
 τριυδ : starling, g. pl. τριυδ, iii, 168.
 τριυδέρ : stuttering, i, 202.
 τριuir : (1) stuff, means, wealth, iii,
 228 ; (2) g. s. τριuire, trash, i, 126 ;
 cf. τραιρ.
 τυαιρρεαρταό : on the left, iii, 174.
 τυιλλεογ : a little hole, a flaw, ii,
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τυιμιτε (τυιμιγτε) : (1) possession,
 i, 166 ; (2) inhabitants, i, 124 ;
 (3) surface (of earth), ii, 4.
 τυιρεann : *recte* flash of lightning, ii,
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 τυιρτε : (1) birth, ii, 6 ; (2) = τυιρτιῶ,
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 τυραδ : (1) kilndrying, iii, 170 ;
 (2) = τοραδ, fruit, advantage, i,
 6 (?), 80 ; ii, 72, 178 ; (3) perhaps
 = τυρα, or τυραιῶ, towers, i, 6.
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 υαιῶ : (1) proud, or (2) = υαιῶm, cave(?),
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 υαινε, f. : lea-land, iii, 168.
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 υαλαό : pl. υαλγᾶ, mighty labours,
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 υαρῶδ : αιμιριυ υαρῶδ, in former
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 n.⁴.
 υαῖ : ι n-a υαῖ, alone, i, 12.
 υότλαό : αονυότλαιγ Anna, B.V.M.,
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 υότλᾶn : υ. τιnn, a sore heart-load, i,
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 υιλλε : g. s. υιλλeann, etc., elbow, need,
 i.e. elbow bare from poverty, ii, 120,
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 υιλλυγᾶῶ : to magnify, extol, i, 200.
 υινγε : γο ceann υινγε, till the
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- սրբ: u. րբ ճարձա, lords and churls, ii, 64; vide օրօ.
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 սրրաւոն: share, ii, 102, glossed արծ, iii, 156.
 սրրնո՛ւնա: noble, admirable, i, 108.
 սրճա՛ծ: (1) slaughter, iii, 150; (2) slaughterer, in cpd. բոբոբսրճա՛ծ, i, 24.
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- Ciarraighe**: Kerry, ii, 252.
- Cinéal mBéice**: barony Kinalmeaky, co. Cork, ii, 52.
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- Cinnsiolaigh**: inhabitants of co. Wexford, etc., i, 154.
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- Dún Eoghain: Dunowen, co. Cork, ii, 250.
- Dún Iasc (Iascaigh): Cahir, co. Tipperary, i, 134; iii, 210.
- Dún Lóich: Dunloe, Kerry, iii, 56, 62.
- Dúrlas: Thurles, co. Tipperary, i, 198.
- Dutch (language): iii, 194.
- Ealla: Duhallow, co. Cork. i, 152; iii, 200.
- Eamhain: Navan Fort, near Armagh, i, 42, 154; ii, 90, 92.
- Eang Fhéidhlim: Ireland, iii, 120.
- Earcail: Hercules, iii, 204.
- 'Earnaidhe Mumhan: Clanna Deaghadh, in S. or S.W. Munster, i, 154.
- Eas Geibhtine: Askeaton, co. Limerick, i, 144, 150, 178.
- Eathur mac Cuill: i, 48.
- 'Eibhear Fionn: i, 50, 56, 68; ii, 54; iii, 60, 200.
- 'Eibhear Scot: ii, 282.
- 'Eigipt: Egypt, iii, 72.
- 'Eile uí Chearbhaill: i, 58; iii, 2, 152.
- Eilís: Queen Elizabeth, iii, 64, 76, 77, 78.
- 'Eimhear: i, 38.
- 'Eire: Ireland, i, 18, *et passim*.
- 'Eirne: river Erne, i, 56.

- Eochaidh**: King of Ireland, i, 40, 202; ii, 54.
Eochaill: Youghal, co. Cork, i, 114; ii, 56, 234; iii, 190.
Eoghan Mór: King of Munster, i, 42, 56.
Eoraip: Europe, ii, 226; iii, 70, 78.
- Fadhbach**; Fybagh, near Tralee, ii, 204.
Failbhe Fionn: King of Desmond, i, 44.
Fairche: Farrihy, co. Limerick, i, 170.
Fairche Fhloinn: Muskrylin, co. Cork, iii, 190.
Fál: Ireland, i, 62, 70; iii, 40; Inis Fáil, i, 26, 198; Gort Fáil, iii, 118; Fálghort, i, 198.
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Feádh: an pobal seach Feadh, Pubblebrien, co. Limerick (?), i, 162.
Fearann Floinn: Ireland, ii, 22.
Féarmhagh Floinn: Ireland, ii, 200.
Fearna: Ferns, co. Wexford, ii, 52.
Féidhlim Reachtmhar: i, 68, 200; ii, 168; iii, 42, 120.
Féil: river Feale, Kerry, ii, 150, 254; iii, 152.
Ferriter, Pierce: iii, 44, 77, 121.
Fiadh Mogha: Munster, iii, 46.
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Fíngin Dubh mac Aodha Duibh: ancestor of the O'Sullivans, iii, 48, 50.
Finnín Fearna: ii, 52.
Fionn mac Cumhaill: i, 40, 130, 194, 198, 202, etc.; i, 22, 62; iii, 106.
Fionnbharr: i, 42.
Fionnghlais: river Finglas, that branch of the Bunoc that flows by Killeedy Castle and St. Ita's monastery, barony Glenquin, co. Limerick, marked Bunoke on the map (J., Canon Begley, P.P.), i, 172.
Fionntann: i, 70, 198; ii, 32; iii, 92.
Fionnuala: a kitchen-girl, iii, 112 n.^a.
Fir Chualann: i, 154.
Fir Luighne: i, 154.
Fir Manach: i, 154.
Fir Muighe: i, 154; iii, 208.
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Fitzgerald, Edmond fitz Maurice: of Caisleán an Lisín, ii, 186, 200.
Fitzgerald, Edmond fitz John: of Inis Mór, ii, 146, 148, 150; iii, 205.
Fitzgerald, Sir Edmond fitz Thomas Cam: i, 138, 146, 176, 188, 190; ii, 156.
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- Fitzgerald, Elizabeth** : *vide* Aghieran, Elizabeth.
- Fitzgerald, Ellen** : wife of Sir John Fitzgerald of Claonghlais, ii, 166, 244 ; iii, 226.
- Fitzgerald, Garrett** : Earl of Desmond, i, 146.
- Fitzgerald, Gearalt** : a scribe, i, 122.
- Fitzgerald, Sir John** : of Claonghlais, i, 11, 90, 138, 176, 184, 190, 192 ; ii, 133, 154, 156, 206, 208, 210, 218 ; iii, 106, 107, 124, 125, 158, 160, 222, 224.
- Fitzgerald, John** : Knight of Kerry, ii, 146.
- Fitzgerald, John fitz Thomas** : of Callann, i, 144, 188.
- Fitzgerald, Mary** : of Ballymaloo, co. Cork ; m. Domhnall 'O Sáilliobháin Mór, iii, 55 n.³.
- Fitzgerald, Mary** : mother of Sir John Fitzgerald of Claonghlais, i, 148, 190, 192 ; ii, 154, 156.
- Fitzgerald, Maurice fitz Edmund** : of Caisleán an Lisín, ii, 172, 176, 177, 184, 186, 188, 196, 200, 202 ; iii, 204.
- Fitzgerald, Maurice fitz David**, of Cloyne : iii, 5.
- Fitzgerald, Captain Robert** : ii, 3.
- Fitzgerald, Thomas an apadh** : i, 144.
- Fitzgerald, Thomas cam fitz Maurice** : i, 176, 188.
- Fitzmaurice, Onóir** : m. Edmond Fitzgerald of Caisleán an Lisín, ii, 196, 200.
- Flann** : King of Ireland, i, 192 ; ii, 22, 152, 200.
- Flathartach** : an Irish soldier, iii, 118.
- Flóndar** : Flanders, iii, 220 ; Flóndras, iii, 222 ; cf. Plóndras.
- Florence** (in Italy) : ii, 234.
- Fód Fhéidhlim** : Ireland, iii, 42.
- Fódla** : Ireland, i, 144, 146, 196 ; ii, 222, 236, 252, 284 ; fearann Fódla, iii, 216 ; fonn Fódla, iii, 112, 210 ; iath Fódla, iii, 78.
- Fonn Fionntainn** : Ireland, ii, 32.
- Forba Cuirc** : Ireland or Munster, iii, 194.
- Freamhain** : Frewin Hill, Westmeath, ii, 64.
- Fuitminsata** : a planter, ii, 256.
- Gaibhne** (Gaibhneann) : ii, 222, 230, 232.
- Gáidéalaigh** : Gadeli, Gaels, iii, 156, 157.
- Gailianach** : a Leinsterman : iii, 42.
- Galway** (family name) : ii, 159.
- Garadh mac Mórna** : i, 42.
- Gascúin** : Gascony, iii, 70.
- Gearmain** : Germany, iii, 82, 83.
- George** (Castriot) : ii, 182.
- Gilbert** : *a quo* Siol nGeilibirt, the Butlers, i, 200.

- Giolla Deacair, An :** ii, 76.
Glas Ghaibhneann : ii, 232.
Glaucus : i, 160.
Gleann dá Bhodhar : Glandavoure, near Inis Caoin (Peyton's Survey), J. Begley, C.C., i, 170.
Gleann Maghair : Glanmire, co. Cork, ii, 246.
Gleann ó gCathbhadh : probably valley of Nenagh river, co. Tipperary, i, 154.
Gleann ó nGaiste : ii, 66.
Gobnait, St. : i, 52.
Góidrisce (g. s. Góidrisce) : iii, 72, 73 n.⁶.
Goll mac Mórna (Móirne) : i, 40, 42 ; iii, 106, 210.
Gort na Sceiche : Gortnaskehy, in the extreme N.E. of co. Cork, ii, 240.
Gort na Tiobrad : Springfield, barony Glenquin, co. Limerick, i, 166, 182, 190 ; ii, 168.
Gort Nuadhat : Ireland, iii, 166.
Grace (family) : i, 58 ; de la Grós, i, 154.
Gráinne, dr. of Cormac mac Airt : ii, 62, 80.
Greadhnach : river Grinagh, co. Limerick, i, 110.
Gréag : Greece, i, 56.
Greallach : ii, 66.
Grúda : river Groody, co. Limerick, i, 74.
Guaire Aidhne : ii, 46.

Hartstonge, Sir Standish : Baron of the Exchequer, ii, 272.
Hector : iii, 68.
Hen, Henry : Chief Baron, ii, 272.
Henry VII : iii, 66.
Hodar : an English Protestant settler, ii, 256.
Holónt : Holland, iii, 148.
Hurley (Ní Urthuile), Anna : daughter of John, of Knocklong, m. John Bourke of Cahirmoyle, i, 88, 94, 104 ; ii, 50, 62, 112, 120 ; iii, 214, 216, 218.
Hurley, John, of Knocklong : i, 89 ; ii, 113.
Hurley, Sir Maurice : i, 89 ; ii, 113.

Inbhear Coise na Coradh : river Corra, flowing through Midleton, co. Cork (R. Foley), ii, 246.
Inis Chaoin : Iniskeen, parish Mahoonagh, barony Glenquin, co. Limerick, i, 164.
Inis Faithleann : Inisfallen, in Lower Lake of Killarney, ii, 58.
Inis Fuinidh : The Isle of the West, Ireland, ii, 268.
Inis Mór : Ennismore, near Listowel, co. Kerry, ii, 152.
Inis Sionna : King's Island, Thomond Island, in Shannon, at Limerick, iii, 148.
Innia : India, iii, 72.

- Inse í Chuinn** : (Earl of) Inchiquin, ii, 92.
- Iollan Airmdearg** : i, 40, 196 ; ii, Preface, p. xl, 86.
- Jamaica** : Irish sold as slaves and sent to, i, 35 ; iii, 100.
- James II** : panegyric on, iii, 76-95, 108, 138, 140.
- Keating** : family of, ii, 280, 284, 288.
- Keating, Geoffrey** : panegyric on, ii, 264-288.
- Keating, John** : panegyric on, ii, 264-288.
- King, Tom** (al. Tomkin) : ii, 246.
- Lacy**, family of, ii, 216.
- Lancaster, House of**, iii, 66.
- Landen** : battle of, iii, 222.
- Laoi** : river Lee, ii, 228.
- Laoiseach** : Louis XIV, iii, 198.
- Laoghaire Lorc** : iii, 6, 136.
- Leamhain** : river Laune, Kerry, ii, 12 ; iii, 48, 50.
- Leamhain** : Leven, in Scotland, iii, 92.
- Leamhnaigh** : Dukes of Lennox, iii, 93 n.¹.
- Léana Mór** : i, 98.
- Liairne** (Liaghairne), i, 128.
- Liara. Seaghán** : a poet, i, 128.
- Liathmhain** : Cloghleaflin, near Mitchelstown, co. Cork, ii, 246.
- Liosbóin** : Lisbon, Portugal, iii, 74.
- Lios Cearbhaill** : Liscarroll, co. Cork, i, 50 ; ii, 250.
- Lios Laoi** : Lislee, near Clonakilty, co. Cork, i, 79, 82.
- Lios na Coille** : Lisnacullia, barony Connello Lower, co. Limerick, i, 160.
- Lios Síthe** : perhaps *Ἰος ἀν Ὕρουαῖος*, Great Island, co. Cork, ii, 244.
- Lisle, John** : regicide killed by Sir James Cotter, iii, 186, 189 n.³.
- Lóbus (Ladhrach mac Drácapéist)** : ii, 224 ; iii, 11 n.¹, 12.
- Loch Cime** : Lough Hackett, co. Galway, ii, 58.
- Longinus** : called an *dall*, the blind man, i, 24, etc.
- Lonndain** : London, England, i, 70, 114 ; ii, 18, 64 ; iii, 72.
- Luachair** : Sliabh Luachra : ii, 62, 254.
- Lúcán (Liucan)** : (Earl of) Lucan, iii, 142, 144.
- Lucifer** : cf. Irish forms *Úrþapτ, Úrþeapτ*, iii, 90, *var. lect.*
- Luimneach** : Limerick, i, 100, 190 ; ii, 86, 278, 286 ; iii, 6, 184 ; siege of, iii, 142, 148, 156 ; Articles (Treaty) of, iii, 162, 180.
- Mac Adam Barry, Redmond** : iii, 144 ; his family, ii, 142, 143.
- Mac Amhlaoibh** : an Irish soldier, iii, 110, perhaps Dermot Mac Auliffe, lieutenant to Captain Thomas Nugent. He was stationed at Kinsale on March 1, 1685/6.

- Mac an Pheidínigh** : a contemptuous name, i, 134.
- Mac Calabhaigh, Conn** : iii, 132.
- Mac Cána** : iii, 130.
- Mac Cárthaigh** (Mac Carthy) : family of, i, 58, 59, 120.
- Mac Cárthaigh** : mother of James Barry, Viscount Buttevant, ii, 250.
- Mac Cárthaigh, Cormac (Charles)** : son of Donogh, first Earl of Clancarty, i, 118.
- Mac Cárthaigh, Diarmaid mac Seáin Buidhe** : i, 122 ; ii, 222 ; iii, 126 ; called Derby comm., ii, 17 ; signs himself Demetrius Mc Charty, iii, 36 ; poem by, iii, 94-111.
- Mac Cárthaigh, Domhnall** : a poet, i, 122.
- Mac Cárthaigh, Donnchadh** : fourth Earl of Clancarty, iii, 39, 42 n.² ; Donnchadh an Chúil, iii, 106, 107 n.¹⁴.
- Mac Cárthaigh, Donnchadh** : first Earl of Clancarty, i, 29, 52, 118, 119, 128 ; ii, 262.
- Mac Cárthaigh, Máire**, daughter of : mother of Sir Edmond Fitzgerald, i, 149 ; ii, 155.
- Mac Cárthaigh, Máirgréag**, daughter of : iii, 208.
- Mac Cárthaigh, Onóir**, daughter of : married Maurice Fitzgerald, i, 172.
- Mac Cárthaigh, Saorbhreathach** : Earl of Mountcashel, iii, 106, 107 n.¹³.
- Mac Cárthaigh, Tadg** : a poet, i, 122.
- Mac Cartáin** : descent of Rev. Cornelius Curtain from, iii, 30.
- Mac Connrach, Art** : iii, 130.
- Mac Coitir** (Cotter), 'Eamonn : iii, 190, 191 n.⁵.
- Mac Coitir, Sir James** : iii, 3, 187 ; panegyric on, iii, 186.
- Mac Craith, Flann mac Eoghain** : iii, 77 n.¹ ; poem by, iii, 64-74.
- Mac Criagain, Séan** ; elegy on, ii, 106 ; called Ua Criagain, ii, 102 ; panegyric on, ii, 100 ; elegy on, ii, 106.
- Mac Donnecha Ealla** : panegyric on, iii, 200-214.
- Mac Eochadha** : i, 102, 204.
- Mac Eochadha, Domhnall Carrach** : a poet, i, 91.
- Mac Firisigh, Dubhaltach** : iii, 30.
- Mac Gearailt** : *vide* Fitzgerald.
- Mac Móire** : Florence Mac Moyer, iii, 102, and n.³, *ibid*.
- Mac Raghnaill** : ii, 92.
- Mac Samhairle, Raghnaill** : an Irish soldier, iii, 130.
- Machain** : river Mahon, entering sea at Bunmahon, co. Waterford, i, 154.
- Mac Leoduis** : i, 198.
- Mac Niadh** : father of Lughaidh mac Con, i, 42, 70.
- Mac Piarais** : i.e. Butler, i, 134.
- Mac Taidhg** : i, 82.
- Maolmhuire Fáthna** : a poet, i, 92.

- Mágha** : iii, 124.
- Magh Crú** : in Connacht, near Loch Con, iii, 268.
- Magh Leamhna** : plain of Leven, Scotland, iii, 93 n.¹.
- Magh Mucroimhe** : i, 94.
- Mágh** : river Maigue, co. Limerick, i, 112, 190, 192 ; iii, 124.
- Mainéar Chinnéide** : perhaps Ballykennedy, parish Cloncagh, barony Connello Upper, co. Limerick, i, 160.
- Maine Leamhna** : iii, 92, 93 n.¹, 139 n.⁵.
- Máire** : Mary, Queen of Scots, iii, 84, 85 n.⁵.
- Mala (Malla)** : Mallow, co. Cork, i, 160 ; ii, 68.
- Maolsuthain 'O Cearbhaill** : of Inis Faithleann, ii, 58.
- Maonas** : ii, 70.
- Maon Uadha** : Moynoe, near Scarriff, co. Clare, iii, 15^a.
- Martra** : Castlemartyr, co. Cork, ii, 130, where read 'μαρτρα an baile pa
ducl do,' and translate 'Martra was his patrimonial estate.'
- Méin** : Mayne, parish Mahoonagh, barony Glenquin, co. Limerick, i, 162.
- Módéna, Máire ó** : Queen Mary of Modena, iii, 110.
- Móin Otradh** : i, 160.
- Móinséal, Piaras** : Pierce Mansfield, a scribe, i, 194 ; ii, 12, &c., &c.
- Molaise, St.** : i, 106.
- Moling, St.** : i, 54.
- Mór** : a woman's name, ii, 224 ; a kitchen-girl, iii, 112.
- Moderate Cavaliers, The** (an mílúia meapapōa) : iii, 138, 139 n.¹.
- Mong Mis** : wooded lands of Sliabh Mis, Kerry, iii, 52.
- Monmouth, Duke of** : iii, 82.
- Morphæus** : i, 160.
- Móta Gairéad** : Mountgarret, i, 134.
- Muaidh** : river Moy, co. Sligo, iii, 152.
- Muicinis** : Ireland, i, 200.
- Muileann Bháitearaigh** : at Walterstown, Great Island, Cork Harbour, iii, 154.
- Muireann** (g. s. Murraine, Múirne) : i, 198, 202.
- Muir Toirrian** : Tyrrhenian Sea, iii, 72.
- Muirchu mac Briain Bóroimhe** : i, 44.
- Murchadh (Murphy), Owen** : an informer, ii, 284.
- Muscraighe (Muscraoi)** : Muskerry, co. Cork, ii, 222 ; iii, 104, 208 ; and vide
i, 35 n. ; iii, 190, 191 n.³.
- Nagle (de Nógla), Sir Richard** ; iii, 77, 88, 89.
- Nantus** : Nantes, France, i, 174, 180.
- Neidín** : Kenmare, Kerry, i, 98.
- Ní Bhriain, Mór** : vide O'Briain.

Ní Urthuile, Anna : vide Hurley.

Noirbhéige (Noirbhéise) : Norway, iii, 122 ; Noruegia, i, 108.

Nóiris (Norris), Dick : ii, 230, 234.

Nuinsionnaigh : the Nugents of Westmeath, i, 154.

Oates, Titus : plot of, ii, Introduction, 218, 219, 266 *et seqq* ; iii, 16, 20, 102.

'O Biorraing : ii, 94.

'O Bréigín, Breasal : i, 98.

'O Briain of Arra : descent, i, 89, 108 n.⁸.

'O Briain, Sir Brian Dubh, of Carrigonnell ; i, 50.

'O Briain, Sir Domhnall, Viscount Clare : i, 88, 150.

'O Briain, James : son of third Earl of Inchiquin, ii, 143.

'O Briain : Margaret, daughter of Sir Brian dubh, married William Barry, i, 50.

'O Briain : Mór Ní Bhriain, married Jordan óg Roche, i, 89, 108, 112.

'O Caoimh : (1) family of, i, 152 ; ii, 228 ; (2) a rann in every poem that his hereditary bard wrote was due to him, iii, 214.

'O Caoimh, Eoghan : a scribe, i, 70, 184 ; ii, 25, 264, 288 ; iii, 6, 124, 126, 184, &c.

'O Cara, Caireall : iii, 170.

'O Cathasaigh, Féidhlimidh : iii, 130.

'O Ceallaigh : (1) family of, i, 58 ; (2) párlte í Ceallaigh, O'Kelly's welcome, iii, 186, and n.¹, *ibid*.

'O Cearbhaill, — : iii, 2.

'O Cearbhaill, Maolruadhna : iii, 132.

'O Céin, Cathal : i, 102, 104.

'O Cnáimhín : i, 98 ; ii, 64.

'O Coigille : ii, 96.

'O Colmáin, Domhnall : iii, 199 n.¹.

O Conaill, Philip, O.S.F. : Guardian of Lislaghtin, ii, 206, 208, 210, 214.

O Conalláin, Corcorán : iii, 132.

'O Corbáin : Conchubhar, iii, 24, 30 ; Tadhg, iii, 24, 30 ; the poet Corban, iii, 25, 30 ; Sile ní Chorbáin, iii, 24, 25, 28.

'O Corrdhamhna : i, 98.

'O Coscartha : ii, 96.

'O Criagáin, Seán : ii, 102 ; *vide* Mac Criagáin.

'O Cuallachta, Cathal : iii, 170.

'O Cuinn : Cormac mac Airt mic Chuinn, i, 120.

'O Cuirnín : i, 98.

'O Dálaigh : (1) hereditary poet of 'O Caoimh, iii, 214 ; (2) reciter of Diarmaid mac Seáin Buidhe's poem, iii, 126, 127 n.¹ ; (3) unidentified contemporary of D. 'O Bruadair, ii, 80, perhaps the same as No. 2.

- 'O Dálaigh, Cúchonnacht: a poet, i, 184; his children, iii, 4; two poets of the name, iii, 5.
- 'O Dálaigh, Gothfraidh Fionn: (1) a poet († 1387), iii, 186 n.¹; (2) a poet († 1507): first professional poet to write in assonantal metre, iii, 194 n.^a.
- 'Odull (Odell): (1) a captain, i, 110; (2) a hearth-money man, iii, 220.
- 'O Dreada, Seaghán: a scribe, i, 2.
- 'O Droma, Donnchadh: ii, 94.
- 'O Dubhda: (1) unidentified, i, 76; (2) Brian, iii, 130.
- 'O Duibhdhiorma; iii, 130.
- 'O Duibhgheanáin: ii, 58.
- 'O Duinn: i, 156.
- 'O Dunaoi: i, 98.
- 'O Duthairne; ii, 94.
- 'O Féithín, Peadar: a scribe, i, 10.
- 'O Fiothalla Fionn: ii, 96.
- 'O Floinn, Donnchadh: a scribe, iii, 165.
- 'O Gadhra: i, 76.
- Ogham: ii, 138, 218.
- 'O hEachthighearainn: Elizabeth, ii, 98; Séamus, iii, 38, 42; Seán, iii, 39; Tomás, iii, 38.
- 'O hEoghusa, Giolla Brighde: ii, 110.
- 'O hUiginn, Tadhg Dall: i, 91.
- Oileán Mor: Great Island, Cork Harbour, i, 84.
- 'Oileán Spíc: Spike Island, Cork Harbour, iii, 100, 101 n.³.
- Oilioll 'Olum: i, 120, 228, 274.
- Oirbhrighe, Oirirí: Orrery, co. Cork, ii, 244.
- Oirghialla: Oriel, i, 156.
- Oisín: i, 16; iii, 206.
- 'O Laochdha: (1) David; (2) William, both priests in Co. Limerick, ii, 216.
- 'Olchubhar: iii, 76.
- 'O Liatháin: ii, 62.
- 'O Loingsigh, Seaghán: ii, 222, 230.
- 'O Lonargáin: ii, 64.
- 'O Longaidh: ii, 66.
- 'O Longáin, Micheál: a scribe, ii, 174^a; Micheál óg, a scribe, i, 66; Pól, a scribe, i, 28.
- 'O Máille: ii, 80.
- 'O Maolain, Domhnall mac Donnchadha: ii, 222, 224, 228, 234, 236.
- 'O Maonaigh, Tadhg: ii, 204, 206, 208.
- 'O Meachair: ii, 78; family of, i, 154.

- 'O Murchadha, Sean na Ráithíneach : iii, 64, 142.
- 'O'n Cháinte : five poets of the name, iii, 237 ; Fearfeasa, ii, 236, 240 ; iii, 25, 26.
- 'O Cuinn : family of, i, 156.
- 'O Raghallaigh : i, 58.
- 'O Rathaille : soldier in the Irish army, iii, 130.
- 'Orlaith : iii, 11 n.¹.
- Ormonde, Sir Walter Butler : 11th Earl of ; *vide* Butler, Walter.
- Ormonde, James Butler : Duke of, i, 18, 58, 152, 194 ; ii, 2, 4.
- 'O Ruairc of Breifne : i, 58.
- Oscar mac Oisín : i, 40, 130 ; ii, 94 ; iii, 106.
- 'O Slatara, Tumultach : iii, 130.
- 'O Súillíobháin : (1) originally from Cnoc Rafann, co. Tipperary, ii, 13 ;
(2) 'O S. Mór, seneschal to Mac Cárthaigh, iii, 43 n.⁴.
- 'O Súillíobháin Mór, Domhnall : son of Eoghan and Mary Fitzgerald of Ballymaloo, co. Cork, iii, 55 n.³.
- 'O Súillíobháin Mór, Eoghan Ruadh mac Domhnaill : account of, iii, 44, 45 ; his poetry, iii, 45 n.¹ ; elegy on, iii, 44-62.
- 'O Súillíobháin Mór, Eoghan : son of Domhnaill and Johanna Fitzmaurice, ii, 12.
- 'O Súillíobháin : Friar, O.S.F., of Muckross Abbey, quoted, iii, 44, 45.
- Pádraig : St. Patrick, i, 8 ; ii, 274 ; iii, 76, 106, 140, 206.
- Paoraigh : the Powers of co. Waterford, i, 154.
- Parlaimint na mBan : iii, 199 n.¹.
- Parma, Duke of ; ii, 286.
- Parthalón : (1) iii, 124 ; (2) St. Bartholomew, i, 8.
- Párthas : Paradise, a seat of 'O Súillíobháin Mór, iii, 62.
- Pharamond : iii, 138, 139 n.⁶.
- Philip : (1) King of Macedon, ii, 182 ; (2) Philip II, King of Spain, iii, 70.
- Phœbus : i, 53.
- Planters : typical names of, i, 36, 37 ; ii, 256, 257 ; iii, 26, 128 n.².
- Pléimionnaigh : Flemings, iii, 114.
- Pléimis : the Flemish language, iii, 150.
- Plóndras : Flanders, iii, 68 ; *vide* Flóndar, Flóndras.
- Plunket : (1) Eleanor, iii, 186, 191, 192 ; (2) Ven. Oliver, iii, 102.
- Poirtingéil : Portugal, iii, 74.
- Pól : St. Paul, ii, 194.
- Presbyterians : iii, 96.
- Pretender, The Old : iii, 108, 109 n.⁴ ; iii, 112.
- Rachlainn : ii, 68.
- Ráif : Ralph, a Puritan fanatic, iii, 96, 118.

- Ráth** : Rath, parish Newcastle, co. Limerick, i, 164.
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THE Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Irish Texts Society was held on 29th April, 1915, at 20 Hanover Square, W. Mr. T. W. Rolleston, Chairman of the Executive Council, presided. The minutes of the last annual meeting were taken as read.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Council can look back with satisfaction upon a successful year of work.

The war, which has greatly interfered with the activities of many Societies, has not, up to the present, adversely affected the Irish Texts Society either in point of membership or of offers made of texts for publication. Indeed the Council have now in hand or in prospect a sufficient number of texts to keep the Society fully employed for some years to come.

In August, 1914, there appeared, as the fifteenth volume of their publications, the Rev. P. S. Dinneen's large work containing the indices to Keating's History of Ireland, including Keating's Synchronisms and Genealogies, with variants from Mac Fírbis' Book of Genealogies and from those of O'Clery, both of which works were contemporary with those of Keating, but are the result of independent study. The Indices, which the Editor has treated with great fulness of detail, will not only be invaluable for the study of the history of which they form a part, but they are also likely to prove an important work of reference to all students of early Irish History. The labour of producing the first complete edition of Keating's History, with translation, is now brought to a conclusion, and the Council feel much satisfaction in the accomplishment of this important task.

Arrangements are being made by which a limited number of sets of the four volumes of the completed edition can be purchased for the sum of 30/- net each set.

The Rev. P. Power's edition of the Lives of St. Declan and St. Mochuda is now ready, and forms the Society's publication for 1914. (Volume XVI. of the Series).

It is the first of the Society's volumes that is devoted to Irish hagiology, and the fact that the life of St. Declan is printed from a manuscript originally deposited at Louvain and now preserved in the Burgundian Library, Brussels, gives the work a special interest at the present time. The peril to which such manuscripts are exposed in time of war is now being brought home to us, and it affords an additional reason for pressing forward the work of

publication in which such societies as the Irish Texts Society are engaged. This volume brings our publications up to date.

During the present year, the Council hope to publish the third and concluding volume of Rev. J. MacErlean's edition of O'Bruadair's Poems which is now going through the press. This volume will contain the interesting historical poems relating to the time and deeds of Sarsfield and will throw new light on local affairs in and about Limerick during and after the sieges of that city in 1690 and 1691.

The Rev. L. MacKenna, S.J., informs us that he has completed his edition of the Contention of the Bards and that the work is now ready for press.

Mr. J. H. Lloyd has sent us the manuscript of his edition of the Poems of Hugh Mac Shane O'Byrne, of Wicklow, and the publication of this work is now occupying the attention of the Council.

Other offers of texts have been received, and volumes mentioned in former reports and not already published are in progress.

The Council have to record with great regret the death of their old and valued friend Mr. P. O'Kinealy. It was owing to his generous financial help that the Society was able to publish the large volume of Keating's Indices, the cost of which would otherwise have been quite beyond its resources; and it is thus considerably owing to his generosity, that the members have, without extra cost to themselves, become possessed of so extensive a work. In addition to this valuable support, the Council have been informed by the Executors of Mr. O'Kinealy, that under the terms of his will, the Society is entitled to a reversionary legacy of £500. The Council wish to express the gratitude that they feel for the interest shewn towards the Society by this long standing member, and to record their regret at his death.

Twenty new members have joined the Society during the year. Their names are:—

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Dr. S. F. Ua Cianáin. | 11. Miss M. Perry. |
| 2. Professor Yann M. Goblet. | 12. Library of Illinois University. |
| 3. Miss Mary O'Doherty. | 13. Mr. W. P. Briley. |
| 4. Mr. James Rice. | 14. Rev. A. M. O'Sullivan, O.S.B. |
| 5. The Rev. The Rector, St. Patrick's
Esker, Athenry. | 15. Rev. P. O'Conghaile. |
| 6. Public Library, Los Angeles. | 16. Rev. E. Cahill, S.J. |
| 7. Dr. Bradley. | 17. Lorcan Mac Eochadha |
| 8. Rev. Wm. Livingston. | 18. Tomás O Máille, M.A., Ph.D. |
| 9. Mr. Diarmuid Lynch. | 19. Enri M. S. O h-Anluain. |
| 10. Mr. George MacPhail. | 20. Máire Ní Aodha. |

The adoption of the Annual Report was moved by Mr. Samuel Boyle, seconded by Dr. England, supported by Mr. T. W. Rolleston, and carried with a cordial recognition of the services to the Society of Miss Eleanor Hull, Honorary Secretary.

Mr. Samuel Boyle then submitted the Annual Financial Report and Balance Sheet.

THE IRISH TEXTS SOCIETY.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1915.

THE SOCIETY'S ORDINARY PUBLICATIONS.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Balance from previous year	73	3 2	By Editing	145	0 0
„ Subscriptions	257	14 2	„ Postage & Stationery	7	18 10
„ Donations	68	17 5	„ Printing	416	16 0
„ Interest on Investments	16	4 7	„ Salary	30	0 0
„ Balance	198	5 1	„ Sundries	14	9 7
Total	£614	4 5	Total	£614	4 5

THE SOCIETY'S IRISH-ENGLISH DICTIONARIES.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Receipts (already published)	2984	2 7	By Payments (already published)	2418	14 0
„ Sales (net)	106	9 0	„ Printing, &c.	17	11 6
			„ Balance	654	6 1
Total	£3090	11 7	Total	£3090	11 7

THE SOCIETY'S JOINT CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

ASSETS.			LIABILITIES AND BALANCES.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Ordinary Publications (Stock 9000 Vols.)	654	6 1	By Balance	198	5 1
„ Dictionary (Stock 400 large, 400 small)			„ Investments	456	16 0
„ Bank overdraft	27	1 2	„ Due by Publisher	21	6 2
			„ In Assistant Secretary's hands	5	0 0
Total	£681	7 3	Total	£681	7 3

(Signed) SAM BOYLE, *Hon. Treasurer.*

Examined Books, Accounts, and Balances, and found correct.

(Signed) P. D. O'HART, } *Auditors.*
P. COLLINS, }

TREASURER'S REPORT.—Mr. Boyle having submitted the statement added :—

It is very gratifying to be able to say that notwithstanding adverse circumstances caused by a great European war and the demands made on the people of Ireland to contribute to various ameliorative organizations, the receipts of this Society for the year just expired from subscriptions and donations have only once been exceeded in the history of the Society. The total subscriptions this year number 749. The average number of subscriptions per year is under 500. The highest recorded was in 1909 when 1,006 subscriptions were paid. It is interesting to note that on these occasions of abnormally high receipts the increase was traceable to the issue of the 2nd and 3rd vols. of Keating's History (in 1908-9) and to the issue of the final volume (in 1914). Evidence of the public appreciation of this, the most ambitious work of the Irish Texts Society has reached us from many Gaelic scholars. To quote one only, Mr. J. J. Doyle of Belfast, writes :—

"I must heartily congratulate the Irish Texts Society on Dinneen's Vol. IV. the genealogies, vocabulary, etc. It contains more valuable information about Ireland than most Irish Histories. I think you may be proud of the work." This is very gratifying from one so competent to judge and so ardent in his devotion to the language movement as "Beart Fhear." But while the receipts have been satisfactory it has also to be noted that the expenditure of the Society last year enormously exceeded that of any previous year. For the first time the Society has taken over the management of its publications. Printing and binding amounted to £416 and editorial fees to £145. It is only by the extreme care with which the Society's resources have been husbanded in the past that such expenditure was possible. The whole stock of volumes on hand is now the property of the Society and no publisher or other person has any claim on any part of the proceeds of the sales of the Society's volumes.

It is therefore hoped that all who are interested in the great work of rendering available to Irish students the priceless treasures contained in the Gaelic manuscripts will, by becoming members of the Society, and by purchasing the back volumes enable the Society to continue the work it has undertaken.

The Society has now decided to grant Life Membership (see p. 7). It is believed that by this means a permanent fund will be available upon which the Society can rely to enable it to carry on its work so long as any of the monuments of Gaelic learning at present lying in the obscurity of museums and home and foreign libraries remain to be published. It is also confidently expected that the completion of the four volumes of Keating's History and of the three volumes of O'Bruadair's Poems will increase the

outside sale of the Society's volumes as well as add to the membership of the Society, and so enable it to achieve this desirable end.

The adoption of the Financial Report was moved by Rev. T. O'Sullivan, seconded by Mr. J. Buckley, M.R.I.A., and carried with a vote of thanks to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. S. Boyle, and to the Honorary Auditors, Messrs. O'Hart and Collins, who were re-elected for the ensuing year.

In connection with the financial report some interesting figures were submitted with reference to the membership of the Society. It appears that of the present membership of over 500 about 46 per cent. are resident in Ireland, 28 per cent. in Great Britain, and 20 per cent. in the United States and Canada. There are 78 members in London as against 72 in Dublin, and members of the Society are to be found in nearly every European country as well as in Australia, South Africa, B.E. Africa, B.N. Guinea, and China.

LIFE MEMBERS.—Mr. Boyle moved, and Mr. Buckley seconded, the following resolution regarding life membership of the Society, which was supported by the Rev. T. O'Sullivan :—

“The payment of a single sum of £5 (colonial or foreign members £5 5s. 0d. and American members 27 dollars) shall entitle a member to life membership and to receive one copy of each annual volume issued subsequently to the receipt of this sum by the Society.”

The resolution was unanimously adopted and now forms part of Rule 9.

Mr. Boyle moved, and Mr. Buckley seconded, that, in acknowledgment of the services of Miss Hull she be elected a Life Member of the Society, and in recognition of the generosity of the late Mr. O'Kinealy, his widow Mrs. O'Kinealy be elected a Life Member.

This was carried unanimously.

The retiring members of the Council—Dr. T. A. England, Mr. R. E. W. Flower, B.A., and Mr. Ernest Rhys, were re-elected.

The Rev. T. O'Sullivan, Mrs. M. M. Banks, and Mr. J. P. Boland, M.P., were elected to fill vacancies on the Council.

The re-election of the officers of the Society, Professor Douglas Hyde, Litt. D. (President) ; Miss Eleanor Hull (Hon. Sec.), and Mr. S. Boyle (Hon. Treasurer) was carried.

With a vote of thanks to Mr. T. W. Rolleston for presiding, the meeting terminated.

GENERAL RULES.

OBJECTS.

1.—The Society is instituted for the purpose of promoting the publication of Texts in the Irish Language, accompanied by such Introductions, English Translations, Glossaries and Notes as may be deemed desirable.

CONSTITUTION.

2.—The Society shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, an Executive Council, a Consultative Committee and Ordinary Members.

OFFICERS.

3.—The Officers of the Society shall be the President, the Honorary Secretary and the Honorary Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

4.—The entire management of the Society shall be entrusted to the Executive Council, consisting of the Officers of the Society and not more than ten other Members, to whom the Executive Council may add by Co-optation not more than two members, who shall retire annually.

5.—All property of the Society shall be vested in the Executive Council, and shall be disposed of as they shall direct by a two-thirds majority.

6.—Three Members of the Executive Council shall retire each year by rotation at the Annual General Meeting, but shall be eligible for re-election, the Members to retire being selected according to seniority of election, or, in case of equality, by lot. The Council shall have power to co-opt Members to fill up casual vacancies occurring throughout the year. Any Member of Council who is absent from five consecutive Ordinary Meetings of the Council to which he (or she) has been duly summoned, shall be considered as having vacated his (or her) place on the Council.

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE.

7.—The Consultative Committee, or individual Members thereof, shall give advice, when consulted by the Executive Council, on questions relating to the Publications of the Society, but shall not be responsible for the management of the business of the Society.

MEMBERS.

8.—Members may be elected either at the Annual General Meeting, or from time to time, by the Executive Council.

SUBSCRIPTION AND LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

9.—The Subscription for each Member of the Society shall be 7/6 per annum (American subscribers, two dollars), entitling the Member to one copy (post free) of the volume or volumes published by the Society for the year, and giving the right to vote on all questions submitted to the General Meetings of the Society. The payment of a single sum of £5, or from Colonial and foreign members £5 5s. 0d., and American members 27 dollars, shall entitle a member to life membership and to receive one copy of each annual volume issued subsequently to the receipt of this sum by the Society.

10.—Subscriptions shall be payable in advance on the 1st January in each year.

11.—Members whose Subscriptions for the year have not been paid are not entitled to any volume published by the Society for that year, and any Member whose Subscription for the current year remains unpaid, and who receives and *retains* any publication for the year, shall be held liable for the payment of the full published price of such publication.

12.—The Publications of the Society shall not be sold to persons other than Members, except at an advanced price.

13.—Members whose Subscriptions for the current year have been paid shall alone have the right of voting at the General Meetings of the Society.

14.—Members wishing to resign must give notice in writing to the Honorary Secretary, before the end of the year, of their intention to do so: otherwise they will be liable for their Subscriptions for the ensuing year.

EDITORIAL FUND.

15.—A fund shall be opened for the remuneration of Editors for their work in preparing Texts for publication. All subscriptions and donations to this fund shall be purely voluntary, and shall not be applicable to other purposes of the Society.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

16.—A General Meeting shall be held each year in the month of April, or as soon after as the Executive Council shall determine, when the Council shall submit their Report and the Accounts of the Society for the preceding year, and when vacant seats on the Council shall be filled up, and the ordinary business of a General Meeting transacted.

AUDIT.

17.—The Accounts of the Society shall be audited each year by auditors appointed at the preceding General Meeting.

CHANGES IN THESE RULES.

18.—With the notice summoning the General Meeting, the Executive Council shall give notice of any change proposed by them in these Rules. Ordinary Members proposing any change in the Rules must give notice thereof in writing to the Honorary Secretary seven clear days before the date of the Annual General Meeting.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

(N.B.—Members are earnestly requested to send Notice of Changes of Address to the Hon. Sec., 20 Hanover Square, London, W., to avoid mispostage of Books and Notices).

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS:

NAMES.	ADDRESSES.
Hull, Miss Eleanor	.... 14 Stanley Gardens, Notting Hill Gate, London, W.
O'Kinealy, Mrs. 50 Meadway Court, Hampstead Heath, N.W.

LIFE MEMBERS:

Kelly, Paul Herrick 20 Cheapside, London, E.C.
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MEMBERS:

Aherne, Rev. James St. Agnes' Church, South Omaha, Nebraska, U.S.A.
Anderson, J. Norrie, J.P. Provost of Stornoway, Lewis, Scotland.
Anwyl, Prof. Sir E., M.A.	.... 62 Marine Terrace, Aberystwyth.
Arlen, Charles R.	.... Chichester Ho., Chancery Lane, London, W.C.
Assessors, Board of	.... per J. J. Keane, Secretary, Room 10, City Hall, Holyoke, Mass., U.S.A.
Ashbourne, Lord	.... Moorhurst, Holmwood, Surrey.
Banks, Mrs. M. M.	.... 7 Wadham Gardens, London, N.W.
Barron, E. W.	.... Woodstown, Co. Waterford.
Bartholomew, J.	.... 56 India Street, Edinburgh.
Baudis, Dr. Josef	.... Cechova Trida 296, Prague vii., Bohemia.
Beary, Michael, C.E.	.... Abbeyside, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
Bergin, Prof. Osborn J.	.... University College, Dublin.
Berkeley, George F. H.	.... Hanwell Castle, nr. Banbury, Oxfordshire
Berry, Major, A.S.C., M.R.I.A.	.... The Castle, Rich Hill, Co. Armagh.
Bewerunge, Rev. H.	.... St. Patrick's College, Maynooth
Bigger, F. J., M.R.I.A.	.... Ardriagh, Antrim Road, Belfast.
Blaikie, W. B.	.... c/o Messrs. Constable & Co., University Press, 11 Thistle Street, Edinburgh.
Bligh, Andrew	.... Camden House, Leighton Buzzard, Beds.
Boddy, J. K.	.... 319 Clapham Road, London, S.W.
Boland, J. P., M.P.	.... 40 St. George's Square, London, S.W.
Boland, P. J.	.... Glenarde, Galway.
Borthwick, Miss N. c/o Irish Book Co., 6 D'Olier Street, Dublin.

NAMES.	ADDRESSES.
Boswell, C. S. Fairseat, Totnes.
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Boyle, Rev. J., P.P. Gortahork, Letterkenny, Ireland.
Boyle, Samuel 37 Deauville Rd., Clapham Park, London.
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Brennan, James F. Peterboro', N.H., U.S.A.
Brennan, William F. 11 North La Salle St., Chicago, Ills., U.S.A.
Brett, Sir Charles	.... Gretton, Malone, Belfast.
Briley, W. P.	.... 50 Adelaide Street, Dublin.
Brodrick, Hon. Albinia	.... Ballincoona, Caherdaniel, Co. Kerry.
Brogan, Anthony, J.	.... 185 Madison Avenue, New York, U.S.A.
Brooke, Rev. Stöpford, A., M.A.,	c/o J. Bain, 14 King William St., Strand, London, W.C.
Brophy, Michael M.	.... 48 Approach Road, Margate.
Brown, Professor A. C. L.	.... Northwestern University, Evanston, U.S.A.
Brünnow, Prof. Dr. R. E.	.... Forty Nine, Library Place, Princeton, New Jersey, U.S.A.
Bryant, Mrs., D.Sc. North London Collegiate School, Sandall Road, London, N.W.
Buckley, C. P. Kilcock, Co. Kildare
Buckley, Daniel Maynooth, Co. Kildare.
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Buckley, Michael J. 5 Iona Drive, Dublin.
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Burnside, W. The Croft, 28 Bromley Rd., Catford, London.
Byrne, G. P. H.B.M. Consulate General, Shanghai, China
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Cady, Miss Ruth 447 West 120th St., West Pullman, Ills.
Cahill, Rev. E., S.J. Mungret College, Limerick.
Cahill, Vincent	.... 7 Lavagh Villas, Ashfield Rd., Ranelagh, Dublin.
Calder, Rev. George, B.D.	.... 10 Glasgow Street, Hillhead, Glasgow.
Carey, J.	.... Clohanbeg N.S., Cooraclare, Co. Clare.
Carey, Rev. Thomas, M.R.	.... The Presbytery, Eden Grove, Holloway, London, N.
Carigan, Very Rev. Wm. Canon,	Durrow, Queen's Co.
D.D., P.P., M.R.I.A.	
Casey, Rev. Patrick, C.C.	.... Ballymacoda, Castlemartyr, Co. Cork.
Cassedy, James, B.A. M.R.I.A.,	Tigh Chluana, Berkeley Street, Dublin.
Castletown, Rt. Hon. Lord	.... 52 Green St., Park Lane, London, W.
Cavanaugh, Very Rev John,	Notre Dame University, Notre Dame, C.S.C. Indiana, U.S.A.
Christian Brothers' School	.... per The Superior, Westport, Co. Mayo.
Clongowes Wood College per The Rector, Sallins, Co. Kildare.
Cochrane, Robert, I.S.O., LL.D.,	17 Highfield Road, Rathgar, Dublin.
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Coghlan, Rev. G. P. 2141 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Cohalan, Very Rev. J. Canon,	The Presbytery, Bantry, Co. Cork.

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Colgan, Nathaniel 15 Breffni Terrace, Sandycove, Co. Dublin.
Collins, Edward, LL.D. E.D.O., Custom House, Dublin.
Collins, Jeremiah	.... 29 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.
Conaghan, John	.... Gortahork, Letterkenny, Ireland.
Condon, Rev. R. Park St., Campsie, Sydney, N.S.W.
Condon, Richard F. 22 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, U.S.A.
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Costello, Thomas, M.D. Bishop Street, Tuam, Co. Galway.
Courtauld, G. The Waver, Wethersfield, Braintree.
Cox, Prof. Edward G. University of Washington, Seattle, Wash- ington, U.S.A.
Cox, Rt. Hon. Michael, M.D.,	26 Merrion Square, Dublin
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Crehan, Rev. B., C.C. An Gleann, Baile-idir-dha-abhainn, Co. Mayo
Crimmins, Hon. John D Emmet Arcade, 624 Madison Avenue, New York, U.S.A.
Crone, Dr. J. S., J.P.	.... Kensal Lodge, Kensal Green, London, N.W
Cross, Professor T. Peete	.... Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, Virginia, U.S.A.
Crotty, John F	.... Lansing, Michigan, U.S.A.
Crowley, T., M.D.	.... Larchfield, Coachford, Co. Cork.
Cuallacht Chuilm Cille	.... (St. Columba's League), per President St Patrick's College, Maynooth,
Culverwell, Miss A. B. The Hut, Howth, Co. Dublin.
Curran, Rev. Michael J. Archbishop's House, Drumcondra, Dublin.
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Dalton, John P. Portarlington, Queen's Co
Dalton, Michael Killeen, Victoria Place, Blackrock, Dublin
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De Bhal, An t-Athair Tomás,	Drumcollogher, Co. Limerick.
De Lury, Alfred T. University of Toronto, Canada.
Delany, Very Rev. P. Canon	.... Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Tipperary.
Delany, Very Rev. W., LL.D.,	St. Ignatius', 35 Lr. Leeson St., Dublin.
Digby, Everard W.	.... c/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54 Parliament Street, S.W.
Dillon, John, M.P.	.... 2 North Great George's Street, Dublin.
Dobbs, Miss M. C.	.... Port-na-gabhlán, Cushendall, Co. Antrim.
Dodgson, Ed. Spencer, M.A.	.... Jesus College, Oxford.
Donaghey, Rev. J. B., PH.D.	.... St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, Ireland.
Donnellan, Dr. P.	.... Castlereagh, Co. Roscommon.
Donnelly, M. J., M.D.	.... Summit Hill, Pa, U.S.A.
Dottin, Prof. Georges	.... 39 Boulevard Sévigné, Rennes, France.
Douglas, W., M.D.	.... Brandfold, Goudhurst, Kent.
Doyle, J. J.	.... Inland Revenue, Adelaide Street, Belfast.
Dunn, Professor Joseph	.... Catholic University, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
Eadie, Captain J. Inglis	.... c/o Mrs. L. Batten, Gillingham, Dorset.
England, Thos. A., LL.D.	.... E.D.O., Somerset House, London, W.C.
Enschedé, M. Johannes	.... Huize "Ipenrode," Heemstede, Holland.
Esler, Mrs. Rentoul	.... The Rev. The Rector, St. Patrick's.
	.... 4 Queen's Road Peckham, S.E.

NAMES.

ADDRESSES.

Esmonde, Sir T. Grattan, Bt., M.P.	Ballynastragh, Gorey, Co. Wexford.
Evans, Miss E. M.	.... St. Mary's, Ely, Cambridgeshire.
Farrell, R. W.	.... Merrion, Thornford Road, Lewisham Park, London, S.E.
Fenton, James Westport, Co. Mayo.
Fish, F. P. c/o Wm. Dawson & Sons, St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, E.C.
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Fitzmaurice, Rev. E. B., O.S.F. Franciscan Convent, Drogheda.
Flannery, Rev. E. Santa Lucia, F.C.C.C. Ext., Buenos Aires.
Fleming, Patrick J.	.... N.S., Clashnagarrane, Killarney.
Flower, R. E. W.	.... MSS. Dept., British Museum, London, W.C.
Flynn, J. D.	.... 516 M. St. S.E., Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
Fogerty, George J., R.N.	.... 67 George Street, Limerick.
Foley, Miss Aine	.... Ring, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
Fraher, Daniel	.... Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
Fraser, James, C.E. Inverness, N.B.
Fremantle, Mrs. Charles Meredith, Gloucester.
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Gaelic Society, London J. C. Dryden, Scots Corporation Hall, 7 Crane Court, Fleet Street, E.C.
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Gaffney, T. St. John
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Gannon, John P. Power's Hotel, Kildare St., Dublin.
Garnett, Edward The Cearne, Kent Hatch, Nr. Edenbridge.
Gates, H.	.... 56 Wilton Road, Muswell Hill, London, N.
Gayley, Professor Charles Mills	2328 Piedmont Avenue, Berkeley, Cal., U.S.A.
Geoghegan, Rich. H.	.... East Sound, Washington, U.S.A.
Gill, T. P.	.... Department of Agriculture, &c., Dublin.
Glynn, J. A., B.A.	.... St. Jarlath's, Ailesbury Road, Dublin.
Glynn, Thomas	.... Gort, Co. Galway.
Goblet, Prof. Yann M.	.... 1 Villa Niel, Paris xvii.
Godrill, Neville P.	.... Stanhoe Hall, King's Lynn.
Gordon, Principal	.... Victoria Park, Manchester.
Gore-Browne, Miss E. M. Fawley Rectory, Southampton, Hants.
Grainger, Wm. H., M.D. 408 Meridian Street, E., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
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Gray, Patrick Somerset House, W.C.
Green, Lieut.-Colonel, J. S., R.A.M.C., M.R.I.A.	Air Hill, Glanworth, Co. Cork.
Greene, George A., M.A., LITT.D.	2 Tanfield Court, Temple, London, E.C.
Gregory, Lady	.... Coole Park, Gort, Co. Galway.
Griffin, Miss G. Leake	.... Strand, Kilkee, Co. Clare.
Groder, John M.	.... Lisdoonan, N. S., Carrickmacross, Ireland.
Gwynn, Prof. Edward, F.T.C.D.,	34 Trinity College, Dublin.
Gwynn, Stephen, M.P., House of Commons, Westminster, S.W.

NAMES.	ADDRESSES.
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Hamilton, George L. Dept. Romance Languages and Literature, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.
Hamilton, Gustavus Ballinteer Lodge, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
Hanly, P. J. Cartron Hall, Longford, Ireland.
Haran, J. A. P.M.O.'s Office, Nairobi, British East Africa.
Harrassowitz, Otto per Wm. Wesley & Son, 28 Essex Street, London, W.C.
Harrington, Rev. D. P. 701 North 40th St., Omaha, U.S.A.
Hartland, E. Sidney High Garth, Gloucester.
Havard-Jones, H. T. South View, Cross Green, Soham, Cambs.
Hayes, Rev. James St. Munchin's College, Limerick
Hayes, Rev. Michael St. Munchin's College, Limerick.
Haynes, Miss Muriel Sturgis Augustua, Maine, U.S.A.
Headlam, M. F. 43 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.
Healy, Maurice, M.P., Solr. Ashton Lawn, Cork.
Hegarty, Rev. Thomas, c.c. Clonmany, Co. Donegal.
Henry, Miss Anna 7352 Coles Avenue, Chicago, U.S.A.
Henry, Robert Mitchell, M.A. Queen's University, Belfast.
Hickey, Rev. B. St. Mary's, Wellington Rd., Ashton-under- Lyne.
Hogan, John 7 Prince Arthur Terrace, Leinster Square, Rathmines, Dublin.
Hogarty, Thomas 1372 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, U.S.A.
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Eadḡra Cloinne Ríḡ na h-Ioruaíḡe [Adventures of the
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 (16th and 17th century texts).
 Edited by DOUGLAS HYDE, LL.D.
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(Issued 1899. Out of print).

- (2.) *Fleḡ ḡricḡenḡ* [The Feast of Bricriu].
 (From *Leabhar na h-Uidhre*, with conclusion from
 Gaelic MS. XL. Advocates' Lib., and variants from B. M.
 Egerton, 93 ; T.C.D. H. 3. 17 ; Leyden Univ., Is Vossii lat.
 4^a. 7).
 Edited by GEORGE HENDERSON, M.A., PH.D.
-

(Issued 1900. Out of print. See New Edition (3a)).

- (3.) *ḡánta doḡḡáin uí Ráḡmle* [The Poems of Egan
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(3A.) New Edition of the Poems of Egan O'Rahilly.

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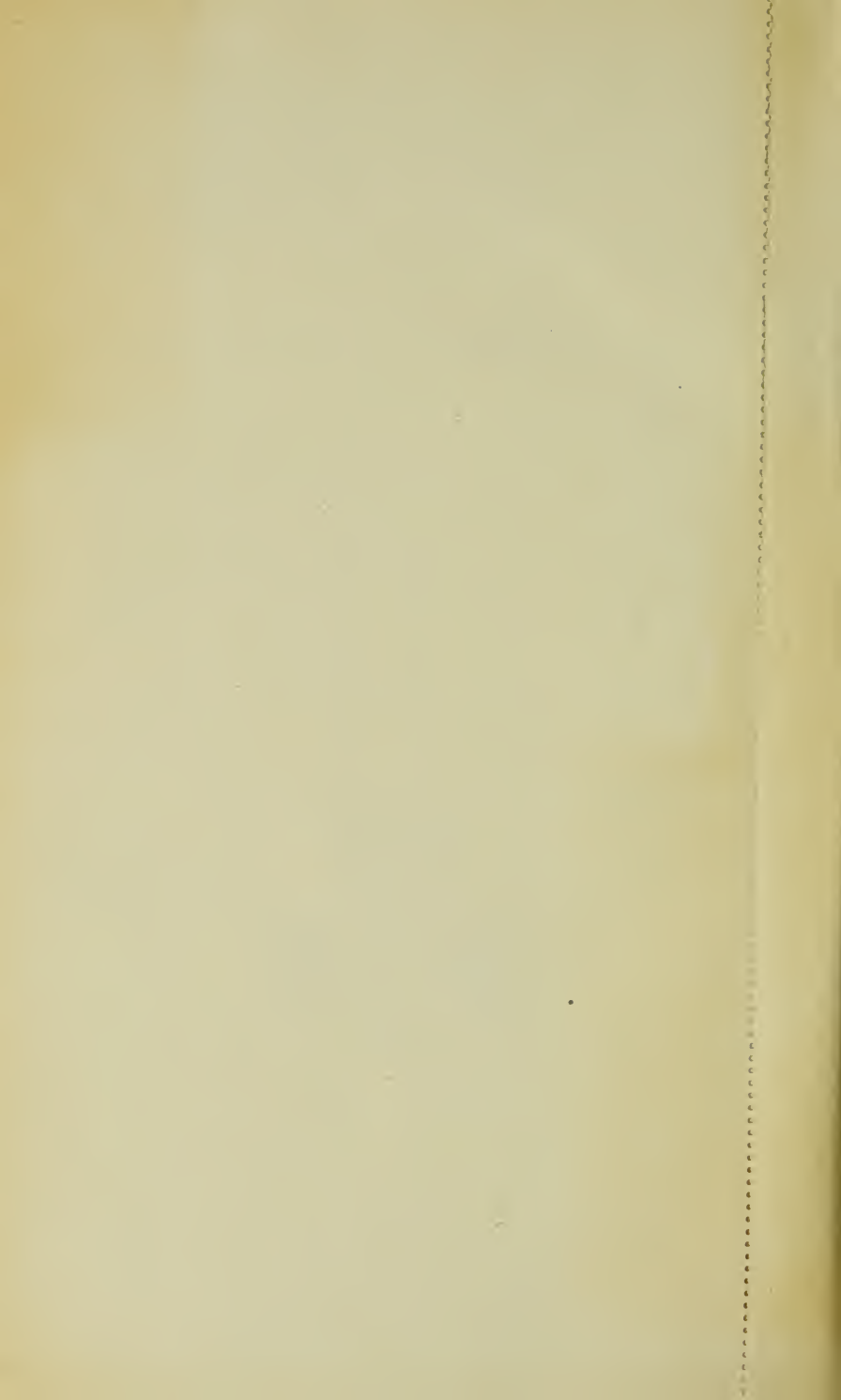
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