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VOL. XVIII

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GUANAIRE
ÓÁIBHÍ ÚI Ó 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'Cadhlaigh, 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.

DUANAIRE ÓÁIBÍÓ UÍ ÓBRUADAIR
POEMS OF DAVID Ó BRUADAIR

DUANAIRE ÓÁIBÍÓ UÍ BRUADAIR

I.—A SCAPAIRE D'AOIBHÍÓ Ó CEARBHUILL

[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:—Ó Áibhíó ua bhrúadair 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

A scapaire d'aoibhíó Ó Cearbhuill a dúiche Éile
óir ceapaidh ée gáé marfád le rtiúir céille
mo cheagairc duit ari eaqla na cíulptéille
san cailleamhún an aifréinn ari ériúireaict.

II

Marbhéar an caimheapácaí le rúilpméire
ír baðaréar feap rathairne pe urningcérpeaict
tactácaír ari leabairí airtið san rún cléiríð
feap ariðid naé talcaipe duit Tonn Téire.

III

Tig rathairt éir go haécamair i lonntréadaí
le a gceapácaí a labharéa ra lúiðéagá
bíó aicme aco dá n-eacraí pul dtúipléimí
tpeapcapácaí san aicne san úirbhléiðre.

I, l. 3 cíulptéile, m.
m. l. 4 talcaipe, G.
l. 2 ccapácaí, m.

II, l. 1 caimheapácaí, G, O, m. l. 2 rabaírne,
III, l. 1 haécamair a lonntréadaí, 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, 1, 312-319); Long Antony Carroll, Governor of Nenagh, Colonel Francis Carroll (D'Alton, 1, 432-434), of Carroll's (formerly Trant's, formerly Sir James Cotter's) Dragoons.

Metre.—*Gámpán*: (o) 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 tropery.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 1, p. 193, note¹⁰.

² Cf. Part 1, p. 59, note¹⁰.

³ i.e., dissipation.

⁴ Cf. Part 1, p. 65, note⁸, and Part II, p. 245, note⁹.

II.—Ó'AIÉLE NA ÓPÍLEAO

[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 : *Ón peap céadna cct. do éláinn Conchonnacht 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 gcoinníomh 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 *lomára cérinn ap écup na cluana* (vide supra, vol. I, p. 88) and in P the preceding poem is *Siobháncannail le Óaoimh*, 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 stanzas consists of twelve stanzas, beginning *Ó fír tsoigrír deilb an dán*. 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

Ó'AIÉLE NA ÓPÍLEAO N-UAPAL
 TPUAÐRAN TÚMEAL AN TPAOÐAÍL
 CLANN NA N-OLLAMH DO N-EAGNA
 FOLAMH ÓAN PPEASGRÁ FAOBAIP.

II

TPUAÐ A LEAÐAIP AG LIATÁ
 TIAÐA NAÐ TPEAÐAIP BAOIPRE
 AP CEAL NÍOP ÉDIR A ÓPÓILÉEAR
 TOIPCEAR ÓPÉAP N-ÓIL NA ÓAOIPRE.

III

Ó'AIÉLE NA ÓPÍLEAO DÁP IONNÍOMH ÉISGRÍ IP IUL
 IP MAIRÍS DO ÉONNAÍPCE AN ÉINNEAMHAIN D'ÉIRÍG DÚINN
 A LEAÐAIP AG TUITIM I LEIMHE 'P I LÉIÐE I ÓCÚIL
 RAÐ MACAÍB NA ÓPÓINÍGE ÓAN PIOLLA DÁ PÉADAIB PÚN.²

I, 1. 3 eagnamh, MSS. II, 1. 1 a liatá, G, O. 1. 2 tpiaréce Óan, G, O; baoipre, M. 1. 4 neol, O; neol, G. III, 1. 1 lep bionmáin, G, O; iul, G, O. 1. 2 ip m. do éiðbe, G, O. 1. 3 ap ecúl, G, O. 1. 4 piolla, 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 pač ro ap píð cluana Muiríp mac Óairbíod* in the 3rd of February, and a second who wrote a poem on Séamur (beag) mac Coitíp 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. I-II: *Rannalgeačt beag*, the scheme of which is $\{7^2 + 7^2\}^{2+4}$.

(2) R. III: *Amhrán*: (o) 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 Séan Clárach.

III.—DO HAIRIÐEAOÐ MO ÐART OIÐCE

[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 Óáibh ñua bpruadair 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

Óo hairiðeaoð mo ðart oiðce a Riocaird ño ेis
ap ðlanþíon do ेeannuigfir i lñimneacé lñir <c>
ðá mþreaðnuigðeaoð an þeap ेisof ap iþearf don ेis
ap ealaðain do maiðþiðe ðo mioðaip mo ेion.

II

Óá n-aiðnuigðeaoð áp n-aiðeo ðioð ionðantaip <þin>
an þlaðþroiðe do ेeannuigðe naé cunnail uim <þruð>
ní ðlairþíol don ेairþiðaé tuð tonna tap þruð
þraitín beag þraðþaoðe i n-iomad mo þeuít.

III

Óðmuigðim ðo m' ait linn a n-þraito 'r anoir
ðealþíopa þlaigín ip biorra ðo bþim
teacé þiof ap leaðþaoip le ðlisoðaipreacé ेloin
ip neamþiim a þfaðnaioð þip cnuippuigðe cnuioð.

IV

Teaptuigðim na bealaiðe ðo minic dom ेoip
ip taðuigðim þeit teape mí ðan þinþiim ip þuþr
an macaoim naé malíþeaip miotal map þin
ip ceapt ेliðeap a ðaptþraipreacé inneacéup cnuip.

ii, l. 1 and l. 2 ends of line worn away in the Ms. l. 4 lege i n-iomad mo
þeuít? iii, l. 1 aðmæoim. iv, l. 3 na macaoim, Ms. l. 4 inne
cup cnuip, 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.—*Cínpán*:

(○) a i u a i 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. luirp . . . , qu. luirpc. For Laoghaire Lorc, see Keating, History vol. II, p. 160.

IV.—Uaibar 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 Óáibíð ó bhruaðair cct. 1652, but on p. 266 (B) we have Óáibíð ó bhruaðair cct. 1644. These dates seem, however,

I

Uaibar ná poimp ná deimeað duine aip a r̄tór
 iñ ḡo duairc ná b̄sioð mā b̄sionn ḡan r̄inginn na óðioð
 d̄á uairle p̄i iñ a r̄íosðaðt ðlan tuillte aigðe d'óðr
 naé buaine b̄sior ná an r̄caoinre d'ib̄ior a lón.

II

Iñ buairðeap̄a b̄sioð na daoine i ndeirfip̄ ḡan óðir
 r̄an uairḡ ḡo l̄iontaip̄ b̄sioð ḡo minic r̄an l̄o
 ní luairte innte an p̄íosðal foirb̄che aip ótðir
 'ná an muairþeap̄ ḡroinðe nō an náoiðeanán leimð b̄is ðið.

III

Ní þuaraip̄ p̄íosði b̄sioð ḡlioca aip b̄ið p̄ár
 ná tuapairc epiunni cia an t̄ír 'na n̄ðaðað na plóisð
 þuairp̄ báðr ḡacé laoi ó aimp̄ip̄ ðeimte na r̄órd
 monuap̄, ḡan maill aéct r̄innt ḡan filleað na n̄ðeoisð.

i, l. 1 deimeað here pronounced d̄ineað. ii, l. 2 uaim, B. l. 2 luat̄a,
 A. l. 3 þuairp̄, A; p̄íosðal, B. l. 4 náoiðean, B. iii, l. 2 tuapairp̄ð,
 B; n̄ðaða, B; n̄ðaðað, A. l. 4 filleað, B; fille, 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: *Cámpán*—

(\cup) ua \cup \mathfrak{f} \cup \mathfrak{f} \cup \mathfrak{f} \cup \mathfrak{f} 6.]

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 *Pilleað* and *capað* are frequently used in reference to the grave, cemetery, etc. Cf. *capann* *gáð* *duine* *an* *peilig* (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:—Óáibhí ò bhruaðair ect. (m); Cluain Óáibhí i òbhruaðair ar an òigheadair (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 faða do élainn Órluít
do buaileað ò'earbuið ðan aírðið linn òðran
i mbuaic a leaðair dom peacaire pcpíðeoðað
mar ò'bhuailear m'anaírt a ppeanðaib an òigheadóra.

II

Að ro an éluain

A mne an té do gheilleað ní òomra
tuig an réad ro adéap do rícheoile
ður tuigear é mo béile ari aoið níðe
'r ðan éur do léip a gceille i míoððeap.

III

Ór duine mé ðan tréad ðan buiðeéðraid
'r ður iméig an méid oobéaprað ní òomra
do bfillle an tréad mað tauð na ciondise
ní éiubhrad péim a léine òigheadóripeac.

I, l. 1 *laptuipre*, A; *laptuipre*, m. l. 2 *ðóran*, m; *ðóra*, A. l. 3 *a mbuaic*, m; *a mbuaic*, A. l. 4 a, m; *ar*, A; *ppanðaið*, A, m. II, l. 1 *ðeallað*, m. l. 2 *ðéap*, m. III, l. 1 *buiðeacóðraid*, m. l. 2 *do béaprað*, A, m. l. 3 *bfillið* *don tréad*, A; *bfillið* *an tréad*, m. l. 4 *ar léine*, m.

V.—A SURLY PACKMAN OF CLANN ÓRLUIUTH

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.—*Órnápán* :

(1) R. i: u ua u a u u a u u i 6 u
 (2) Rr. ii-v: (u) i u é u é u i 6 u.]

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 Chlicinne Tomáis*, 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 Drácapáist, son of Belsebub, a companion of Abiron and Satan. Vide *Zeitschrift für Celtische Philologie*, x, p. 541.

IV

Ír uíar é òam cé beag aoinfeoiplinn
ní fúil im gheis ná i ngeibionn faoi 'm éadra
do níeis bhréighe an tmeiribh tuisceárais
tusg gan é me iñ réad a gribhinnlóibh.

V

Míre fén iñ réacáid gur ríseadóir me
gé tuisceárais é ní fíeadamh d'fhol bhréighe
dá dtíse gréip im céiribh fhl n'ndisobdóadar*
tuille le aghur t'éisipic tuisceárais.

* Óisobdó .i. báir (A).

VI.—SUIM PURGATORIA Ó PEAR Ó 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 Ráithíneach); and in private hands, a Ms. by Piaras Móinséal (P; copied from M, supra).

Titles: Óáibhí Ó bhrúadair cct. Suim purgatoria Ó Ppear Ó Néireann ón mbliadán 1641 gur an mbliadán 1684 (A, E, M, P); suim purgatoria Ó Ppear Ó Néireann le Óáibhí Ó bhrúadair (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 peapaó a fílaíar tuipe peacaó na príomh-éinne
ó ar haistreapó a maireann do mhaicne érisce Éibír^a
aefainn a gcapartha a gceapácta 'r a gceapácta
i nglacail na haicme leap feallaó ar King Séaplu^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; éadra, A; eadra, m.
1. 4 pionlóibh, m; pionnlóibh, A. v, l. 3 da tuisi, m; ndisobdóadar,
A, m. l. 4 tuisle, m.

1, l. 1 fílaíor, 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.—*Cláinépán*:

(1) Rr. I—xxvi: (o) a u u a u u a u u i e u

(2) R. xxvii: (o) i 6 u i 6 u u e.]

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

Seabaidh aitche le go calma círéipeaċ
Għad kam iż-żgħiex na flaxxa iż-żgħol tħalliż^a
aix-xid cealla għan ċaġid u bprex bléide^b
iż-żgħid feaġħta għan feaca oħra f'għid pīċċa.^c

III

Sealbaid aċċarċa iż-żgħiex għad qiegħi
dōb feaġħaċ għan faiilea oħra 'na ċaġid u għad-ċitra
reċċa iż-żgħid ap-aċċatib tħalliż feiġħ u
'iż-żgħid ait-ġidha aminn i-n-ċċarċa.^d

IV

Na għajnej idu ceapa oħra neċċarċa iż-żgħid
iż-żgħiex meaġħa aċ-ċeċċa għad qiegħi
tħalliż feaġħi u mħalli tħalliż na għad-ċċarċa
iż-żgħid iż-żgħid feaġħ tħalliż.^e

V

Jeppi f'palam għan lanna għan laċċtar għan l-inneċċa
a n-deċċa iż-żgħid d'ap-ċċeċċa aċ-ċeċċa
iż-żgħid ap-ċaċċa oħra d'ha tħalliż
iż-żgħid aċ-ċeċċa.^f

VI

Iaqi n-aiżżeap a beaċċa do ċaċċu x-xi an ċċarċi
do reċċa oħra u jannu għad qiegħi
i-żgħid ġu ġie kieni
iż-żgħid aċ-ċeċċa.^g

^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.

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

ⁱ i. Oliver Cromwell.

^j i. An t-ápa Cúpmac. [Charles II.]

ii, l. 2 an pláta, M, P; an pláta, E; na pláta, A (O'Grady). iii, l. 1 aonáineighe, E. iv, l. 1 do céapaib, E. 1. 2 cceannair, MSS. v, l. 4 a ndíomháighe, E. vi, l. 1 a beáta, E. 1. 3 paétaib, E.

VII

I dtamall a chaitil do leanadair díne é amuise
 iñ d'fhanadair fáraír do caidíomh a gcaointeáilte^a
 ar gcaoraí do baile níl acu dá ndímeadaib
 aéet amhárc a bfeapann mar madaí an mill d'fheacain.^b

VIII

Seo d' tarcairneacáit tréallain iñ taifise gacé ríseáilte^c
 gan airtíodh rpealta gan eallaé gan aoiúdhréime
 ní raéair an ealta 'r a rpeabha na ríneáipeacáit
 tré fáicirin a rpearain gcan rpeacáit i gcuimhneagáib.^d

IX

Do neartuaidh an ainiúinri i gceannáib na toinnéada
 le haédoniñ i rpealgaib tarbhára tisopta éisign^e
 níor bprádára cairi do éairgepeacáit a n-íota éacéta
 gan amuise lra aitídein nári blaireacáit do bpríbhéipeacáit.^f

X

Mar fáirfínidh bealaig do maccáib na mímíinne
 naé gábhann gcan raéimur gan marb ár bpríbhéimne
 eadairéar leartar an leannára i ndroimh míripli^g
 do éaird an maccáire d'fheannaí le daoiréíteacáit.

XI

Leagaird a rítartha do gán-dáidheacáit gúmíneáilte^h
 'r a n-ainiul i gcairtearib naé facadair ríréisge
 ne mairéib a éapad déir anabaird an gaoir bpréisge
 gur atádair eadla iñ rpeaird an ríseáillid.ⁱ

^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.e. 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 learnèd 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 caðan, E². l. 3 nðiméadaib MSS., *lege nðiméanaib?* l. 4 m̄ill, E; m̄eill, *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 p̄sc̄p̄eimicc, E. l. 4 þearpari, E. ix, l. 2 haððou, P; haððou, E, E². x, l. 2 það þaðmup þán mæpb-, E. l. 3 m̄eipleað, E. xi, l. 2 amuð, E², P; aðmuð, E. l. 3 ðaoip, E. l. 4 n̄iðceillið, E.

xii

Do cailleað don ƿeataðam̄ ƿin ƿeata map fínéiððeap^a
dov ƿeappa ná ƿeapam̄ i maiρð na maoiððréine
'r do ƿeapað i nglaparib̄ aðaile don  oill  éadna
do  atðfead dul ƿeacðað mun  eapað an címeara.

xiii

Nil ƿeappa do  reacðaib̄ na Sacran i  eríðlim
dav̄ hadaðað aðað do  arþa an  raoipréidil
lá ƿeapðana an  eacða fár  eallað ári  caoi i n-aonþeacð
nár  amain  að anmain aðaínn map  íol  réimpre.^b

xiv

Um  peacaid na beapta le daðaib̄  an  íð  cémíme
lá  caipíððe an  eamaíl  in   eaptaib̄ na fírðréime
dár  eaparaið ór  arðað  an  aílpe  eaoibn alaið
 að  apaid ír neapta iná an  peacðað do  í a nðe a nðiu.^c

xv

Ír ainiðte an ealþa  aiðrðeacð  íðr  eíððeacð
nað ainiðeað amur i n-aonþað aðiðp  e
a t  lacar  on  aide  o ha  laið i  eríð   adap
 peaþra a n-aigseanta i  ealm nð i  caoiðp  eip  lin  .

xvi

 r  eapað  on  eacða  að  ap  uil d    claoi  tr  iðib̄
ír  up meallað a meang   le  a  neam   an  raoonta
n    leam  uine an  eacðam  im   leaparaið a  l  im  leime
iná  eaparaið a  beanna  o   arþaing  m   n  i  i  —

xvii

 a leaðað le  learðaib̄ i  eapa na  f  oraðað
n    aðaír a  cealð n   a  a  uil  am   n  i  p  
ír nað  a  að a    eacðraib̄ an  a  ian  ruim  ealaið
 arma  ar  a  rið  e  ap  a  i   a  nei  .

^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 beautiless,
 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.

ccaointpétib, E; dá ccaointpétib, *cett.* 1. 4 a mígnéitib, E. xvii, 1. 1
 Sa (or dá ?) omitted, E; ccappa, *Mss.* 1. 2 dom pínné ri, E. 1. 4 eimmit, E.

¹ Chimæra: illusion.

² Cf. Part i, p. 201, n.³.

XXVIII

Círte pe gceleanaíd iar pípealaó a ríonnadh éireacá^a
 'r do n-deacáid an t-amharcé^b i mearcáid 'r i maoilgheíre
 tábairt ár pípeabac 'r a gceapad na loing léigthe
 'r i leaba an fír gada cup calapa an éaoimhénílmiúd.^c

XXIX

Márt meata pípeap a chluit pe cald na caoinéire
 iñt mánr fáiteacá an leunb do laingeaó pe caoiríppré aip bít
 naé leamhád dár bplaíbhe d'aithe gáé díbheírde
 mun n-aiéntí pípeap leapá tap beacáid an bpríbheara.

XX

Cíteimri an tmeanma iñtaiéfeacá gáé míséadraíod
 do éadairiúd an ríapráinn iñt bacar a raoileípífeacá
 go lara ionáir gceataibhe capáin iñt eprí aonta
 iñt deapca le bprícfeam an ngealairiúd pípeac duiibhéire.

XXI

Márt bárra aip gáé peannaid gáé fírpealpíne
 do éairíod le gaircead do pípeabha fírphéata
 tapriong a mbeacáa pír bpratacái imcéine
 do gairpead iñt taigaid tap leapáid don pídruméide.^d

XXII

Iñt aindearp a malairt ní lamáid an níod céadna^e
 iñt ní lamáid maó leatphcoilte fáirpe 'na dtír píne
 ní lamáid an t-attomí ba éabhartha clíscéime
 acht gadaid iñt cíapátap nó deacáid don díchéacáin.^f

^a iñt na hinfomáppír iñt méipríligh an fíeill. [The informers, i.e. the treacherous scoundrels.]

^b iñt an plot. [The Plot.]

^c Ceannapráic do físolcúp iñt na cárdbiúd et cop an ionnraic do éup iñt ionáid coíre an méipríligh baód mian leo annoir. [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' bees²?

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. beit i dtuapart amuic. [To be out on military service.]

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

xix, l. 3 díbfeíre, E. xxii, l. 1 máp bárra, E. xxii, l. 2 péinn, E.

¹ i.e. chieftains.

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

³ God.

XXIII

I n-aistíorpha écraitte rím aghaibh an tseiríobh d'éalaínaí
do bhréaíochtaíbh an peacéta ro laitheam i�h is n'Éireann
aghaibh beag fearbh ón nghairim do bhrúimléanuit
na bhréama rím dealbh gan éarail gan éomhléinte.

XXIV

A neamhcheion 'r a n-earbhuíodh tuig aothairrhe aníor tréamh
i�h fáirpe an fír fáille gáé taca ari a mioséanaí
ní fíearaíodh ari bearaíbh cé fíearra a gcuir d'aoinníteítréaibh
iná a ngearraibh ina mballai'b 'r a gcearba ari tinnseánaibh.^a

XXV

Ci aghair na bhláthar ó ari fíearaibh na fíraoiébhéime
t'fíeargáin fíearra cuij fíacáinn ari aoi t'éimhíic
ari éairíb na dtreabha ro tuig t'fíala pe críte Éibír
ná haghair a gceartá náin peacaiodh a bpríomháime.

XXVI

Máir tearbaé nó teapciúid i laitíib mo clíriéili
nam éalaínn bup cleacétaibh do éalra mo rídg déantaibh
go ndeacáam fáid bhrataiðri a mharcaidh an éróinn éaoína
d'aitle gáé ceatá go fílaíar na fíoraonta.^b

XXVII

An duilleoig ro ari bhrígoidh mo dñiúche fén
i�h gúirír pceol geadh gíorúródh don éuntar le
a éruiéneoiri ñil bhríbhráfar iúin gáé cléib
cuij beo don uile bhrd a cionntaíð píil.^c

^a Ní fíeadaradh cé fíearra a gcuir ari bhoi nó ari bhríoraið et doéfö
dia rím. [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 do éuir. Pintit. [And He did quicken them.]

xxiii, l. 2 laitíom ari aoi'b n'Éireann, E. l. 3 an nghairim, E. l. 4
éomhléinte, E. xxiv, l. 1 atáirri, E. l. 2 i�h omitted, E; a fáirpe, 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.²

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's³
 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.⁴

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,
 Quicken every order of her guilty children into life.⁵

xxv, l. 4 *bppiṁpēime*, E; *bppiṁpēiñe*, P.
 mo clí ne pí, E. l. 2 do ḥapla a mō pí, E.

xxvi, l. 1 *τεαρcad*, E;
 xxvii, l. 3 *ċpuiēnōir*, P;

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:—Óáibíð ó bhrúadair cct. (E); Óáibíð ó bhrúadair cct. do Síle ní Chorbáin iap bhrábað bì et do léig bì beit dálteac̄ don éigri (M, P); i.e. David Ó Bruadair *ecenit* 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 *copb*.' 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 tseaca a þlat na gciab̄ go ðrúéit
'r an taoib̄ map eala érpeab̄a cliaib̄ na ðtonn
ap̄ ríosðnaib̄ banna ón tan do tpiatðað éu
iñ ðíobuñe þaio go n-aiðním cia doðiu.

II

Ní þá ðeapa an meapaiéne þíatðnaim ronn
ap̄ lí do ðeapc náp éleaéit beit píab̄að piom
do þríð gur aðruigð t'fáicrin þíal ðap̄ liom
ón ȝeuing þa þreafainn tana tpiall do þonn.

III

Þíéit do ȝtaðaið maip̄t a mbliaðna ip̄ píint
caoiþe ip̄ ealta ip̄ ap̄ ðan iappraið id̄ óñn
rðo mþsð luéit ðam ðan ȝaið doð píap̄ go húmal
ðap̄ linn doð þeapriða an þeán tu an ȝblaðnaim úð.

I, l. 3 þanþa, E; banna, P; þanna, M. I. 4 ðíobuñe, P, M; ðíobuñe, E; það, E; þaio, M, P. II, l. 4 þa ppeapainn, E; þa naiðnínn, 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 *copb*,' it would seem that he must have had the German word *Korb*, rather than the Irish word *copb*, 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.—*Amnán*;

(1) Rr. I-IX: (υ) ʃ u a ɔ a ɔ ia u ú
 (2) R. x: u ʃ u i u i u i ua u
 (3) R. xi: (υ) ʃ u u ʃ u u o u á ua.

1

O Sile, 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.

tana, E, M; *tan-*, P. 1. 2 *tanpaō*, E; *tanpa*, P, M. 1. 3 *tan maiō* do *piap*, E. 1. 4 a bean, E, M, P.

IV

Do bí Feapí feapra i dtéacá ná ngríall go olúcht
 ríodó bí feaprtáinnt phrap na bpríacá id éionn
 do bí Barton Black iip Beard iip Brooke
 'na mbíodhbaile teanna aodh Órianna a bpríacal éuðat.

V

Do bíoð an tan ríon gcean iip gríasan id gtonúir
 ríodó bíoð do éeandá éair i mbriatáis bníod
 do bíoð id aitpeab bprat iip biað go húrp
 ríodó bíoð do glac dá rcairpeað i riainaið clú.

VI

Do líon i leaba a bpraca riaini ãr n-ánið
 do éaoineap beart leari meallairi mián gacé nírið
 dhrumír tarí aip na gcelear ò éianaið níð
 riumír na bprairion éaraið cialla i gceáir.

VII

An líne éearpt ríon éearpar riagáil dñiunn
 pe linn a n-aitpeacá rpeacá an rián dob iul
 do rínpriod aéit leap capað riap go Siúir^a
 dliðe na rpean gdear mairt a n-iairraéit rúd.

VIII

Ap éaoi nað glaeara neacá i rián buntcionn
 na raoisgceada i peape do éatid ap bpríabhrap fúit
 tár ní don rpeacá ò ap aincé dia do éom
 i mbaoir na mban náip éaðailiara éá.

^a i. do baile i Óaoi ñacé deaðnóir.

iv, l. 4 mbíodhbað, E; mbíodhbaile, M, P. éút, M. v, l. 2 bñið, E; bñðaicc, P. l. 3 bprat, E. l. 4 aip rcairpe, E. vi, l. 1 ap hñið (or nñið ?) E, M, P. vii, l. 2 rpeacá ap riadað riú, E; rpeacá an rián dob iul, M, P. l. 3 do rínpriod, E; do ríon rúd, M, P. Gloss in M, P. omitted in E. viii, l. 1 aip éaoi, E; aip ñaoi, M, P. nað, 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 raoide, M, P; raoiȝeaða, E. 1. 4 a mban nað
 cabaliapa, E; na mban nap ȝabaliapa, M, P.

¹ To Baile i 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 díreacáid díreacáidheal díata díada díuiod
 gan fuiðioll gan earfbaid an rítaid tuid tóraist na ndúil
 dsb budi earfcar fáille tóraist ari gceúl
 a Síle an tpreaca ón gcleacátaid is óiail bá díu.

X

A Síle an énir le rioc do ríliorbhuaileaod
 i dtáaoide an uile do bhrír taj bungbhuaíealb
 ó rcaoil an tóriúneann lic doo lílghruaíealb
 níor éuibe rioc rcaup doo níteib ionnuacáir.

XI

Að ro an dhrumhrerírt

Mar ítem do ríofánaib toca ná tuar
 díofárap na ndaoine leap doéar lá a ngruaim
 a rcpíobaire tóidlaic na folupláim rúar
 an laoibhri do Síle ní Córbaín uaim.

ix, l. 2 earfba, E. na numhal, M, P; na dail, E. l. 4 ón gcleacáta, E;
 ón tóraist, M, P. x, l. 3 an tóriúneann, M, P. l. 4 caoi, M; caoi, 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 Sile Ní Chorbáin this poem of mine.

ćuibe, P. xi, Heading omitted by E. 1. 1 τοῖα, M; toca, E, P. 1. 2
 δοῖαν, M, P; δοῖαν, E. 1. 3 ρῆμασιν, M, P; ἡτοῖα, E. 1. 4 λαοι, E.

VIII.—*Óinealaċ īm ēartáin*

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 Firbisigh 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 Rathcoony (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

Rev Fath^r

Because I see by Poet Corbans ingenious Poems y^t he is bett^r versed in y^e Old Testamt and other Forreign Transactions yⁿ 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

[*Tomáio ua bruadair*] [*Dubhaltac mac firbisið*]

1 Tomáip	1 Tomáip 68
2 mac Tomáip	2 mac Tomáip [mádip]
3 mic Seáin	3 mic Saimain nō Seáin
4 mic Donncaða	4 mic Donncaða
5 mic Giolla Coluim	5 mic Giille Coluim
6 mic Cionaoða	6 mic Cionaoða

2, Called Tomáip mór supra in Mac Airtan 68 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 Artain 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 *Óinealaċ iñic Cartáin* (cf. Part 1, 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 Firbisigh (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 Cartan beor .i. Giolla Pádraig 1 Eoghan dá iñic Eacánileað mic Peiölím̄e mic Toirþealbair mic Aoða mic Eacánileað mic Giolla Coluim mic Giolla Óriðin mic Giolla Leatðomnað mic Giolla Leatðpádraig mic Seapraig móir mic Tomáir óig péamhráðte mic Tomáir móir mic Seáam mic Donncaða mic Gille Coluim 1c.

Also: Giolla Pádraig mic Peiölím̄e mic Eacánileað mic Peiölím̄e, 1c.

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

Dímrán: (v) 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]

- 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

[DUBHALTACH MAC FIRBISIGH]

- 1 Tomás óg, son of
- 2 Tomás [móir], 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 Eoċaða
8	8	mic Óiolla Coluim
9	9	mic Cionaoċa
10	10	mic Raðnail
11	11	mic Seaprais
12	12	mic Eoċaða
13	13	mic Conċruaċ
14	14	mic Ċpuinn na cliaċ nō críoċ
15	15	mic Ċpaolċon nō aorċon
16	16	mic Āptáin a quo an ploinne
17	17	mic Ċpuinn
18	18	mic Paðaprais
19	19	mic Mongáin
20	20	mic Saráin
21	21	mic Eaċai
22	22	mic Caolbui
23	23	mic Ċpuinn Úaðraoi
24	24	mic Uuða
25	25	mic Ropa
26	26	mic Iomċaða
27	27	
28	28	mic Caip
29	29	mic Paċċa Āptáie
30	30	mic Aonċura Ḍaiħniż
31	31	mic Peapċura Paðlai
32	32	mic Čiubraide tíriż
33	33	mic Bpeapail
	21,	mic Eaċai, L; mic Eaċai Cobha, A ¹ , A ² ; omitted by F, p. 534, and by K, iv, p. 25, Nos. 91, 92. The reading of L seems right. A ¹ and A ² confound this Eaċai, who was King of Ulster for 22 years (vide K, iii, p. 56), with Eoċai Cobha (omitted in this genealogy), father of Crann Badhráighe. 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 Eachaiddh 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	10 Raghnall, son of
11	11 Searrach, son of
12	12 Eoghan, son of
13	13 Cúchranach, son of
14	14 Cronn na cliach <i>or</i> críoch, son of
15	15 Craolchu <i>or</i> [C]aorchú, son of
16	16 Artán (<i>a quo</i> Mac Artain), son of
17	17 Craindeach, son of
18	18 Faghartach, son of
19	19 Mongán, son of
20	20 Sarán, son of
21	21
22	22 Caolbadh, son of
23	23 Cronn Badraighe, king of Ulster, 22 years, son of
24	24 Lughaidh, son of
25	25 Ros, king of Ulster, 2 years, son of
26	26 Iomchadh, son of
27	27 Feidhlimidh, king of Ulster, 7 years, son of
28	28 Cas, son of
29	29 Fiacha Aruidhe, from whom are the Dál Araide, king of Ulster, 20 years, son of
30	30 Aonghus Gaibhneach, king of Ulster, 3 years, son of
31	31 Fearghus Gaileon
32	32 Tiobraid Tíreach, king of Ulster, 30 years, son of
33	33 Breasal, son of

Mac Aonghusa 'péac mac Aonghusa leat [anaé 561]. Cronn Badraighe is described as mac Eatac (ó páirteap uibh Eatac Ullaibh) mic Luiðeac (K, iv, p. 25) as mac Eatac Coibhneac mic Luiðeac (K, iii, p. 56) and as mac Eatac Coibhneac (otá uibh Eatac) in C (K, iv, p. 56).

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

34	mic Íorp	34	mic Íorp
35	mic Máil	35	mic Máil, R. Éipeann, 4; R. Ulað, 35
36	mic Roépuiðe	36	mic Roépuiðe
37	mic Caébuið	37	mic Caébuið
38	mic Óiallcáða	38	mic Óiallcáða
39	mic Conéubair	39	mic Óuncaða
40	mic Þionncon	40	mic Þionncaða
41	mic Muiréceártáid	41	mic Muiréaðaíð, R. Ulað, 3
42	mic Þiacá Þionnaðnuair	42	mic Þiacá Þionnaðnuair, R. Ulað, 20
43	mic Iriail Ólúnnmaið	43	mic Irel Ólúnnmaið, R. Ulað, 40
44	mic Conaill Óearnaid	44	mic Conuill Óearnaid
45	mic Aímírðin	45	mic Aímírðin iairðiunaið
46	mic Caip		
47	mic Þaétna	48	mic Caébair
48	mic Capa	49	mic Cionða
49	mic Óionða	50	mic Ruðraide Þóir, R. Éipeann . . . ; R. Ulað, 70; 6 Þáitear Clanna Ruð- raide
50	mic Ruðraide	51	mic Siériðe
51		52	mic Óuib
52		53	mic Þomoið nō Þaíðin
53		54	mic Þeabairðiil
54		55	mic Caéaoir
55		56	mic Ólair
56		57	mic Índeapcaid
57		58	mic Sruib
58		59	mic Ropa
59			

31, Both titles *poðlair* and *ðaileoin* are found in different authorities.

39, Óuncaða F, K; Óunncaða, K ii, p. 364; Óunncaða, C, K ii, p. 259,
reads Óiallcáða Þinn mic Þionncaða.

40, Lege Þionncaða with F, K, C.

41, Lege Muiréaðaíð with F, K, C.

45, Between 45 and 46 K, ii, p. 258, inserts mic Caip *trílrið*.

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	Giallchadh, son of	38	Giallechadh, son of
39	Conchubhar, son of	39	Dunchadh, son of
40	Fionnchú, son of	40	Fionnchadh, son of
41	Muircheartach, 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 Paicéin*, K.

60	mic Óuirb	60	mic Óuirb
61	mic Þomairp	61	mic Þomoirp
62	mic Aiprdeanmairp	62	mic Aiprdeanmairp, R. Éireann, 30
63	mic Siopláin	63	mic Siopláin, R. Éireann, 16
64	mic Þinn	64	mic Þinn, R. Éireann, 22
65	mic Þraða	65	mic Þraða
66	mic Laðraða	66	mic Laðraða
67	mic Caipbре	67	mic Caipbре Convelð
68	mic Ollamán Þóðla	68	mic Ollamán Þóðla, R. É., 40
69	mic Þiacá Þionnprcočaið	69	mic Þiacá Þionnprcočaið, R. É., 20
70	mic Seaðna	70	mic Seðna, R. É., 5.
71	mic Aiprþri	71	mic Aiprþrið
72	mic Eiþric	72	mic Eiþric
73	mic Eiþirp	73	mic Eiþirp do Það Mað Líne 7 an cúnðeað cuið do Éirinn riapan uile Sðot- ðaeðeal
74	mic Íp	74	mic Íp
75	mic Míleaoð Eappainne	75	mic Míleaoð Eappainne, R. Eappainne <i>q. ut supra</i> leat, 116

HANC GENEALOGIAM APPROBARUNT

DAVID BRUADAIR ET
DEMETRIUS McCHARTY (A¹).

Óáil ór dulðæací i n-ionas Það cúnðlaðta
þáileap ionnþað oinigð íp umlaðta
an páp ro ðuðam Þan tíméal do Þionnlaca <íp>
a þráðaip éumainn ríu ðuðaib le hionnecamaip

do Þeipbíreací Siopláin,

.i. Óáilbír ó bruadaír (L).

70, K, iv, 25 and elsewhere, v.g. ii, pp. 130, 132, inserts mic Aipr 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	Airtri, 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.—A TRÚIPBÉIR MÁS MÚSCAILT

13^o Octobris 1686

[Mss.: Maynooth, Murphy, xi, p. 234: xcv, 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: *A* ḡeo (L) *teagáire Óáibhí* i bhruidair do ḡrúipréir do ḡf aṣ dul i n-apm (A, Ang., L, m, M, M 47, P) *níos Séamur* (L) an lá rím (A, Ang., m, M 47), 13^o 8 bris (M, P), 1686 (L, M), *gíobeaō bft* (*bfoð*, Ang.) *gur* *cuīde* do *cuādúr* ní *cuīde* do *bíocáir* (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 Haherne, a Lieutenant in Col. Edward Butler’s Regiment of

I

A ḡrúipréir már múrcailt ón mbaile háladar
ap éúntar do ḡrionnra do haṁmáltá
ná *cuīrling* ap éúntarai b amadánta
gur *úrcaid* don *cuīde* mar *ceannac* láimé.

II

An conn líb an ḡrúipréine ḡarbhéarðaċ^a
do lionðrað a lónndain i leaċanbáðaīb
rañ ḃronn ra tħré ḡonnħbirre an tħreana ḡnáitxiñ^b
gur dñuice gaċ dñiżże aċċ ap amalánaib.

^a Taylor, Tinker and Tucker.

^b A Rupture in the Body Politique.

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 fáilte a le bápla* (to dirty his book with English), as he had notified to his readers on a previous occasion (*vide supra*, Part II, p. 98).

Metre—Cáinéán:—

(1) Rr. i-x: (u) ú u u ú u u a u á u
 (2) R. xi: (u) 6 é u u é u u a ia 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 Τρύπηρ as distinguished from τρύπειρ, a trooper, seems to mean an officer of a troop.

III

Ní d'úil a lop d'úchéair i mbeartaiibh árda
ná lúiéinnioll iomdhona i dtreapraiibh láisíreacá
cuig fúidhá go cúchéair árthu ńplaíca Ísailne
aéct conntraéct iifh díomháitibh árthu n-aéar neáimhda.^a

IV

Donnc beag do éionnraim a dtamall támha
maóis lionnra nápr éionntaibh pe marbháda
túr gúirte naéct tuisbhráibh do Čamaplánaibh
le n' úire do múnada a fheanaímháitibh.^b

V

Do múcháibh an líníma le marbhánaibh
piompra d'ád olúiéctine i gceannar támhí
aéct rcpúndáibh na nglún fín mun ndearpmádaibh
ní éisbhrainnibh bonn aip a mbannaíchéanaibh.

VI

Smúinidh an dhoronf ro 'na feartamh éárla
na cúnire fá aip hionnraibh a marbhóráirde
třúéuirle an tñúchá iif taca táchaiibh
iif bonntruiime a lónntur aip leanabhdánaibh.^c

VII

Ór fíu leir an gcuimhcháibh d'ád fheartaiibh áilne
an gcuimhre do éionnlacaibh fearta éárra
cúntaígrí iif olúcháitibh feadó d'earbhráitibh
iif iompuisibh do phionnra aip do d'earbháimhda.

^a Disobedience, Pride and Vainglory.

^b His great-grandmother was a lady forsooth.

^c Disunion, Envy and Oppression.



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; ταῦτα, L, M 47. l. 4 λοντυῖη, m, P, M 31; λοντυῖη, L, M 47.
 vñ, l. 4 πριννη̄, m; ἀπ̄ δο, P, M 31; λεᾶδ, m, L; πεᾶδ, 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

Čum conncail ní congnam óuit rathairne áiþreac
 do dúdaé að díuðað gáe canna id bhráðaíð
 doð ronnpa aður whoreson mar mārcalpáitib
 iþ þeit cúniteac pe lúbaib ðan laraip náirpe.^a

IX

Níor rúileap pe týrpað na rathaircánna
 þá aþ bhrúðað aþ bfiu fírið dár gceannaið tána
 ið tchrúip nō gur mýrclair ðo geapraé párta
 rðan d'uimlaet opþ díultað don traðaparþápa.

X

Ór fonn lið id éúrpa dul d'amar tráða
 do longþrúpt an éúinþe do clannaið Cárðaið
 do rírúiðið na cúnipre iþ dá peanapcál þil
 iþ d'þeap iomðuip an dúlini mo þeaða pláintre.

XI

Ó d'éirðir i nðéapcúlaið éaiðniamðta
 iðcónir éaccta þán ngléibile nðaþianað^b
 ferd Þéiðlim aþ éigin a hainþiaðaib
 dom ónigd réiðfir, a Séamuir uí Þaðiðeapainn.^c

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

^b i. An Talabóideac. [Talbot.]

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

VIII, l. 3 Gog, Zowns, L. IX, l. 2 fþrois (þrusið), m, P, M 31, M 47.
 l. 3 a tchrúp, P. x, stanza omitted in L. l. 3 cúnipre, m; peanapcál, P, P, M 31, M 47.
 xi, l. 4 Þeitidþeppn, L; Þaðiðeppn, m; Þaðiðeppainn, P, M 31; Þeitidþeppn, 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

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

^b 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: *Ár liof beannaċaip do ḡárraġi mac Cártar, o Súilliobháin mór, l-o Donnċaċa mór do ḡárraġi*.

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

^d *beaċa ip pláinċe*, health and greetings, was the formula then usually employed at the beginning of a letter.

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

^f Ireland, vide Part I, p. 69, n.⁷.

X.—MAIRÍ CINE DO ÉAILL EOÐAN

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. : Óáibhí Úa Óruadair cct. ar bár Eoðan rudaibh uí Súillioibhán (E 14, L, M, P) but ar bár Eoðan uí Súillioibhán Eoðan ón Cáinte cct. (F, N) and marbhna Eoðan uí Súillioibhán mór mac oighreachta uí Súillioibhán mór Eoðan ón Cáinte cct. (E 16). This elegy on Eoghan Ruadh, son and heir of Domhnall Ó Súillibháin Mór, is attributed by E 16, F, and N to Eoghan Ón Cáinte, 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 Súillibháin 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 Súillibháin 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 Dunkier, Killarney, and Ballybunion."

I

Mairí cine do éailí Eoðan
truaig naé éidíp a aiétheoðað
ðríoð lonn þa daðálainn ðpeac
tríom a n-aðálaið a imcheac.

II

Ceann peacóna iþ ríne péinnið
file iþ peallraim þáitcéillid
mór þþraoc le paill a ȝonta
laoð ar lainn níop leoðonta.

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 Súillibháin'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 mbliaðam 1687 apeak ñuair Eoghan Ruadh mac uis Šúillibháin móríp bár le bolgairt i n-Áirí Cliat ḡrá láin Leat Íloiga uile dá élú dá oírpdearcap dá ñaonnaíct dá ondip dá péile dá filiõeacét ḡdo ñaíc uile ñeaghdáil eile pojoltá, i.e. "It was in the year 1687 that Eoghan Ruadh, son of O'Sullivan More, 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. 1-xxxiv: Deibjöe.

(2) Rr. xxxv-xxxvii; Aṁpán: (v) é 6 u u 6 u u á u ia

(3) R. xxxviii; Aimpán: (v) é 6 u u 6 u u ú u 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 Muckross, 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 éarainail go caill ruispe
súigran oispe a haoisaipe
faéain amluaind do érisé Óuirce
do bpríte dá anbuaín aroimile.

IV

O'fhorbair éittseacét an uafail
bíreacé gúirt ari òróisgúaraiib
i bpríat Moða na mbrait mbaoé
daip <ba> m'ac fola an pionnlaoc.

V

Re hárpeam éacét a fionnri
dul doib oifid fuaipréinníl
rnaé fuit neac do bpríor a bpronn
dán fíor a gceacé fa gcaélonn.

VI

Seinnim peantéad do ruaéad
ní hé m'fíonn a bpríuaéar
m' o'fíacáilb oram annor
topann ari niaéaiib nuaécor.

VII

A fáid do éonélainn é fíein
rúan taðall uaiib i n-imgcéin
að fóisgáir laoicé dá lúinne
pe tðébáil taoib tmaééuindé.

VIII

Ruðran ciall ið cnué plaéa
úairle ið oifíbeart arofíplaéa
fán bpríbeart ár gceáigé éireacáar
níigé ið neart ið nídeacáar.

v, l. 2 obair, P; oifid, F, I, M. vi, l. 1 ruaéad, MSS. l. 2 m' fíonn, F, M, P; a bpronn, L; mbonn, N. l. 4 niaéaiib, MSS. vii, l. 1 a fáid, N, F; a fáid, P, M; fáid, L. l. 4 a tmaééuindé (a tñ.), all MSS. viii, l. 4 niaéacáar, 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 1, p. 56, n.¹.

IX

Teid Féile iŋ foíglum fóirbhé
teid cprábað náp céoðoílbhé
leip an eo ó eapaitb leamhna
do tpeapaitb ceo gceinneamhna.

X

Triar an árraið ari eaéaitb
ba mórðaíl do lÍluhneacaitb
i gceann ggleolámitb a gtlac
meopámitb ruð geall glúnpílat.

XI

A gpréar bað rcéim do rcolaitb
doéuaitb a umla ór aobhóraib
rní raiib ríosgðamhna na raéit
tauir bað briosgðamla beoðaéit.

XII

Innrið don lÍluhain meapaitb
i n-Áe Ámlaotb apðleapaitb
gup éuit call dá gaptéoill glain
i n-am antruim ári n-ðoðain.

XIII

lomða anoéit rúil gðan róiminn
uim éað oíðre a gcaomóirip
að ríol Þínðin duib ðuapaitb
dípim gðul fán nglanuapain.

ix, l. 4 ceo ari cceinneamhna, F, L, N. x, l. 4 meopáðbaill, L; meopámitb (l), M, N, P; meopáðaíl, E; meopábal, F; ruð g. g. l., MSS. xi, l. 1 gpréar, M, P; gpréar, L. l. 2 aobhóraib, E, N. l. 3 do raéit, F, L, N; na raéit, M, P. l. 4 tñr, F; tauir, L, M, N, P, qu. tñr? xii, l. 1 mairið, MSS. l. 2 áit, N; Ámlaonh, F. xiii, l. 1 róimeann, L; róimeann, M, P; rionoinn, N; rúil gðan aínaip, F. l. 2 ccaomóirapear, MSS. l. 4 do ðruim gðul, 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 Amhlaobh'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 Ath Amhlaobh, that is Ath Cliath or Dublin. Amhlaobh 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 Sáillíobháin Mór and Ó Sáillíobháin Béara, was present as King of Munster at the synod of Druim Ceat (Keating History, III, p. 82). He was brother of Failbhe Flann, and son of Aodh Dubh mac Criomhthainn.

xiv

Mac Aodha an fhuilte neambáin
 riannraeap ḡaoréilann Súilleabáin
 uaió do ḡriall aip óuḃ in ḡuain
 ór ciall ḡaċ bun do ḡionnluaió.

xv

AoṄ do éagcaom an ḡilid
 níṄ Muimhne an ḡórpeiniṄ
 cúnip mo laoi ḡob eisip aip
 deimhín a ḡaoi ḡupr éuḃaió.

xvi

OiṄeaṄ EoṄain i n-ÁiṄ CliaṄ
 tuṄ toirchiṄ oṄc iṄ uċtliac
 aṄ buiing bandál leamhna ór loċ
 iṄ dealba a nġlaninál għualaċ.

xvii

Tap cāċe ní hiongħna a n-éagħnaċ
 ba leo an bile bōċċeadaċ
 ceann conġmála a għelú għan oīl
 tħomnáma an tħali do ḡħrej.

xviii

Amur l-ongħbiżżejt tuṄ an tħali
 nájib őiċċiħapx uażżea an t-onċi
 leaṛi fuqaraṄ fioċ an ċuipre
 uażżejjap ciprōċ a għċeċa.

xiv, l. 3 ḡom ḡuain, N. l. 4 mionnluaqb, N.; mionluaqb, F. xv, l. 1
 AoṄ do, M, P; é do, E, F, L, N; ḡile, F. l. 3 eisip, E, F, L, N; oṄgħre, M,
 P. xvi, l. 1 6 oiṄeaṄ, F, N; ÁiṄ, F. l. 2 n̄iż-żebha, F. l. 3 bandha, N; uim
 loċ, E, F. xvii, l. 3 ccluጀ, N. l. 4 tħali, F, N. xviii, l. 1 tħali, F,
 M, P. l. 2 tonnċeu, F; tonnċeu, cett. l. 4 ja ccċeċa tħalli, F.

xiv

Finghin Dubh, son of Aodh of the dark-coloured hair,
Father of Suilleabhan'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

Óa dtiðeað þuað na faiile
ðo rtim rtáit ói maðair
i gceoiri ðeoðnaið tuiinge Mir
níor ónið foðlaioð ðan fríðéli.

xx

Deacair coimhthiom a gceoiri
d'fiaðáil iñ i m' fiaðnoiri
iari n-éag Æoðam a craois Æuir
raoin an leoðam dá labhur.

xxi

Dap leat i láðairi ðaile
ba Cúrí nò Conaire
ap ðníom rtéad ðfíorluaimneac ðfíar
an réad fíorluaimneac fúlðlar.

xxii

Ap luamairpeac na rpeas rorai
nò ap éur að a luamðorai
ní raðað ðeall an ðílri
eans dá aððal tuiromri.

xxiii

Mairðean pe tuiðað ap ðair
tuir ðo dtuiðar pe tpeanðair
þlaið ba lán u'fíile iñ u'írr
céile iñ cráð dá ðaoimri.

xix, l. 1 þuað, M, P; þuað, E, F, L, N. l. 4 foðla, M, P, F; foðlaioð, L, N; ðo, M, P; ðan, F, N. xx, l. 1 aroir, E, F, N. l. 2 am fiaðnoiri, L; m' fiaðnoiri, M, P; iñ i ðan aðmolað, F, N. l. 3 a craois, E, F. l. 4 uað an leoðam dá labhur, E, N; raoin an l. dá labhur, M, P, L. xxi, l. 1 do láðair, L; do laitair, F, N; a láðair, M, P. l. 2 Cúríðe, F, N. l. 4 an rtéad ðfíorluaimneac, F. xxii, l. 1 rorai, N. l. 2 ðið, F. l. 3 ðillri, F. xxiii, l. 1 pe tuiðað, F, L, M, N; ap tuiðað, P; pe tair,

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 Cúrf³ 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; ap tāire, L, M; von tāire, N; ðan tāire, F. 1. 3 ðinnre, F, N.
 1. 4 bá éaoimí 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

Seirte ruað colainnain cliað
 taoíreac ñ treað aïðleann aïrðsliad
 doédirið ñan d'éadbán daécta
 dñið iñ bñéaðán bantraécta.

xxv

Tuð taoðbleoip tuinne Scéine
 trealaðm ñaig aip eirléine
 uð iñ truað a ñolað maipb
 iñ ñolað buan dá ñeoðaiip.

xxvi

Truað a ñeile ñeirðeal ñaoim
 að ñorðtað d'éap ño ñioðaoim
 ja euaine taoðnaoiðe tair
 d'éapéaoine uaipe an aïmaip.

xxvii

Do m'éaduig cuma na ñeipioð
 tapi ñeann aip éipig ñ' ñeipioð
 mac Máipe i ñguaiipnið dá éip
 cáile ñ'uaiiplið an ñaipnáip.

xxviii

Ðul an treoioñ ñuillioñ ñiombaðið
 ruipre ñlóig ñsíol Súillioðáin
 tuð treall ñan manap mire
 reapað ñeam ñon ruipre.

xxiv, l. 1 colainnain, F, N; Colmán, L; Colmáin, M, P. l. 2 árðliad, F. l. 3 doéuatið ñon ñ., P. xxv, from this to the end of the poem M is very obscure, and P is consequently defective. l. 3 maipb, L, M, P; maipb, F, N. l. 4 beoðaiip, N; ñeoðaiip, F, L; beoðaiip, P. xxvi, l. 3 taoðnaoiðe, F, N, L. l. 4 að ñeapéaoine, F, N; að omitted, L; uaipe, F. xxvii, l. 2 ñ' ñeipioð, F, N; ñ' ñeipioð, L. l. 3 tap héip (teir, N) F, E, N; dá éip, L. l. 4 ñuaiipleaðaïnn ñ' ñaipnáip, L. xxviii, l. 1 treoip, L; na ñeip, F. l. 2 ñloð, 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 Suilliobhán Mór (for whom see Part II, p. 12), and Mary, daughter of Sir Edmond Fitzgerald of Ballymaloo, co. Cork.

XXIX

ba neamhchédiri rúil re peirfe
mun fíairneáireadó m'ainstreibhre
i dtáinmheal cupairiosth rómháir
cupairiosth láimhchéar dom líonaod.

XXX

Oisghe ńreagairn Dúna Léiné
ceannuigheoir ńréacét ijr ńaoréiríod
do éur fann i ńreaprt rómháis
ríg beaprt naé gann do ńaolairí.

XXXI

Mallaéct uaim ari ńár na ńbheacá
leap ńtiallaod ńtiuir na n-ńigheacá
rul ari ńreabhaod eispre an ńuinn
do feannaod leicne an leońguin.

XXXII

San ńbliadair róimh oéct ijr oéct
teaprtair an t-uapar éadhróéct
i ndáil ńr Dúiblinn Lífe
láimh re ńuiméil ńírlisghe.

XXXIII

Iarram ari aírðríd níne
maod i uair na hímprióe
ó naé ńriall Eoighan tar aír
a riap tar ńeoraod ńúchéair.

xxix, l. 2 mianstreire, F, N. l. 3 cupair, F, N. xxx, l. 2 ńréacét, F, N; ńréap, L. l. 3 rómháis, F. l. 4 ńaolairí, F, N. xxxi, l. 3 rul do t., F; an oinn, N. xxxii, l. 4 níomh re, L; ńírlisghe, P. xxxiii, l. 1 iarram, P. l. 3 ńriallann, P; ńeogn, L. l. 4 a riap an ńeoraod, 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.?

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

⁷ Dúinċill, the Church of the Moat, seems to be intended, though the metre requires duinċill (Brown Church?) to rhyme with Duibhlinn. 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

U óúilinn dá gceipeoidh cár
míri ná hiapar i n-anntarád
éileainn cean mo clí ná tairis
a meað a pí bað roimháirib.

XXXV

I mbéalphoíðnai n an leoðain do érásctar pia
i p é i ndócear beiré cónaétae aip éac do piaap
i p creibéaet éráscteac feola nae tairis
éag dórgan pá tceorpannai b Áha Cliat.

XXXVI

Scéinni eoléuipre aip órðai b atá ina ðiaið
i p béine ógðan do brróna c að bearpna a gceia b
don plé doimra fám leoríceion bað náp mun mbliainn
i m p eolair na fáirne riun creibáit e tair.

XXXVII

An c é cérírj líðtceac ceora nae gnað dán liað
l é t'f ðrásraðra deora c ó d'f ád an tpirat
i gcléir b eoða do gldíre náp báðað piai n
léig Eoðan mac Óomnaill ið ðaíl a ðia a^a

XXXVIII

Scéal roðsuirte tuis deora c mo gnuðir p e rrá p
i p d'f éad c ðrásraði tari n ócadaíl liom do érás
an brréid c ðrásraðce ceora uim an gceúðe d'f áp
éag Eoðan m ic Óomnaill ní Súillioðáin.^b

^a In saecula saeculorum (M, P), Amen (N).

^b San mbliaðan 1687 aip eað muair Eoðan muas mac us Súillioðáin
t ðir bár le bolgairt i n-Áha Cliat l pán Leat Moðga uile dá clú dá
oip ðeapar cap dá ðaonnaðt dá onðir dá f éile dá f ðile ða ðaðaðt l do ðað uile
ðeagðáni eile roimolta [23 G 24, p. 466], i.e. It was in the year 1687 tha
Eoghan Ruadh, son of Ó Súillioðáin Mór, died of small-pox in Dublin, and all
Leath Moðga [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; clis, F. l. 4 meað, L; mead, P; méad, F; an
pí, L; an píð, P; a píð, L. F ends here. XXXV, l. 3 éráscteac, 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

Oft 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 órðaib, L; óðaib, N. l. 2 béim óðbean, N. l. 3 þom ple, N; don ple, L, P; ðaðra le cion, P. l. 4 am pae, L; an pae, N; poiñre ri, L. xxxvii, l. 1 an éaor cónrruððeað, N. l. 3 a eeðir þeoða na ðlóir, N; do ðlóir, P; don ðlóir, L, M. l. 4 leið, P, L; peiðre, N; mic, N; a ðað, P. xxxviii, l. 3 an omitted before bpeid, 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.—ATÁ SAN ȪPEART SO

Peaptlaos Ó Coðain Ruaiò mic uí Súillioðáin móir

Ní peadtar cia no éan

1687

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

I am not sure that David Ó Bruadair composed this poem. It is probably a fragment of a poem of some Kerrymen. 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 Súillioðáin distinguished himself before the Lord Lieutenant (vide supra, p. 45):—Mártbna ap bár Ó Coðuin ruaiò uí Súillioðáin noé do ruair bár do bhris ñarciúðeact a mbaile Áta cliað ap an áit dá ngeorðeaþ St. Stephen's Green et é ag cup na bolgairge amach, i.e. "Elegy on the death of Eoghan Ruadh Ó Súillioðáin, who died from the effects of equestrian exercise in

I

Atá ran Ȫpeapt ra plair d'fhuil Éibhlír þinn
náir cpeac bean gan feap ná aonteaé naorim
náir glac bpeab 6 neac dár aontuig Críost
rnáir leig ceapt na lað le tréan gan díol.

II

Ip diombáðaé dian diaéraé leam cpeac
éorír Coirpeáin tiaþ go hñapéar Úaoi na rpeab
buinneán trían ip tríat na Muinneac gceapt
i mbaile Áta Clíat gan rian na lusige ran Ȫpeapt.

III

Urra náir lað map cpeac rionn éigre Muinian
a bille náir meac ip rpeapc na cléipe i n-áir
ceannurraid na Ȫpeapt do glac an péile ap dtúir
tá ríle agur plair a leac i n-aonpeacit ríit.

ii, l. 3 bonáin, reading doubtful. iii, l. 1 urra na mban le
ceap na héigre, D. l. 2 a bille náir meac ip rpeapc N; ip rpeapc na
cléipe éú, D. l. 3 do cpeap, D.

XI.—THERE LIES 'NEATH THIS TOMBSTONE

Epitaph of Eoghan Ruadh son of O Súillibháin 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: *Ámhdán*, with different vowel sequence in each rann—

R. i:	(<i>u</i>) á u a u a u é u í
R. ii:	(<i>u</i>) i á ia (<i>u</i>) ia u (<i>u</i>) í u a
R. iii:	(<i>u</i>) i u u a u a u é u ú
R. iv:	(<i>u</i>) ó ua a u a u ú u á
R. v:	(<i>u</i>) é u á á u u a u ú ó
R. vi:	(<i>u</i>) a u (<i>u</i>) 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 Dursey Island.

⁴ Dublin.

IV

Mórréhuað a leac an ópeacé ro fútrra ari lári
do mórrílusað. Cailil plaié dob úripe cail
bað leor uait ceart lðgan reaigc ári nðúchðaip. Ó'fáðaip
ðan Eoðan rúað ðarfæta mac uí Súilleabáin.

V

A fíomhleac brieáð iþ nári óuit naé clairiuð cúið énig
do gheimpreeac árð áchait ó taircead fút Eoðan
an t-aon dob fíeárr cail do fílocht Cailil línúin beo
phoenix árð. Þártéait nó ñraðan Ónín Lóni.

VI

A leac að a þfuiil cpeacé na cléipe fút
iþ iomða dearc fá éear do móaochuið tñ
dámað leat þeit glan ó péim na lúl
do þeitseá geal ari það ó fíaoðar do cùl.

iv, l. 1 mo éruað, N. v, l. 1 éaoimhleac, D; cluimh, N.
tairðe, D. l. 4 ph. árð Cártað, 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 Phœnix 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 rúl contains a double meaning—(1) by the course or streaming
of eyes, and (2) by the glorious career of the Súls, i.e. of the O'Sullivans.

XII.—I N-AINM AN ÁIRDIÚMIC

Flann mac Eoghain mic Craith cest.

[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 peap céadna cest. acht ní peadap cia 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 peap céadna cest. acht ní peadap cia hé, et ní mō rcpisob-
fainn an airtí ri map ḍhrádó ñi acht do ḃpail a rpeaðra að Óairbíð 6
briuadair að leacánaé 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 O'fíð duine éigín ponín an pé ro (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 *Togáim Tomáir* róga iir nráðrás, 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 *Togáim Tomáir* was Flann mac Eoghain mic Craith (vide Edmund O'Reilly, Irish Writers, sub anno 1580, and the edition of *Togáim Tomáir* by John O'Daly and John O'Donovan in the Transactions of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society for the year 1851, vol. i, Part III, pp. 470-485, especially p. 471).

I

I n-ainm an áirbíúmic doðnís ñ grára
iir éimhíic álainn ñglíliniup
doðean airté do þriuonra Íacra
cúmha cneapta cóniugðe
þíar dá haitþir iir að luðt aitir
aðr feaðr faiðeðr feorðloime
iir þíar 'na rólárf in ðað comhðaíl
le ȝléap comhlán ceolcƿurte.

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—

(\cup) \cup \cup \acute{a} \cup | \cup \cup \acute{a} \cup | \cup \cup \acute{a} \cup | \acute{b} \cup \cup .

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

Óa tēađ Sacrañ na plóđ reařmáč
do ba cnear̄ta comárrpanač
an reačtmađ han̄nří cačač campaiđeač
do na plann̄daol̄b pôrđlana
tuđ éum éintiđe cuit dá périn̄iđeač
an dá t̄iđ périlisđeač pôrđeřočač
iř í d̄ap liomra an cùisđeač p̄riomra
óř a d̄eionn̄o cománnaiđeač.

III

Atá rí cáip̄dean̄ail ſaol̄mar pôrđramail
raorđlan̄ râip̄eiuil pôđoiřce
atá rí pôrđeřač pçéim̄eain̄ail pçéim̄eač
béap̄lamail béap̄ač beoilečlirte
cuit do t̄p̄eiođčiř na mná périm̄e
a pôrđo d'řéile iř d'eołacaiř
'r nač p̄eárr̄ bôrđain̄ ná í 'r a hôđmná
i gçáil čom̄p̄áil ap̄ čeol̄maiřeač.

IV

Atá ap̄ an mbain̄p̄iođain̄ t̄p̄eim̄đil reařcaile
m̄aorđa m̄alléaoiř m̄ôrtařař
muap̄bólt muirp̄eřač dualač d̄ruim̄neac̄
cuačač c̄ruip̄ineac̄ com̄đlađčač
ruan̄p̄oře roilb̄iř b̄r̄ d̄ruađ ūeip̄đil
map̄ đual đc̄ričeřač đc̄rđluiřneac̄
iř béal le lařap̄čap̄ iomad teanđčača
do đuič ūeajđřočlač đlđiřm̄iř.

ii, l. 1 t̄iđ, G. l. 3 périn̄iđeač, G; périlc̄iođač pôrđeřočač, G. l. 4 cùisđmeađ, A. iii, l. 1 cáip̄d̄iuil, A. The ending -an̄ail is spelt -ail in A throughout. l. 2 pçéim̄euil pçiam̄ač, A, G, M. iv, l. 1 r̄. reařđa, G; m̄ôrđeuřrđ, G. l. 2 d̄ruip̄ineac̄, A; d̄ruim̄neac̄, G. l. 3 map̄ đruađ, G. l. 4 teanđčač, G; do đuiđ, A; do đuiđe, 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-emblemed,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

Óá óéad ḡeala ař ḡnē ḡaile
 ḡaola ḡeapta ḡoṁjnuigte
 ḡéaġa ḡarṭa iř méara ḡaġa
 rēimhe ḡeada ḡompluigteac
 dá ḡioġ ḡorrha ař clí a hoċta
 map lí ḡeoċa ḡoċċuinne
 ḡeandċeopp rēimħeal ḡaġaġġlan rēiħħeaf
 nář meall céile comċoġħuil.

VI

Ó d'éaġ Caeġar ḡluasħaċ rēireaċ
 buaħħaċ bēaqraċ beoneaqiżħam
 nō cint Ārċuż iż-żonqantaċ ārċelħuħaċ
 cumaraċ cārħdeamħai l-eomġajrreac
 níl 'na ħeataiħ iř ní ħeacċaiħ
 tař ēiř ħeacħtoir őiġġleaqraħ
 rí map Ċilip ġarrādhaip ḡeileċiħoġ
 blātħuħaip ħeigħi őiġġleaqraħ.

VII

Do pēiř meapta a bfuil pe ġairre
 ḡu taři pannaiħ ḡoħdaċa
 níl aċċi meapċaħ eur ġum capta
 le pīs Sacraġan ɻlōiġċilte
 feaċ Ċiex aice i ġcléiċ Sacraġan
 pe taos b'reatant b'drħġħlaine
 iř euid dá ciprħa aċċet iř l-ej Ɋlōnħar
 an tħix nōġġlan nōrċuħaċ.

v, l. 2 ḡeala, G. l. 3 ċiċċ, G; ḡioġ, A; ḡoċċuħu, G. vi, l. 1
 Sacraġan, A. l. 2 ārċelħuħaċ, A; ārċelħuħaċ, G; comċeuigħreac, G;
 comċuħiġreac, A. l. 4 ġeileċiħo, G; ħeigħċiñn ħeoltraoiċeamħai, G.
 vii, l. 2 ɻlōiġċilte, G. l. 3 taosħ, G; b'drħġħlaine, A. l. 4 nuaġġlan, 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 Fraince ionnáthair Alban
 'na mór dealbhaé dóníbhrírté
 ríord cing Íslisb 'r a éuid cuparó
 'na cúirté érutha éomárapha
 cíor na cnuinne ra bheist aice
 níl aip filleadh feoirplinne
 aéit uaithe iñ éuice do nór tuinne
 do gacé fine i bpháirtíon.

IX

lomða ap lónðai'b comla éogdai'b
 dan cónir toraé tóníceartail
 iñ riñíre raéthair foirtineac fearaac
 coéuigétheac caéac cónirigéthe
 boirbheap bhrataé oírðumis aírtreac
 foirrigétheac fearaac fórrataé
 iñ fear tréan tródaé glacférión gontac
 ceartreíó coéthac comraiceac.

X

bíð ón mbainríochtaí caéa iñ camraide
 láim pe haébraðai'b Eorpaire
 bíð a báruim iñr an Ógaréin
 að eur atéuma ap órtuigéti'b
 éuid da haítmáil iñr an Almáin
 að eur anbáé ap mórðaileti'b
 iñ aírtíd uile caéair na Cnuinne
 an Ógarrað Ósraðair gleoéapa.

VIII, l. 1 na mór, lacuna in A and E. l. 2, some fifteen half lines are omitted in G from this to the end. l. 3 cnuinne, lacuna in A; bheist éuice, G; ap, G; aip, A. ix, l. 1 ap a lónðai'b, G; dár ócónir, G; dan écónir, A; doéuigéthair, G. x, l. 1 pe faéhrusigéti'b Eorpaire, G. l. 3 að eur báé, G. l. 4 uile ap caéair, 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 Rocheile, 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

Doðnío a bannaithe in ñ an ñgrapaois
 ñan ñróðraitcésior peolcumaç
 le na coðlae cíoraç coðarðaç
 fíocðmarp foðlae cnoðruiððeaç
 peao ña ñaipðe ñan ñó ñaipðe
 i ngleo ñaipbæc ñoðriððæc
 loingsear lánimarp ñunnaç ñáinneac
 cloiðmæcæc ceárdæc eþrðuineac.

xii

bíð a haimpél in ñ an Ruipeil
 euio ñá caipréim ñoimðgaraið
 télid a luët ñlaið tær tuip ñToipriðian
 ip ñon ñnnia ñrðloðeaið
 ñnáð a tpréimþip in ñ an ñigipt
 fá leor ñíðe aþ ñiðþearpaib
 ip tis aþ ñtisonol ñðib ño ñriortó
 nað e ñunó ñðiðriþee.

xiii

Atá ñia að congnaiñ le tmað ñonnðan
 na n-iað ñfoniñmar ñfndtarðaç
 atáid na ñaæðe, atáid na ñrðiþe
 atá ñaæð pæalta ñróðolap
 mar tálid Spáinnið 'na lic láiðiþ
 in ñaæð tðaðið ño tðiðbriþte
 tða ñá ñeao ñrðraæ ñan ñó ñáða
 aþ na mbaðað i mþrðonnanib.

xi, l. 1 peolcumaç, A; peolcumað, G. l. 4 ñámeac, A. xii, l. 2 a
 luip, A; a luët, G. xiii, l. 1 ñfndtarðaç, G. l. 2 ñaolta, A; pælta, G.
 l. 3 ma lic-laðap, G. l. 4 tða 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 Góidris and the legend of Dán Briste see Mr. Thomas F. O'Rahilly's article in *Gadelica*,

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 Tyrrhenian 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 1, p. 171 et seqq., and the Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland of the year 1912, vol. xlvi, 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 Foghluga has sent me the following quatrain by Tomás Ó Maolriain, taken from Murphy Ms. (Maynooth) xii, p. 293—

Ա ԵԲԱԿՄՐԵ Ծ՝ ԲՇՐԻ ԲՇՇՈ ՄՐԵ ԾԱԾԻԾ
Ա Ծ ԼԱԵՎԻ Ի Ա ԳՃԱԾ (?) Ա ԵԲՇ Ի ԼԱՆԴԱԾ Է ՏՈՐ
ԼԱ ԾԱԼԵՎԱՆ Ա ՄԵՐԾ ՐԱ ՐԵՑՐ Մ ԾԼԱՆ ՏՕԾՄ
ՆԱ ՄԵԱՐՏԱԻ ԾԱ ԾՆԾՐՄՐԵ ՆԾԾ ՏԾ ԾՎԱՆ ՏՕԾՄԾ—

also the following line from the Contentions of the Bards.

Τυιδ a Ταιδ δε ταοι ηδ δικιε : δην έπινιδ δροιδ τοιρε δένιδηρε.

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

Ὥράδ α δάρδα βά ἐάρ Σπάινοιδ
 ἢ α τηνά εράιδτε κοπέυιρρεας
 ἐυδαδαρ δοραδ σέαρ υαζα υον ἴοιρτινδέιλ
 λε ρλαδ βορβλαος βεοέροιδεας
 δια ἢ α τιονόλ σλιαδόμαρ δροιδόβεο
 ἢ α ταδ τυδ λιορβόιν λεονυιδέε
 αιεμε λαος αιμηεαρ ἐαιρδέρεαν ἐαιρρεας
 εαέ<ραδ> ὅαοραρμέας θρδυιδέεας.

xv

Ατάιδ ριαιή ხυιδεας δια αδυιρ ხаоме
 αη τριαէ ծიօμρაէ ծծէէարαէ
 բրιոնդրա նալրеаէ բաօլիօ բնիէնրеаէ
 շաօմеаէ շրանէէаէ սօլնրеаէ
 ար α երոնդաին ար α տօնարէաին
 ար α սանար դա կոմայրլեաէաին
 իր տար էալէեար տեած ա մատէիր
 իր ար իր տեարտա ա տօրամ.

xiv, l. 2 βεοέροιδεας (βεοέροιδεας) *sic* G. l. 4 ἐαιρδέρεο, A.
 xv, l. 1 τριαէ ծιօրիսրաէ, G. l. 2 բնիէնրեէ, G. l. 3 դա կոմարրանաին, 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:—Óáibhí ò bhradair (all MSS.), a ttúir péiméara an dapa Séamuir 1688 (m); a ò tabairt aitfähig d'fíle éiginn do pín dán a ò aomalaò bainriodhain Ellizabéith ò do pín Óáit an duanád ro a ò molaò ní ò Séamuir (S); a ò molaò ní ò Séamuir ò a ò tabairt aitfähig d'fíle éiginn do pín dán a ò aomalaò bainriodhain Ellizabéith (m); caitréim an dapa ní ò Séamuir (G, N); caitréim an dapa Séamuir ní ò Saighran ap na òéanain le Óáibhí ò bhradair Anno 1687 (M, E², P); caitréim an dapa Séamuir ò Óáibhí ò bhradair ect., 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 mae 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

Ó'fí òuine éiginn ronin an pé ro
 uigé iù léir iù ódiri anoir
 ò'iomádhanraoi iù òiomad a campaor
 iù ipe doib ainnéaoim òirne i bhrur
 òuip epiù naé puilimpre buidéaù òon fíle pín
 òaoripe a cuinigé go comhnaidhtheac
 ap òisige an òapa rap clainn Òáibhí
 i n-einig òáibhí òlcoibhair.

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 (Óáintéar Óriapair Peiríteíp, Connpaó ña Óaeóilðe, baile Aíca Cluáct, 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) Aímpáin, R. xxiv: ˘ au ˘ ˘ au ˘ ˘ í é ˘

(3) Aímpáin, R. xxv—xxvii: (˘) ˘ ˘ ú ú ˘ ˘ ˘ í ó

(4) Aímpáin, 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-ainn an achar dealbhar plaċa
 faiर्दे ये फारे ये फैर्लुिे
 ran mīc ńuaðaiँ । देरोि द'भुार्गाइ
 दोि अ द्लावि ओ न्ड्लो६ुिे
 ये तोिने अ तेर्बाइँ तुँ अ लाबा६
 दुँ ना न-प्रत्ता६ न-ध्रुवि६े
 कन्फद्रा एर्दे अ दारा सेमुि
 वाला लेवि ना एर्द्दा६ता.

III

Cumfad aipre द'भिन्नतुर भ्रेतान
 एनु अ भुिल चार्त इम ए३िमुर्गानाए॒
 त्रिए॒ ये त्रेिन्हेर यार्द्दाि ए॑मेन्न
 फ्राद अद्वि फ्रेम्नि॒ थोरा॒
 एनु ना लेवि अ लोन्तुर लेद्दीना॒
 योन्हराि एाए॒ ए॒ल्डुरा॒
 द्वा॒ द्वा॒ द्वा॒ द्वा॒ द्वा॒ द्वा॒ द्वा॒
 ब्लाद्ना॒ ब्लिस्त्वा॒ बेओ॒लिप्ते.

IV

I n-ðiaiँ अ एिन्न द्वा॒ ना य्येिरे
 द'भिए॒ ये त्रेिद्दे॒ अ एर्द्दािरे
 अ ना लन्नाि बाद या॒ चेन्नार
 रान याि एन्दाइँ फ्र॒द्वा॒ यो॒
 अ एावि दो॒ द्वेर्विद्वे॒ लुि॒ दान ए॒ल्ट द्वि॒
 नाए॒ इ॒ थिलि॒ न्ड्रािम्पे॒
 ए॒ सेमुि॒ स्तिथार्द॒ अ य्येल्ता॒ य्यो॒
 द'एि॒ यावि॒ दारा॒ ब्फ्र॒ येि॒.

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.

⁴ Darling.

⁵ Ireland: vide Part I, p. 45, n.*.

V

Ír naomh é a an tóiréar ríomhánach le lóriéa
 an réinnis ñ poparta fóirneaprtímar
 reiaé na mbochtán lisiáig na lórián
 truiat na dtroindán uisdeanachlaé
 ríomhonna deaibh é a tonn ír tairbhféit
 díuic ír amairpéil brúinach
 ír tairbhféit a dtábla loitíse
 ari lár ó ñplotaireacáit Oates uile.

VI

Ír iondá cíuaitiúd éim ghráis ír gúairbhféim
 ríomhntíraí cíuairí ré i ródnannai
 aig cumhádá eairte ír clú bheag Saxon
 glúin re gíleacairí glórach
 rír iondá daorbfreit éionntaí éraoráí
 cíuairí an cíuilingí ñuaíta ma ionaclainn
 geadh ríuama oilearí a ródnairpeacáit.

VII

Árdbhláit ñoirtineacá dígháíap oileáireir
 cípáibhceacá círcaprtíacá cíbhláitírpois
 d'aoimh an dñileamh d'éir a ñiomdá
 marí cíceíat éáil don círtaíra
 ír píil don cíuimne i gceim 'r i bñorígrá
 ari léirí a loinne leoðanta
 gur tonn ño dtreibíre i n-iomdáin meiríre
 cíuingse an círeisíni círþligráit.

v, 1. 2 lórián, G, N, m; lórián, P; uisdeanachlaí, G, m. 1. 4 Ots, P; Oats G, N. vi, 1. 1 poideannai, P. 1. 3 daorbfreacáit 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 mbéalaibh rúad iр éigear
 na c uaið do fíeacád feolcumac
 ar a cárthoilb i ngleic dánbhéid
 iр bheirf éáic na nndéuma
 do dhréar bád fiaðain creibet i ngliaðmáin
 iр é don fiaic na cásair
 an buinne boðba tuispreac tróimba
 fribéir fóglac fóbárapáac.

IX

Cuð mo þriomhíra cíuðlan cíuméa
 mloðairi mánrúneac móroinig
 dñil iр dárha i longaibh árda
 amuð ar bántaib bðélinne
 doðuaið a cíormán rúar don Þearmáin
 rúairc an cónðair cónlannaac
 le dtuð Munmat^a ra luðt coinne
 að dul cíum cille i dcerðcaraib.

X

Oíðhe Órómaic d'fíoiðnið oíchea
 i maðmaið boðba beoðurað
 an dñianða dñisobha gíallaac geimhleac
 rírianac raiðeadaac feolcpannaac
 cuninnig Séamur cónðe iр caomáin
 a rí na dñéine dñlóimair
 ó bain dá námaid le neapt a láine
 fílaðar lánðlan lóeþanna.

* Ye bastard son of K. Charles ye 2 (M.).

viii, l. 1 éigre, m.; feolcumac, m., G. N. l. 2 na ð., P. ix, l. 2 dñil,
 MSS.: bðélinne, m. l. 3 cónðair, m. x, l. 4 báan, 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

lair n-éag a bhráctar téid an t-árraió
 d'eaodhéal dána d'eaoracé
 cion do éneagrðoin fír na Saxon
 rcauir a rceacé don Rómáinír
 d'éirteacé aifriinn d' éan rcamal
 éacé t-áir éair don tréoraipe
 an gníomh tuis giotrbeap ríosd aghur ollamhán
 i mbhruidniúbha pollarta fóndhoinne.

xii

Daé cui d'Éirinn náir Cromaolaió
 tuðrat u'aonðuð deonuigðeacé
 a gcuairp ra gceacéra a ngoil ra n-gairpe
 fá éur glaice an gleoibhile
 aéct an taoibh úd do lean traoirún
 iñ tuð faonérú a bfeola rír
 tuðadair Alba turair náir ñeapmád
 urraim iñ aíre uá ñrðuigðéibh.

xiii

Iñ foilnibh álainn ríonéinil illáipe^a
 tríd að tál gðo trócairpeacé
 an ríosðaim ractéacoin do jón a gdealþíp
 að éacoi naé leagfariðe a lócoinneall.
 að ríeo an fíonix aírte d'éiruð
 rcaé na Saorarí rórtéannaé
 éuirfeap fearta luirne a tearta
 gur na creacraibh comhruinne.

^a Queen of Scots (m.).

xii, 1. 3 tréoraipe, m. 1. 4 fóndlara, m₂ xii, 1. náir, P, m₂; naé, G, N; Cromaolaió, P; Cromaueillig, m₂; Cromaéillinn, m, G; Cromaol-um N. xiii, 1. 2 tlaéctéacoin (for tlaéctéacoin²), 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 Inchaman 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

Lonnpaō ḡar n-eaġailere an ppionnha peappana
 cūmċa ceannaraċ cōiriċċe
 tħarrapac tħiġieac tħarrapac tħiġieac
 l-łonnha l-iaġnejac l-ħololġaċ
 an cēad rī Saxon d'aom̊ għnaoui iż-żraħam
 ēadaiġe iż-żi ariġm bixxleacċaip
 d'feapta iż-żi ħiġi u tħalli
 beapta a-ġaorha ap-ġidu.

xv

Ap-żoġna tħarrapioġ caoġihe a cċeċidgħiżi
 jaġi kollha p-żon u tħalli
 fejn i-n-ixxha iż-żi u heinġi
 i-n-nadu an tħalli tħarrapioġ
 p-żonha feapta p-żiex an tħarrapioġ
 d'fejn jaġi tħalli tħarrapioġ
 na tħalli tħalli tħarrapioġ
 do ġuġi fejn jaġi tħalli tħarrapioġ.

xvi

A uaiġle ħanħba tħalli tħarrapioġ
 buuinear jaċċa aġuż p-żidu
 don ġraoġiż ħiġi cħraoħba iż-żon
 jaġi kollha a-ġaorha ap-ġidu
 fejn iż-żi u heinġi
 an t-ċċiex iż-żi u heinġi
 don Ċopreċċiūa ħiġi jaġi tħalli tħarrapioġ
 6 jaġi tħalli tħarrapioġ.

* Cope mac ɻuġaiħ an cēad rī do aitħreabha ġi-ġebla do p-ġidu
 ġi-ġebla (E², M, P).

xv, l. 2 an 6-jaġi an tħarrapioġ, G, N, m. l. 3 tħarrapioġ, G, N, m; le, G,
 N, m. xv, l. 2 jaġi tħalli tħarrapioġ, G, N, m. l. 4 na ġoġi, G, N, m; an ġoġi, 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

Ríðe don Scotþuile ðraoimh ðeorgþraim
 ðaoiþ ní ðroðþuile deoranta
 aét ƿreab̄ don ƿeolþuile i ȝclannaiþ Ȣogðan
 iþ ƿeappa ƿóri don ƿóri uile
 do ƿéir an Ȣerionþárið Ȣ'þéad an ƿíodhinnál
 céim le caoinbárið coim̄ðuþreac̄
 i ȝeris̄c ȝur Ȣuiprion Ȣis̄ le ȝile
 do nðliðeann an ƿíne ƿéiric̄in.

xviii

Aitá mo ȝúil pe ȝrásraib̄ iomða
 an ȝáilim̄ Ȣ'iomþraim̄ ȝðéanna
 iþ pe ȝeaðt na ȝaoiþe Ȣ'at im ƿíðri
 map̄ aþcal ȝaoiðe i ȝtðéaraib̄
 Ȣ'þiað ȝap̄ ȝinþreap̄ ȝiaðta ȝiðneac̄
 Ȣ'þiað na ȝiméioll ȝdírneaða
 do Ȣuaðaið ȝaraéta uaiþ nað ȝiallra
 ȝruað do ȝiaðþað ȝðéuionþiþ.

xix

Aitáid ȝap̄ ȝþráseliap̄ ȝáin ȝan ȝiðniað
 Ȣ'áip̄ an Ȣaoiðniað Ȣomáðtais̄
 iþ cléiprē Ȣailbín ȝéap̄ nað ȝaoiþ
 ȝan ȝlérið a ȝpeataoi aþ ȝðraireaðt
 aitáid aþ ȝinþre Ȣálað Ȣírið
 ȝoá n-áileað ȝaoi do Ȣóðlaðaið^a
 pe Ȣéirteat̄ aðgarða an ȝé nað laðpann
 ȝéapla ȝreaganta beoiltipim.

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

xvii, l. 1 Ȣeorgþraim̄, MSS. xviii, l. 1 ȝðéanta, m. l. 2 aþgal, P, m₂ ;
 ȝarðal, G, N, m. l. 3 Ȣ'þiað na ȝ., P, m₂; Ȣ'þiað na ȝ., N; ȝiaðsunð na
 ȝ., G, m. l. 4 bðéomþið, G, N, m; bðéuinnip̄, m. xix, l. 1 Ȣaoiðniað,
 G, N. l. 2 cléiprē, G, N; cléiprē, P.

XVII

The warlike, victorious Scottie¹ 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 ngráid a bhrataisigh aitáid bap macaomhán
 lán do énairíodh eoiríodhais
 i ngráid gáin uamhán ríp na fuadair
 tuig a bhuatáin na ndroílannaibh
 aitáid bap n-onéoin áille i gcomhrión
 ra gcaimhrin congáibhé i bhróirteannaiibh
 i ngráid na bfealltae cráidte ceanntríomh
 lán do spáinnse mar gheocácaibh.

xxi

A dtuairbheoir tnuíchea copáinil le Lucifer
 boéctanaíte éuca i ngrónaile
 naid gáibh an t-uabhar dala an éuaine
 náir fáruisigh uairí bheag rórtá i bhuir
 d'ead na dtuairbreac dár éeile an éríoch ro
 péad tar mhlé d'fhoigítháraibh
 d'fhaighdáil attonáma d'fáir a n-aéarba
 aéet tair i ngráid tarthainn tar teorannaiibh.

xxii

D'fearrtaibh an áiridriónach d'atáruisigh na cártaoi
 an bfacadair eadé ní i ngrónaile
 náid tuimhenteap Oilibhéir agh caoine a gceopoinéil
 ní naid doilisigh le Óomhállair
 le héigíon diombáid fíeac a bfeorrán
 agh déanamh pobán róibhríte
 do na fearrtaibh seo agh dul i ngráid
 tuile fearrthana i ngrónaile.

xx, l. 2 uamhán, P; uamhain, G, N. l. 3 congáibhá, G, N; bhróirteannaiibh, m₂. xxii, l. 1 Uárbapt, G, m; lánrbéarpt, N; boéctanaí, G, N. l. 2 an tuaídel pála, G, N. l. 3 dár gheill, G, N. l. 4 d'fáir P; d'áir, G, N. xxii, l. 1 an bpacá, G, N. l. 3 bfeorrán, G, N; pobán, G; pábán, N; pobán, P. l. 4 tuille, 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 nárl éuilleadaip puinn don cíneári
 díosdraip cumainn óm éomhúra
 nílím d'earcaine dísib gó deaibhéa
 d'físoč ná d'fíaltanair deoruisíche
 aictaíc fealltaíc fíraíac fállra
 meantgaíc meablaíc meoírlíorpa
 bísor na m'éirpleac do cíng Séamuis
 6 éoinn éléib a érónfóile.

XXIV

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

On élann Mháine Leathna ro iр cíng Séamuis
 leap rcanntaib a gnáinnílaib a Chríost caomáin
 iр gó bfeanntaip i dteannta gan dít péine
 daic fealltaíc iр fállra don ríð céadna. Amen.

XXV

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

On mériorpi i ndúiúche Íonntain dá gealélainn fóir
 do tseáct dá gcuíl éuimhdaíche do ceaduiseáir beo
 a óé na ndúl tionnláic gan fáillis dónib
 aondaéct dlúiúche uimlaéct iр aitriúche édir.

XXVI

Créaécta a gclú a gcuimhíraíc 'r a gceapnaoi ródir
 iр léir aodáin ari cúnntar a bpeacaíde leo
 péiòri riua a rúinéigil ná leag ní bhr m6
 d'éirpeacáit riuiil fciúiríri do bheacáit faoi a bhríor.

xxiv, l. 3 tteannta do bfeanntaip, m2. xxv Title: Duiðe Óáibír f
 Úruadaip d'oirfisigib ríð Séamuis, m. xxvi, l. 4 At the end the name
 of Óáibír ua bruadaip is written in Oídam Cpaob 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 Mórmhaor (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 ḥréin na ḫtonn ḫ'iompriúig na deataiðe ceo
 i ngréin ár bpríononna ionnraic iŋ teafraiðe ḡl̄dir
 a haonuċċe ḥréu an cūiljinn do ḥreac L̄imbó
 eírtið m'úrdu uṛnaiċe ař leaptr̄iðe an t̄pl̄ið.

xxviii

᠀eað beo ne ḫrár̄ ḡan t̄áðbaet̄ toice me poinn
 iŋ naċċ ᠀nið ᠀o ḫtrárt̄a p̄ár mo ᠀oipbe i maoiñ
 ḡl̄dir ór árdo mo ḥár̄ i n̄oic̄te ař b̄iċċ n̄il̄
 r̄l̄dið ḫfeap̄ b̄fáil̄ ó t̄áid i n̄-oip̄ið an r̄ioð.

XIV.—céad buiðe re dia

Diarmait mac Šeain buiðe mic Čár̄taid 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:—Diarmait mac Šeaḡam̄ buiðe cct. (M); Diarmait mac Čár̄taid cct. ař ḫeac̄t̄ p̄id̄ Séamur a ḫcorón (C, P) Diarmait mac Čár̄taid .i. mac Šeaḡam̄ buiðe cct. a n̄-aip̄iř an p̄id̄ Séamur an ḫan do ḫonniře Tad̄g ɿ Diarmait a n̄-aip̄ an p̄id̄ céadna ađur bačlaiđ an b̄eap̄la ađ filleaoř ař a cceárdorib̄ dučdair ɿ r̄ap̄iř, n̄i r̄ada r̄uileiḡeoř Tad̄g ɿ Diarmait ran ccaidhreám̄ r̄in, ɿc. (E, M⁴); i.e. “Diarmaid mac Sheain Bhuide mic Chárthaig eecinit after the accession of King James when he saw Tadhg and Diarmait (i.e. the Irish Catholics) in the army of the said king, and the English-speaking boors returning to their native

I

Céad buiðe ne dia i n̄d̄iaið ḡac̄ ařp̄aið
 r̄ḡac̄ persecution ēuđainn dár̄ bačlaraoř
 n̄i ḡl̄eiḡeal Séamur ađ aip̄iřiň
 i Whitehall iŋ ḡárdoa r̄ađap̄t̄ ař.

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:—

(\cup) \cup \cup — \cup — \cup a \cup \cup

(2) R. xxxix, Aimpán:—

\cup au $\bar{1}$ \cup au $\bar{1}$ \cup o \cup \cup 6.]

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.

¹ 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 Ógaeóil go léir i n-airmaitíb
gúnnaoi iр púdar púirt iр baile aca
Presbyterianis féacé gur tsearcaearað
iр bhráidom an diaðail i ndiaidh na ńfanaticeí.

III

Cá n-ѓabann Seon níl cóna dearg aip
ná 'Who's there?' pe taoð an ѓeata aigé
að iarrhaíð rúighe dá luirgead go ríappairneacé
mo éur þá éisoi iрt oisde i n-ačapann.

IV

Cá n-ѓabann Ráif ra ѓárdha malluigé
rþinntírið ósobláðe na caérað
do ríall ѓac aontaobh ríipéil ńeannuigé
að ńibírt cléipe dé rúá n-ařgáin.

V

'You Popish rogue' ní leonáid a labairt rúnn
aéct 'Cromwellian dog' iр focal fáipe ařainn
nó 'cia lúd ćall' go teann ڏan eagla
'Míre Tað' ڏeao teinn an t-ařallain.

II, l. 1 að rúm, C. III, l. 4 iрt oisde P; iрt omitted C; an ačapainn, C; a n-ačapann, P. IV, l. 3 aп ڏac taoð, C. l. 4 cléipe uile dé, C. V, l. 1 ní leonáid labairt linn, C. l. 3 rúd ann, P. l. 4 ڏé 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

Að dúnbaile ðárdra tánað eadraíb
briortuig im óiaid re Cian iñ Mealaclainn
rín é Óíarptaid riap iñ airm aip
iñ bainfe ré briotm a cláðairp fanatic.

VII

bodairg an éáirre táid go hatuippeac
að filleað ap a gceírð gaé ppéice meapta aca
ðan ðunna ðan éloideamh ðan rinnre écleactadap
d'íméig a mbriig iñ tá an cpoiðe dá ðpeada aca.

VIII

Do fhríe an uain, monuap, bo ðeacairp rín
ap an ðruinig ðan iocéit do fcpior iñ d'apðan
clanna ðaeðal a hÉirinn aipðé
le meaptap ðurab oisðpeacét deimín dá ðclannaið rín.

IX

Tuð a n-éiteac, bpréag a mbaramail,
ní biaid an fbd ra Þóðla að fanatic
i n-imírt na lann fuiil épeabairp níor éailleadap
ra ðceapt ap Éirinn péac ap bailléchrit.

X

Þeapta míc dë naé éapca d'þeapadap
re linn tSéamuir réalta ðr plaiðeapaið
a n-upaið dá leaðbað Táð að fanatic
eipéan a mbliadna að rtiallað an plaise aíde.

vi, 1. 2 briortaid, C, P. 1. 3 að rín a n-íap Óíarptaid, C. vii, 1. 1
patuippeac, C. 1. 3 écleapta, C. 1. 4 iñ, omitted, C. viii, 1. 1 uair,
C. 1. 3 ðaoðal, C. 1. 4 iñ níor meapadap oisðpeac, C. x, 1. 3 anuipid,
P; fanatic, C. 1. 4 iñ é rín, 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

Ó'Éir t-*tranplant* iŋ ǵaċ peall dár ċeapadap
d'Éir t-*tranport* na peol tap fairob
ðo hiaiċ Jamaica an méid ȏup rcaipadap
don Ȋspainne don Spáinn iŋ ǵaċ áit a ndeacádap.

xii

lədir ḥuasat̄ ip cléip ḥaċ aon ḥon aicme ḥin
na ndeiċe bفالر dpeam an meaqħbail
lán do poimpr do ḥisoda ip d'airħsead
l-ġan aċċa go deimin ap Ħaġġ meaqħ mafra.

XIII

Oc mo léngr̄a d'éir a b̄pacamap
d'éir léirr̄epiɔr na n̄ðaeðeal ra mbeaða aca
d'éir ḡan énír ḡan c̄ionnta aip épeacádav̄
luet̄ an éaim an f̄ill pan anaéirpt̄.

xiv

Ó'éir na líne riann gur ghearradháir
ó'éir ari miltiú óinn gur fealladháir
ó'éir go rúaiótheac Tuaóthumáin gur éaradháir
ári n-uaiple gan éuallaéit gan airtíos.

xv

A n-aipm le céile d'éisíp ȝur leaðaðar
'r i n-oiléan Spic^a na milt^e i ȝcapcaip ann
uipreapba bísð iŋ viðe aður leapa orra
að feiðiomⁱ ne tpiall ȝo hiaið nað feaðaðar.

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

xi, 1. 3 do pc., C; δυρ pc., P. xii, 1. 4 αρ Ταδδ δο δειμίν, C.
 xiv, 1. 2 δειμίν, C; δινν, P. 1. 4 δο πυαδταά δο Τ., C. xv, 1. 1 δο
 λειν, C; le céile, P. 1. 2 εεανεα, C. 1. 4 ann δαά ιαιτ, C.

² Cf. Part I, p. 35, n. ².

² Half of Connacht 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.

xxvi

Ó'éir an méid nár ghéill dá n-aisteachantai
go raibh a gceoilde ra gceinn ari gprapra aca
fan méid dá bpróir ba éróna i n-aigse
gur cuiread é cum báir dho gránda an gafraid.

xxvii

Ó'éir ari érioc an plot dár n-eaglair
i'f d'éir gur éag na céadta i nglafrai'f ri'f
ra raibh dho doimhín i rei'f d'ac baile aca
ra raibh fan túr i lónnaithe ceangailte.

xxviii

Ó'éir Titus Oates fuaipr óri i'f airtsead
nár rtán ón éisearc céimbocht d'amanta
d'éir an ppríomháil i'f d'isobáil fada ri'f
d'fúlaing gan éoir mac Móirpe ñeapbaid aip.

xxix

San t-eapros Cíaoibhac d'aoora i n-anachearc
gur éuit an énírt d'ap liom i'f fearta ri'f
no'c tuisc rómpla d'ni'f d'go heaglach
do éuit na d'eo'c na hInformers malluighe.

xx

Ó'éir d'ac méara céirde ceacarca
gan beann ap ceapt a'ct neapt i'f a'nb'reac
gan focal fan ullaighe i'f na'c ppríomhbaid a'nm' duit
a'nb'airt Céigir i'f Óigíomhain ri'f d'apcuigheac.

xvi, l. 3 epróda aigse, C; epróda a n-aigse, P. xviii, l. 1 Oats, C.
l. 2 ptraon, C; rtán, P. l. 4 dearb, C. xix, l. 1 do d'aoora, C. l. 2 i'f, P;
bu'f, C. l. 3 na'c, C. xx, l. 2 a'nb'reac, C; a'nb'reac, P. l. 4 a'ct T.,
C; a'nb'airt T., 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'Briadair could hardly have been ignorant of the correct form of his Irish name, Mac an Maoir. Possibly he uses the form Mac Móirpe 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 Archaeological 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

Ír iomða Óriarmataid ciallmápar ceannaraí
 ír iomða Táidh go meiðreacá meanmnaí
 i Þerisíc Éiðir buð tréan ran mācaire
 na Þaill ðé d'fuaðu ðé buan a n-ainm þin.

xxii

Ó'éir Þaé d'ubailt nír leap tactað rinn
 Þaé Assizes d'ár leaðbað i n-anabrois
 þá éonn að ól nár leor Þan þreaba aca
 ír fínné aip rúd d'sb Múrgaraoi ír Cairobre.

xxiii

A éairde értoíde d'éir mísle Þaileamain
 rpeadeam ðo Þian aip Þia fna fílaítearai¹
 að breið buiðeaacair Þaé lae Þan dearmad
 Þur pe linn an ríos d'faipeamap.

xxiv

Naoimh ír fáid a lán do éarranðaip
 ðo Þfaðaó Þíre cabair ran am do Þealladaip
 do t'fearftaibri a Þríort le gúðe do Þanaltþann
 tñuefia i Þerisíc Þaé ní do mearadap.

xxv

Sin é tñimig plán tap fairodé
 an Talbóideac cróða calma
 le comácta an ríos Þaé fliðe na dtaitneann nír
 biaid Þaé ní aíse fcaoilte ír ceangailte.

xxi, l. 4 Þur fuaðað, C; ðe d'f., P.
 xxii, l. 4 ap omitted, C.
 xxiii, l. 1 Þaileadap, C. l. 2 aip Þia ðo Þian, C. l. 4 le, C.
 xxiv, l. 1 do éarranðaipread, P. l. 3 Þríort, C; Þanaltþann, P.
 xxv, l. 1 ann ran tñuefia, C; rín é tñimh, P. l. 3 na ttaitne, P; do éairionn, C.

xxii, l. 4 ap omitted, C.
 xxiv, l. 1 do éarranðaipread, P. l. 3 Þríort, C; Þanaltþann, P.
 xxv, l. 1 ann ran tñuefia, C; rín é tñimh, P. l. 3 na ttaitne, P; do éairionn, 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 gúr bé ri an rppré do éarranadhair
Bóndraithe naomhá i nleighean na bheatha ri
d'abhanfaid tuaithe i dtuairceart Óbanba
éiníreagair do ipsis foillte aip lara agaibh.

xxvii

Bóirbhis Íire píacáid ó ñeacairbhois
mar do riin Tuaíal teacáimhear ceannairiac
mar do riin Ceallaicán leanb bheáidh Caisil Óuire
i nmar do riin Óriain i ngleasa Óluan' tairbh éoir.

xxviii

Laoé mar Íonn i dtúir na rpparrainne
mar Óoll mac Móirne i ngleo le calmaid
nó mar Órcap baidh éupata i gcaithiú enuic
Tyrconnell na lann mo ball deaparaidh.

xxix

Léig plán a éigearna an pían ro i n-apmaité
Saorbhreacáid gléidéal éacataid an Cappaic
Dónncaidh an énil atá dúcháir feaptha ann
ra mbraícheair Sup Seaic an Óeapaltaid.

xxvi, l. 3 tuaithe, P.; tuaité, C. l. 4 do, C, P. xxvii, l. 4 Cluantaibh, P.
xxviii, l. 2 buidh calma, C. l. 4 deaparaidh, C; deaparaidh, P. xxix, l. 4 a
bhráidair, 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 Bórimhe, 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,⁵
 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 Baldearg¹² 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 Dearn (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 Dearn Ó Domhnall was due: cf. O'Callaghan, *Macariae 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

Ag òga do phórtail na báinba
atá gan bpréig do phréamhail ceatráir
rísil Éibhlír i n-Éireamhón acfhuinniú
rliocáit l'ch agur i n-baodh fearaíada.

xxxi

Agur gac aon i n-Éireannach dearbhá
i n-tá gan ceirt don chreidimh éatoilce
d'éir gur rcanndraí fáinn báir n-aistreacá
atá dia buiðeaí don lón ro máirpeann d'sob.

xxxii

Le heagla d'é b's d'éirceacá caprannach
i n-gan dearmad d'émíth r'éir na n-aistreanta
reacnáidh róit i n-móide i n-earcaine
i n 'God damn' do héag do báir mbéal ná labharai.

xxxiii

Duiðiú le Séamus péaltann beannuigte
tuadh róillre ar gacé taoibh don fáirtí
duiðiú arír rliocáit díleap feartha aip
do d'éana d'ion don épríte i n-tarmonn.

xxxiv

D'éir báir ríos éirte duiðiú gan mearbháil
Tyrconnell beirte buan gan rúasáig ar óanapraitib
an té do ghlac Fórla ó éeo ró rcamalaitib
a fhláinte i n-úisíochrair d'isíogair eadhratib.

xxx, l. 2 phréamhliocáit, C. l. 4 do rliocáit, P. xxxi, l. 2 éatoilce, P.
l. 4 ro a máirpeann, C. P. xxxii, l. 1 b'isíde, C. l. 4 da báir, P; ar b'ur,
C. xxxiii, l. 1 péaltacáib, C. l. 4 do òeunfar C; tarmonn, C.
xxxiv, l. 4 aip óisíogair, 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 Breoghaín, and Íoth mac Breoghaín. 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

Ólaiō ríláinté mná na c ceaċarða
Cáitrióna iŋ ḫap linn ní peacaō ḫin
bárr na foitne iŋ deimín gúrabs aicíri
taŋ ḫac banríochtaín do ḫeallruiṭeaō eaġlaip.

xxxvi

Ólaiō ríláinté línáipe an inallarpoir
ó línóneña c̄raoib̄ don ailm ḫlain
riup an ḫápa an ḫráib̄eac̄ almpaċ
banríochtaín diaħa cialln̄ap ḫarċannaċ.

xxxvii

Sláinté an ḫápa a ḫraō ná ɻeaċnaiō
beiet dā hól għan ḫoit go meaġarrha
iŋ għibé Whig ap biet do ċarfa riċ
Kick nô őd iona ċedon go m̄b̄amara.

xxxviii

Óeiniō pinnce iŋ b̄iō go meaġġnaċ
iŋ teimte cnám o ḫiġa id go falla aġaiħ
n̄i nári ɻileaō tħix id go ɻaparra li
pinnce an ċelotid iŋ pinnce an ḫadbarai.

xxxix

A ḫallbuiṭean leap meaħbruiṭeaō ari għerroċċaō dan ċedip
iŋ tuġġi clann l-ħiġa id ɻannbriṭeaċ dan ċoċċrom dan rreħ
do ɻeġiñiṭeaō le teann b̄iō i ħploċar le ḫoit
b̄ramfaiħ aq- Mac Āmħlaib i- għoċċa iż-żorr.

xxxxv, l. 1 na mná, C; ná omitted, P; mná, P. l. 3 f. b̄iōd
għuṛab, C. l. 4 do omitted, C, P; ḫeallruiṭeaō, C; ḫeallruiṭ id, P.
xxxxvii, l. 2 a beiet, C. l. 3 għibé, C; riċ, C. xxxxviii, l. 1 biċċi, C.
l. 2 go baile, C. l. 3 iŋ riċ, C; iŋ omitted, P; tħix, C; tħix, P; aġuż, C.
xxxxix, l. 2 dan rreħ, P; aixi ɻeġi, 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 Amhlaobh in the Fort of Cork will kick you till he makes you
 roar.

James II, 30th September, 1673. The epithet *mallpope* 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 EOLAS AN SCEOIL SE

17^o 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:—Óláthúr ó bhrúadair cct. aip an nGáirbhéasáip do b'f aip feaoibh 'Eireann an reacúntaó (an aonmhaó, C, m) lá déag do June, iap mbriéit an trionnra níos dá nGáirbhéasáip an Príotáind do húsgaibh an deacúntaó lá don m'fóra céadna doimhneach na trionnraíde | do hionnraibh a (aó, m, G) Saorána an deacúntaó lá do Xbepi pan mbliadán céadna 1688 (m, C, G, M), i.e. “David Ó Bruadair eecinit 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 fheoil pe éisig i dtír
i bFionn Íodla le reolaó an trionraid naoimh
do lán é glórípe na fáirne i pinn tríd
mo liuig leorán mar lillónír pan gceartín b'f é.”

II

Ip d'ú doimhre d'á mbrión i n-íorrasaó éaoi
aig rípáind eoláire a n-órdh ra n-úrran nGáirbhéasáip
i pinn fórra d'á ró gán éur i fáim
a gceann cóna nár óbair euirle aip gceann.

III

Ip iomána órlaéid dom éáraibh duiibh i pinn
d'íonra níorligh na n-éig ra i n-íonar Ólúinn
an rúin cónigle i pinn leor a lúraid d'fhiadha
gán pinn óigce d'á lán é pinn uile linn.

IV

Máeana óirne na c'athair d'úillte crainn
pinn bhréosíte me i ndeoir d'á mo rúighe do f'niadha
eáig t'fóir aip ní d'án é im g'oirpe i gclí
an trionnra d'á ra mun dtóighe an tubairt d'iom.

^a 1. gáirpe Bionnuala ra círtin (G).

^b aghair níor éig a c'athair a hárduaibh oípm do pinn (G).

I, 1. 1 im iusáig, G; im úr, C, M, m; do éisig, C, m. II, 1 dui, C, G, M; d'ú, m. 1. 2 a nádúr, m. III, 1. 2 d'íonra, C, G, m; d'íonraibh, M. 1. 3 d'fí, C, m; d'fíadha, M; d'fíim, G. 1. 4 pinn, G; pinn, m. IV, 1. 2 f'niadha, C, G, m. 1. 3 d'án é, Mss. 1. 4, d'fóir, 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: Gránán—

(u) ́ 6 ́ ́ 6 ́ ́ 1 ́ 1.]

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 ḎRONṄA SIN Ḏ'ΙΟΜΡUIṄ CÚL

24^o Decembris, 1688

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

Title: Óáibí ua ḫruadair ccc. 24^o Xbris, 1688, iap n-iompruðað
 ffeap Saxon uile ðo noetruaillíce a n-aðað a þí öliðcið fén le
 ppiionna na ppleimionnað (E), i.e. "David Ó Bruadair *cecinis* 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 ḎronṄa rín Ḏ'iompruð cúl re cреарaið сóra
 iр Ḏ'iompruð a ḫppionnaða ap éúntur aipmðeopraið
 buð ionann ñap liom a ðcúrfa i reapbðlóðrðaïð
 iр cumanç na Ḏtrúp uim éúp na baibiolðine.

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: *Gámpán*—

◦ o u u ú u ú u a u 6 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 mouthing 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 MÁGAIÓ SI

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: Óáibh ó bhuadair ect. iap ttéibháil a n-eacá pa n-apm 6 Óallairb 26° Febr., 1688 (all MSS.), i.e. David Ó Bruadair *ecenit* 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 mágaióri i n-áitpeabhaib gall do bá
an tráe vo meapadap ceangailte ceann áp ptáit
a cárde i altuigéte i gcláraib áp gceall do bpráe
pár a n-átuirre uim aéarrhaé anntumáin.

II

An tain le heacra gairb do gceall áp n-áp
i p'fáig áp marcpaió tana do tannba cláe
i p'fáig m'acpuing ap mártain i n-anndioéct ppár
map taid a gcapaill ag feapaib an amppairain.

I, l. 1 pár an m., G; tráit an m., al. l. 3 i p'fáig altuigéte, G.
l. 4 pár, m; am aéarrhaé, m; im aéarrhaé, 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 Brádaír disapproved the restoring of the horses, as will be seen from rann v and also from the next poem: *Ór anpað a mbliðaðna* (infra, p. 120).

Metre: (1) Rr. i–viii, *Áimpán*—

(v) á u a u u a u u au u á.

(2) R. ix, *Áimpán*—

u á u é u é u i u 1.]

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 wagered 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

On lá do baineaō le Þlaðaptač þannic do Ráip
dób áðóbal maðtnam̄ ðač meangðaipre i ðteannna atá
ám ní þacabær aettoni¹ bað vaðna cáip
ðo lá na ðcapall do éaptaō le hðnnračán.

IV

Ó þáinið þealb a n-apm ðan aðrapr váiþ
ón i tání do þaðaip a mapbaō a ðclann þa mná
rðuþi árhvuið þeapðain cealð ip cann̄lað cáic
ní þáðaip cneapta þeit pleamðain þe þeannlomán.

V

Níor éárrþeuig beača don aicme pi aðt neannntanán
lán do laðaip éum capcap̄a áp ðceannračán
má táid a ðþealma ðaipce don þann þa i láim
ní cáip an taca þa a n-aiþiog ðap leampa ap áip.

VI

Re cáil mo éapad nač deacaip ðo meallþaíð cláp
vá nðeapnaíð Sacraðaíð þleaðtaipreáet þannva bláð²
ní tráð lučt þala do éþealamða am an áið
þa lán i n-eapbaíð nač eaðal a þfeall ðo bþráð.

VII

I nðaíl an éača þa éaipðið clann ðuipr Þáil
i ðeáp a n-eaðaipri a þfeapann þa þfannlaðaán
ðo n-áðbaðt adamaiþ v'þeabur a lann þa láim
an báipre leanþaíð le capðaō cpann ip cnáim.

^a i. ní ap bie (S, m).

^b Map ip eol dðiþ (P).

III, l. 1 Ráip, P; Ráip, G; Ralph, m. v, l. 3 ap láim, al. l. 4 ní cár,
m. vi, l. 1 meallþað, G, m, S. l. 2 nðeapnaíð, G, m; nðeapnaíð, P, S.
l. 3 þalla, G, m, S. l. 4 ðo báþ, G, m, S. VII, l. 3 adamaiþ, m;
adamaiþ, 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,⁴
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.

⁴ As they well know how (P).

VIII

I nónáraéct deaibh éa dá ndeacáid tarp céann an éairí an dáiin le gallaibh do epráipileaó tréall i dtáinín a fhráirítear neartuig a n-acruinn pa n-anraí fgnáití go bprádáid ceannar a dtailim pa dtéampall plán.^a

IX

An dáiil rí a dé le céilíb éprídeé Cuinn
rthacé dáiil dá héir go n-éiríte a rí na ríos
a n-áirpeam éacáit ná léigri i n-írle bpríde
na n-áitib féin pa rceim apír go ruitíod.^b Amen.

XVIII.—ÓS ANFADÓ A MBBLIAÓNA

1º 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 *Dáibhíod ó bpruadair cct.* iap n-áiriois na trépalam ccéadna (G, G 24, P) iap cceideam neamhceideimead (P) 1^{mo} Martii, 1688 (G, G 24, P), i.e. David Ó Bruadair *cecinis* 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 *Dáibhíod ó bpruadair cct.* as éagcaimead anbprainne 'Eipeann fá d'éagdúair gall ran mbliaóain 1688 (m, A, C), i.e. David Ó Bruadair *cecinis* 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 anfadó a mbliaóna d'fíannairb einge Péiölím
iip baðar na rciar dhaé dia ap a muinéalaib
iip mairob naé fiadair tríaité éloinne Éibír
aiéirír ap riaðail Óriain m'ic Cinnéide.

* Et ní bpruadair fáris (P).

b Et ó a dé cá tráct (P).

viii, 1. 1 ndeacáid, m, S. 1. 4 dtailim, G, m, P, S. ix, 1. 3 a mbrið, G, m, S; írle bpríð, 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, Áimpán—

(2) (3) a u u u ia u ia u i é u.

(2) R. viii, Áimpán—

u i u o 6 u 6 u ú i 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

Feap̄ r̄aðaip̄ne iñ r̄iaiñ naé iap̄rað minéanlaiñ
r̄naé r̄eaénað tr̄iall i r̄liað r̄i n̄ðroíb̄éalaíb̄
luéct fala na d̄teriaf̄ ní b̄iað na m̄ainéaðaib̄
n̄n̄ ainiceað t̄ia r̄a m̄ian ðo huile d'Éirinn.

III

Að t̄aipt̄iol na d̄terian i n̄diaið a éipt̄eílini
feap̄ caðaip̄ Cliaé ðo b̄iaðað b̄raintr̄éada
ní ðaðað ñá r̄iaf̄ map̄ ðiallaíb̄ b̄uinp̄réiðtið
aðct̄ peap̄rana tr̄iað iñ iad i n̄ðuip̄t̄ðéiðiñ.

IV

Máð anþpann liað ðan r̄iaétaíi coipcém̄e
nó amal ðan éiall r̄a éiaé ñáp̄ ḡciméalaíb̄
ðo éneadþfað i ḡcian fá ðianaið doiméine
bað ðealð na éliað ðað liaé ñá n-uit̄ðéimnij.

V

Níop̄ m̄eara leir̄ fiaðb̄iaf̄ diaérað ðuiðþéiðe
ina aice ðo éiaé ñáið liaéa a leit̄eíde
ðo leaðað a lia r̄a liað um éoileap̄aib̄
na n̄ðap̄ ðo ðianaið iad pe foip̄éigean.

VI

Feap̄ faipe na ḡcliaip̄ iñ cliaé a ḡcoiméadta
iñ feap̄ r̄cap̄éa a r̄ciað pe n̄iaðaið Noip̄b̄éiðe
um épealaðaið ḡliaið ran fiað að fuiðþréaðaið
a m̄eallað níop̄ fiaðað r̄iam̄ le b̄illéadaið.

II, l. 1 r̄iaiñ, G; r̄ian, m, P, S. 1. 3 ðo t̄eriaf̄, G, m, S: na t̄eriaf̄, P.
l. 4 r̄iaf̄, G, m; huile, P; hole, m, G, S. III, l. 2 feap̄, P; d'feap̄, G,
m, S. l. 3 ðaðað, G, m. V, l. 3 um, G, m, S; um, al.; am, P.

II

A rollicking ranger, who hunted no little birds,
 Who shrank not from marching o'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, 1. 2 Νορβέιρι, P; νοιρβέιρε, G, m; νορυέιρε, S; νόιρβέιρε, al.
 1. 3 ιμ, MSS.; δλιασ, G, m; δλιαισ, P, S; πιασας, P; πιασ, G, m, S.

¹ Cf. Part i, p. 189, n.³.

² Cf. Part i, p. 108, n.⁶.

vii

VIII

Ó δ' ἅμειδας αν δόνιρπεας τῷρι δο ἐντὸνιεῖδεας οἰλαρ
ρδο δηριρεας ταρ δόνια αν δηρδο λε μηρύιοτι ιαδ
πε φυλανδ αν δέλεο ρα ι νοδένυν εύισθε αν τια
ceannuρραιδ ἀρι ρλόδ ραν δεσιρ δο τιιρυιεῖδε δια.⁹

xix.—*GO luaimneac aS ruatarr*

Circa June, 1689

[Mss. : 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

Δο λυαίμνεας ας πυαέαρ όν Μάιδ δο δνιην
ρας πυανρεαρ πά έυαν έλοιννε Μάργας ινδίρ
βασι υανην αρ πυαιδ οιρεαρ Πάρχαλδιν
νας πυαναιδ 1 δΤυαδηνημαίν δ δΤάιλ πα ήλινδ

“ Óáibí ua bhruaðair d’éag i mí January, Anno Domini 1697, et abuðairt Eoðan: ar tرعاð leam a éag ȝan aṁpar;—iar n-a r̄spisbað le Þiðar Þóráðar Móimréal a nDún ar aill a m̄sora Þeb. 1814 a reanleáðar do r̄spisob Eoðan ua Caomh a cCaetair dá ðam, primo Aprilis, 1693 (P). ”

viii, l. 1 ιαιδ, P, S; ιαδαδ, G, m. l. 2 ιρ πεαρ, G; άρ τεριαλ, P; αρ τεριαλ, G, m, S; αρ τεριαλ, al. l. 3 α μβανδα, G, m, S; ιμ βανδα, P. l. 4 ιιατ, G, m; ιιιατ, P; ιιιιατ, S. viii, l. 2 βόρδ, S; πε, G, m, S; λε, 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.⁴

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: **G**ámpán— u ua u u ua u u á u 6.]

1

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 Tá],⁸

^a 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).

⁵ Or, 'around the harbour.'

⁶ In Connacht: see the story of Ceat Mac Mágach in Keating's History, vol. ii, p. 200 *et seq.* From Mágha, Coillte Mágach, Kiltimagh, Co. Mayo, is named.

⁷ Parthalón is said to have occupied Ireland 300 years after the Deluge: cf. Keating's History, vol. iv, p. 415.

⁸ Cf. Part I, p. 28, n. ³.

XX—CAITRÉIM ČAIÓÐ

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. 1, 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: Óáibíð ó bhruadair ect. ar an rliðe céadna að fpreagðra do (M, E, P), or að ro fpreagðra Óáibíð uí bhruadair ar Óíarpmaird mairi mac Cártáin (C), i.e. David Ó Bruadair *cecinis* in the same style in answer to him, viz., to good Diarmaid Mac Seáin Bhuidhe Mac Cártáin.

(2) R. 1, l. 1: A Óíarpmaird ðráðaist ír rártá an beáta óuit, i.e. Diarmaid, my dear, thy life is a happy one.

(3) R. xxxv, l. 3: Már Cártáin nō cád ír ainnm óuit, i.e. whether thy name be Mac Cártáin or anything else.

On the other hand, the second group of MSS. reads:—

(1) Title: Óáibíð ó bhruadair ect. Caiéréim Čaióð i gcallaípeacá, iar scloír duine do ríol nÓálaigh að ráð na haitpte do ríin Óíarpmaird mac Seáin óuithe poimé ríin, a dtúir péiméara ríosg Séamus do pinneáð an airtpe rí le Óáit, i.e. David Ó Bruadair *cecinis*. 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 Cártáin)

I

A mic uí Óálaigh ír rártá an beáta óuit
beit ír bpreit ari peic na haitpte ríin
fóilliríðear gur díomhaoim beit deapbéta
do beartai baoða an traoðaíl malaþtais.

1, l. 1 a Óíarpmaird ðráðaist, C, E, M, P, m, vii; a mic uí Óála, C 10, E 16, G, m x, m xii. 1. 2 beit ari leit, G. 1. 4 do beartai b, P, C; a mbeartai b, G; a beartai b, 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. 1, l. 1: *A míc uí Dálaigh iр rápta an bheatha òuit*, i.e. son of Ó Dálaigh, thy life is a happy one.

(3) R. xxxv, l. 3: *Már Dálaс nō Cáрtaс iр aинm òuit*, i.e. whether thy name be Ó Dálaigh or Mac Cártigh.

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 1 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 Séain Buidhe'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 Séain Buidhe's poem. This change in the title necessarily brought with it the changes in ranns 1 and xxxv.

Metre: (1) Rr. 1-XXXIII, a kind of Caoineao with a u u as the final syllable of each line.

(2) R. xxxiv, Címpán: (u) é u u é u u a u u.

(3) R. xxxv, a kind of Caoineao with a u u as the final syllable of each line.

(4) R. xxxvi, Címpán: (u) é u u é u u i u á.

(5) R. xxxvii, Címpán: (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—Céao buiðe ne ðia (vide supra, p. 94), a man named Ó Dálaigh. Other MSS. begin with an address to the author, Diarmaid mac Sheáin Buidhe, viz. 'Darmaid, 'tis a real good job for you, my darling (see Introduction to this poem).]

II

Beart ósób nár ńreacánuisear ó baírteasó me
 iñ mór do éóðaib ceo dom aigne
 iñ tuð mo ónúil óm ónúcáar anmáin
 ná rúim céille an rceíl do éanairé.

III

Ó ńfuiil rí dár ríriib aðaíne
 doðbeir fáilte iñ fál dár rafðarþaib
 iñ d'éir ap fóisónið Taðg do éarceiðne
 do ńfuiil fórra rórt iñ baílte aigde.

IV

Ní do ńreogðoin Seon iñ aðarþaç
 Taðg ón ríab do éiaétt rán nðradañ rán
 fœar “ Cia rúð ” i ðcúrám rafðairne
 iñ fœar “ Who's there ” na férileaç aipðé.

V

O'éir a nðeárná Ráip do rafðairpeaðt
 fœaç a éloisðeam rá píce að Þlaitðbeartac
 fórt na céadta rœad naé taitneann ríp
 bandailiaç að tøiall éum aipriinn.

VI

Iñ olc an comártá leo dom ńfaraðaíl
 Taðg Aindriðiaf iñ Óiarpmaid eatorra
 Óonnéað ńbírne iñ Óomnall baírcineac
 Fœar-fœaða Þiaðra Cian iñ Caiðbре.

II, l. 2 dár n-aigne, G. l. 3 am ónúcáar, C. III, l. 4 poírt, G.
 IV, l. 4 férilteac, m; férilioç, C; férileaç, P. v, The order of Rr. v
 and vi is inverted in G, m. l. 1 Ralph, m, P; Ralp, G; Ráip, C. l. 4
 bandailiaç, G, m; bandailiaç, C, P. vi, l. 4 fœaða, P; fœið, C;
 fiað, 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

Aimlaoiríb fá bándaoisib do baéallaé
Maoígnar fán fceimír rín iñ Mealaélainn
Airt mac Connraé Connla iñ Caéthbarra
Mac Cárna aigur Ráthnall mac Samairle.

VIII

Cuid dá ranncaisib Íláinn iñ Feartaðaé
iñ Muirpeaðaé ó Óuirbðiørma an fcafaire
bíte a réir le céile að neacairpeaet
i ðeánmaín naé taisíusip^a le Sacpanaib.

IX

I dtið na gárdha iñ gnátt gér b'annam̄ ran
rórðán naé fórláir le geamaraib
fianuigseáet ari fíalríðhráib bánd
píp trí mbeann iñ dañra an gáðaraið.

X

Iñ rófáin le crónán uí Raéaille
briar ó Óúrða iñ trúmpa baice aíde
mac Saiðbhe óigre i ðeósta daéannaé
iñ mac "Stand off" i ðeop na fállainse.

XI

Mac Órlaíche móire iñ Ílanðaraið
mac Muirpaine iñ Tumaltaið uí Slatara
mac Méiðbe iñ Féiðlímhe uí Caétharaið
að eomhéad cuanta iñ gnáel ari gáðaraiib.

^a taisíusip .i. binn (m).

VII, l. 2 Maonaé, P; Maonar, m; Maoígnar, G, C; Mealaéaloinn, m; Mealaéluinn, P; Mealaélainn, C; Muileaéluinn, G. l. 3 Connraé, G, m; Connraé, P, C; Caerfaé, C. VIII, l. 1 Feartaðal, G, m. l. 2 Óuirbðiørma, m; Óuirbðiørma, P, G; Óuirbðiørmað, C. l. 3 bíte a réir do leipr, m; bíte do léir gán traoðað, G. l. 4 Saðpanaé, G, m. IX, l. 1 reorðán, C. l. 2 geamaraib, C, P; geaðfaraiib, m; Þaðfaraiib, G. l. 3 fiaðnuigseáet, m; fiaðlríðstíb, G, m. X, l. 1 Raéaille, m; Raéaille, P; Raéille, G; Raéaille, C. l. 2 Óúrða, P, m; Óúrða, G, C. XI, l. 1 Oírpétolla, C;

vii

Amhlaobh, whose hatband with ribbons is gaily decked,
 Maoghnas apparelled with similar ornaments,
 Maolsheachlainn, Art mac Connrach, and Connla,
 With Cathbhárr, 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 Rathaille 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 Órlaithé Mhór and Mangartach,
 The son of Murrahn and Tumultach Ó Slatara,
 The son of Meadhbh and Féidhlim Ó Cathasaigh
 On guard at the ports, and the gaffers in black despair.

¹ manartair, G, m. l. 2 *u* omitted, m; *plaçapa*, m. l. 4 dual, P, C; *ðnuair*, G, m; *ðearnaðair* G, m; *ðeððapaðair*, P, C.

² Of the family of the MicDomhnaill, Earls of Antrim: for genealogy cf. Keating, *History*, iv, p. 34.

³ Var. lect. *Feárgáil*.

⁴ Cf. *supra*, p. 111, n. ⁴.

⁵ An Irishman.

⁵ An Englishman.

xii

Niocalárf do hafmálta iр Clártarom
Tuaéal iр Maolruaóna ua Ceapbaill
Caéaoip na éaptaoip do calma
iр meirge an tríluaið aр ðualainn Óeapaltaið.

xiii

Conéubar do rtsurráimail ra ńaiginet
glún pe glún iр Conn mac Calabaið
Coircapán ó Conalláin ra halabapt
að ceaptuðað a gceoib ra gceor éum cairmearta.

xiv

On uair iр léir a léibionn eaðaréa
do ńríð nað rtsánaid cnáma an éreagairé
aðeir Niall óg pe Seoirfe “Seacain me,
Advance your pike, léig Taðð fairomra.

xv

“ Iр é péin lúbhar liom do haðéumair
iр é iр áille rír áirðe meanmaí
iр é iр tseirír lám rír feárr aðallam
iр é ñom fuaucailt ńuailfeaf cnagðvillé.”

xvi

Tuð a nglórran bpreoiðteacét aíðeanta
iр ńéirpe ǵoim ñári ǵoim do ǵalaraib
tuð rír Þíotar claoiðte i bpráiríti
iр Róibín mar ńdírcén aр bailléðrič.

xii, l. 1 Niocalárf, C, P; Aírannán, G, m; rtsurráimail, m; rtsuirpmáin, G; rtsurráin, P; rtsapamail, C. l. 2 le, G, m; Calabaið, C; Calabaið, P, G, m. l. 3 ó Conalláin, iр Conalláin, G; ó Coirc(o)ráin, P, C. xiv, l. 1 aðaréa, C, G, m; eaðaréa, P. l. 3 and l. 4 inverted, C. l. 4 larriomra, G. xv, l. 2 meanma, P, m. l. 3 að allanað, C; aðallam, G, m, P. xvi, l. 1 an ceol ra, G, m. l. 2 ǵ. ńoið, G; ñári ǵin, m; ñári ǵeoin, G. l. 3 Peter, G, m; bpráiríti, 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 Ealabhaigh.

xii

Niocalás¹ also, and Alastrom fully armed,
 Together with Tuathal and Maolruadhna Ó Cearbhail,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. Pictap, Irish Peabap.

xvii

Siuð Síomon að ríóréup allair de
þðá mūðað i þriónntar a tæctuðe
aicfó tuill iþ taoib iþ teanðan aip
d'eaðla an fðodáin fðr náp rœparð ríp.

xviii

Náp fáða i ráipte ná i rœparaið
i ðeðrþrjliab i nglóriam ná i nðarþlur
tar það ȝnē do þein an þlacaíre
rœparat ón raoð ríp do rœarða.

xix

A þuiðe pe dia atáid tþriatæa Cappaðað
Clanna Táil iþ árraið Þeapaltað
Clanna Néill iþ Céin iþ Capholuið
i ðeðir an ðaoírte maoil 6 Þeapabuic.

xx

Atrá iona édiri ríp eðir nað anabðpann
baðanta eceannárd an éaða ríp
rœar ionað an ríosð rðo dtí a tðapa leip
Ríptearpð Talbóid anamðón eacþrann.

xxi

bíð gur láidip mala an mangairé
þa bðcáil 6 bðcáin a rœaðtaíre
map ionncam a þonn na þreapason
caillþið ríðl i ndeoíð an allair ríp.

xxii

Iþ mór an þreann máp þreann þeríð gðangaiðeað
ealaíðe na bœataoi pe im aice ri
6 éuaðið ðsob an ní do mearaðar
iþ ceannra a gcluain pe cuan mo éapadra.

xvii, l. 2 ræ muða, m; ræn muða, P; ræn muiciðe, C; þðá mūðað, G; a tæirðe, C. l. 4 fðodáin, m. xviii, l. 1 fáðaið, G, m; fáðaið, P, C. l. 2 ccoirþrjliab, G, m; ccoirþrjliab, P; ccoirþrjliab, C; nðarþlur, MSS. xix, l. 1 tþriatæa, G, m. l. 2 clann, P; árraið, G, m; árraið, P, C. l. 4 an dtðoírte, m; na tþaoírte, C; an ðaoírte, G, P; Warwick, m, C; Warawick, G; Þeapabuic, P. xx, l. 1 ræf tðn, G, m, C. l. 3 ttisð, 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; ττί, C. l. 4 anbóin, C. xxii, l. 1 bíoð, P, C. l. 2 bðcáil, MSS.
 l. 3 bponn, C, m; ponn, P. xxii, l. 3 an níð, P; an ȝníom, G, m, C.
 l. 4      , C.

¹ Charles I or Charles II of England.

² Var. lect. Warwick.

³ At the time of Oates' Plot.

xxiii

bíte ðo mbuaillidh rúair a mblaðaípeacó
aip an ðroinig do ðaoilpeacó d'apðain
d'éir a bpróðha leo map leanbaitb
iñ cpráidte bíd nuaip éis a mbaiseanna.

xxiv

Iñ bíte gurab álainn árð na peaprtana
tuð mo érþeinqiði þeip raoi apmaið
þráin aip ðúnidh rúid i að rceataraíð
aip þuapréðacaé d'uacébárt a ðþaicriona.

xxv

Iñ rúaill nað téid a mbéiðe bairrþionna
ðá mbáðað le ðárgaéct anþaip
an uaip éirtrid le haor na faipe amuið
rþordán ðað ceolánin náp cleaétaðap.

xxvi

Náp luiðe rúil an érþuncca cairmeapréaið
ná rúil máðam lán do mairgeannaið
ná rúil éilniðið d'aonðroinig acarap
aip an gconnlán gcompán gcaipad ríon.

xxvii

Óá ðþuabha rúairðaip rmeapréa aco
ðroíðbéal ná poipcbeim dár ðþeapraíbne
núm a rúl i rumpa an þaémaipne
iñ doim a ðlðir ná rcebrnaið ðáirb ríon.

xxviii

Tuð an poé ro cop nað fácaðap
i n-aimþip Oates mórtaíð mälluíðche
tuð mo énú ran Cúm na cairðbile
iñ Þiarpur gléidheal tréan i gCaetair Lurpc.

xxiii, l. 4 a mbaiseanna, P; a mairgeanna, G, m; a ðþaicriona, C.
xxiv, l. 1 álainn bpeaqha, C. l. 3 ðúnidh, C, P; Goody, m; Judy, G; riud, G, m, C.
xxv, l. 2 an anþaip, P. l. 4 peorðán, C; ðað ceolán, G, m, C.
xxvi, l. 1 cairmeapréaið, m; cairmioþeacó, G; cairmápreaið, C; cairmeapréacó, P. l. 2 máðam, C, G, m; máðánin, P. l. 3 éilnið, C; éilnið, P; éilnáið eitrið (e)allaðon, G, m. xxvii, l. 1 rúaibha, P; ðþuabha, C; ðþuabhað, G, m. l. 3 an omitted, m; aémuipne, m; an þaémaipne, C, G, P. l. 4 ðlðir, C. xxviii, l. 1 copr, P; cónip, 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 smearly 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 aimpír, G, m; Oatr, P; Oats, C, G; Oates, m; iр mόртaиg, C.
 1. 3 énúra c úm', C; énúra cumčač carčbile, G, m; énúra c úm 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 Lorc, King of Ireland: vide Keating, History, Index.

xxix

A nōibhirt dē raoilead̄ an taca r̄in
le méipleacáib̄ éisigh allacon
altuðað pe gealéumðað raoilead̄
mar atáid r̄lán r̄a náma i n-aðapann.

xxx

Atáid ár n-áirð pe trú ðan tairf ari b̄id̄
iñ Tony cam ðan teann i gcaitb̄idil—
taoifid̄ an m̄ilíria meaparða
r̄an Popish Plot na loé amuirce.

xxxi

Péac̄ an b̄ráðair beárr̄éa i mainifritip
r̄an méara að ḡeillead̄ dá ait̄eantaib̄
húda cónr̄ne iñ b̄róða maide uime
r̄an ḡisifritír að lútaoil ðo talað ó.

xxxii

A r̄i do érhuðuiḡ tuisir iñ maðair̄e
buansiḡ ðan uaðan ðan ahaéum̄n
an té fád b̄r̄is ðoðgnis̄ na feap̄ca ro
Séamus mac Séapluir ó Albain—

xxxiii

Áirðri naé ráipíreal r̄eañac̄ar
enú na ḡeiliap iñ cliað ár ḡeab̄arða
fíorðaoiðeal do r̄ioðéraois̄ ár ḡCairilne
iñ Franncað do plandað ó Þaramond.^b

^a Laus Deo (P).

^b Ar geap̄r̄ ðo r̄aið a m̄alaírt r̄eo do þórt að mac uí b̄ruadair̄ ari
an airmáil ðaoðalaiḡ r̄in, fórið, oh (G).

xxix, l. 4 iñ cáð an aðapann, G, m; námuð, C; náma, P. C ends here.
xxx, l. 3 m̄ilicia, m; meaparða, G, m; meaparða, P. xxxi, l. 2 dá, m, G; dá n-, P. l. 3 maide, P, m; batá, G. xxxii, l. 2 ðan eaðla, G. l. 3 r̄in, P; ro, G, m. xxxiii, l. 4 plannða, m; plandaig, G; plandað, P. G ends here.

^a It was not long until Ó 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 Framer 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.⁶

¹ *An milíria meárapó*, 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. ⁴.

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. ⁴).

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

Δέιριτ्चे आर नाओ॑ इर आर न-एगाइर्पि
द' आन्धुि॑ आर द्वर्प्तेआ॑ इर आर न-आन्ध्रान्न
आ ओ॑ ओ॑ इर फे॑ले ना॑ अ॑ फे॑रान्धो॑र्प
ए॑द्विं॑ अ॑ ते॑ रि॑ दा॑ दे॑रामा॑द.

xxxv

आ फे॑र दो॑ त्विन्नर्प्त॑ त्विर॑ ना॑ फे॑रामा॑
इर बिन्ने॑ फुाम॑ दा॑ द्वेउला॑द॑ इ॑ द्वेउला॑र्प्त॑
मार॑ द्वाला॑ नो॑ द्वार्प्त॑ इर अ॑न्न॑ ओ॑र्प
फे॑रालिं॑र्पि अ॑ फे॑र्प्त॑ रि॑ अ॑ हाइ॑र्पि.

xxxvi

आ ओ॑ ओ॑ द्विं॑ द्विं॑ द्विं॑ द्विं॑ द्विं॑ द्विं॑
दा॑ त्विन्नर्प्त॑ त्विन्नर्प्त॑ त्विन्नर्प्त॑ त्विन्नर्प्त॑ त्विन्नर्प्त॑
ले॑र्पि दा॑ द्वेउला॑ दा॑ द्वेउला॑ दा॑ द्वेउला॑ दा॑ द्वेउला॑
दे॑राम॑ दे॑राम॑ दे॑राम॑ दे॑राम॑ दे॑राम॑ दे॑राम॑ दे॑राम॑ दे॑राम॑

xxxvii

Na bearta॑ रि॑ दो॑ नाला॑र्प्त॑ अ॑ फा॑र्ड॑ ए॑ल॑
दा॑ अ॑र्प्त॑ अ॑र्प्त॑ अ॑र्प्त॑ अ॑र्प्त॑ अ॑र्प्त॑ अ॑र्प्त॑
दा॑ अ॑र्प्त॑ अ॑र्प्त॑ अ॑र्प्त॑ अ॑र्प्त॑ अ॑र्प्त॑ अ॑र्प्त॑
दा॑ अ॑र्प्त॑ अ॑र्प्त॑ अ॑र्प्त॑ अ॑र्प्त॑ अ॑र्प्त॑ अ॑र्प्त॑

XXI.—DÉ D'FÁSADAR TÁINÍOFÍR

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

Δे॑र फे॑राला॑र्प्त॑ ना॑ तार्प्त॑ फे॑रा॑
ने॑ लाद॑ अ॑ द्वार्प्त॑ दो॑ हाना॑र्प्त॑ ने॑
दा॑र॑ फे॑र्प्त॑ इर॑ फे॑र्प्त॑ लिं॑ ना॑ अ॑ फे॑रा॑
'ना॑ फे॑र्प्त॑ ना॑ द्वार्प्त॑ ना॑ द्वार्प्त॑ ना॑ द्वार्प्त॑

xxxiv, l. 3 अ॑ फे॑रप्राइ॑, m; अ॑ फे॑रप्रो॑र्प्त॑, P. xxxv, l. 2 ए॑र्प्त॑ ए॑र्प्त॑, P, m. l. 3 मार॑ द्वाला॑ नो॑ द्वार्प्त॑, m, E 16, C 10; मार॑ द्वार्प्त॑ नो॑ ए॑र्प्त॑, P, M. l. 4 फे॑रालिं॑, m; अ॑ फे॑र्प्त॑ रान॑, m; अ॑ फे॑र्प्त॑ रि॑, P; अ॑ फे॑र्प्त॑ रि॑, 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 Cáरthaigh 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 *anárbíneac* 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: *Gámpán*— $\text{u} \text{ a } \text{ u } \text{ u } \text{ a } \text{ u } \text{ u } \text{ a } \text{ u } \text{ 6 } \text{ u.}$ □

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 Cáरthaigh 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 ÍÓDRAIÐ 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 Móinseáil (P).]

Titles: Caiatréim Íódrat Íódrat Sáirréal et Óáibh ùa bhradair cct. (P); For the Right Honourable Patrick, Earl of Lucan (L); Óáibh ùa bhradair cct. don iapla Lucan (6 Lúcan, M) .i. an Sáirréalaí, an uair do éi ríre muairg ar Óallairbh ì do naobh ré an éanón mór do bì aco do éabairt ì òbairle átha Cliat do òabairl Lúimhneach i mbaile an Íaoití ì gcoindae Lúimhneach do pinnseadh an gníomh ì leap róipeadh móran d'uairlib Óaoídal, Anno Domini (inr an mbliadain, S), 1690 (A, C, M, m, S), i.e. "The Triumph of Patrick Sarsfield and David Ó Brúadair *ecenit* 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 Raithoineach, "ar na rípisoibh ò lámh an uisneair

I

A rí na cnuinne do ríni ipe
rígac ní uirte atá deanta
fuaireail Íódra a ghuair an gleo ra
iñ fuaidh a fóirne i ngrád a céile^a
ò éuaiti ñíri i n-uaéad oide
Íódan lúac uibe a hárðhreáraibh
cpeanfád fén pe cantain réada
ar fpeanfáibh raoora fhráidéir.

II

bíte nár meafrag éiðe eafan
laoiè i pannaib rípléir
d'éir ap éumaf d'éigre òliosair
don tréad tuig mo rád bréagach
do ménig òealðnion an té leapuigear
gné dá bfaillití fárrceítefæad
bonn a mbraitim ronn ap m'aip
lonnraib teafra an tSáirréalaí.

^a Aður fáriðor ní dearnna (L).

I, l. 2 céile, L, m. II, l. 2 òliosair, P. I, 3 ménig, L, P.

XXII.—THE TRIUMPH OF PATRICK SARSFIELD

March, 1690/1

1. *Óáibhí ó bpuadaip*,” 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. xiii), 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 Bháitíearaigh, 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 ú. It may be represented thus:—

3 { (ú) ʌ ʊ ʌ ʊ } á é ú

(2) Rr. xx-xxvi, *Áimpán*—

(ú) ɪ ʊ ʊ a ʊ ʊ a ʊ ʊ á é ú.]

. . . . I

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 fianna fuiniō iarrpaim itēe
 ðan tríall rinné pánéadóar
 ní tríom éoðpaim aéct fonn fomhaid
 do þroðað oíraib̄ re na árðtþréitib̄
 ní mō fcaéaim do édiri éupratið
 d'þeoil ná d'þionna bárdéirre
 aéct a cearptcéim do gac macaoim
 map deir cairptréim láip léaxa.^a

IV

Ní cúir aitþpír ór liom pcaðta
 na þfónn pcaéam d'þáðþéaðain
 fan énú éoðaim a clú d'þopcailt
 ní fia an obair fáiléadþfaið
 an té éuilleap doðéaða ionad
 i nðréap file iþ feápp péríe
 fan té naé mýfclaim ní hé a ionnloc
 iþ méan liom i gcaé d'éilíom.

V

Þál þreap n-anabfann d'þárg dár n-anacal
 mál iþ caébile cairbéaða
 taorcaé trúraé laomða lonnðar
 laoéda lúððar lántréitðeaé
 upra érðða þruððar þeoða
 éuipreap þeopraitd pá gðeilleað
 an t-iapla ó lúcan dia dár éumða
 tríat iþ ionða láiméaéta.

^a Quod Cæsaris Cæsari detur, cægþap a cearpt pém do Cæsar (m) [cf. Mat. 21²¹, Marc. 12¹⁷, Luc. 20²⁵ Reddite ergo quae sunt Cæsaris Cæsari, et quae sunt Dei Deo].

iii, l. 1 a fiannóðuirt fuiniō, L, m. l. 2 hárðrðéalaiib̄, P. l. 3¹bárg
 d'éirre, P; bárdéirre L, m. l. 4 caitréim, L. iv, l. 1 pðaðta, 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

Þoðlat uafal þoiprtil þuadrað
 éorþðeal éuanna éáiðcéiþþionn
 iþ Órcap nímnæac eorþrað cíocrað
 olcað íotþær lá an éiplið
 rþipþeac ðiuþlað þriþeap dúint
 iþ éluicæar trúip map ára^a rþleib
 iþ éaptar éuðe ð'aiclé an éluicé
 craeacá duða iþ bántþeada.

VII

Re þioð mþorþéon épíce Loðlann
 ðríoð iþ onéonta áitþéime
 an buinne bþiðgþær ionnað taoide
 tuinne díleann áiþéipe
 reinntid þuaircþipr eindge Þuaðail
 i ðeruicé uama i bþárdþréaðtað
 ður tñon náðað i nðoil ðnáðað
 þá ðoiðið þráinna an rþáidþréapla.

VIII

An tuile liað ra i n-íupr Þiaðacá
 minic þiað do báðað léipre
 luðt a rúipr do éupr aþ ðcúl
 map riðeap círra an mðaíl cíadna
 bloð dá aipteap i moð rþaipre
 ðo boð blaþta bþáipléadað
 i nðiaið an tuile ðiaðfaid þilið
 ðéað mian linne a dþrácet þé ðin.

* ár .i. ðiað (L).

vi, l. 1 þoðlat, L; þeaðac, P; þoðlat, m. l. 2 ioðmap, L. l. 3 peanð-
 þeap, P; mapcað, m; riðþeað, L. l. 4 cluicé, P, m; cluicé, L.
vii, l. 1 áitþéime, P. l. 3 feinntid, L; feinntað, m; rinnid, P; láin-
 dþréaðtað, m. viii, l. 1 tuile liað, m; Þiaðaïð, L; Þiaðaïð, m;
 baðað, L; bá, P, m. l. 3 bláðt, L; bloð, P; cuippead þearfa a moð
 rþaipre, m. l. 4 ðiaðfaid, L; ðiaðfaid, P, m; ðile, L; ðilið, P; ðille, m;
 éþrácet, P; eþrácet, 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 éiondil áirriú holónit^a
 lán na nglanrós bprárgéaðaé
 ní naé capáil ño mbí ap peácmal
 a éruinn éairte að fáctéleipcið
 aðail tuðran ceapað an éunnaið
 ap na ñronðaib dánghéara
 do éaðaill iomlat aíðme ið ionamáir
 le haðaið lúimníð d'árcéarað.

X

An tan ño éiomruið peapra an þriðionnra
 neapt a érúip ið a áirnáir
 timcíoll innill innri Sionna
 ið Muimníð uile þá méala
 níor fáð bámba ná báð úma
 ná bánbónn dá bprárgréiðið
 i mbaile an Þaoritíð ñan a peaoileað
 map ðal éoinnle i ndáil ppéipe.^b

XI

Do þúil naé epionra clú na peapíbe
 þúiðþeas fillte i bpáipéaraib
 tuairim aíne ap uaip na faille
 þuaip an peabac plánéapcaíð
 ré éead fóðmáp mísle ið nóðad
 aoir naé ónna tákéipéaðt
 bliaðna an éoimðe d'þiað ran aóine
 pían ið a innpíin náé 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 áirriðe, m; dár nglanrós, L. l. 2 peácmal, P; peácmal, L, m; epionn, L; éruinn, P; cepruinn, m; fáctéleipcið, second 'c' not aspirated, L, m, P. l. 3 éunnaið, L, P; éuïngé, m. l. 4 ño éaðaill iomaluist aíðne, m; aíðne or aíðme (?), P. xi, l. 1 naé claoipioð, L. l. 2 plánéaðtað, 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 Hoguette, and to Sarsfield alone by Colonel O'Kelly : vide Macariæ Excidium, Dublin, 1850, pp. 373.

^a 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

Is ceapáidte liomra i dtéarú é a hionnraíodh
 naé don límuáin bárrpléirí é ri
 an drafadán dána data dálteacá
 cleaéctaír fáil a gnáéchéile^a
 bís é do mairiúd taoíriúd aghaínn
 ósíolfar fala lá éiginn
 do fóillír iip eiríon eo gan eitíom
 tóir iip deirte tráibhléipeaít.

xiii

Téid aip uairíb do Maon Uaadhá
 'r doighné buaióirpeaib áitbhléipeaít
 do na béisíb éuiseaip Pléimír
 cime^b iip méiúe máirinnéalaig
 ríofr do biorraí bís é an bille
 éisófar cuiipp tarp fáil rceáit
 iip fóir uim ñeannnáeip fógraiod anafraib
 aip bhródaitb danaípba iip rtaidéataib.

xiv

Doighní ró fiofhaír pan gceáidé Olltais
 an bpreo bpronntaib bláéptéadaít
 aip an dromiúg tarp rruíte na Maoile
 tuig a maoin i máilléadaib
 doighní ñrchaí aip éloinn Úgá^c
 cpainn tuig cíl pe cain cléipe
 iip bís heilbhléiríúd ó na laoégoil
 dpeoiríte aghaol na ngnáirpearaib.

^a i. a dúiúché píom (L, m). ^b The Hollanders (L). ^c The Huguenots (L).
^d The Swiss (L).

xii, 1. 2 dálteacá áluinn, m; cleaéctaí, m. xiii, 1. 1 maonuadha, m; maonuadha, L, P. 1. 4 ñeannnáeip, L, m; ñeannnáeip, P; bhródaitb, L, m; bhródaitb or bhródaitb (contracted) P; iip dál déalataib, P; iip dál déalataib, L; rúdá ñéalataib, m. xiv, 1. 2 tarp rruíte, P, m; fáidh rruíte, L. 1. 3 upraí, m; ñrchaí, L, P; éloinn ughna, L. 1. 4 helbhléipcc, P; heluáipcc, L; heilbhléipcc, m; ñp. dul, m; ñp. agh dul, L.

¹ Maon Uadha, now Moynoe, a parish in the barony of Tulla, Co. Clare, eight miles N.N.W. from Killaloe, on the borders of Co. Galway, near Scariff. 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 (Macariae 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.

¹ 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).

² 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 Drobhaise, 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.

³ 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 ȝeallilluaist ó cluinnim marcilluaist an ȝile
neamhfuat linne a mbáirtéireacst
go mbis ari eaċai b̄ oisċe ȝeaca
r̄ðan r̄uim aco i ȝcáiréiri b̄
minic maiðre an ȝuipre ȝaiðb̄ri b̄
r̄oip uim ȝaiðri b̄ cláir Éile
að r̄canntað a ȝisioðbað am naċ raoilid
go r̄eant r̄ileac ȝártéileartha.

xvi

A ȏe naċ iadrañ r̄an t̄e ȝiaraid
t̄eis r̄an ȝian ro að áiðéireacst
go Cill na mballaċ t̄aoib̄ ne gallai b̄
b̄isop ari lafað láim ȝéipri
ari āaoi naċ b̄iainnri i n̄draoib̄ dom ȝiarað
ari d̄ib̄ir t̄iari go bárr ȝéile
d̄uaċ na Suipeac ȝiroma n̄giorttaċ
r̄uaidzeař mire fa ȝlēiħti b̄.

xvii

Iñ ē^a naċ maipeann ȝéađ v̄on ȝaiřceað
céile^b Čaiřil ȝáiréiri b̄
iñ ȝan ē^c linne mac^d b̄e binne
d̄'ȝeap p̄e b̄unne d̄ainm̄éip̄iż
o doċuadap leođain luat̄a
an ȝóis ri d̄'ȝuapclað a hárðȝéiħionn
Pádراig roġta an láir do loġcað
lám na ȝeorgcap ȝenáṁċréaċtaċ.

^a ionann ē aður ȝruađ (L). ^b .i. Ceallaċán (L, m, P). ^c ionann ē aður eirion (L). ^d .i. b̄riani (L); .i. b̄riani b̄dr̄aiħme (P, m).

xv, l. 1 ari neamhfuat̄ linne, m; b̄pártéireacst, m; mbáirtéir, L; mbáirtéir, P. l. 3 r̄ðu minic, L, m; ȝuipre, P, m; ȝuipre, L; Éilim, L; ȝéilim, m; Éile, P. xvii, l. 1 ȝiarað, L; ȝiaraid, P, m. l. 2 mallaċ, m; le, m; ari lafað, L; að lafa, m; að ȝaiře, P. l. 3 bárr ȝlēiħe, m. l. 4 ȝrua(i)ż, L, m. xvii, l. 3 hárðȝéiħionn, L. l. 4 láir, P; ȝenáṁċréaċtaċ, 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 Čhearbhaill 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 Bóroiame, 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 Bóroiame ; vide Keating, *History*, vol. iii, pp. 256, 258.

⁸ Patrick Sarsfield.

xxviii

Tiocfa an péinniōd fiuċċar ppreiṁġblic
 do na pēim^a do pāipréaġraib
 taġi tuiġġi t-Sionna mar ċaoiġi ġeine
 iż-żap Daoil ḥuiġm ḡnáċċeisnijiet
 mar ħuaġir dōmra pan ġċuajid ġceoġi ri
 iż-żap ġuġġi pceoġi dār mnáib aorġa
 ġuajidfe Ciopcam uainn iż-żu a fuipreann
 ġuġi do Muileann Ġáitēaġraijiet.

xxix

Suan pan áit riġi ní dual dáiġriġin
 6 ġeġuajr láimhe an bárrpléiċiġ
 cuiġrifid tħreaga tħuġħha teanna
 ġiñnejfear ġleaca iż-żgħar ġiġi
 bħeġġa ppoliċċi bħeġġi ari bħidu
 d'ċeċċa tħalli
 iż-żu ari bħu u bixxu a bixx
 ċum a l-oħra l-ġuġġi l-ġuġġi.

xx

Ó d'imxiet a nħeacċaiōd do ċaċċibni bħ-ċlājip Pēiġolim
 dob iż-żomaraċ-ċiċċi acċaġġiż dā ċaġraġi ari ċaġi ēiġi
 taġi iż-żomad a bħxaċċi ari ġallajib aq-żgħiġi
 mo ċuġraħ ċum ġeġġi na ġeġġi an Sáirpréalaċ.

xxi

buinnej mar ċlaġiġim għan fiaċċall għan ġār bħ-ġiġi
 għan mħarrtaġ għan mħaġħbal għan mħaġħiġ p-e hár ġiġi
 iż-żgħiġi idher ġħad-dan an ġalata ġnáċċeċ-ċeċċa
 mar ċeċċi ġiġi pifpax ġiġi n-a aixx i-żgħiġi.

^a pēim .i. buiġe (L). [This gloss seems to mean: do na pēim .i. buiġe ne na pēim.]

xxviii, l. 3 ġuajnejt-oż-żgħid, m; mar ħuaġir dōmra, L, P. l. 4 ġuajid-
 pprear coġċam, m; buailfe ciġċa, P; ġuajidfe ciopkam, L; a omitted;
 L, m, P; fuipreann, L, P; fuipreann, L, P; fuipreann, m; ġáin-ġeġraijiet, m.
 xxix, l. 3 ġeġġi fuż-żgħid ppoliċċi, m. l. 4 l-ġuġġi ġeċċa, L, m. xx, l. 1 Ċiġi,
 L, P. l. 2 dā caġraġi, L, m. l. 4 an ġeġġi, L, m. xxii, l. 2 hár-
 ġiġi ġeċċa, 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 Bháitéalraigh³ 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 Cíopcam of the MSS. were a corruption of Cíopc cam (crooked Kirke), the reference would be to the well-known Major-General Kirke.

³ Muileann Bháitéalraigh, 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

Ós aod innill a éairteal go ac fuaéctmainn gan rámhaoram
aod fioscaidh bfeapar bphala go calma cnáimhaoeada
i n-urairde a ghlaic aod mapr éaca ne hárdothaoeápar
naod cluinteaip a éairfe pe dairbhe a ngráinphaoeápar.

xxiii

Urrann dá allam^a an aicme pe dtá fphaoeada
naod tuigidh a bheartá goeada fealata a bphácha aorata
bísd ionnaidh a ghlaice dá n-aéctumaod i n-ád baoeáil
fan ionamhaoeá aco naod meartap go mbá daonna.^b

xxiv

Cum lúimhnið d'arðain d'fhearpadap d'áimh éraorac
ni che ra tamail náip feapaod le d'áimh
na d'fiongá ba mapb ap mairdin i bphánpaonai
ra n-iongantap tpealaíma ón leadaréac lánpaobéa.

xxv

Urra naod caidil a éalann ap éárpéreacétaib
fnaod tipeann le pearcainpeacé tarpéa ná tláitíeanlait
fuiilinphéacé raðairne i n-árdorpréiplinig
ionnaidh an phlaéa tuð laðraine lá d'Éirinn.

xxvi

Ní hiomaod ní fala ní baðap ní báid bphéigse
ní cuimhna ní capadap ceanðaile tapr árdgáolai
tuð eumaoe na haitte ri ap m'aipre ná gráod éinnit
aet tuilleamh na peapirpan naod feaca aet a peáe ðréine.^d

^a urrann é [lege dá] allam .i. cuid dá clú (L).

^b .i. an tan naod cuimhnið a bheit na bheartá ná go rið a máeáip é (L).

^c .i. 'Eirionnaið (L).

^d et fóir naod feadap an bphacipread go deoð (L).

xxii, l. 1 innioll, P. l. 4 an ðráinphaoeápar, m; a ngráinphaoeápar, P; a ngráinphaoeápar, L. xxiii, l. 1 ne atá, L. l. 2 ní tuigidh, L, m; bphéartá, m; fphalata, m; fphalata, P; bphácha, P; bphácha, L, m. l. 4 ionamhaoeá, m; ionamhaoeá, L; daona, P, m; daonaod, L. xxiv, l. 2 naod peacadap d'áimh(l)aið, L, m. l. 4 ba mapb, L, m; bá mapb, P. xxv, l. 1 éalann, L, P; éalainn, m. l. 3 árdorpréiplinig, L, P; árdorpréiplinig,

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 Gadelians^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 cuma ní, L; cumann ní, m; cuma ná, P; ceanðal, L; árððaoðlaib, P. l. 4 peacara rðaist, 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 Gadelia, a Latinized form from Óævöl.

^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 ȐTALAMH SIN

Oc̄t̄im̄b̄er, 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); Síp Seon mac 'Eamhain cct. (M) i.e. Sir John fitz-Edmond Fitzgerald *cecinit*. Síp Seaḡan mac Ȑearpailt .i. Tícheapna na Claonglaire, cct .i. an Ȑearpán do éinip ré éum Dáib̄id uí Ȑruadair náp lean duine dá com̄dúr é ap n̄dul t̄ap ráile ño, Oc̄t̄im̄b̄er 1691 (A, m), i.e. Sir John Fitzgerald, Lord of Claonghlais, *cecinit*, viz., the complaint he sent to David ȐBruadair about none of his friends or neighbours following him when he was going across the sea, October, 1691; Síp Seaḡan mac Ȑearpailt cct. dá óráram a luigead

I

Ón Ȑtalamh r̄in^a do cleāctara p̄mo r̄inntreap̄ r̄ótham
peap̄ra aco ní leanann me ná dír don p̄b̄r̄
tar̄tan̄gaipeac̄t Ȑearp̄b̄ta doğn̄im̄ri ònib̄
ðo mb̄iaid Sac̄panaið dá Ȑtreap̄cairt̄tr̄in ap̄ír ðo p̄óill.

^a .i. an Ólaonglair (M, P).

1, l. 1 p̄óm, M; peom̄am, P. 1. 2 peap̄ra ap̄ b̄iç, O, m. 1. 4 ap̄ír ðo deo, O, m.

XXIII.—FROM THE LAND WHERE I RESIDED

October, 1691

d'fhearsaibh Éiríonn dochais leir don Érainnean pan [mbliaðain] 1691 (0), i.e. Sir John Fitzgerald *cecinis* 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: Cánán— (v) a v v v a v v v i v 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 Claonaghlais, cf. Part 1, p. 150, n.¹.

XXIV.—A CÁIÉBÍLE DÁR CÁIRGEAS

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 bPuaðair ect að fpreaðra (A); fpreaðra Óáð i ÓbPuaðair aip (O); fpreaðra Óáibhí i ÓbPuaðair aip Sir Seagán mac Deapait (m); að ro fpreaðra Óáibhí hí ÓbPuaðair aip Sir Seagán et do éuir ma Óiaidh é ðó Carrraig an Þoill (E, M, P), i.e. The answer of David Ó Bruadair to Sir John Fitzgerald, and he sent it after him to Carraig 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 caiébile dár cairgeas díosgráf tóir
iñ capadair náp céalgaé ó círiode gán ðó
géar neamhchráe pe pealað líb mo gnaoi iñ mo ghlór
iñ maírð liom leað atáraða do ÓbPuaðair aip bðrð.

II

Iñ deapbha mo rcapað rið ór críoc don gíleo
tréar tmeagair do bheist ceannaraé peam cíaoið ran ńbord
báar rírapratainnri gom aite liom ná caoinear cló
na haicme rín rí gcaíéfreamne bheist mír go þóill.^a

^a et ní ðó deo (P).

I, 1. 2 a círiode, P, M; ó círiode, m, O. I, 3 neamhchráe, m; neamhchráe, P; neamhchráe, O. II, 1. 3 ðó mba, m; iona aoiðnear cló, m. I, 4 ccaíéfreamne, m, O.

XXIV.—BATTLEOAK FOR WHOM I ALWAYS

October, 1691

October at Scattery 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 necessaries 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, Aṁpán: (०) a u u u a u u u i u 6
 (2) R. vii, Aṁpán: (०) a u u 1 u 1 u a u 1.]

1

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

On ealba^a dār nðeaēaið dul ið Ȑliðe ēum ȝeoil
þvo leanamian i n-anāeainn māð Ȑrīð a ȝtþeoip
don ȝaðairne do Ȑleaðtadap ȝan aor Ȑocðið
atā aipreac̄tai i n-aipreantaið na nðaoine þóf.

IV

San ȝmalapaic do leaðanuið uim Ȑrīð an ēeo
ȝtþrapaipreac̄t ní abaraipri aēt Ȑoðbaipr bō
an ȝeallamain ap Ȑmaiðþeaēap do ȝpíð Ȑið Ȑðið
þa deapa Ȑuit ȝan ȝcaþaipreac̄t na buiðne ið ȝrð.

V

Ip ȝarðalað ap ȝarðað Ȑocðimri an ēoip
leap haitþeað na Sacraðanaið ȝan Ȑliðe ȝan ēoip
Ip anaiþeac̄t ne ȝeanaēap dār ȝíne Seon
ȝo Ȑþuiðe ȝaipþre ȝan aiprioðal náð Ȑionad þóf.^b

VI

Ó Ȑearcarað ȝan aipðið ȝan inntliom Ȑið
ná acþuind dul ap eac̄tara le cloiðeað ið Ȑðið
aēc̄uind ȝið ap Ȑearcanaðt an Ȑoiiððe Ȑðið
ȝan Ȑaþeað ap bīð ȝo Ȑtaðairri don Ȑrīð ne beo.^c

VII

Ó Ȑeaþadap cionta cloinne Ȑðbæið Ȑuinn
taþraipn ȝa cunigde ip ȝruim Ȑrīð i ȝcoill
ip ȝaipð naē þuil að dul i ȝtþræð ȝap Ȑið
taþ ȝaipðe Ȑið Ȑþuið an Ȑþraþa Ȑruim.

^a ealba .i. buiðean (P, M).

^b náð ȝaða a milleán aēt an cionntað (P, M).

^c et ní Ȑþuaip Ȑðiðið an Ȑuiðe ȝið (P, M).

iii, l. 2 dār maefuinn datn mā ȝtþið a ȝtþoip, m; a ȝtþeoip, 0; an ȝtþeoip, P. iv, l. 1 ȝmallaire, m; ȝmalare, 0. l. 2 Ȑiðbaip, m; Ȑoðbaip, 0. l. 3 Ȑmaiðþeaður, m; Ȑmaiðþeaðar, 0; Ȑmaiðþeaður, P. l. 4 Ȑdearaða, m; nðearaða, 0. v, l. 3 aipreac̄t, m, 0; do ȝíne, 0. l. 4 Ȑþuiðe, P; Ȑþaðið, 0; Ȑþaipðað, m. vi, l. 4 don ȝíp ȝi, m, 0. vii, l. 1 ap Ȑðbuið, m, 0. l. 3 a ȝtþaip, m. l. 4 ēum ȝaipðe, m, 0.

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 1, p. 41, n.⁷.

⁴ Chieftain; viz. Sir John Fitzgerald.

⁵ In the ranks of the nobility.

XXV.—AN LONGBHRISEADÓ

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: Óáibhí Ó bhradaír cct. (m); longáir langáir 'Eíreann Í Óáibhí Ó bhradaír cct (A); Óáibhí Ó bhradaír cct. ar 'Eíriann dona Anno Domini 1691 amail doipónraí peacaí a cloinne féin longáir langáir Ó 'Eíriann ran mbliaðain rín, Regnum in se divisum desolabitur (L, M, N, P); an longbhríreád i. amail do riúriod peacuile a clainne féin longáir langáir Ó 'Eíriann a n-October, 1690 (*recte* 1691) Óáibhí Ó bhradaír 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 Longbhríreád*, The Shipwreck. It is

I

Le ciontaíb na healta að ap dallað a gcluarthuigre
le fíotal a leapa tan taigríte a dtuaplaigte
þá mionnaíb an leabhair dá leamainn ní uamán ðam
an tuipeamr ro ap m'aípe gur peapb an duanaipeacét.

II

Innme að gallaíb ní maectnam ðom éuaipimri
íp cunnail a gceaindean ra gceapadap buan ðan rcpur
ní hionann íp clanna na n-ainneap ór glluairpeara
do riðpeað a gceangdal ðo rantaib le riúinne fuit.

III

Ní hiongnað þanþa mearfuiðte an uama éuil
do éuitim ran aindreibre i gceanaib a cuallaðta
rap éirigdá caðaib að eapad pe epruadtanaiib
dá ciorrþað ðan fíor að ðanþað map riúrapara.

i, l. 2 tan, P; tan, L; tuaplaicte, P. l. 3 lámnainn, L; leamainn, P. l. 4 þá an tt., P; þá omitted, L, m. ii, l. 4 ceangdal, L, m; gceangdal, P. iii, l. 1 an uama, P: an uama, L; an uama, m; i n-uaim, a cuil, A (O'Grady). l. 3 éirigd, P, m; eirigd, L; eirigd, m2; éaðaib, L.

XXV.—THE SHIPWRECK

After October, 1691

so entitled in E, M, and Ang., and the word occurs in the following poem, *Óéao* *anbriopac* *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 longbriple* *úd* *Óáibh* *ú* *Óruadair* *l* *cneidim* *go* *Ófáil* *an longbriple* *rín* *ag* *Donnca* *ó* *Floinn* *a* *ÓCopeair*. 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, *Cámpán*: (v) i u u a u u a u u ua u u
(2) R. xli, *Cámpán*: (v) i u u i u u a u 6 u.]

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

Órá ðeupréar i bpratainn ðan fála ðan ualléubár
an riorma rár ðreanadap maiše ðuirte Nuaðat rír
dap linne ní peacað a óup deaðtuigðe i nðuanaipre
nað oipþeapt meaðað an marðað þuapadap.^a

V

Ní hionann ír aðallað an amail rán þuapðaipre
éumileap teanga ðo éneaparib ár ðtuailgineac
ð'ionmáar Sacran ír d'apm reaðt rluagðþobal
ír cupata an reaparí le að þeanaðap duair að bíð.

VI

Þé cupreað i gcapcair na caðurraðið þuadraða^b
ír tuipt ðað tveara að a marðað að bruaéaipreac
ð'þuinnionm a n-eaðna ír d'þealþar a ðeruaiðmíotail
ír iomða anam a hanaéuinn d'þuajcladap.

VII

Það goile nað bearpb na hærtiðgail þuapréairi
ðo cinead ðá ðtaiprhe ír d'þeaptaib an tualangðeaið
ðo linþfeað a leaðcumað aip aíðearrað uaiðneara
ðá þþiceað a þþacara dealb aip buailteacar—

VIII

Ó'imirceib leanb ír mbanaltþran mbuaiðeapréa
ð ſionainn go Leamain fá aipim að ualþaptaid
ðan riolla að bíð eatapréa ír ræþapta an rúaðcoilð
aðt inneam an þeaptaid ír faipe na n-uapal rín.

^a mā comilfontar é 7 muna ðcomilfontar (ndeapnaðar, m) ní híad ír
cionntað (A, L, M, P, m).

^b i. i. 7 ummeac (A, M, P, m, L).

iv, l. 2 Nuaða, L, m, m2, P. v, l. 4 þaíneadap, P, m. vii, l. 2
tualamðeicc, L; tualangðeicc, P, m, m2. l. 3 lusþfeað, P, L, m.
viii, l. 1 ðionnarpbað a leanb, m2. l. 3 ón rúaðcoilð, L.

¹ Ireland; Nuadha was the name of an ancient pagan god and also of several
early kings of Ireland.

² The number of nations represented in the Prince of Orange's army is reckoned
differently by different writers. Colonel O'Kelly, author of *Macariæ Excidium*,
also mentions seven, viz., England, Scotland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden,
Germany, and France (l. c. pp. 47, 129). J. O'Callaghan, the editor of O'Kelly's
work, counts ten, viz., English, Scotch, Anglo-Irish, Dutch, Swedes, Branden-

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 anterius 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
 Conculet refugos proiectis Saxones armis.

(J. Gilbert, Jacobite Narrative, Ireland, 1688-1691, pp. 275 et seq.).

² Vide Part II, p. 13, n. ².

IX

An conaċlann cneapta leap leanaō an fuainniment^a iñ d'fuiulinq ƿeaċ mannap i leapðaiš luaimneacā cuinċ ēa ȝé ȝeallað don ȝarfrais ȝluaipl aħsur ní ħuġiżim 6 ƿantaiš ȝur leaiħar a ȝeuaipl tarp tuisir.

X

Ġaċ inċeinn meaġarħa meaġarħa ȝan tħuailleaō nisħ^b fuireaċ pā beannaiš an ċeannaipl ƿuġ buaħha an ȝuipr mār iodan do bħraħaō ȝan faiplbhe fuain ȝo ɻe ní tulđ ina ɻallainn dom ħarġiñi tħuadhaō anoir.

XI

Orongħa oo deaċaiš ní ɻeadaap an ȝeualaħbar ȝo huuħi ċum deaħha ɻan maċaipe ap mħuallaeō an dħruim^c poinneann a realb an realad beaġ fuapradap ƿuġ filleaō na bpearran 6 ħerataiż a mħuannaiż-ċe.

XII

I dxiżżeiħi bfeap bħala ȝéap anaipeaċ ƿu an tħarriji ɻi xi ɻi orċtaiħ^d ȝan aixro ġetxan ċneapuż-ċe an ķuajpl tarp ȝo inni ap nħruu idher an deatħiż na n-aċċe le fuain an tħuixi longħapra id-ċċaipriż tħarriji.

XIII

Do lin-żeaħdaap ƿeata aċċo an deaħż ɻan uaine bħriop 6 ionad na ȝleaca mo lafað le buaħi ċum cnuu aċċi iona mħiġi eaż-żgħixx an tħiebħ-ċeżiż ap luu ɻo ħol bað cuma an feap ħarrataiż ap ƿeħi ȝo an ȝeuabu.

^a .i. an luċċi nápli ȝaħbi cumha aċċi an cár do leanamha (A, M, m, P).

^b .i. an deaħluċċi do uħlu iż-żgħiż ƿan ɻmaċċet tāniż et nápli ċaill ap ċill ná ap ċċaipriż ƿiha (A, M, m, P).

^c .i. an luċċi aq-qaib ɻu il-leiħ tħiġeapna aq-ġużi nápli ɻi dha ɻeġaġi (A, L, M, m, P).

^d ɻi orċt .i. coħħna de.

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

ανιπεάč, L, P ; αινηπεάč, m 2 ; αινεαραč, m. 1. 3 τριυιρ, m. XIII, l. 1
 uaïčne, 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

Nuimheap na bphreaptaalaé pealbháilan fuainghearaí^a
 nár éinidí ñon éairfíriùt aéct caitéamh a gferuaí ña gferuiò
 ionnaí an aécta leap taéctaó an t-uan ñan éoir
 i gcoinniùb an éaire ño fáiladap uaéta an tpuisí.

xv

An nuimheap ro éanait nár fátaíl i gcuairíbheisíb
 aéct turaó aghair tpeabhaó aghair taibhírt ñan fuaé ñan oil
 a n-oineací ñon aicme níor éapmain luac an uib
 dopinnneaó a gpeacáa ña gceapbaó ó buaic ño bun.

xvi

An cuimpearc Caiteann ñá hainlin ña uaéntaire^b
 ná an cuéací ne ndeaéadap rlapair na rluapairde
 upba ap éalaí ña tarb le tuata aco
 nó upba ap aétraí mun agharaó a fuaist ap boin.^c

xvii

Cine na n-aéací ó glacadap uallaécap^d
 muine ná maéa níor ñaingean ap buanna aco
 ñá miondáir iñt maip ñár fmaéteuig na buacíollai^e
 rul ñiméisí a ndeaéací ñá ndearcaib éum fuaistteacáir.

xviii

Óá gcuirpeaó an tpeanabean anairt a tpuadéiruise
 fá bónnaiùb an earruig nó i leabaiò an luamh^f ri éoir
 ba cuma ñi gairb na bpeatan ñá fuaéteainri
 nó Cuippeall ó Capa nó Caéal ó Cuallaétais.

^a 1. na deagðaoine bapántamhla biaomára bunáiteacáa (M, P).

^b 1. luéit mille te an torpait 1. na moðait (M, P).

^c 1. ap muiic nó ap boin (éaoirpe, P) a gcoimíapar (M, P, m).

^d 1. an cíneal céadna fóir (M, P).

^e luamh 1. abaó (L, M, m, P).

xv, l. 2 fuaé, P; fuaist, L; fuaé, m. l. 3 uig, P, m. l. 4 boin, L; bun, P; bun, m. xvi, l. 2 le, m; rlapair, P. l. 3 tuaéa, m. l. 4 ná, MSS.; aépué, P; aépar(n)aé, L, m; aðaraó, L, m; aðaraib, P; a fuaé, P; a fuaé, L, m; uaé, m 2. xvii, l. 1 naétraé, m. l. 4 fuaistteacéuir, L, P. xviii, l. 3 ñairb, P; ñairb, L, m 2; ñurab na bpr., 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—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

Urraim an trádairt fó éalaṁ ḍo ḫuaċċaḍar
għe hongħaḍ a baċċar i n-ġarradha malib u aċċepaċċa
ṛ-ġorrille na ḣarrappean ná mbaṛraḍ u imi ḣruuacaipe
do bṛiġżeaḍ a platain le bata na buannaċta.

xx

Ir-ċiupbħe an ċlaġairt ap ċeċċarai bħo ḫuaġġadha
muixreap na meacan iż-żgħiġi na mbuuħanai bħeċċe
cuma ní p-ċeċċa bixi aċċepaṛ^a ap ħuaġġolannai b^b
tuxilleaḍ ná unctionar ní p-ċaġa unctiona.

xxi

Ionaħħaiż aix-tip p-riċċi Sacrau għan rluuḍ-ċemxar
b-żiex-ċaḍ a na n-deal bħo n-deċċa iż-żbeġi unctiona
u imi iż-żgħiġi aħħadha tħalli na ġuajnejn
do bṛiġżeaḍ an balla le jaċċa na ruadha.

xxii

Pañ unctioni do leaċċaḍar aix-ġiżi na ruuċċa
a għonnhaḍ a leapa do ġieaċċa ari u aċċepaċċa
tuxar do ġeairiż mo ċċalapra għuaraċ-ċaċċ
ra u ifre do ċċaħħa rian unctioni tħi a unctiona ippeaċċ.

xxiii

An ruuře^c għiex p-ċaġa ari eċċepa i n-uaċċa ḣruu
iż-żiex inneall a ċaġra b-ċeapta ari unctioni
a unctioni aċċa ip-ċaġra ari ġieaċċa
do unctioni aċċa ip-ċaġra ari unctioni tħi.

^a aċċepaṛ .i. milléan (P, M).

^b buaġġolann .i. bṛeiżiċi (L, M, P); mā ġuilleaḍar ġie, ionann aċċepaṛ
iż-żiex aċċa ip-ċaġra ari unctioni (m).

^c ruuře .i. nif nō p-ċeċċa (P).

xix, l. 3 mbaṛra (ð), m, L; mbaṛraḍ, P. l. 4 bṛiġżeaḍ, L. xx, l. 3 biaħ, P; bixi, L, m. xxi, l. 3 aħħadha, L, m; aħħadha, P, m 2. xxii, l. 2 ronha, m. l. 4 ra ġuajnejn, m 2. xxiii, l. 2 ċeapta, m 2. l. 4 doċċonha, 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 carroty 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 them-selves,
 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

On fuitingiō þeardā d' aigne a þfuaduiðe
ð óonaðað an éeaða ðo ńaðair a luaiðmilleað
tuð iorðað aður aigreadd tréalamáa tuairðe ið fír
tarf monðaib an m̄ara r̄a þeardra aðá mbuaðaillleaðt.

xxv

þuifbe an éeaða an tan d' aigð tarf þruad a þið
ið cuiþle na þanþa i n-anarað an þuarecalta
oíriþeam̄ aða níor laðair an luamaiþe^a
ðurf r̄uaread a r̄eafra^b pe r̄leafraib an éuaði ðo luðt.

xxvi

Cuiþeaf an caiðbile capðannað d' þuaið an uile
a itéa aður a aíðeanta mearfuiðe uaið i ðeþorl
að tvoimþeaf r̄aðairne ið r̄eac̄ta ðað r̄uadair
ðáð innill a ðapa pe hafðain þuainne an éirþ.

xxvii

I neitib na caiþte ní þacðaðar þuairc ari bieð^c
þn̄i ńuðaðar ariþe ðon ainið ðið ńluaiþeafðar
gðaþ m̄ioðair a ńeaðaþe ðon ealþa ńuairceaptað
ð r̄uþðam ðað teallaið níor anaðað uair an éluð.

xxviii

Óuþeafþaib r̄aða na ńtaðaþaþaða nuaðruðað
þileaf an t-aðair ðo macaib na r̄tuamataðta
le þuicðair a ńtaðaþið tarf cpeafraib an dualðara
ðo ńuilleaðar aitír mo m̄airð ið þuaraðað.

^a luamaiþe .i. longþreoir (L, P).

^b r̄eafra .i. long (m, P).

^c ðap leat (P).

xxiv, l. 1 ðainðne, L, m. xxv, l. 1 að þið, P. xxvi, l. 2 mearfuiðe, L, m; mearfariðe, P, m 2. l. 4 þuainne, P. xxvii, l. 1 þuarc, L; þuairc, P, m. l. 2 ainið, P, m. l. 4 þuþðam, m; þuþðam, P; Rúþðam, L. xxviii, l. 1 ńtaðaþað, L, m. l. 3 a ńairðil, 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 Bambha'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 fionnaid i gtaipib na peanéad rudaóilte
gur gneáid i dtalmain aíail an éuaine ri
builb ra mbeartá fá deara do truaillidh
cup cpoíe i ngráid baile inna pearam mar fuaícheantá.^a

xxx

An fúirseann tuig fíannail ra gáinail naé cualaí
d'fúirí a peacáta rdo éarcairnig a fuaigártá
ón dtuirigean dtreabhair leap fearaid anuaf a bfuil
ír iongantaé glacáid naé flaitheaf a dtuapartal.

xxxi

An cuipé naé caigileaó calla ná cualaípe
ír d'iomír a n-allam^b ap aérlann tuairípe
ó urrainn gáe ana gáid maiémeac i gcruaibhír éib
ní éigisid luéid fearaid gur tairpe do éuapadair.

xxxii

I n-ionnaélanne aipdhe an bácaid ra búaíalla
gíobal ír eallaid ír arba an truaid do goid
i gcumann an éaile do éarcain tarp nuádair cnír
ír iongnaid ap leacailb gáin tarraing a muanament.

xxxiii

Do éuipsean a gcaidírne gáda aíur fuaidai d'ri
le liortacéid na haitte ní capáil gur luat óam fíup
i mionnaib 'r i n-earcaine ór arractaiib cuan ír cnuc
mullaé an tairnse ír dearfóid gur búaileadar.

xxxiv

Ap éiopruisid an t-apm i ndeabhair dár n-uapalaib
raip cuipéaó dár bfeapraiib éum fáiríe i bfuaplongáib
a bfuilinigid peaprrana áp n-eaglairi d'fuaict amuic
ír d'iomalaat beacá na healta ro anuaf do éuit.

^a aéid fáisír ní deapnaid fíomh leo (P). ^b allam i. clú (L).

xxx, l. 2 éarcairn-a f, L, m; éarcairnig a f., P. xxxi, l. 1 cuipé, L.
l. 4 gcruaibhír, L. xxxii, l. 2 truaid, L, m, P. l. 3 mar, L. l. 4 ap
leacailb, L, m; a leacailb, P; a nuanament, P; a muaniment, m2; a
muanamcra, 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

Óré éuðamair amair ari aitíriř do tuiptmeac
na neicé tuð earfbaio na n-airtioðal ruiðe re
ice mo ðearmað þaða do mbuailefinn rppioc
doðonnaðc na ðarmain reacáam ðan ruiptneacá.^a

xxxvi

Innirioð þalam ðað þaipc^b ruiðlair
do ńþuileid na haimri ri að taðra a ðtruiðe
ðan tiomna an reacataiř d'eaðair a n-uain ðan éiol^c
tuðað dá aipe an té ðeacmail fan uain do ðlið.

xxxvii

Níl tuiptle ná taistneam ðá ari reamalað ruið an ruipt
re tuileað aður ceaðraðað ratiðuini nári ruiðe
ir miðioð ðam ðrapað re reammaið ruiðraða
ir nað ionamair eaða^d ná eallaið a lúac ðom éið.

xxxviii

Cine mo érapað dá meara ður ðua mo ðuð
táið m'uiileanna ir m'earna na ðtearfaið le dua mo ðruis
tré éurraínn a ngradaim ðé leaðciorruis lúam mo ruipt
ní ðilfínn an ðadað dá þabainn im éluanaíre.

xxxix

I ðcuilíche a maiře do m'arðaínn do buaballað
ðé ériðnið mo meannma taðam a ðtuaraþra
culaið ná capall do þaemair an ruiðair ri
ná oípead an þaþruirþ re bpeacað ní ruiðraða.

^a i. na crioða ðan éorðaoi (L, M, m, P).

^b i. þárað ðaða feaðainn (L, P).

^c i. ðan éleim (L); ðan claoine (P).

^d i. ariðar (L).

xxxv, l. 3 iðce, P; ice, L, m; ríotam, m 2; rppioc, P; rppioc, L; rppioc, m. l. 4 doðonnaðc, P; doðonnaðc ari ðarmain, m. xxxvi, l. 2 ruiðe, m 2. l. 3 d'eaðair, L; uain, L; uain, P; uain, m. xxxvii, l. 1 ruiðið, P. l. 2 ratiðuini, P; ratiðuini, m, m 2; ratiðuini, L. xxxviii, l. 4 ðatðam, L, m, P. xxxix, l. 4 pe, 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, *Cnéacht do Óáil me im Ártácaí Ógáin*, was written in the year 1652; vide Part I, p. 26.

⁵ Dearth.

XL

Siúlim an ḡeappað leap ceappað an ḡuaé ḫan ḡuile
ᬁan billeað do ḡeannuig le peannaire mo ḫuain a ḫruid
ṛprioraða an ṭreaca do ḫeapbað i ḫeuaréroiðčib
do ḫtuillid ḫip ḫanba malairt na ḫuaine ḫi.

XLI

Δé ḫaoileap dá ḫaoippe ḫeirē ḫeapcaip ḫóðaip
im ḫtioðbaðo að ḫaoi aco nō im ḫeappaðbóðo
ðr̄ ḫr̄ioð dí mo ḫtřioðað do ḫeanaðbóðaip
fínip ñom ḫeapbóðiñ ap ḫeapaið Póðla.^b

XXVI.—ΔΕΑΔ ΑΙΝΩΦΙΟΣΑΔ ΡΕΑΝΝΑΙΡΕ

October, 1692

[Mss.: Maynooth, Murphy, XII, p. 97; XCV, 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: ḫáibí ð ḫruadair cec. (all MSS.) ap ñobuioðeacár luéit mille an ḫoraið ap na coingfolaib do ḫr̄ioð (M; al. ḫr̄ið) ḫtré mórērðcaipre an aðap neamhða a ḫuimneac, October, 1692 (A, B, E, p. 51, E, p. 105, M, M 47, M 4), i.e. "David ḫruadair cecinit on the ingratititude 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

Δεαð αινωφιοραð ρεανναιρε ñáip ḫiap a ḫlún^a
ip ñáip anacail an eaðlaip ná an ḫialboéit uñal
að ñamnað na n-aipr̄ioðal ñáip ḫiadað ñúinn
do ḫeapb̄ca níl m' ḫeapb̄ra pe dia na nðúl.

^a i. an ḫ-aðaip, an mac, aður an ḫriorað naom (P).

^b aðt beaðán ap na ḫopaiðib þóð (M, P, m).

^c i. ḫeac̄t n-aðr̄ain (L), i.e. seven stanzas, vide Introduction to this poem.

XL, l. 1 ceappað, L; ceappað, P. l. 3 do ḫeapba, m. XLI, l. 1 ḫóðuile ñam, m. l. 4 fínip, m.

I, l. 1 an ḫopaiðe, m, G (corrected to ρεανναιρε). l. 2 ñáip ḫiadað, P, M; do ḫiadað, 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, "peacē n-āb̄pāin [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 ciontaib na healtá*, 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, Aimpán: u a u u u a u u u ia u ú
 (2) R. vi, Aimpán: (u) ú u a u a u í ua u
 (3) R. vii, Aimpán: (u) ú u u ú u u ia u á
 (4) R. viii, Aimpán: (u) á u i u i u ia á u
 (5) R. ix, Aimpán: (u) ia á a u u a u u í u 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
Mv 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 piadað dúinn*, 'which we obtained,' but cf. Poem xxiv, rann v, l. 4, supra.

II

Céit maétnamáim a éarbhánaíte a éiall na éonn
iñ aðamáim a éairíriùn gur ériall tap bhrú
iñ naé dearglúirne lafaraé ná dianchéit tonn
dáir n-apðain do fíarbhéir a mbliadóna fúinn.

III

Iñ baibhretha bádgarat an ríallaire úd
óum aifriùn naé raéa ríin go liacht a éin
ní taire ò le halma ní riarrfa gnúir
fán laðraine do leaðciorruið a riadair nírð.

IV

Ní hainépeac leir a éeannaraic pe tríat na dtonn
dá peapðann an fíairge le hiaðað na rúl
'r iñ anaít leir gán bádgarat a biaðtaið ronnn
ap bailechéit don eaðla pe riarrfa a ólonn.

V

Óeap éalma tap allamhúir na gliachtá tuiða
do tapaingeað le ceaptíulang an tia dáir mbhrúið
ní Sacrahaé ná ap éeandair ríir do ríall ár dtearúir
aéit anaðroic an deamáin ríin pe dia gán éúir.

VI

Cúir tap leap do rcaip ár raoitche uainne
rdo múné ap fán fá fílait go fíorðruama
drong dáir bádgaraið fíeangá ap ríorðuaille
iñ drong pe ríad gán ríad go mírtuama.

VII

An longbhrípreað long ríin tuð dia na nðrár
tré éionntaið an úðoair ap fiannaið Báiil
mo mionn ríir ní éiuðpáinn naé biað i dtearáið
cúntap báir n-unþarpta i gceian ap éáe.

ii, l. 3 n6, P, M, M 47; ná, m, G; dianchéapt, M 47. iii, l. liacht a
éin, MSS. iv, l. 2 hiað, MSS. v, l. 1 eccliacht, M, P, M 47; eccliaðuib, G,
m; gliacht, A (O'Grady); tuið, M, P, M 47, G, m; tuiða, A (O'Grady). l. 2
mbhrúð, A (O'Grady); mbhrúið, MSS. l. 4 le dia na nðúl, G, m. vi, l. 4 le
ríad, 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

Cácc leap bhrífeað bun ȝað ȝialcána
 ȝdo ȝáruið buinne an ȝírt le ȝiaplámað
 do ȝeárnáð cuípp iþ epruioð an tia iþ tláité
 atáid anoir þá ȝcup ȝo biaideánað.

ix

Biaideán ȝtráparaiþe ó ð'aðruið an coimhðe a ȝáir
 a ȝliap ná leanþa ná a ȝteagárc ariþ ȝo ȝrðáð
 ȝa ȝia cá haite ȝam aíchearc an ȝeoionnri ȝláir
 ná ȝiaplán cailleac ȝa ȝþeaparð ne ȝið na ȝðiáir.

XXVII.—DO ȝEALÐ MO ȝOM

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: Dáibh ð ȝruadair ect. (all MSS.). These four lines were written

I

Do ȝealð mo ȝom ȝo ȝrom le haicðóis
 aírþeap na ȝeoðnað lonn do leapuïðeac ȝinna
 ȝnað ȝaicim aþ bonn ȝan ȝþeonn do ȝaðuïðoð
 ȝan earfbaioð ȝan ȝoðaíl aðt moðaioð iþ maírtíniðe.

XXVIII.—IS DAIMHNA 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

Iþ daimhna cnead an ȝþeap ȝo aþ 'Eirinn oill
 þá ȝallfmaéct ȝþeap ȝap leap ðaír ȝlaon a cuimð
 ȝan daimhna ȝlaða að aírþeab ȝcémé an ȝu<in>
 aðt clann þá ȝeac ȝo ȝcap ȝa céile cuim.

^a i.e. ȝaoþclann 'Eirpeann an ȝan ȝo ȝibhréað iad i nðiaid ȝið Séamur, 1691 (M, P, E).

ix, l. 2 a ȝeaðgarð, P. l. 3 ȝam aðallam, P.
 i, l. 2 cuimð. 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:—*Ármán:* (˘) a ˘ ˘ au ˘ au ˘ a ˘ ˘.]

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:—*Ármán:* ˘ au ˘ a ˘ a ˘ e ˘ ˘.]

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.—PÁILTE Í CÉALLAÍD

Circa 1692

[Mss. : Maynooth, Murphy, vii, p. 46; xi, p. 236; xcv, 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 Móinséala (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 Oáibhí Ó Óbuaðaip cct.); For the Honourable Sir James Cotter, Knight, congratulating his safe return out of England, Oáibhí Ó Óbuaðaip cct. (E¹, m); Oáibhí Ó Óbuaðaip cct. (G, M⁴) up tēaċt an píwīre Séamur mac Coitir plán Ó Sacronaō (M⁴), i.e. on the safe return of the knight, Séamus Mac Coitir, from England; do Séamur mac Coitir iap mapbaō Líple pan mbliaðain . . . (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

Páilte Í Céallaíd ria rup Séamur
ročraio rinn pe teac̄t an tréin
dá t̄oið tap linn plán a Sacraib
mál naċ plim do čapnaiṁ céim.

II

Céim do learuioċ peac̄t an píðr̄éala
r̄do léanuið ppatainn paca an b̄r̄s̄éara
an b̄éim d̄ár t̄eapc an gal̄ċad ḡn̄iméaċtaċ
tr̄éimpe a t̄eapc do ċlearp na c̄raoir̄p̄éinne.

I, l. 1 Ceall-, G; Cealla, P, m; ria, m, G. I. 2 ročraio r̄p, G. I. 3 d̄á t̄eaċt, P, A; d̄á t̄oið, m, G. II, l. 3 gal̄ċaō, m. I. 4 tr̄éimpe a t̄eapc, P; tr̄éim pe a t̄eapc, G, m; do ċeap, G, m; do ċlearp, 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 Ó 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 Carrigtuohill. He commanded the famous Dragúin Buidhe under Lord Mountcazel 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: *Séadóraō móp* (vide Part I, p. 119) and *Clínpán* in alternate stanzas. The accented vowels are different in each of the *Clínpán* stanzas. In addition, Conchlann 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 *Eriu*, v, pp. 50–69.

¹ King Charles II.

² The Cromwellians; cf. supra, p. 21, n.², and the verses of Thomas Cobbes, quoted in Part I, p. 37, n.¹.

III

Peinnidh fionn é a naé tuar tóibhéal
truaig a dhúiné eis i faoilidh fí
fionnaidh fuaile a naé duibh ne deoraiodh
ní tuar an éuaipé eolair é.

IV

É do mifníoc d'fhiort a chéas neáinéa
d'éiginni d'fhiúca ari fud a ñeargnáin
i ngléar d'fhiúca ari mbíte a ñtarb' tana
fóid éis r'fri eolair do fhiobh do baile an báipe.

V

Báipe fochlú fuaig an fuaile
fian a láimé eis buan ari bun
iomáin tuig fíal fuaile d'friónra
g'an feap fíual na cionnra aig cup.

VI

Cup fíeimé an tia ro i fíalat do Chóitpeaí
fá nealair ciaidh ní fíadraíodh fíomhadaí
béine i fíalat do b'fíalat ra i gcoitrom 'f' i gcion
fíréamá fíala an iapla lochlannair.

VII

Loé náir fíalat do b'fíalltaí
iap n-eitteacáit Chóim ceann d'fhiúca
Séamur don l'fíalat do ériall tuile
g'fíomh tuig miann an fuaipé réidh.

VIII

An fuaipé do réidh ó éadóidí éuipé na gcleas
tuig fíomhpeacáit fíeimé i fíomhpeacáit einge don fíap
ionnur naé fíalat m'fíomhpeacáit b'fíab
tuig fídeal don té acht g'fíalat a éoilg i nglair.

in, l. 1 tuar, P; tuar, G; tuar, m. l. 2 faoileacá, P. l. 3 deoraiodh, P. iv, l. 3 f'fíomh, G; f'fíomh, m; f'fíomh, P; b'fíomh, G; mbíte, P, m. v, l. 3 fuaile, G, m. vi, l. 2 ciaidh, P; cia, G, m; na fíadraíodh, P; ní fíadraíodh, G, m. l. 3 beinne, G, m. l. 4 lochlannaí, P. vii, l. 2 n-eitteacáit chóim ceann, G, m; n-eitteacáit chomhceann, P. l. 3 tuille, G, m. viii, l. 3 fíalat, G, m; fíalat, P. l. 4 fuaipé fídeal (fídeal, m), G, m; tuig fídeal, 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 geleas, an epithet of Cú Chulainn.

IX

Óalaíc pe ghríb uan pe hanbheann
urra laoicé naé tair pe tpeon
a gnéicé i ghrían i gclú na gcuairi
enú na gclíap dán cuíbaid ceol.

X

Níl ceoloidé cártaí ná eaighairtach laoicé
ó Eochairill go teorannaiib fáirée Ploinn
naé fósghairtach óigran le pearradaiib foinn
beotheacé an leoðain gán bárgaist tair toinn.

XI

Tonn tuig tóiréar cuain dá éaoiúntreuib
i gceiric bárraí cár a élop
áinear oll pe tóiriall na toinne
tuig níad lonn pe coille a cpor.

XII

An épor leap thír an coimhthóe círuínaomhá
a lóir ár gníomhne a clí gán énigléine
gán lot i gclóinn i mnaoi ná i mainéapaiib
ára ole na gceiríoc do ńdean míc Éamoinn.

XIII

Do mac Éamoinn i gcláim leapra
lúb i péadaib naé cuip cár
inéan an féil thír ń Uí Ógáid
fá céríb claoiñ i gcláim d'árp.

ix, l. 3 gnéicé, P; na gcuairi, P; an gcuairi, G, m. l. 4 cuibh, G, m.
x, l. 4 beoðaict, G. xi, l. 4 do coille a épor, G, m; pe coilleaib a
épor, P. xii, l. 1 a épor, G; neap, m; leap, G, P. l. 4 ńdean, m.,
P; ńdean míc, G, m., xiii, l. 2 cuip, G, m; cup, P. l. 3 Uí Ógáid, P.

¹ Darling.

² Youghal, Co. Cork.

³ Fairche Fhloinn, the parochia or territory of Flann, is Muscraighe 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 Eochaill² 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 Éamonn'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 (Muskraylin), 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

Ó'áir an ionnraic uimail gan aithréidteacá
do círáibhéacá cíuntair cumáca cainnitcéillid
o'pháir gáca cíuláiné clú gan caill téide
fan mbláicéonír mbáinid do éirí na bplainseádaí.

xv

Éadraíte a gnáir feada a raoréom
ruaiónneacá rílleab a ruirc réid
olúicéal a déad ceapá a caolbhráoi
déád náir éeap ne maolánnaí a méin.

xvi

Méinéglaine an tréimhír gan tolgs cáile
'r áir bhpreatma dá céile na bforaréáirid
a caomhruá leam céim cùisge rólaír ghrádáin
do éréanuig ne Séamus mac Coitir m'pháilte.

xvii

Páilte le píopéumann uaimre
dom feari aonduicéce do mbáinid
capnáim gan éapaid a mbliaóna
ó na cí maraid fianna Páil.

xviii

Páilte óm ériodh gan claoine coircéime
i ndáil an laoic im dhuiodh na cí rícléisim
ó éácaí dhé taoim tarp líne amuicé tréimhre
níor fáid mo Óisóigráir tír mo bhuinphréime.

xiv, l. 3 atá gád, G; o'pháir gáca, P, m.
capnáim, P. l. 4 maraid, G, P, m.

l. 4 Óisóigráir, m.

xvii, l. 3 cárpnáin, G, m;
xviii, l. 2 um dhuiodh, 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: *Τυιδ δυραβ ἐ δοεφραιδ βιονν πρισμυδηρ αν δάνα ρο*, i.e. "Understand that Gothfraigh Fionn is the chief author of this δάν." δάν (art. metre) here glosses *ρμέιρ* iρ *ειστρε* (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

Ιτ υρέρα cléib δαν ειστρε χοτρομ αρ bun
 ιτ ρυιρεαν δαν ρελειρ δοδέαραδ οιρέιρι cion
 ταρ ιμιολι iρ μέαλα ρρέιρ α εροχα δο δολ
 ρα δρυιλιδ δαν δλεαρ δαέ ρέ αρ α λορδ α δυρ.

II

Σεαδ τρυναιρεαέτ δλειρ α δρέαδαιδ ρορδα α δρυιλ
 αδ ρριονδαρ ρε δέαναδ δρέαέτ i δροκαλαιδ Scuit
 iρ ρυραιδε δέιρε i δρέιτη δα δρόκαιλε διρ
 δαέ τυιδέαρ αέτ ρμέιρλιρ ειστρε i δρορδα Κυρρc.^a

III

Δά δτιγεαδ λε héinneaδ δρέαρ i δρορδαλαέτ διρτ
 i δρυνναιλ i δρέιμ 'ρ i δέιμιδ ροιλ δο διρ
 iαρ δτυιρεαδ δα δρέιλ δο δρέαραδ δροτυρρα δλι
 διοννυρ α δέιλλε αιρ δέιν δαέ δοιρέ Dutch.

^a Τυιδ δυρ δέ δοεφραιδ βιονν πρισμυδηρ αν δάνα ρο.

π. 1. 3 α δειτ.

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: *Céisíochnócad a noír mairle peam báraímai do pcéalaib na hainmíre*, 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, *Ámhrán*: (v) 1 u o é u é u o u u 1

(2) R. viii, *Deirbír*. This stanza has perhaps been wrongly incorporated in this poem by the scribe.

(3) R. ix, *Ámhrán*: (v) é u u é u u o u u 6

(4) R. x-xi, *Ámhrán*: (v) ú i u u i u u a u u a.]

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 Corc's land² nought but vulgar poetry is understood.³

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 *óán* (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'iomáis a cléib dár gheall an foinsí go fuin
rúdúr fileata an té nár léig ná goéara aonair
ní cluinnim ne héirnead éifeacáit eotára éoir
ír riordáine píleó ná eápann oítar aip bia.

V

Buirgheamh cléibhe ír b'férícheann b'fóraíta i b'fíor
ír tulais a tréada ír tréidé d'fóraíta éit go huír
mádú rúdúaire píleart a tréidé ná rúdúaire rúdú
an bheile pír Séamus Ó Coitír a rúdú.

VI

bile ná eápnídeann tréidé píleart
b'fíor píleart a tréidé ná rúdúaire pír
mádú rúdúaire píleart a tréidé ná rúdúaire rúdú
do éuindíg don píleart a tréidé oítar a rúdú.

VII

Adeir ghlúocar an traoisail cé gúr doirbh an gúid
gúr buille don b'aoírrai d'fíor do b'fóraíta
a éit tuigíod an taoibhnocht píleart aonair a énir
gúr cuimle don d'fíor do b'fóraíta aonair a énir.

VIII

Don ní píleap ó fíearc ná
ír maír d'fíor gúr d'fíor
ní tuairí ceapc don té píleap
do fíearc ná a d'fíor d'fíor.

iv, l. 2 léig. v, l. 1 a b'fíor. vii, l. 2 bulla.

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 esteem'd 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 tréití pír rín dpréimear ne poptaib an phróir
na c léigid lucht bápla agus bpróchaill na gceáir
a dé níne caomhain i p corain d g deo
an té rín i p aonúrra écteigéidé óib. ^a Amen.

X

Siuð fuigle naċ paoilim gup deapbċa an dail
púnp caoile na pcpisbeann ja ap leaċaō map tāid
tonn d'slinne ap líne pan maide na láim
d'fèonn ríċe gup ċiċċiċiċ ap ċeapadap cāċ.

xi

Clú Laoiri Í leap lísonað ó fílaðar do lári
að bhrúč tísorða na tíméioll, gcairmeartaið aíð
fíu fíriðde ói éoiðce ní tairpfe na ðeáid
; bponnc aoipe má ériðeanaid a n-abaip an páið.

^a Cíosúnád anoir maille neam bánaíail do rcealaíb na haimpre.

χ, l. 3 Εραοίδε. l. 4 ἀριοσηναῖς.

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.—MIÉIÓ ROIÉCEIM

1º Novembris, 1692

Ms. : Brit. Mus., Eg. 154, fol. 83b, which was written by Edward O'Reilly, the lexicographer. In this Ms. the title of the poem is Óáibh Úa bPucáin cct. 1º 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 *úa* (grandson) and *iapm* (great-grandson) in ranns xxxii 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

MIÉIÓ ROIÉCEIM DO RÍOL ÓCÁRTHAÍÓ
CEINNLÍTRE ÓRÚ ÉIBÍR ÓINN
Ó TÁ IM FÓCAIR GUNÍR DON ÓRIANÓUIL
TÚIR ÁR UTOCAIR TRÍALLUIÓ ÓINN.

II

RE COÐNAÇ CLÁIR AOIBHÍNN EALLA
ÉAGCAOINFIOD MO LUIZ Ó LÓ
ÓR É A ÓRÍTÉ I ÓRUF DON ÓEALÓRÁN
LUR ÁR RÍZ NÍ PEACÉRÁN DO.

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 Copbmaic mic Copbmaic mic Copbmaic mic Donncaða mic Donncaða mic Donncað mic Copbmaic mic Donncaða na pcoile mic Diapmada mic Diapmada mic Copbmaic pinn*, 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: Séadnað al. péadrað móp nō paba, 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 liaé léigfhiou, móráin eile
 d'uairíbhl Ósuimhneacá ó naé maiρ,
 go mac Óonnéa an fhiult mar afora
 muirte ár n-órfóra d'aithéor *c* aír *Λ*.

IV

Aéaið fíréaruaine mneic Óonnéa
 deaérlaið dán do ńuinne an ńuin
 brael na gcliair ap érhoð i Éibír
 'r a éol riadán gán éimhíð uirb.

V

Noéctfadaír ó ló cuið dom éréaéctaið
 do éuin éaoíanta an éláir ńuit
 má tá go mbia rceol naé rcaoilim
 leoř dom éia má éaoíntim cuið.

VI

bloð dom brianndán ńeið fá mnoðaið
 cá meara dom ńeið fá ńrðin
 tuðrað liortá a lúb fá leadán
 mo rcaúð rcpiorita ap beagán lón.

VII

Aéaið ár ńfionn crón a gcumann
 ceannap feapainn ó fuaír riad
 d'atraf an ńronð do fuiim róðtáil
 tróm ag riomn an fíðtáil iad,

VIII

Fáir na riad gán foérom fírbéacá
 do na foéaið fíðtáil am
 cum a nuall ór cáí do éantain
 mo nuap fáé a n-antrum ann.

III, 1. 1 leigfriod. IV, 1. 1 fíréar uaíne. 1. 2 deaérlaið dan do ńuin. 1. 3 Éibéar. 1. 4 éimhíðeað. V, 1. 1 do éréaéctaið. 1. 3 mbiað; rcaoilim. VI, 1. 4 rðuð. VII, 1. 3 rðaíl. 1. 4 a ńfioðtáil.

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

Óimíri Úaighe Óighe
ar mo Óighe Óighe
'na báile báile dá bhrú
táin dho dtuimí na cíocháin.

X

Ní leamháinn leo ríomh ná rímeáde
rímaéte na bhréannta cíocháin
i n-áam dhoibh a n-áam dhoibh
oíche na Seoibh ari iarráidh uaim.

XI

Oíche Muirír móir maithimhac Éamháinn
Earcáil íce an tréimh 'r an truaidh
é na cíocháin dhoibh éneamhá
buain pe leonaibh tréaná aír dtuimí.

XII

Dá mbiaibh an té i dturáidh Lír i mbláth
nó an éuid eile fóir im dháir
tréimh ríocháin iubhach ronn dárth
onóir im uacht níor baoibhail dám.

XIII

Bhrioiç pe páimain i n-aoir úcaidh
bíteadh dhuibh anaithe éigean dhuinn
aorír dhoibh bheach éiginn oíche
léigim leac leamh cónaibh cíil.

ix, l. 1 uaighe. l. 3 foíocháin. l. 4 táin. x, l. 1 leamháinn. xi, l. 2
earcáill; truaidh. l. 3 éuan. xii, l. 3 foibhail. l. 4 ní baoibhail.
xiii, l. 1 páimain ann aorír úcaidh. l. 3 aorír.

¹ John Bourke of Cathair Maothail (vide Part I, p. 88) and Sir John Fitzgerald, Bart., of Claonghlaís (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 Lí³
 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.

³ Tralee, Co. Kerry.

⁴ Cf. supra, p. 12, where David Ó Bruadair also refers to himself as a weaver.

xiv

Ó é maō leabhrán níor an aðam
iomða bhráitheoir bñor im óeann
a lóir fóca an bainne bhearrigha
lísonta ár laisne iñ geaparrá <geall>.

xv

O'earbuiò ðan m'eaé caoin ná ceanntréan
þán ðeoill peolaim ðaéa re
riðnáé ár muin ó an ðeuail cnapaé
þuail naé muin mo mapcaé e.

xvi

Óm óuapaidiò mionca þán muine
le milleoig im luir ðaé lá
iomða maipe i maoil mo ðualann
pe taoiò tairle ním tualanò rtaá.

xvii

Don laoiò iarrapar ár éáé coibé
ó naé epeidteap aéet na clúin
nìl þáé uaim i leit a péanta
cluam ðan cleit iñ déanta óúin.

xviii

Amairl Oírpín d'éir na péinne
muapar Þáðraiò iñreac óð
caidé iñ díle dúil dá n-aiéle
bile bñiò ðan paipne i ñóð.

xix

Ór éigean dñiinn geall do ðlacaó
riñ na ðrísóbaíò náp ðann cail
cdir naé tuðpar taoib pe foigheall
muðpar craoib iñ coimhtheann dáiò.

xiv, l. 2 bhráittheoir. l. 3 iota. xv, l. 2 pe. l. 4 muig. xvi, l. 4 níum. xvii, l. 1 laoi. xix, l. 3 coip 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 þáðrað inn im eirmeaðet
ealba ðreacréið na rcor plim
dom náir ðan rcor biaið an beanðán
liaið ár lot mo ðealnál ðill.

xxi

Tríaré an lónðþuirt ór liom éuipreap
croitþrið cié að ȝeúl dom éia
leagðraíð tróom na ȝeuall að éiríin
ð'þónn þeit buan dom cléibín crial.

xxii

D'ua ȝaé plaða raoipe ronþoinn
þe reanaiðrið ȝiall ið dú
ðan aéet don eo ið ua do Ðiarmaid
mað leo a ȝrua ní cíaréuð <clú>.

xxiii

Að mæc Ílairþréiðe ní maoiðþiom
að mál Mýrcearaioð þeit na ȝnia
iomða leir i ȝeonnra a ȝairte
ðioð þreit lónnra tailce an tia.

xxiv

Ní maoiðþiom fórð ȝé mað oirðeaþ
aðrðrú ȝair na cainnill éuain
na ȝruð raoip að rnið ȝo ȝoðraioð
að lí caor na ȝroðaíð ȝuain.

xxv

Ná ȝuill þíocuint uair ȝeap Muighe
maiþe na ðreið ȝeolaið rí
tþré ȝuill na laoð lonn 6 Áine
tonn ȝo ȝþraoð ȝáir láine lí.

xxi, l. 1 lónðþuirt. l. 3 leagðraíð. xxii, l. 2 ȝial aéet dú. xxv, l. 4 ȝþraoð.

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 Museraighe'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 Aine, formerly a possession of the Fitzgeralds of Desmond; vide Part i, p. 29, n.⁵.

xxvi

Bluaire ò òrpeasgáin Dúna Ciapáin
 cuimle naé dírc fóidhfar *<all>*
 aip að ronnanáð fíraoié iñ féile
 lonnaír laoic na fíréimé *éall*.

xxvii

Cop aip riúbal peal ór éigean
 ní haigrteap dul go Dún laig
 fionntreab ðo rcaoil fírué don trláinie
 na érué éaoiñ naé páinie *< riárc >*.

xxviii

Af ðaé ñeoðóraoið i ðeonn Þórla
 aon réim fáir buð feapann *ð<liað>*
 ðaé féit d'uaið na fíréim dá leanainn
 'r iñ céim eruaioð pe ðceaneafainn *<tríall>*

xxix

A fáé d'íarán d'áir ò ðCormac
 caícheoðgan úr dán aoið dair
 d'árað leircean bníðe iñ beoðar
 deirreal dñine ár n-eolap aip.

xxx

Do éeaé eanchnam iocé iñ mhrðné
 inntleacé ceoil iñ ðeuirpleann ðciuin
 imriadað n-eacé luamneac láintréan
 tuailgneaé ra òrpeacá cámðéar *< ciuin >*.

xxxi

Do éeaé inntliom uairle iñ oirðeirrt
 ióðna riuire go raé nðé
 ðlac map Óonn aip érannaið ceolmaip
 ðoll do élannaið Óogain *< é >*.

xxvi, l. 2 fóidhfar fílai. l. 4 *éall*. xxviii, l. 3 fíréim. xxix, l. 3
 buiðe; beoðað. l. 4 dñinn. xxx, l. 3 imriadað.

¹ Barony of Dunkerron, Co. Kerry, lordship of Ó Sálliobháin 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
 MacDonncha.

⁴ Donn, son of Míliadh 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 þaiðreab é i gcearðca an einið
éirnead oč ní hiiongnað leir
reolað loinne ðo cnuinn crodha
cunig an þuinne iþ bregðða bregir.

xxxiii

Óa þeoðta neac eol dom innriin
ionnuir an ðill do ðað mē
oiðre plaða iþ oircheas iðna
toircheas plaða píosna an té.

xxxiv

Ním tualainð ronn píom a pánþeapt
þoðeas ðom éuimne nár clacon
ð'aprlóð uaim tap ðruim a nðeaðaið
rum éuail ðruim ra þreaðaið daor.

xxxv

bíð don þoipri að buaðtaiñ píomra
· · · · ·
díom þuð ronnanac le þaðt biopðlóir
· · · · ·

xxxvi

Þé nár ionéuip cár na cointreleo
an éuip ra deara iþ daðna léin
ðaðc reáfa þuð do painne þaointrilm
tuð a cainnt ða claointinn ðeip.

xxxvii

Ðiomþárið daðra a nðul tap allþruað
þoip mo þirid ra þun dē
tuð a þpolam inn ðan áirneip
colan éinn ðan éairéip mē.

xxxii, l. 3 laimne; crosa. l. 4 bregðða. xxxiii, l. 3 iþ oirþeip
iðna. xxxiv, l. 3 ðfárlod. l. 4 rum éuail ðruim ra þreaðaið.
xxxv, l. 3 ronnanac. xxxvi, l. 3 rðáf a þuð do painne þaointrilm.
l. 4 a cainnt da claointinn. xxxvii, l. 4 colann éin.

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

Óét Sean do búrc dia dá Óisðean
 òpeacé peam óáil ní raoip go re
 biaid ðan ac aip þóð a tóleá
 mo dtóðba mac Óonnéa óe.

XXXIX

Óúinn má um éopacé ór cionn Anna
 Ó'uaþmánáib a lop láimé linn
 ní þuil cpré ór cpré buð capéa
 pé peam pé ní peapfa rinn.

XL

Aitcóm aip óia ðo aður óirí
 dá uþratn þiaðta na mboéct
 peimþri a þur ðan fall ðan foimé
 'r tall ðo nþlur an ólóipre noðt.

XLI

Rann í Caoimh má ólíg ó Óálaíð
 i nðán ðað aoiñ a lop lón
 ðá cónra ðo dñil 'na éapaið
 ionnað dñin ðan óanðað ólóip.

XLII

Ó óeallar pún m'éagntaíð ó'innriñ
 Ó'ua na dtórið nað taircioð ní
 dorinnear lán énú do éantain
 gé tú aip lár a macraioð <mí>.

xxxviii, l. 4 Óisðean. l. 4 mo dtóðba mac.
 xli, l. 4 Óúinn. xlii, l. 2 taircioð.

xl, l. 3 peimþri; fall.

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 Maothail, Co. Limerick; vide Part 1, p. 88.

² The translation is uncertain and the metre corrupt (போ : ஏங்கா).

³ Anna ní Urthuile, wife of John Bourke of Cathair Maothail; vide Part 1, p. 88.

⁴ i.e. to fulfil all due. Cf. ní lán சாச் சநு வன் ஏபோங்க, Ériu, v, p. 142; and supra, Part 1, p. 182, R. cv.

XXXII.—*Sead scannail le daoine*

Cirea 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 *Óáibhí 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,

Óisíoch dacad maiet a maoiðearán et ór maiet le dia a molað 1 a maiet do maoiðearán cpréad uim náe molfaiðe a óréatúiríse do réir a maietðnion in ari a rón 1 fóir cpréad uim nae aivthmeoceað an té do éuildeoceað a maietðnionma 1 nae foillreleoceað iad?

I

*Sead scannail le daoineb ríomh a n-anabhríde
pan maietir doðnín lucret scaoilte a gceartá Óáibhí
meapairt gur poimpe iñ bárraðníde
a éabhartha caoin don tí nae aivthmeoceað.*

II

*Iar gcepeacáð dacad craoile ñ raoíre i bpearrann Þóðla
iñ ari dtarrraind na ngríosb ba linn tap beannaið bðéna
do heapbað^a rínn go híriol anamónineac
þá amra na daoírrre að ríol dacad reapbðníðe.*

III

*Óeap þrada me taoib pe scaoiñnre reanaðta
nári ñaingean ari ðaoríet ná ari ðiññis ðaipbhréoða
ní þacaið mo éli rír í dom élannaib comárran
a fallainn dá ñruim gur éisðlaic Anna ñomra.*

^a eapbað i. ceapbað.

I, l. 3 bárraðníde, P². II, l. 4 ríolrað, P¹; ríol dacad, 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, *Áimpán* : (u) a u u i u i u a u b u
 (2) R. vi, *Áimpán* : (u) a u u o u u o u u i u u ú
 (3) R. vii, *Áimpán* : u ú u u ú u u a u u 6.】

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 Urthuile ; vide Part i, p. 88.

IV

An éarbhánaí éaoineataír fíaoilteacá almannóraí
ír fíreartalaír thíor dán ríse pe óireamhais ónna^a
a matáil d'éad maoiðte i mbrið ari éuip fíarráip óirne
do fíacád don thír thíor don trádártóirípeacé.^b

V

Dá n-abáraíb aoinneacá rínn dún fíalamhleáiríre
laíbairt ari fíniomhais fíaoiðe éarbhá tróscáip
mo fíreaghra aír fírísíobhá i dceiríe ár fíeanmhóra
naíb bládáip bheis buíðeaíb don tí naíb annamh fíodhnaíp.

VI

Máir marla bheis fíoréa fíodumhais fíomeanta rúbaíac
fíalmáíc fíolíleacá ríorbh pe muíreap dán níl
aíz taibháirt a fíodair dán doéma dán tuiúre dán tnuíe
leáchríonáin éoraíp a hoiþig ní húraráp dún fíu.

VII

Déad dúnchraítaíc fírúndáimhri m'aíndéiríe ónibh
do fíúil ríp an níndéíceap i dceannais ba édair
don éiúinéil mara éuðnamh éum fíeanma ír dóníe
mo éúramh do bífúidípíu ari Anna¹ do fíóill.²

^a onna .i. laða (P¹); ona .i. lað (P²).

^b do éomaoineáibh móra míonca.

iv, l. 1 allamnóraí, P². l. 2 ona, P². l. 4 don thír, P²; fían thír, P¹.
v, l. 2 tróscáip, P¹: fíroscáip, P². vi, l. 3 fíodair, P²; fíodair, P¹.
vii. This stanza is separated by a line in P¹. It occurs independently in M and E.

¹ .i. Anna ní Urríneile.

² In P¹ these four lines follow, separated by a line drawn across the page—

þíalðtaíc díosb fíaoilíor dún láip an lúc
rður fílaíb dán érísé círoimhnoípeas ñíraráp muc
an tia aco bífír fíorúimh ñeárríde a dteusð
na ðíalð naé bísð éoibhce do gáibhceacá dúnáip.

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 biadhtach 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.—IS PADA LIOM ĐO DEARÓDA

Circa 1693

[Mss. : R.I.A., 23 M 30, p. 42 (M). Private, a Ms. by Piaras Móinséal (P); a Ms. by Seán Ó Dreada (D).]

Title: *Dáibhí Ó Óbruadair* cct. (M, P). In this poem David Ó Bruadair laments that, owing to the absence of the Irish chieftains in Flanders, he has to pass his life in a Babel of foreigners, exposed to the cruel exactions of a hearth-

I.

Ír pada liom đo dearóda 'r ír lánbhrónac
don aicme ríin a bfeacamaírne lá ari coimsear
eacátrao ña bfeapaónon atá i bhlónnáar
rapi cealtrao ran mbaile aco le támhneolai.

II.

Dám acpuiinneac im aice anuas ña rámpleoðaín
le gcleacátaínpa le macanap beitz áirpleoðaí
pe haindiod an teallaitz rí gae tprád nóna
mo ðarbhéuit ní heagal liom i láim Óduil.^a

III.

Aitcúin ñam aip eagnam an árðeóníacátaíz
leap balbao luct bapraéair na báibleoíne
ðo bfeaceapra ðo ceannaraí na ngnáððaí
an ealba ír ár n-aiprðeacne cnáimleointe.

^a A hearth-money man.

I, l. 2 bfeacamanne, D. II, l. 1 am aice rí, P; anuas omitted, P.
I, l. 3 ðo tprád, D. III, l. 4 n-aiprðeacna, D; ne omitted, P.

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:—Cámpán: (o) 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 LIACTAIN LEASUIGHE

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: *Óáibhí Ó bhruidair cct. marp ghnáeúshað aip láimhneacáta* (M, láimhneacra, m) *Síp Seáin m'ic Óearaile* .i. *tiðearna na Claonghlaire i gcait Landen* (M, Landon, m) að bhrábant i bhlónðpar an 29 lá do July, A.D. 1693, ið tré na érððaðt mpan éat céadna fuair an Seán péamhráðte opð piðirpeacáta (M, m); *Óáibhí Ó bhruidair cct. do Síp Sean mac Óearaile aip ron a ðairðe a gcait Landen að Brabant an 29° lá do July, A.D. 1693, na bhuair ré tré na érððaðt ran éat rún opð piðirpeacáta* (O); i.e. "David Ó Bruadair *cecinis* 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

Ír liactain leasuighe aip éiac do éapadra
an rian po leatáir gur bhuaiò tú an lá
aip ghláctaiò ñarba d'fíannaib deaprbéa
ír iad pead lapaíppi að luatúshað a láim
a fcaidh na hanna ro d'fíaiò na nÓearaileac
d'fíaiò do feapða ír fuair clú an láir
iaplaðt mhaéaire a mbliadna ó ceannacair^a
dia ñan maphla doð buanuðhað plán.

^a ut fertur et māp bhréag é ní doimra ír bhréag é.

1. 1 an rian nap éatúir le buaðélú an lá, O; a ériatéipp éalma ó gluair éuðainn tairð, m. 1. 2 ghláctaiò, O, m; luatú, and so in all such endings, v.g. buanúð, fuaprlú, rfuamúð, tfuallíú, éuapdú, H. 1. 3 d'fíaiò, O; feapða, 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 *iaplaict macaipé* (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, *Amhrán*:(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, *Amhrán*: (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 landsWho 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 Claonaghlais was the only portion of the former extensive possessions of the Fitzgeralds in the county of Limerick then remaining in Geraldine hands.

II

A ériaiéfiř ćeannagaraiđ ríarþar ańþfainn
 d'íarþma heaétráō iř fuaiðeamaíl d'þár
 miān iř meanma ńíar iř mairþearf ořt
 tiaéct faoi ńíraðam ađ fuarcluđaō a ńcáir
 i ńtríar na mbailte rí ńíar ńo ńíraicearþa
 ńíriān do leacan ađ ríuamuuđaō ríat
 na ńíraðcon maðaiđ rí i n-íarþaéct t'áéarða
 iř iad ńan aefuinđ ař ćuarpðuđaō iđ ńeáid.

III

Triall tan tairþfiř a hiaéaiđ eaétrann
 iaiðþiđ anamud nuaðnúř náir
 clíar ađ palméur ńíraétra iř beannaéct liđ
 ríarþar t'airþtear ńan ríualluđaō i ńtráéct
 ař ńtiaéct éum baile ńuit biaid do t'þaíperi
 ađ iarrhaiđ tairþ 'r buđ fuaréñir dáiđ
 an clíat nář ćeangail ríđ ńia na Carrasge
 iř iad ne t'þaícerin an uair ńo tláé.

IV

Tláé ńíaiðrean ađ iarrhaiđ do ćaoimhnaéair
 an tairþ ríar ńíar i rían linné d'éimíđ ńul
 iř tairþ ńiaðta naé iadþan ńo n-éirþe a ńíur
 lá ríarþaiđ ńu a ńíðearna na Claonglair.

ii, l. 1 fuaiðiul, H, m. l. 2 fuarðlađ, O, m; fuarðlú, H. l. 4 māðaiđ, O; aefuinn, O, m; ćuarpðuđaō dearfð, O. iii, l. 1 tan, H, m; ńtráéct, O; a hiaéaiđ eaétrann triall t. č., O, m; iaiðþiđ, H, m; anamud, H, O, m; nuaðnúř, O, m; nář, m. l. 2 beannoéct, H. l. 3 biađ, m; ńo tairþre, O, m, with gloss tairþri i. friendship, m. l. 4 ríđ, H; leat, O, m; tláé, m. iv, l. 1 tláé ńíaiðriđ, O, m. l. 2 d'éimíđ, H, O, m. l. 3 ńiaðta, H; ńiaðta, 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 Carraig 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 TEACHTAIRIÓE NA ÓEARALTAIÉ

Circa 1693/4

[Ms. : H. 1.18, the author's autograph, in which it follows the preceding poem, *Ír liactam leapuitighe*, 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.

A teacótaiprióe na Óearaltaié rí haédaí ò gan ògrúid
ní óraideamaoiò a n-abarthaí tuin òfriéidm aóuáir
a fallainnín dá ngeallaó rí do Óaodh marí riú
ír deapb línn na carab ariúr naé haédaí a dñil.

II.

Mo máinid éoiódeé rcarab rínn don aíólinn úir
leap òainid rínn i òteapcuid bís ò gan peimhre umúm
aíérip dí na marbhlaoiò mair aómaid dñin
naé glacfamaoir ò gan aingéal cnuinn ó an maiépre mbníid.

III.

Ná mearab rí dñir bárrabhaoir ná gréabhan ár gceúir
ná teaéit tarí rcpíb dá mbraíamaoiò na raióbréar lúid
gréab tarí ataoim ó tarcairnigheab mo òeaégluéct cùil
níor céarachtaídeacét go ndeacáid dñom dul fillte i rcaírid

IV.

Atá d' òrpeabur dñiom na halgríóighna ír taríóbréac cnu
ír d' aicillidéacét na haéciúingí 'r don òaióbré a òtúim
im bata bís naé ceap ár gclí ne peabhaib lúrt
dñir deapb línn nár céaduig rí bair leaóbaí riom.

i, l. 1 òearaltaoi. l. 2 aðnírt. ii, l. 1 éaoiódeé. l. 2 a tteapcud bís;
paríppi a mún. l. 3 n' anbhlaoi; aómaid. l. 4 glacfamaoir; cnuinn; mbníid.
iii, l. 3 tarcairnido. iv, . 1 halgríóighna; taríóbré. l. 2 òaicillidéacét.

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:—Ámhrán: (o) a u i u a u i u að 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.⁸.

XXXVI.—*Óeas Ó eiscean fulang*

9° Martii, 1693/4

Ms. : T.C.D., H. 1. 18, fol. 13a, the author's autograph. The only title prefixed is "Composed y^e 9th of March: 93." This is the last poem we have

I.

Óeas Ó eiscean fulang uille a òtríall anuas
 do gneáiseib gairte an érinnne a mbliadna im buaic
 ní béalra bhríte ari bís do ríall mo ríuaim
 aéte mé gan tuisir do éuirfead ciall im óuain.

II.

Níl éifeacáit dom i gcumadó tiaéit mo nuas
 do'éir na dhoingéile i gceian doéuaid
 mo léan aniuád na píp ari iarratáid uaim
 naé déineadád gus mo gus dá bhláclaitb gusair.

i, l. 1 uille. l. 2 um buaic. l. 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:—Gámpán: (o) é u i u i u ia u ua.]

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 *caimh i nmaoin agha ruisdeamh 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 ḍpáð read ḍpáð.

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 dsonþuil read d'þionþuil, 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 pcpisob read pcpisob.

p. 102, R. xxii, l. 2, for éropðað read éropða.

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 námað o'áip read námað o'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. xl ix, l. 3, an eaðaip read a n-eaðaip.

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 ćearþrciaðað read ćearþrciaðað.

p. 186, R. v, l. 2, for ƿorðaorið read ƿorðaorið.

p. 186, R. vi, l. 1, for d'iočraib read d'iočraib.

p. 186, R. vi, l. 4, for *čaibni* read *čaibnī*.

p. 190, R. xi, l. 2, for *o'íap mō* read *o'íapmō*.

p. 190, R. xii, ll. 3, 4, for *caillfíne*, *maífíne* read *Táilfíne*, *Máifíne*.

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 *ptaitre* read *ptáitre*.

p. 36, R. vii, l. 4, for *τ' pírinne* read *τ' pínnēmīc* (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 *péipe* read *peipe*.

p. 52, R. v, l. 4, for *ptocðall* read *ptocðall*, and translate Scoto-Galls, i.e. Anglo-Irish.

p. 71, R. xl, l. 1, for 'fetters' read 'stream'; for 'limb-confining' read 'from loins.'

p. 73, R. xlvi, l. 2, translate, 'charming is the hero,' or else read *amap* for *amāp*.

p. 74, R. li, l. 1, for *þroisðeas* *þrálteas* read *þroðað* *þrælðeað*, and translate, 'marriage assaults.'

p. 75, R. li, l. 4, for 'game' read 'land.'

p. 80, E, l. 5, read *Ráit Raoileann* (?), i.e. *Raoipe* in *Uí Baile*.

p. 87, l. 4, for 'tempest' read 'sign.'

p. 110, R. vi, l. 2, for *ana* read *Anna*, 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, *Deacair puan ap cneið ȝcapað*, 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 *póðaim* read *póðmáim*.

p. 112, R. xv, l. 3, for *macðpáð* read *moðpáð*.

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 *eangðbaile* read *eangð baile*.

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 *eaorca* read *éaorca*.

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 *maib* 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 *láip* for *láip*.

p. 162, R. ii, l. 3, for *pionnraibh* read *pionnraibh*.

p. 163, last line of notes for *pionn* *í* read *pionn* *í*.

p. 164, R. iv, l. 4, for *péim* read *péin*.

p. 164, R. vii, l. 3, for *noteacuaidh* read *naidh* *teapacuaidh*, 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 *τόιρδ* read *τόιρδ*.

p. 189, R. xxxv, l. 3, for 'partnership' read 'portership.'

p. 196, R. liv, l. 4, for *n-éag* read *τ-éag*.

p. 200, R. lxvi, l. 4, for *mbeaqpt* read *mbpeat*.

p. 201, R. lxvi, l. 3, for 'strong' read 'weak.'

p. 202, R. lxix, l. 3, for *cumðauidh* read *cumðauidh*.

p. 202, A, l. 2, for *þradað* read *þradað*?

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 *črořatib* read *črořatib*.

p. 213, R. xvii, l. 1, for 'are almost pus' read 'can hardly walk.'

p. 220, R. iv, l. 4, read *na leitín píor* *ðo leighe* *pí map* *neoidh* *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 ceapðéa read ceapta.

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 náp read náp.

p. 262, n.⁴, last line, for 'cem' read 'pacem.'

p. 264, R. iii, l. 3, for þræðað read bræðað.

p. 266, R. vii, l. 1, for 'loathsome' read 'lying.'

p. 270, R. xvii, l. 3, for doéap read doéain.

p. 272, R. xx, l. 3, for puípe read puíche.

p. 274, R. xxiii, l. 3, for mbþuðað read mbþuða.

p. 276, R. xxix, l. 4, for v'þáp read v'áp.

p. 277, R. xxix, l. 2, for 'praise' read 'love.'

p. 281, R. xlvi, 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 : ap̄ aba ȣðiþ, on their behalf, ii, 274.

ac : refusal, iii, 214.

adamaip̄ : wonderful, terrible, iii, 118, 172.

ap̄ort̄ : gold, iii, 202.

aðþruine : ? i, 76.

áibéirpeac̄ : exultation (?), iii, 152.

aιðleann, f. : lady, iii, 226.

aιðleann, m. : mail-clad chief, ii, 210; iii, 54, cf. þaiðleann.

aιlcnead̄ : to pile up stones, ii, 98.

aιm̄neapa: remote, unintimate, ii, 160.

aιnþeorað : *recte*, native, lit. 'non-alien,' i, 200.

aιnþreann : rough, ii, 128.

áirpleoðað : gay, sportive, iii, 220.

aιrc̄ : reproach, ii, 28, 286.

aιrnéidim : I tell, ii, 102.

aιz̄eoðað : refuting, i, 196.

aιz̄iðim : I frequent, inhabit, ii, 78.

aιz̄rim : I beget, iii, 12.

all : something great, iii, 210.

altórað : to raise to the altar, i, 198.

altur̄ : S. Colum Cille's hymn, Altus Prosator, ii, 20.

amaille : ill-luck, i, 136.

aιnnup̄ : subtlety, i, 60.

ampappán : commissariat, foraging party, prop. ȣoméupán, iii, 116.

amur̄ce : beer-dregs, iii, 16, 20, 138.

anaip̄eað (aιm̄peac̄) : heedless, i, 180 iii, 162, 168.

anamud̄ : very many, prop. an-ȣomad̄, iii, 224.

anþroic̄ : quarrelling with, iii, 182; cf. þroic̄.

anþuam̄ : distress, ii, 108; iii, 46; an(a)ȣðin, iii, 134.

anþuameac̄ : distressed; anamðin- eað, iii, 140, 216.

anm̄úet̄ (anm̄uðeaðc̄) : affliction, loneliness, ii, 190.

annaom̄ : impious man, ii, 160.

aont̄a : union, ii, 90; iii, 20, 22.

ap̄cað : pertaining to death, i, 144.

ára : love (?), ii, 162.

ap̄blann : haggard, harvest, ii, 38.

árnuið : stern chief, i, 152.

ap̄t̄, knowledge, i, 60.

ap̄c̄ : defect, ii, 22, 32, 40.

ap̄cað : marshy, ii, 254.

ap̄lðiðim : I escape, iii, 212.

aðc̄op̄ : to discharge, unload, iii, 202.

aðnam̄ : spoils, ii, 28; ȣan a., resultless, i, 162.

baðgaip̄e : boaster, vaunter, i, 72.

báim̄, báid̄ : I am, they are, ii, 106.

báip̄ðeip̄ : bardism, bardic art, iii, 144; qu. wardship?

baip̄eal̄ : pride, ii, 260.

baip̄leac̄ : deer, stag, i, 32.

baip̄teip̄eaðc̄ : keeping watch, iii, 152.

balðaip̄e : a rough, i, 180.

bannaċán: guarantee, iii, 40.

báρċain: injuring, ii, 116, 238.

béine: bevy, iii, 58; people, iii, 150.

béirteac̄t: surliness, ii, 158.

biaideán: wit, scoffer, ii, 106; iii, 184.

biaideánaċ: uproarious, i, 168; scoffing, grumbling, iii, 184.

bileanaiħ (?): i, 126.

billéad: a billet, a written note, iii, 122.

bioracán: cock-boat, ii, 58.

biorra: liquor, iii, 6.

blacail: risk, = p̄iacail? iii, 228.

bóċáil: ostentation, bragging, boasting, iii, 134.

bóċálta: ostentatious, ii, 256.

boġadúram: senseless chatter, ii, 64.

bólaċ (bóllaċ): cattle-drove, i, 142, 198; ii, 232.

bollptéip: bed of death, qu. Eng. bolster, ii, 150.

bonn̄duip̄c: upstart, i, 72: cf. duip̄c.

bonn̄raċ: shank, i, 76.

bonn̄raoi: a real sage, ii, 282.

boñðréip̄: wainscot, wall-seat, i, 170.

bp̄áipléadaċ: flowery (of style), iii, 146.

bp̄ann̄dán: torture, iii, 202.

bp̄aon: sorrow, i, 68; bp̄aonaċ, sorrowful, i, 10.

bp̄eaġan̄ta; hoity-toity, iii, 88.

bp̄éitħic: false births, false charges, ii, 266.

bp̄isbéip̄: a brewer, Oliver Cromwell (cf. i, 37 n.¹), iii, 20, 186; bp̄isbéipeac̄t, brewing, iii, 16.

bp̄illéip̄: drivel, i, 204.

bp̄iotaip̄: spite, jealousy, ii, 192.

bp̄oġħað: to impress (on you, opaib̄), iii, 144.

bp̄oġħoġa: ip̄ bp̄. bp̄eip̄, that is ever increasing, iii, 212.

bp̄oic̄: to meddle (with, pe), iii, 204, cf. anb̄poic̄; bp̄oic̄im: to meddle with, bother about, ii, 70.

bp̄uaċaipeac̄t: hovering, lowering, iii, 166.

buaħlann: judge, gl. bp̄eitħeam, iii, 172.

buaċċiollaċ: a tory, rapparee, iii, 170.

buaħlteaċap̄: herding in cattle fields, iii, 166.

buiġiċiūrta: a stolid boor, i, 132.

bulabáriñ: confusion, i, 98.

bunditeac̄: long-established, iii, 170 n.².

buġiġoġ: hard fortune, ii, 198 = baġiġoġ?

butúp̄: b. cūnġeaċ, 'an angular knife' for scraping horsehoofs, ii, 232.

caidipne: quaternion, dossier, iii, 176.

caimearċac̄: a filthy, demoralized man, iii, 136.

cáip̄éip̄: trappings, iii, 152.

caip̄b: vessel, i, 44; caip̄bē, naval, iii, 72.

cáip̄éip̄: caressing, fondling, elegance, iii, 212; cáip̄éipeac̄: fondled, caressed, iii, 152.

call: ȝan call, faultless, ii, 180.

callaipeac̄t: being recited aloud, iii, 126, 140.

canntaoip̄: stocks, torture, i, 172.

canóin: (1) a text, reference, i, 200; (2) cannon, iii, 142.

cáp̄: throat, i, 126.

cap̄bað: to torture, iii, 22.

cap̄ðað: to smash, iii, 118.

capc : casque, helmet, ii, 154; cask (of beer, &c.), ii, 28, 220; casket, coffin (*sic recte*), i, 178.

caclonn : 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; ȝan ȝiol, without fail; gl. ȝan claoine (P) ȝan cléim (L), iii, 178; n. pl. cealta an cé, the world's forgetfulness, ii, 202.

cealtaip (cealltaip): countenance, ii, 160, 180, 250; i ȝe. naoim, in a consecrated fane, or on the image of a saint (?), ii, 22.

ceannraéan : chieftain, iii, 118.

ceaprþaéct : ȝan c., planned without order, i, 202.

céideal : strife, gs. an tþraoigrééidil, iii, 18; ds. céidil, i, 14; as. céidil, i, 58.

céim : style or metre, iii, 194; degree of longitude, iii, 78.

ceoþruič : mouldiness (?), ii, 232.

ciméara : chimera, delusion, iii, 18.

cinnréalt : cinnréallna, stars of first magnitude, iii, 14.

cinnreal : maliciousness, ii, 68; c. puimpe, taint of pompousness, i, 140; oifig ȝuaipréimuril, the work of mean flunkeyism, iii, 48.

ciollóð : little cell, chapel, ii, 200.

cionnar : flaw, ii, 194.

cionnluaþ : waywardness, ii, 138.

círéipeað : contentious, iii, 14.

círiðim : I am bent, intent (þo, on) iii, 164.

claiþ : ditch, i, 32; ii, 206, an ȝuaþ-claiþ, the cold trench, grave, ii, 114; metaph., snare, ii, 276; Lat. *sulcus*, ii, 76.

claoimtinn : iniquity, iii, 212.

clap : choir, ii, 18; iii, 116.

cluuite : a hussy, i, 74.

cndmþoip : joint of meat, cutlet, ii, 82.

cóðo : code, learned writings, i, 18; ii, 264; iii, 112.

cóirneac : a tonsured person, cleric, friar, i, 150; ii, 208, 254.

cómáð : cíul ȝr cómáð, 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.

connraéct : hounds, ii, 192.

conntraéct : aversion, iii, 40.

copann : tonsure, húða círpe, skull-cap, iii, 138.

copri(a)éip : pointed end of an anvil, ii, 230.

craipneac : musical, i, 166; i.e. craiptríneac.

craegdair : a stiff, unbending person, curmudgeon, iii, 132.

craemáuip : herbalist (?), garlic-collector, ii, 134; qu. cneamáuip.

craictearaéct : sparkling, iii, 66.

craicteip : (1) spark, i, 192; (2) trembling, hesitation; ȝan óia (þeo) ȝan érictip, ii, 8, 176; náþ óéim craicte, no easy task, ii, 120.

craicteon : tremor-producing wound, ii, 120, 200.

craðcap : bier, hearse, iii, 82; shelf, dumb-waiter, ii, 224.

craibéal : cruelty, i, 204.

craunca : croucher, ii, 284; debauchee, iii, 136.

cualaire : packman, faggot-carrier, iii, 176; bludgeoner, i, 82.

cuanaírt : retainers, i, 172.

cuilíte : i. ፩c. a maire, in the whirl (midst) of their success, iii, 178; cf. ፩c. ፩t. ፩c. ፩t.

cúlptiall : a back-cut, iii, 2.

cumpearc : rabble, iii, 170.

cuin : when, i, 92; ii, 202.

cúinse, f. : corner, ii, 282; cún-
seac, angular, ii, 232.

cúinse, m. : prop, chieftain, leader, i, 40, 146, 202; ii, 6; iii, 80; gs. an
cúinse, 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.

cúlum (v.l. cúlmaic) ?, i, 74.

cúma : fee, i, 148; bribe, iii, 156,
168.

cumatō : friendship, comradeship,
company, i, 124; ii, 6; iii, 228.

cumair : (1) a maid (?), ii, 124; (2)
brief, ii, 184.

cumðaum (cum acc.) : I am able to do,
ii, 128, 168, 202.

cumðað (cúmðað) : comrade, ii, 210,
222; bpréasúmðað, forger-clique,
ii, 6; comðað, i, 94; ii, 108.

cunnaið : ceapað an cunnaið, the
general's plans, iii, 148.

cúntar : perplexity, i, 74, 86; ii, 6,
foolish adventure, risk, iii, 38.

cúppaiceað : scurvy, i, 122.

ðaile : moroseness (?), ii, 22.

ðaipcne : acorns, ii, 72.

ðalað : tax, toll, i, 294; cf. ðalað.

ðamðað (: capað) : ? ii, 110.

ðaoirte : boor, bumpkin, ii, 14; iii,
134; cf. ፩ðaipc(e).

ðaptán : a clod, i, 86.

ðeacðaim : (1) I adjudge, decide to be
due, iii, 22; (2) I adhere to, bïc nað
ðioð do ðeacðair, though they were
not followers of theirs, ii, 248.

ðeiprit : secret, mystic, ii, 164.

ðeipnín : payment, i, 98.

ðia : day, ii, 146; iii, 120, 224.

ðiall : ð. pe reanaiðrið, to take after
one's ancestors, iii, 208.

ðiméad : demesne, iii, 16.

ðineac : (1) multitudinous, ii, 88;
(2) a healing potion (?) i, 96.

ðioðað : glossed bár (death), iii, 12;

ðioðaim : þul nðioððap, before I
shall die, iii, 12.

ðisobuítæ, ðisobaiðæ (b not aspirated):
awful, ii, 14; iii, 24.

ðisóðmæp : ðáð ð. uaða, to whom he
was as spoils to be seized, iii, 50.

ðionadair : watch over, i, 22, 226.

ðisopurpæc : haughty, iii, 74.

ðír : dice (?), ba ðír liom, I felt
anxious, ii, 14.

ðírbæqð : despising, looking down on,
i, 156.

ðírlitðim : I adopt i, 174; extin-
guish (?), i, 24 n.; ðírlitðæ, for-
feited or consecrated (?), iii, 56.

ðóðað : twenty, ceiðre ðóðað,
eighty, ii, 278.

ðoðum : to, ii, 96; rhyming with ð
(long) and stress on the first syllable,
iii, 124.

ðolað : distress, iii, 54; fa ðolað a
mbí ap Ólaonðlair, obeyed by all
Cloughlais, ii, 168; cf. ðalað.

ðorrðmárið : blubber-lipped, i, 82;
cf. ðorrða, gloomy, ii, 38.

doðað: (?) ii, 128.

ðroibéal: bad road, iii, 122; hard-ship, i, 102.

ðromlia: gravestone, ii, 114; also called ðruimleac (*sic lege*) ii, 130.

ðruimprít: retreat, iii, 154.

ðruimpreribinn: superscription, ii, 286.

ðruimpreript: endorsement, iii, 28.

ðruine: uprightness, ii, 60.

ðruipimeað: plaited (of hair), iii, 66, (v.l.).

ðuanairpe: (1) a versifier, poet, ii, 58; (2) a poem-book, iii, 166; ðuanairpeað, composing poems, iii, 164.

ðúbalit (g. s. ðúbalta): doubling, i, 74; iii, 98, 104.

ðúðað: with pouted lips (as in sucking), iii, 42; from ðúð, mouth (Luc. Fid. 292, 313, &c.).

ðuineadaim: I beget, ii, 284.

ðuipb: a worm that causes disease, ii, 168.

ðuipc: churl, cf. bonnduipc, i, 72 (v.l.), and píðuipc, ii, 14.

ðúipr(e): boor, iii, 38; cf. ðaoiprte.

ðúnðam: a haughty mien (?), i, 76.

ðúptram: gossiping, i, 72.

é: woe, alas, gl. ionann é aður tðruað, iii, 152.

é: a person; 6 é aðr bið, by any one, ii, 154; cf. i.

eaðtar: greeting (O'Curry), ii, 100, 104; but rather adventure, occasion; cf. peacatar.

eaðcaoir: want of warmth (?), ii, 118.

eaðceruipr: death-script, elegy, ii, 198.

eanað: = ana, riches, i, 170.

earbaim: I hand over, entrust, i, 100; iii, 216; earbað 1. ceapað, iii, 216, n.a.

earðain: wrath, ii, 30: cf. pearðain, iii, 22.

éapla: vassal, churl; uipc iþ éapla, lords and churls, ii, 64; cf. éiple.

earcær: result (good or bad), i, 30, 64, 142; iii, 28.

earcrað: flourishing, i, 166.

earcraim: I become, ii, 118; iii, 162.

earma: a step, something small (?), iii, 18.

earnam: loss, defect, i, 174; ii, 258; ðaðar ðan earnam, a perfect goat, ii, 46.

eiþiop fota: craving, thirst, ii, 220.

éiple: earls (?) i, 204; or perhaps pl. of éapla, churl, q. v.

éipnead: payment, defraying the cost, ii, 224, 278; iii, 196, 212.

eiþléine: shroud, iii, 54.

eiþmeað: wretchedness, iii, 208.

eonraðar: warbling, i, 158.

þaðmaipne: a rancorous rascal, iii, 136.

þaðnaoð: sneering, iii, 6.

þaðleann: armour-rack, metaph. a mail-clad chief, i, 198; ii, 206; cf. aðleann.

þaill: 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.

þaillæð: ðan þ., without fail, iii, 14.

þáipðeal: tidings, ii, 56.

þáitþeað: a smile, ii, 20; þáitþbim, I rejoice, ii, 96.

pall: failure, iii, 214.
palméuile: ? i, 84.
palmúire: ravager (?) i, 84.
pámuíre: a loafing rough, i, 80.
páram: with me, in my presence,
 1st s. **páriomra**, iii, 132; 3rd s.
párair, ii, 258; iii, 16, **páppair**,
 besides, iii, 218.
párc: covert, iii, 78; **ap párc**, im-
 pounded, or in shelter, i, 84;
párcáð: sheltering, i, 56.
páca: a surly fellow, iii, 10; cf. **póca**,
puca.
peacátar: deed, exploit, i, 146; cf.
eactar.
peacánað: righteous, i, 144.
peamaipe: lanky-tail, i, 82.
pearðain: wrath, iii, 22, 118; cf.
eapðain.
péigé: 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.'
peileðnism: treacherous deed, ii, 220.
peir: (1) marriage, ii, 50, 86; (2)
 company, ii, 424; (3) g. pl. **pear**,
 feast, ii, 134; (4) the Feis of Tara,
 ii, 226.
peirte: a store, ii, 76.
peoðannaið: storms, i, 182.
piað: (1) deer, iii, 78; (2) land, ii, 74,
 128; iii, 46, 88, 188, 222.
piaðta: valiant, iii, 224.
pialað: veiling, shadow, ii,
 270.
píapán: ravings, angry language, iii,
 184.
píaplaorðeac: a wandering minstrel,
 ii, 194.

píleoír: craftsman (?), i, 14; cf.
píleoír.
pionnraoi (**ριοννραοι**): **ap p.** ,
nghéillpíne, pining in captivity, ii,
 284.
píoppa: ? ii, 146, rim (of pot, &c.).
píotáð (**ριοτέιολλ**): wretch, iii, 8.
plocáð: self-indulgence, iii, 110.
pócall, f.: corrupt matter, phlegm,
 &c., ii, 40, 88; iii, 154, 194.
poénam: sneering, ii, 136.
poctaim: I ask, ii, 78; iii, 212.
pódmáim: I suffer, ii, 110, 111.
póil: ? ii, 142
poilcear: mystic lore, iii, 14.
pónaoid: mockery, ii, 144.
poppán: salutation, visit, ii, 38;
 chattering, iii, 90.
poppatáð: fat, grease, i, 106.
póca: boor, pl. **pócaib**, iii, 202, 204;
 cf. **páca**, **puca.**
puaétaín: attacking; **αδρ. píomra**,
 iii, 212.
puað: a spectre of death, i, 164;
 a vile woman, ii, 22; **p. na paille**,
 a sneaking rogue, ii, 248; iii, 52;
 wastrel, iii, 90.
puaideanmaið: extensive, iii, 224.
puainne, m.: basis, prop, support,
 i, 176; ii, 60, 180, 174.
puainniment: foundation, Lat. **fundamentum**, **leap leanað an p.**,
 by whom the good old cause was
 followed up, iii, 168.
puaírc: welt, defect, iii, 174.
pualán: idiot, i, 108.
pualláð: i, 84. Text corrupt.
puan: a cloak, iii, 168; **puanðlap**:
 green-clad, iii, 178.
puanrcap: encamping (?), iii, 124.
puaerðaíre: flatterer, iii, 136, 166.

ρυαρέαν: relief, iii, 166.

ρυβα (: τρομόδα) v.l. ρυβα: hacking, ii, 272.

ρυν: end, ii, 136, 152; iii, 196.

ρυνρέιμ: I keep vigil (?), i, 64.

ρυν: satiating (of a stream), ii, 128.

ρυτα: contemptible wretch, g. pl.

ρυτα, i, 126 (bis), d. pl. i, 122;

cf. ρατα, ροτα. Perhaps ροιč, a wasp.

ρυταλ: silliness (?), i, 108; ρυταλαć in co. Cork means 'vigorous' (R. Foley).

δαθραć (mss. δαθαραć): twig withes; ριννε an δ.: withe-dance (of hanging of traitors), iii, 110; δαιρα an δ.: withe-dance, iii, 130; ρά δαθαραć: gagged, i, 178.

δαιθνεαć: sleek-coated (of the δλαρ δαιθνεαν), ii, 232.

δάιδεαλαιδ: Gæls, iii, 156; glossed έιριονναιδ, *ibid.*

δαιλισδ: pious, or the family-name, Galway (?), ii, 160.

δαιρέαρ: gap, trench, iii, 150.

δαλέσδ: war-withe, champion, iii, 186.

δαν always takes the acc. case in 'O Bruadair.

δαρμα: gallows, iii, 178, gl. εροćа, *ibid.*

δεаѣ: ρυаил наѣ δеаѣ, can hardly walk (sic recte), ii, 212; cf. δεаѣаим = δаѣаим, ii, 54.

δеаѣар: gaffer, i, 36; iii, 130,

δеаамар: gammer, i, 36; iii, 130.

δеааннар: mallet, hammer, ii, 230.

δеибірне: a dastard, ii, 156.

δиоррѣд: scrap, fragment, iii, 22.

δиорт: barm, yeast, ii, 66.

δиортаире: meddler, i, 130.

δиуրта: tankard, i, 76; epd. буйр-δиурута (i.e. δүиүрте), stolid boor, i, 132.

δлаир: stream, ii, 70; δлаирин, streamlet, i, 110.

δлаирисол: paltry payment, iii, 6.

δлар: howl, 126.

δлеаннбир: glensman (?), i, 14.

δлиаѣ: ranks, iii, 182, 222; used metrically for слиаѣ.

δлионндар: epd. բրօցՇլունդար, presumptuous passion, ii, 6; δлионн-ծրած, sprightly, i, 110.

δлонн: exploit, i, 68; iii, 182.

δлúинеаć: (1) knotgrass, i, 76; (2) full of stairs, i, 168; cf. ταρ δлúиниబнаրαιδре, i, 74; (3) prolific, cf. мейծлúинеаć, fat-loined, ii, 4.

δлуր: δл. на δлдире, the light, halo of glory, iii, 214.

δнаѣрд: favourite spot, ancestral abode, iii, 220.

δниа: a sister's son, iii, 208.

δниорице: Goidrisc, iii, 72, 73 n.⁶. To the references there given add from the Contention of the Bards: ταιδ α Ταιδ δέ ταιοιρδιցιс: δиүр έириδ սօօիծ տօրց Ծնօթրից (R. Foley).

δоирте: cherish, 2 pl. imperat. (?) of δоирим (δоратим), ii, 172.

δоирд: a drubbing, iii, 74.

δнцайре: a goatish man, i, 80 (bis).

δоатра: vowels (?), iii, 196.

δнаннс: moroseness, iii, 90.

δнеађаć: full of horses, i, 166; from δнеађ, al. δнавиђ, i.e. δноиђ.

δнеађаć: (1) Grecian, ii, 86; (2) a standing epithet of the Geraldines, i, 146; ii, 156, 196, 202, 206, 228.

δнеађ: a turn, bout, ii, 242.

δнеідимн: abuse, ii, 220.

għnejj: (?) ii, 162.

għniżżeġ: grilse (?) ii, 68; cf. leibce an għniżżeġ, oħżeġ ġinnu, O'Carolan, p. 164.

għoġaġi: a person with big haunches, ii, 94.

għaridha: a base, dreggy tribe, iii, 38.

għaridha: (?) i, 126.

għuallap: shoulder-load (?) or for għuall-pear, a coal man (?), i, 80.

għużeġ (għużeġ) għiġi: a whirlwind, ii, 282; cf. cwilieħ, *supra*.

għuċċ: reproach, ii, 40.

għunċ-ċac: crouching, springing posture, i, 74.

għunċ: venture, iii, 72; metrical licence for għnō.

għuċċa: a singer (?), i, 126.

hūda: hood, i, 74; hūda cōpirne, skull-cap, iii, 138.

ħupla hāpli: an old Irish cheer, ii, 68.

ħ: any one, iii, 216, i.e. aoi; cf. é.

ħap: (1) = ħap, afterwards, thereafter, ii, 120, 144; (2) ħap a pēaq-pan, posterior, i, 82.

ħapnō: great-grandson, i, 190 (*sic lege*), iii, 210.

ħe: 2 s. pres. subj. as imperative of doċi, iii, 178.

ħimpiedda: riding, driving, iii, 210.

ħneolui: discoverable, ii, 200.

ħnne: interior, entrails, ii, 40.

ħnneċċup (Ms. ħnne cup): impletion (?), iii, 6.

ħnneġġ: power, favour (of God), iii, 166.

ħnneġġe: talk, eloquence, ii, 14, 196.

inntliom: store, abundance, iii, 162, 210.

ioħbliet: Jewish, villainous, ii, 268.

iomur: knowledge, ii, 238.

iomlat: transport, iii, 148; knocking about, struggle, i, 100; irregular life, iii, 176.

iomluċet: multitude, nation, i, 182.

iomħa, f.: ivory, i, 136.

iomħall: earring, ii, 136, 160.

ionħażżeġ: impious, ii, 140; ionaħażżeġ (?), ii, 4.

ionnara: nature, character, likeness, ii, 188; iii, 212; ionnur a n-ixxill, the way to prepare them, ii, 234; adverbially, like, after the manner of, i, 124; ii, 120, 286; iii, 146, 156, 170, 194; conj. ionnur (ðo, naċċ), so that, ii, 90, 120, 168; iii, 188.

ionnċam: income, i, 76; iii, 134.

ionnċamap: le hī, with interest, iii, 36.

ionnra: (1) grievous, hard = O. I. annej, anħra (?) ii, 8; (2) d'ionnra = d'ionnixiðe (?), about, regarding, iii, 112; (3) = unction, ounce, i, 116 n.

ionnṛma: striking, i, 72, 162; maoċ-żonnṛma, striking down and humbling, ii, 4; ionnṛmu-żżeġ, struck, ii, 104.

ionnċepur: interest (on money), ii, 32.

inuċċi: judge, ii, 278; inuċċi taipi, circuit judge, ii, 276.

inuṛna: hank, ii, 282.

lād: unload, discharge, i, 168.

lāduri: handling, prowess, iii, 140; laoċ-lāduri, i, 80; *recte lāmada*.

laġpaine: abatement, iii, 182; relief, i, 180; iii, 156.

lánðsl: cubicle partition, ii, 102.
 láripeam: near me, iii, 22; láriomra occurs as v.l. for páriomra, iii, 132, vide páram.
 lángar: vide longar.
 laomairé: a blazer, a reckless fellow, i, 80.
 láprán: vide lopán.
 lártuipé: packman, iii, 10.
 leadán: abuse, calumny, iii, 202.
 leaptrpliđe: road to success, iii, 94.
 leađéuin: (?) ii, 118.
 leađécoilté páipé: a decrepit watchman, iii, 20.
 léibionn: ranks, iii, 132.
 leiđce: a helpless mass, i, 74.
 liáipne: a lazy lounger, i, 128, from the proper name Liaghairne.
 liamum: distress, i, 174.
 lionnra (lionnra) : a worthless, incompetent man, i, 74; iii, 40.
 locap: defect, flaw, i, 94.
 lócoinneal: day-star, life-light, iii, 84.
 lóvaipeacé: lading, i, 182.
 lom: milk, ii, 128.
 loitím: I muddy, ii, 98.
 long: (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.
 longar langar: ruin and dispersion, shipwreck, utter confusion, iii, 164 (*bis*); longaraid langaraid, they break up in disorder, iii, 168.
 lopán: child, weak person, iii, 80; pánnlapán, iii, 118.
 lua: l. mo pojrc, the strength of my eye, iii, 178.

luam: abbot, glossed luam i. abað, iii, 170.
 luamairé: pilot, glossed lomð-reoir, iii, 174; luamairpeacé, piloting, navigating, iii, 52, 58.
 luap: aŋ l. do ūl, to be blown away, iii, 168.
 lúvrað: tossing, i, 86.
 lundiþne: raggedness, i, 126.
 luiđe liom: to be favourable to me, ii, 36; cf. s.v. péile.
 luir: hand, iii, 206.
 lúmpapnað: lubberly, i, 74.
 lurna: cobwebs, ii, 66.
 lúrtþac: a kind of thin, flat seaweed, i, 76.
 máguipe: a big-pawed fellow, i, 80.
 maið: an affected air, ii, 24; iii, 136.
 maingléirpeacé: ostentatious, upstart, i, 18.
 mainíp: trifle, jest, ii, 118.
 mainnre: mirthfulness, ii, 72.
 mana: cause, occasion, desire, ii, 26; manað: ii, 250.
 manap (mannap): handling, i, 98, 164; ii, 44, 228; iii, 168; manap: rcapað, iii, 54; cf. O.I. monap, work.
 maor: month of May, i, 100.
 maolín: a stone-breaker's hammer, bald, as it were, at both ends, ii, 232.
 mapbán: dead person, i, 182; dead-head, dullard, iii, 40.
 mapcaðap: riding, i, 178, and translate 'thy being borne by horses in a black-draped casket (coffin).'
 mapán: (?) i, 98.
 mapcað: brewing (?), i, 168.
 meapbair: distracted (?), ii, 30.
 meirþíneacé: a slut, ii, 220.

meirpre : amercement, iii, 80.

méicépeao : stewing, roasting, iii, 22.

mícadúr : silly bombast, ii, 64.

míleoð : a billhook, iii, 206.

míongáð : gnawing, iii, 170.

míonord : (1) the Order of Friars Minor, ii, 208 ; (2) helpless folk, ii, 200.

míor (mír) : champion's bit, prize, ii, 164, 186, 202, ; proper function, iii, 218.

mórpcað : (1) carcass, ii, 228 ; (2) infamous, iii, 136.

muaið : ii, 56.

muaipeac : vár m., by heaven ! i, 82.

muuanament : memorial, commemoration, iii, 176.

muilð : milk pail (*sic lege*), ii, 128.

muiniceac : stiff-necked, ii, 4.

muirð : dead weight, iii, 202 ; nightmare, ii, 98 ; iærmuirð érið, a lurking lie, ii, 144.

múncum : conceit, folly, i, 206.

múrcac : redolent (?), i, 168.

nað að naðc : the enchainment of science, ii, 26.

neamhcuðrað (neamhcuðreac) : indifferent, iii, 160.

neotð : a fool, ii, 220, R. iv, l. 4.

níðeaðar : = níðaðar, chivalry, iii, 46.

nuaipeac : noble, i, 80.

óð : = úð, with dsf. óð, i, 82 ; aumríð uðrð, in former times, iii, 204.

ongð : sadness, iii, 204.

ongðbaðið : gó ho., i.e. gó hionðbaðið, opportunely (?), i, 104.

onn : rock, metaph. bridegroom, ii, 82.

ónna : weak, deficient, ineffective, i, 202 ; ii, 152 ; iii, 148 ; gl. lað, iii, 218, n.º.

onnarauð (d.s.) : ressources (?), i, 126, = ionnarauð (?)

orc : lord, ii, 64, yide s.v. uírc.

orcac : lit. Oscar, i, 40 ; as a common noun, warrior, champion, i, 52 ; ii, 94, 184.

peall : reanpeall, old leather rags (?), ii, 214 ; púca peall, name of an inedible fungus, ii, 10.

píleoð : ? ii, 214, 276 : cf. píleoð.

pínnre : fence, rapier, iii, 98.

píonrað : fencing, skill, dexterity, i, 86 ; ii, 4, 30, 68, 226, 246, 284 ; iii, 40.

placaípe : an obese man, iii, 134.

plaic : the posterior, iii, 98.

plannc : cloth, rags (?), ii, 214.

pleiðce cuírc : bottom of a caldron, i, 74.

pléimip : the Flemish language, iii, 150.

plubaípeac : blubbering, i, 82.

ponncpísp : music of bagpipes, ii, 284.

póraípeac : popery, iii, 88.

potáta : potato, ii, 66.

praramálča : messy, i, 80.

préteip : blaming, displeasure, ii, 258.

príompallað, f. : craker, i, 74.

prónócum : primness, prudery, affection, ii, 66.

pruadír : display, ostentation, ii, 20.

pruimpín : 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.

púðaplað : a powdered wench, i, 72.

púnctum : a full stop (in print), i, 76.

páipne : affectation (?), iii, 206.

páinncc : eyebrow, iii, 212.

páipnéir : rashness (?), ii, 56.

péadán : metaph. a chieftain, i, 28 ; cf. oamh pé.

péðainneall : brilliant light, applied to B.V.M., i, 6 ; to Christ, ii, 30.

peilgín : club-foot, ii, 220.

péimear : (1) career, i, 64 ; (2) reign, iii, 76, 126.

péimhleacáct : exploit, iii, 66.

péir : vide bórdháir.

piaéctain : δαν p. coircéime, unable to walk a step, iii, 122.

piað : sorrow, penalty, ii, 128.

píðuirc : king of boors, ii, 14.

pímeir : twaddle, i, 202.

pobán : ballad, iii, 90.

poc : a frown, iii, 208.

póðaim : I direct, ii, 142.

ponnað : a sniveller, iii, 212 ; p. puað (?), ii, 40.

póparíe : rapparee, iii, 180 n.º.

pócaíre púipc : a roller of expectant eyes, iii, 196.

puaacað : a dashing fellow, ii, 58.

puaéctain : maltreating, iii, 170.

puaíðteacáð : wilderness, moor, iii, 100 ; puaíðteacáðar, living in the wilds, iii, 170.

puaín(n)e : a hair, a whit, ii, 20 ; iii, 164.

puaanað : wild, fierce, i, 80 ; gal-

puaanað, wildly excited, i, 80.

puaanaið : a mighty hero, iii, 188.

puaanóð : a hairy wight, wretch, ii, 40.

punða : restraint, restrictions, ii, 2.

púntac (v.l. panntað) : a strapping fellow, i, 76.

púrðam : looting, iii, 174.

páigneap : humour, satire, ii, 204, 216.

pail : counter, shelf, ii, 28.

palfáð : a proper name (?), i, 98.

pann : bulwark, i, 110.

paolann : p. pál an þanntrácta, princely charm of ladies' eyes, ii, 150.

páp : lord, i, 28, 30 ; ii, 154 ; acme, ii, 164.

pcaða : ship, gl. lonð, iii, 174^b.

pcaðu : frown, iii, 212.

pcaðinne : pc. pcaðácta, an old ragged coat, iii, 216 ; a wastrel, iii, 8 ; pc. pláip, a blatant fool, iii, 184.

pcaðlann : shelter, i, 146.

pceað : bush, shop-sign, iii, 84.

pceaðarað, f. : spluttering, iii, 136 ; pciuðaipacáð, ii, 170.

pceideall : epd. puaíppceideall, a frigid sheet, a worthless ballad, ii, 138.

pcoinnedáð : threadsewn, laced (of sandals), ii, 234.

pcoitig : the Irish language, ii, 54.

pcoíllaim (pcoílaim) : I scald, seour, wipe out, i, 174 ; pc. mo pcapa, I break my heart, ii, 242.

pcoit : an Irishman, i, 50 ; ii, 94, 226, 280 ; pcoitupra, an Irish yeoman, iii, 194.

pcoit : i, 174, for pcoit, score or pcoib, ship ?

pcoittonn : ship-traversed sea, iii, 68

pcpíobairpe : courier, iii, 28.

rcp̄sobúr̄c̄: rapacious antagonist, i, 24.

rcp̄r̄c̄: in compounds ḍ̄r̄sūim̄rcp̄r̄c̄, éaḍ̄rcp̄r̄c̄.

rcūc̄im̄: I remove, iii, 144, 188.

rcúð̄: throat, iii, 202.

rcúl̄r̄ð̄: cloak, iii, 226.

reunnað̄ír̄: a tap-vice, ii, 232.

ré: ȝaða ré, at every turn, iii, 206.

reada: long, slim, iii, 68, 192.

reanað̄: record, chronicle, occurrence, ii, 144 *bis*, 242.

reanð̄náð̄cað̄: the good old wont, iii, 38.

reannlomán: an old fleecer, iii, 118.

reanþeall: old leather rags, ii, 214.

reanta: antique, i, 166.

reapbóð̄: a sourfaced person, iii, 216.

reapnað̄: dispersal, defeat, i, 36.

reappað̄ (reaprað̄): (1) stirringly, iii, 42; (2) a colt, i, 60; ii, 250.

reapnað̄: warbling, strains, ii, 138.

rianað̄: music, i, 128; esteem, ii, 4; tidings, iii, 182.

ribéalta: Engl. settled (?) ii, 232.

rileac̄: subtle, iii, 152.

ŕine (ŕineað̄): sign, signing, ii, 86 (so translate); iii, 162, 170.

ŕine láim̄ do: raising the hand to bless, i, 106; raising it to strike, i, 108.

ŕineán: a bin to hold coal or ashes in a smithy, ii, 232.

ŕinéir̄peac̄: signing documents, signature, iii, 16.

riobóid̄: revelry, ii, 198.

riocbáir̄teac̄: wardenship (of castle and wood), ii, 188, from Eng. check-watching?

riom̄ (Mss. r̄ion, but rhyming with liom̄): derision, irony, i, 94.

riop̄baip̄t: enshrouding, i, 64.

riop̄búaile: ap r̄., in constant poverty (?), iii, 182; 'profuseness' (O'Grady).

riop̄mað̄: to pare leather, ii, 226.

riort: glossed comnað̄e, iii, 168 n.^d; riortaim̄, I remain, iii, 168; riortðoim̄, constant anguish, ii, 126.

ricléigim̄: I neglect, iii, 192.

rilapar na r̄luaparðe: a muck-shoveller, iii, 170.

rmal: stain, blemish, i, 62.

rmál: disgrace, insult, i, 30.

rmalapaic̄: wretched rout, iii, 163.

rméir̄pl̄: rm. éisþre, vulgar poetry, iii, 194.

rmual: snuff of a candle, ii, 20; peap rmual, a smouldering foe, iii, 188.

röð̄: changing, turning into, i, 172; ii, 248; röðaím̄: nað r̄ð̄, he eludes not, i, 84.

roill: satire, ii, 140.

ronþonn: happy land or proprietorial land, iii, 208.

ronnað̄: urging, exciting, ii, 128 (?), iii, 172, 210; qu. r̄onað̄, sounding.

ronndap̄ (r̄ándap̄): a sounder, a young boar (?), i, 72; cf. r̄unndap̄, O'Carolan, p. 303.

rórdaim̄: I plan, i, 94.

rórdán: a humming, iii, 130, 136.

rórp̄cannað̄: prosperous, iii, 84.

rop̄: armistice, iii, 168.

rpappa; city-gate, iii, 102, 110.

rpéliongð̄ca: a quarreller, ii, 6, = rpéir̄liongð̄ca (?).

rpinnr̄peac̄: spencers, iii, 20, glossed na h, informers, *ibid.*

rppeota: leg, shank, ii, 212.

ƿppiōc: to have a fling at, iii, 178; to buck one up, iii, 196.

ƿppiōnð: a spring, ii, 96; Engl. 'spring' is used of a lock, ii, 234.

ƿppiōnðar: striving, fighting, ii, 6, 106; iii, 194.

ƿppiōr: sprit (of a ship), i, 64.

ƿpuðaipr: roamer, quester, ƿp. ƿéapta, iii, 193.

ƿtá: use, worth, iii, 206; cf. m̄iortá, Dinneen's Dict., and m̄iortáið, Gadelica, i, p. 72.

ƿtáiðéað: arrogant envy, iii, 150.

ƿtaoipr: stage (for corn-ricks), ii, 20.

ƿtáiðre: stage (for acting), ii, 72.

ƿtánaim: I stop, yield, refrain from, i, 32; ii, 120; iii, 102.

ƿtaoipr: boor, dolt, ii, 14.

ƿteilinð: a stillion, ii, 220, so translate.

ƿtím: ȝo ƿtím ƿtáið, with a proud show of state, iii, 52.

ƿt̄pabaille: extravagant display, i, 136.

ƿt̄pailp: stile, steps, ƿt̄pille na ƿt̄paireann, iii, 172.

ƿt̄papaipe: a strapping scoundrel, iii, 184; ƿt̄papaipeað: dissipation, iii, 162.

ƿt̄pille: a wench, iii, 172.

ƿt̄puipim: I rend, ii, 178.

ƿtuaðað: to submit, iii, 168.

ƿtuaðmuðað: humbling, iii, 224.

ƿtuaðuipim: I stop, interfere with, i, 86; ƿtuaðo = ƿtuaððcað, ii, 258.

ƿuaðnúðar: freshness of wit, wisdom, i, 132.

ƿuaðþeop: contemptuousness, i, 140.

ƿuall: the needs (?), i, 142.

ƿuanað, f.: hood, cloak, blanket (?), i, 86, 128.

ƿuap: idiota, illiterate churl, ii, 20.

ƿub: excitement, ii, 56, 70.

tauðbleoir: *recte* scout (=tauðleoir), iii, 54.

tauððe: wherewithal, substance, provision, (tauð) metaph. force, strength, ii, 204, 212.

tauðiupr: pleasant; gl. binn, iii, 130.

tauðdeal: foray, expedition, i, 30.

tauððteacð: obsequious, iii, 18.

tauðmeað: memory, ii, 78.

taðlaim: (1) I find room for, ii, 126; (2) I cut off, ii, 252.

taðlann: reproach, i, 42; vide tauðlann.

taðman: a young shoot, i, 190.

taððuile: callousness, i, 80.

taðað: laying out a corpse, ii, 252.

taðala: bellowings, i, 82.

taðnáel: = tauðnáel, deadly trance, iii, 18.

taðlann: insult, i, 138; vide taðlann.

teáctaim: I have, possess, iii, 210.

teagðaim: I happen, 3 s. fut. (?)

tiðoðð, ii, 200.

teapcuð: scarcity, scantiness, ii, 164 (where read nað teapcuð for noteacarð), iii, 22, 226.

teapcuðim: I test, sample, iii, 6.

teipr: terce, metaph. beginning (?), ii, 282.

tilim: I fill, imperat. t̄ile, ii, 262; t̄ilð, ii, 106; fut. pass. t̄ilpiðeap, i, 192, pp. t̄ilte in epd. ƿlðiðt̄ilte, iii, 68.

tinþ þeo: a living torch (?), i, 192.

tiðlaðt: intrigue (?), ii, 6.

toca: rich, proud, iii, 28.

τοέαρ : journey, iii, 200.
 τοιρόε : departure, ii, 150.
 τόιρριπεάč : scornful rout (?), i, 114.
 τολδ : hole, flaw, i, 22, 24, 81, 126; ii, 180; iii, 168, 192.
 τοννός, *recte* ducks, i, 110.
 τονραðаč : *recte* full of tunns, i, 166.
 τονсаč : boarish (?), ii, 92.
 τοпт : in cpd. onáմтоиpt, meat-joints, or cutlet (?), ii, 82.
 τοčлуиđим : I beg (ap, of), i, 6.
 τρáиблéиреáčt : marching, iii, 150.
 τρaиp : trash, i, 128; cf. τρuиp.
 τρáиčиöe : a prompt and punctual man, ii, 254.
 τρaоp : treason, ii, 272; cf. τρaоиp-čéideal, treasonable strife, iii, 18.
 τρaпаð : to cripple, shrivel, i, 48, 176.
 τрeажlaiрe : vulgar display, ii, 204.
 τрéимim(?) ; I draw back; τрéимpиuð ón ráč, i, 28, *lege* ὄpéimpiuð ?
 τрeоp (gs. τрeоpаnn) : nail-mould, ii, 232.
 τрíаoнta, m. : the Triune God, iii, 18.
 τрiaр : (1) treason, iii, 122; (2) sway, mastery, i, 116; iii, 48, 52, 224.
 τрiačam : ón τan ðo τрiačað tú, since thou hast become queen, or been lorded, i.e. married, iii, 24.
 τрócap : mercy, charity, iii, 218.
 τрop : crowd, society, g. s. τрuиp (ü short), iii, 30.
 τрuиð : starling, g. pl. τрuð, iii, 168.
 τрuиðeíp : stuttering, i, 202.
 τрuиp : (1) stuff, means, wealth, iii, 228; (2) g. s. τрuиpе, trash, i, 126; cf. τрaиp.
 τuaиpceaptač : on the left, iii, 174.
 τuилleoð : a little hole, a flaw, ii, 198.

τuiniče (τuiniđte) : (1) possession, i, 166; (2) inhabitants, i, 124; (3) surface (of earth), ii, 4.
 τuipeann : *recte* flash of lightning, ii, 164.
 τuиpte : (1) birth, ii, 6; (2) = τuиpciø, parent, ii, 72, 120.
 τuраð : (1) kilndrying, iii, 170; (2) = τopаð, fruit, advantage, i, 6 (?), 80; ii, 72, 178; (3) perhaps = τuра, or τuраиb, towers, i, 6.
 τuра : cause of ruin, loss, i, 122, 198; cf. upba.
 uaið : (1) proud, or (2) = uaiñ, cave (?), ii, 20.
 uaine, f. : lea-land, iii, 168.
 uaiр : noble, iii, 208; uapmñaib, noble dames, iii, 214.
 uaičneacáč : supporting, i, 168.
 ualač : pl. ualða, mighty labours, exploits, ii, 22.
 uapam : haughty, ostentatious, ii, 20.
 uapóð : aimpip uapóð, in former times, iii, 204; cf. τuap úð, ii, 18, n.⁴.
 uat : i n-a uat, alone, i, 12.
 uétlaič : aonuétlaič Anna, B.V.M., 'only daughter' of St. Anne, i, 174.
 uétlán : u. τinn, a sore heart-load, i, 178.
 úið (ú is long) : heed, attention, i, 142 (*sic recte*), iii, 26, and perhaps i, 104.
 uiðe (ü is short) : journey, ii, 142.
 uille : g. s. uilleann, etc., elbow, need, i.e. elbow bare from poverty, ii, 120, 214 *bis*; iii, 178.
 uilliuðač : to magnify, extol, i, 200.
 uinđe : ðo ceann uinđe, till the end (?), ii, 104.

սիր: u. որ քառա, lords and churls, ii, 64; vide օրօ.

սիր: ցո հայր, fittingly, iii, 196; սիրե, fittingness, ease, iii, 172.

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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.
Fiann (Fianna): i, 14, 17, 78, 198; ii, 8, 204; pianna Páil, the Irish Army of James II, iii, 182, 192.
Fínghin Dubh mac Aodha Duibh: ancestor of the O'Sullivans, iii, 48, 50.
Finnín Fearná: ii, 52.
Fionn mac Cumhaill: i, 40, 130, 194, 198, 202, etc.; i, 22, 62; iii, 106.
Fionnabharr: 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.
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Fir Muighe: i, 154; iii, 208.
Fitzgerald: family of, i, 146 n., 179 n.³; ii, 228, 248; of Caislean an Lisín and of Cloyne, descent, ii, 177; of Gort na Tiobrad, lords of Claonghlais, i, 138.
Fitzgerald, Edmond fitzMaurice: 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 Súillibháin 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.

Flónadar: Flanders, iii, 220; Flóntras, iii, 222; cf. Plóntras.

Florence (in Italy): ii, 234.

Fód Féidhlim: 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 óg Cathbhadh : probably valley of Nenagh river, co. Tipperary, i, 154.

Gleann ón Gaiste : ii, 66.

Gobnait, St. : i, 52.

Góidrisc (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 Aindhne : 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 Airmdhearg : 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.

Lairne (Liaghairne), i, 128.

Liara, Seaghán : a poet, i, 128.

Liathmhain : Cloghleafin, near Mitchelstown, co. Cork, ii, 246.

Liosbóin : Lisbon, Portugal, iii, 74.

Lios Gearbhaill : 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 *Liost an Ḍruaigáin*, Great Island, co. Cork, ii, 244.

Lisle, John : regicide killed by Sir James Cotter, iii, 186, 189 n.³.

Lóbus (Ladrach mac Drácapéist) : ii, 224 ; iii, 11 n.¹, 12.

Loch Cime : Lough Hackett, co. Galway, ii, 58.

Longinus : called *an bhall*, the blind man, i, 24, etc.

Lonndain : London, England, i, 70, 114 ; ii, 18, 64 ; iii, 72.

Luachair : Sliabh Luachra : ii, 62, 254.

Lúcan (Liucan) : (Earl of) Lucan, iii, 142, 144.

Lucifer : cf. Irish forms *Lúrbapt*, *Lúipbeapt*, 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 Cá尔thaigh (Mac Carthy): family of, i, 58, 59, 120.

Mac Cá尔thaigh: mother of James Barry, Viscount Buttevant, ii, 250.

Mac Cá尔thaigh, Cormac (Charles): son of Donogh, first Earl of Clancarty, i, 118.

Mac Cá尔thaigh, Diarmuid mac Séain 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 Cá尔thaigh, Domhnall: a poet, i, 122.

Mac Cá尔thaigh, Donnchadh: fourth Earl of Clancarty, iii, 39, 42 n.²; Donnchadh an Chúil, iii, 106, 107 n.¹⁴.

Mac Cá尔thaigh, Donnchadh: first Earl of Clancarty, i, 29, 52, 118, 119, 128; ii, 262.

Mac Cá尔thaigh, Máire, daughter of: mother of Sir Edmond Fitzgerald, i, 149; ii, 155.

Mac Cá尔thaigh, Máirgréag, daughter of: iii, 208.

Mac Cá尔thaigh, Onóir, daughter of: married Maurice Fitzgerald, i, 172.

Mac Cá尔thaigh, Saorbhreathach: Earl of Mountcashel, iii, 106, 107 n.¹³.

Mac Cá尔thaigh, 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 Donncha Ealla: panegyric on, iii, 200-214.

Mac Eochadha: i, 102, 204.

Mac Eochadha, Domhnall Carrach: a poet, i, 91.

Mac Firbisigh, Dubhaltach: iii, 30.

Mac Gearailt: *vide* Fitzgerald.

Mac Móire: Florence Mac Moyer, iii, 102, and n.³, *ibid.*

Mac Raghnaill: ii, 92.

Mac Samhairle, Raghnall: an Irish soldier, iii, 130.

Machain: river Mahon, entering sea at Bunmahon, co. Waterford, i, 154.

Mac Leodus: 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 Mucoimhe : 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 ' *Martra an baile* pa dual *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 *milírίa meáraprða*) : 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 Toirrion : Tyrrhenian Sea, iii, 72.

Muirchu mac Briain Bóroimhe : i, 44.

Murchadh (Murphy), Owen : an informer, ii, 284.

Muscreaighe (Muscraoi) : Muskerry, co. Cork, ii, 222 ; iii, 104, 208 ; and *vide* i, 35 n. ; iii, 190, 191 n.³.

Nagle (de Nóglá), 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.

Nuinnssonnaigh : 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 Bréigin, 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) *páilte i Čeallaigh*, 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 Conallán, 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 Duibhdiorma: 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 Fiolla Fionn: ii, 96.
 'O Floinn, Donnchadh: a scribe, iii, 165.
 'O Gadhra: i, 76.
 Ogham: ii, 138, 218.
 'O hEachthighearnainn: Elizabeth, ii, 98; Séamus, iii, 38, 42; Seán, iii, 39; Tomás, iii, 38.
 'O hEoghusa, Giolla Brighde: ii, 110.
 'O hUiginn, Tadg 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^b; 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, Tadg: 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 Rathaile : 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 Súilliobháin : (1) originally from Cnoc Rafann, co. Tipperary, ii, 13 ;
 (2) 'O S. Mór, seneschal to Mac Cárthaigh, iii, 43 n.⁴.
 'O Súilliobháin Mór, Domhnall : son of Eoghan and Mary Fitzgerald of Ballymaloo,
 co. Cork, iii, 55 n.³.
 'O Súilliobháin Mór, Eoghan Ruadh mac Domhnaill : account of, iii, 44, 45 ; his
 poetry, iii, 45 n.¹ ; elegy on, iii, 44-62.
 'O Súilliobháin Mór, Eoghan : son of Domhnaill and Johanna Fitzmaurice, ii, 12.
 'O Súilliobháin : 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.
 Páras : Paradise, a seat of 'O Súilliobháin 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.

Ráth an Chláir : Rathclare, parish Buttevant, co. Cork, ii, 252.

Ráth Ceanann : Rathcannon, parish Athlacca, co. Limerick, i, 164; but read Taobhráth Ceanann, and “cf. Clonecannon, in the Toghe of Killhylaghe on the mountain of Slieve Luacher in parish of Monagay, and wood in the same place and Cannon, Kyllclone Canon, and a wood in Lysballin Cannana (Peyton’s Survey), all near Gort na Tiobrad” (Rev. J. Begley).

Ráth Luimnigh : Roche’s Castle, at Newcastle, beside Limerick, i, 100.

Ráth na Saor : Rathnaseer, parish Nantinan, co. Limerick, i, 162.

Ráth Raithleann : near Bandon, co. Cork, i, 154, ; ii, 88.

Ráth Raoille : ii, 80; qu. Ráth Raoileann ?

Rathson (al. Raphson) : a planter, ii, 256.

Remonstrants, Irish : ii, 2.

Rianaigh : the Ryans, i, 152.

Rís (Rice), Sir Stephen : iii, 77, 88, 89 n.⁵.

Robarts of Truro, John, Lord : ii, 3.

Roche (Róistigh) : family of, i, 152, 193; ii, 228; of Newcastle near Limerick, i, 100; of Fermoy, i, 78, 192.

Roche, Dominick, Baron Tarbert and Viscount Cahiravahilla : i, 89, 90, 100, 108, 110, 114; (2) Captain Dominick, his son, i, 90; (3) Dominick, son of Captain Dominick, i, 90.

Roche, Jordan óg : i, 89.

Roche, Margaret : m. Sir Theobald Butler, i, 90.

Roses, The White and Red, of England : iii, 66.

Ruiséil : Russelia, i.e. Russia, iii, 72.

Sacsain : England, *gen.* Sacsan, i, 148; ii, 274; iii, 64, 66, 84, 114, 154, 172; *dat.* Sacsuibh, iii, 186; Saesanaibh, iii, 130.

Sacsanach : English, Saxon, Protestant, iii, 118, 158, 162.

Salfás : i, 98.

Sanders, Robert : of Castleisland, Kerry, ii, 16.

Saosar : Emperor, iii, 84.

Sáirséal (Sarsfield), Pádraig : panegyric on, iii, 142–157.

Saxfhear : an Englishman, ii, 76.

Scoitig : the Irish language, ii, 54, 55 n.³.

Scot : an Irishman. i, 50, 204; ii, 94, 208, 226, 280; iii, 194; ‘Eibhear Scot, iii, 194.

Scotghall (*sic lege*) : Hiberno-Norman, Anglo-Irish, ii, 52.

Seandún : Shandon, Cork, ii, 244.

Sean na Callainne : John fitz Thomas Fitzgerald, i, 144, 175, 188.

Sean na Searrach : John Barry of Liscarroll, ii, 250.

Sean na Sursainne: John Fitzgerald, son of John Callainne, i, 174, 182.

Seannaid: Shanid, near Shanagolden, co. Limerick, i, 28, 150.

Seon: John Bull, an Englishman, iii, 96, 162.

Síogra: i, 42, 43.

Síol Aodha: Uí Seachnasaigh and Mic Conmara, i, 152.

Síol gCárthaigh: the Mac Carthys, senior clan of the Gaels, iii, 200.

Síol gCathail: i, 154.

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THE END OF PART III.

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Vols. I., II. and III. (see page 25) are now out of print and others are rapidly becoming scarce. The ordinary sale price to non-members is 10*/6* per volume.

The Committee make a strong appeal to all interested in the preservation and publication of Irish Manuscripts to join the Society and to contribute to its funds, and especially to the Editorial Fund, which has been established for the remuneration of Editors for their arduous work.

All communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, MISS ELEANOR HULL, 20 Hanover Square, London, W.

IRISH TEXTS SOCIETY.

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 Firbis' 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.
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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.		
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,, 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
Total	....	£3090 11 7	,, Balance	....	654 6 1
			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
Total	....	£681 7 3	,, In Assistant Secretary's hands	....	5 0 0
			Total	....	£681 7 3

(Signed) SAM BOYLE, *Hon. Treasurer.*

Examined Books, Accounts, and Balances, and found correct.

(Signed) P. D. O'HART, }
P. COLLINS, } *Auditors.*

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-option 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 mis-postage of Books and Notices).

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---------------------	---------------------------------

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(Issued 1899. Out of print).

(1.) *Sioula an riugá.* [The Lad of the Ferule].
 Eacra Clóinne Ríg na h-Ioruaíde [Adventures of the
 Children of the King of Norway].
 (16th and 17th century texts).
 Edited by DOUGLAS HYDE, LL.D.

(Issued 1899. Out of print).

(2.) *Fleo Bricriu* [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.) *Dánta Aodhagáin Uí Ráthaille* [The Poems of Egan
 O'Rahilly]. Complete Edition.
 Edited, chiefly from MSS. in Maynooth College, by
 REV. P. S. DINNEEN, M.A.

(Issued 1911.) (See No. 3.)

(3A.) New Edition of the Poems of Egan O'Rahilly.

Revised by TADHG O'DONOOGHUE (Τάθγ ο Όδοννέαθα)
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—
(Issued 1901.)

(4.) *Fóram Fíeara ar Éirinn* [History of Ireland]. By
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(Part I. formed the Society's volume for 1901.)

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(5.) *Caitréim Congáil Cláirinéig*, preserved in a paper
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Edited by
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(6.) The Irish Version of Virgil's *Aeneid* from the Book
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(8.) *Fóram Fíeara ar Éirinn* [History of Ireland]. By
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(9.)

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Vol. III.

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(10.) Two Arthurian Romances [Eaċċura macaċoġi an
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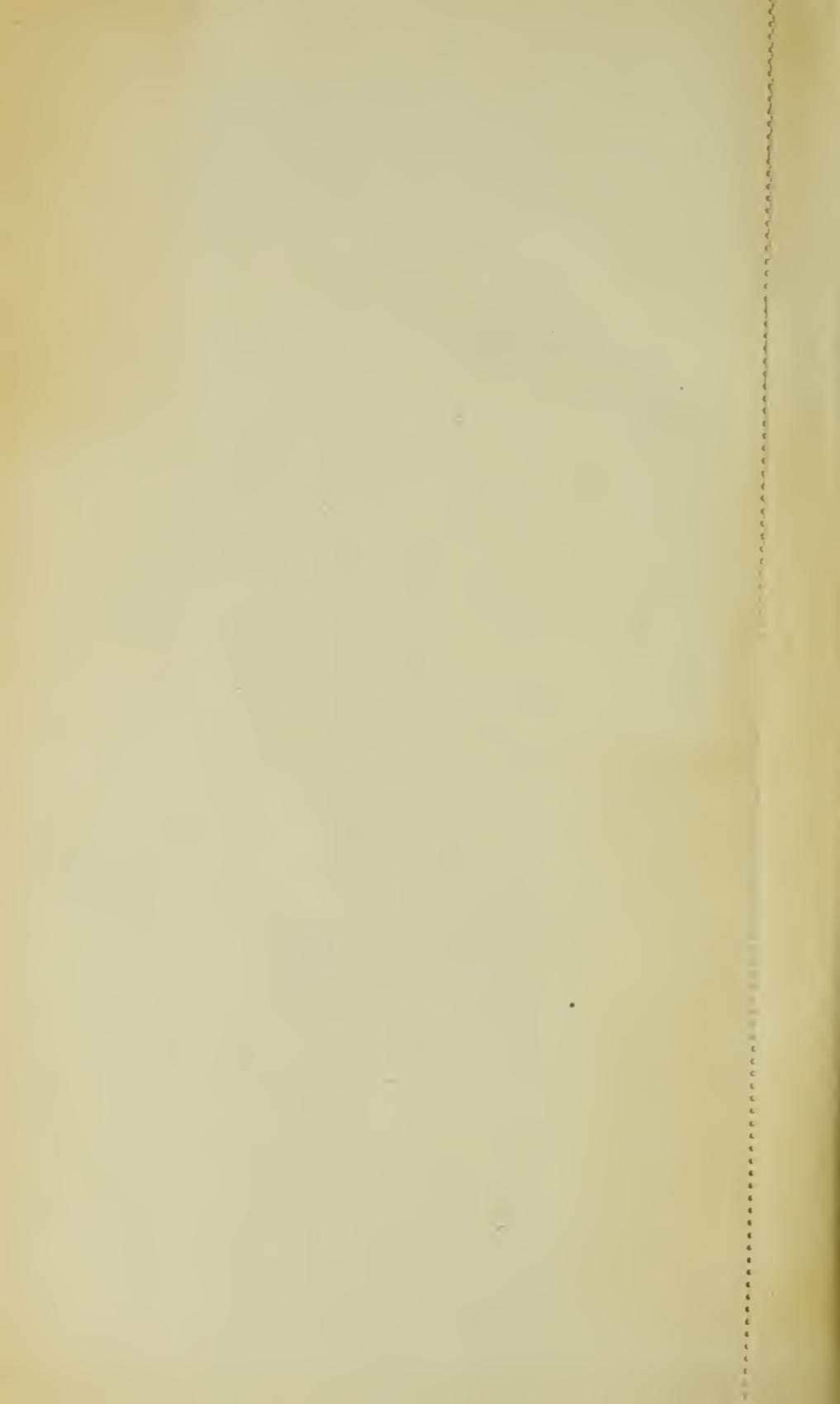
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