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DUANAIRE
DÁIBÍD UÍ BRUADAIR

THE POEMS OF DAVID Ó BRUADAIR

PART III

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

EDITED

With Introduction, Translation, and Notes

ALSO

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

BY

REV. JOHN C. MAC ERLEAN, S.J. 

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PREFACE

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

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

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

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

• JOHN MACERLEAN, S.J.

Galway, 20th November, 1916.

DUANNAIRE DÁIBÍD UÍ BRUADAIR
POEMS OF DAVID Ó BRUADAIR

ΘΥΑΝΑΙΡΕ ΘΑΪΘΙΘ ΥΪ ΘΡΥΑΘΑΙΡ

I.—α σκαπαίρε θ'αοιθ ζεαρθυιλλ

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

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

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

I

Α ρεαπαίρε θ'αοιθ ζεαρθυιλλ α θύιτε έιλε
 όρ ceapυιջτε ζαc μαρζαθ le ρτυυρ cέιλλε
 mo τεαζαρc θυιτ αρ eaγla na cύλpτείλλε
 ζαν cαίλλεαήυυυ an αίρpυυυ αρ έρύpρείρεαcτ.

II

Μαρθcαρ an cαίρμεαρcαc le pύλpμέιθε
 ιρ βαζαρcαρ pεαρ παζαίρνε pe θpύnncείρεαcτ
 ταcταcαρ αρ leαβαιθ αρτιζ ζαν pύn cλείpιζ
 pεαρ αιpζιθ na c talcαίρε θυιτ Tonn Tέιθε.

III

Τιζ παίλpέιρ ζο ha cέυμαιρ ι lonnpρέαθαc
 le a ζεραπαcαρ a labαρcα pa λύιζέαζα
 bfo αιcme aco θά n-eαcραιθ pul θτυίplέnnιθ
 tpeapcαρcα ζαν αιcne ζαν ύpθpρείτεpe.

i, l. 3 cύλpτείλλε, m.
 m. l. 4 talcαίρε, G.
 l. 2 cenapacαρ, m.

ii, l. 1 cαίρμεαρcαc, G, O, m. l. 2 παβαίρνε,
 iii, l. 1 ha cέυμαιρ a lonnpρέαθαc, G, m, O.

POEMS OF DAVID Ó BRUADAIR

I.—GALLANT SCION OF THE RACE OF CEARBHALL

1682

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

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

I

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

II

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

III

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

¹ Cf. Part I, p. 193, note ¹⁰.

² Cf. Part I, p. 59, note ¹⁰.

³ i.e., dissipation.

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

II.—D'Aítle na bPíleáð

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

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

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

I

D'Aítle na bPíleáð n-uapal
 tpuagðran tmeal an tpaogail
 clann na n-ollamh go n-eagha
 polamh gan ppeagha paobair.

II

Tpuag a leabair ag liaða
 tiaða naé tpeabair baioipe
 ar ceal níor éóir a bpoilcéar
 toircéar bpear n-óil na gaoipe.

III

D'Aítle na bPíleáð dá ríonmhuir éigirí ir iul
 ir maig do éonnaípe an éinneamhain d'éirígh dúinn
 a leabair ag tuíomh i leime 'r i léite i gcúl
 rag macaib na bpoinghe gan riolla dá réadaib rún.²

I, l. 3 eagham, Mss. II, l. 1 a liaíte, G, O. l. 2 tpuáite gan, G, O; baioipe, M. l. 4 neol, O; neoil, G. III, l. 1 lep éionmhuir, G, O; iul, G, O. l. 2 ir m. do éúde, G, O. l. 3 ar ceúl, G, O. l. 4 riulla, M.

II.—GONE ARE ALL THE NOBLE POETS

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

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

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

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

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

I

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

II

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

III

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

¹ Cf. Part I, p. 15, n.².

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

III.—DO HAIRIGĒAD MO ĒART OIÐĒ

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

I

Ḍo hairigĒad mo Ēart oiðĒ a Riocabíð íð Ēig
 ar ġlanþíon do Ēeannuiġir í ġuimneac ġuir<e>
 dá mbreac̃nuiġeac̃ an fear Ēíor ar íbeap don dīġ
 ar ealaðain do maiþíðe ġo míoðair mo Ēion.

II

Ḍá n-aic̃nuiġeac̃ ár n-aic̃íð ġioð ionġantað <rin>
 an plaĒþíðe do Ēeannuiġe naĒ cunnail uim <Ēpuð>
 ní ġlairíðíol don ġairġioðac̃ tuġ tonna tap rpuic̃
 rpaic̃ín beaġ rpaĒþaoiðe í n-ionað mo rpuic̃.

III

Aðm̃uiġim ġo m'ait ġinn a n-upaíð 'r anoir
 ġealþíopa plaigín ir bioirpa ġo brim
 teac̃t ríor ar leac̃baoir le ġlioġaípeac̃t ġloim
 ir neaíþuim a bpaĒnaoið rir cpuimniġĒe cpuíð.

IV

Teap̃tuiġim na bealaigĒe ġo minic dom Ēoir
 ir taĒuiġim beic̃ teap̃c mī ġan rinġinn im purp
 an macaíñ naĒ mailíreac̃ míoṡal map rin
 ir ceap̃t ðliġear a ðarĒþaoiṡeac̃ inneac̃up cuirp.

II, l. 1 and l. 2 ends of line worn away in the Ms. l. 4 lege í n-ionað mo rpuic̃? III, l. 1 aðm̃uim. IV, l. 3 na macaíñ, Ms. l. 4 inne cup cuirp, Ms.

III.—MY THIRST ATTRACTED THE NOTICE

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

Metre.—*Áinín* :

(v) a í u a í u i u u i.]

I

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

II

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

III

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

IV

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

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

IV.—UABAR NÁ POIMP

1682

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

I

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

II

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

III

Ní fuapar ríor ó ḑraoiḑib ḑlioca ar bíḑ rḑor
 ná tuarairc cruinn cia an tír 'na nḑabaid na ríodḑ
 fuair bár ḑac laoi ó aimpir ḑeinte na rḑorḑ
 monuar, ḑan maill acḑ rínn ḑan rílleadh na ndeoiḑ.

1, l. 1 beineadh here pronounced bíneadh. 11, l. 2 uaim, B. 1. 2 luatha,
 A. 1. 3 fuibḑioll, A; ríodál, B. 1. 4 naoiḑeán, B. 111, l. 2 tuarairḑ,
 B: nḑaba, B; nḑabadh, A. 1. 4 ríleadh, B; rílle, A.

IV.—LET NO MAN BE PUFFED UP WITH PRIDE

1682

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

Metre: *Grípán*—

(u) ua u í u í u í u u ó.]

I

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

II

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

III

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

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

V.—LE CLUAIN AR LASTUIRE

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

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

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

I

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

II

Aḁ ro an ḁluain

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

III

Ór duime mé ḁan tpiad ḁan buiḁeḁóraib
'r ḁup imḁiḁ an méib doḁḁarad ní doimpra
ḁo bpiile an tpiad maḁ taoḁ na cionḁiḁe
ní ḁiubpad péim a léime d'piogadóirpeaḁt.

I, l. 1 lapduipe, A; lastuire, m. l. 2 dóran, m; dóra, A. l. 3 a mbuaic, m; a mbpuac, A. l. 4 a, m; ar, A; rpanḁaib, A, m. II, l. 1 ḁeallad, m. l. 2 dḁar, m. III, l. 1 buiḁeḁóimpraib, m. l. 2 do bḁappaḁ, A, m. l. 3 bpiillib don tpiad, A; bpiillib an tpiad, m. l. 4 ar léime, m.

V.—A SURLY PACKMAN OF CLANN ÓRLUITH

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

Metre.—*Áirpán* :

(1) R. I: ∪ uá ∪ á ∪ ∪ á ∪ ∪ í ó ∪

(2) Rr. II-V: (∪) í ∪ é ∪ é ∪ í ó ∪.]

I

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

II

Here is the Flattery :

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

III

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

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

IV

Ír upar é dam cé beag aoinpaoirlinn
 ní fuil im ghéig ná i ngeibionn faoi 'm cótra
 do nictib bpeige an mteirleig míoctoraig
 tug gan é me ir réad ag riḡinlóbup.

V

Mipe féin ir féac gur fiḡeadóir me
 gé tuillim é ní féadam díol bpoige
 dá dtige rpeir im éirib ful ndíobdgar*
 tuille lé agur t'éiric tíoblóirfead.

* díobad .i. báp (A).

VI.—SUM PURḡADÓRA BPEAR NÉIREANN

1641–1684 A.D.

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

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

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

I

Do fearaib a plaḡar tpe peacaib na prímpeinne
 ó ar haiteaib a maireann do maicne éirice éirib^a
 acfainn a ḡearcarḡa a ḡearacḡa 'r a ḡepoidecḡarḡa
 i nḡlacuib na haicme leap feallaib ar King Séaplup.^b

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

^b Then the King is murdered.

iv, l. 2 na geibionn, m; na ngeibionn, A; cótra, A; coḡppa, m.
 l. 4 ríonlóbup, m; ríonnlobup, A. v, l. 3 dá dtigeib, m; ndíobdgar,
 A, m. l. 4 tuille, m.

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

IV

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

V

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

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

1641-1684 A.D.

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

Metre.—Gúnpán:

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

(2) R. XXVII: (u) i ó u i ó u ú u é.]

I

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

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

II

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

III

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

IV

Na ḡairbḡ do ceapaḡ pe deapcaib ḡac daoipcéirde
'r nár meapaḡ a ḡceannar ḡo ceannappuic laoi an epléibe
preataid ḡo fearcaip i mbailtib na paipcléicḡe
mar inacaid fear maire ḡo marcalaḡ míntréadaḡ.^f

V

Ḡér palam ḡan lanna ḡan laḡḡar ḡan línéadaḡ
a ndeacaid ḡár ḡfearaib ḡan aḡcuma ap éaoi éigim^g
ip anabaid ap caicḡeḡ do pḡataing ḡac pḡínchéille
pe craipille a bfeappan ḡo hairioḡ a ndínrcéicḡe.^h

VI

Iap n-aipḡear a beaḡa do éaḡuppa an épaipréipliḡⁱ
do pcaracḡ a pannaḡa ḡo meapairḡḡe míḡléarpa
i pcaḡtaib ḡup éeadiḡ an eaḡnaíḡ pḡorḡaoimḡa
pealb a éairḡe ḡ'pḡear anma an King éeabna.^j

^a They possess the power.

^b And destroy Churches.

^c They protest against Monarchy.

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

^e Some transported, others transplanted.

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

^g Poor Transplanted daily.

II

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

III

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

IV

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

V

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

VI

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

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

ⁱ .i. Oliver Cromwell.

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

ii, l. 2 an flata, M, P ; an flata, E ; na flata, A (O'Grady). iii, l. 1
aoinerġne, E. iv, l. 1 do ċeapað, E. l. 2 cceannaip, Mss. v, l. 4 a
noinnrġeete, E. vi, l. 1 a beata, E. l. 3 paċtaib, E.

VII

I dtamall a éaircil do leanadar díne é amuic
 ip d'fhanadar papair do cairtíom a gcaointréirpe^a
 ar gcapad do baile níl acu dá ndóiméaduib
 aét aiharc a bpearann map ihaora an iúill d'féadain.^b

VIII

Gead tapcuirneac treallain ip cairce gac ríctéiríomúg
 gan airgid ppealta gan eallaic gan aoiógréite
 ní raóair an ealta 'r a ppeaba na rínéiríeac
 tré fáicrin a pearainn gan pearcad i rnínéaguib.^c

IX

Do neapcuig an ainúir i gceannuib na toinnéada
 le haégoiú i realgaib taptmara tíoréta éigin^d
 níor bpaéadar cairi do éaircepad a n-íota éadeta
 gan amuirce ra aicéin náir blairpad do bríbéiríeac.^e

X

Map fáirpínge bealaiú do macaib na míméinne
 naé gabann gan raémur gan mapb ár bpuigillpéinne
 eagapcar leaptar an leannara i ndroimgh inéirliú'
 do éairg an macaire d'féannad le daoiréiteac.

XI

Leagaid a pparéta do gahgaideac gníméirúg
 'r a n-ainúil i gcapraib naé pacadar píréirge
 pe maiúib a épad gér anabaid an gaoir bpréige
 gur atadar eagla ip pearg an píctéillú.^f

^a Our Irish accompanied his Majestie into exile.

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

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

^d They contrive a new engine to destroy.

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

VII

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

VIII

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

IX

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

X

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

XI

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

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

^g He becomes jealous of his best friends.

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

XII

Do cailleadh don peatain rin peata map fíneíðteap^a
 doh þeappa ná pearam i maipg na maioiðþríne
 'r do cpaað i nglapaib apaile don doill éaona
 do éaiþpeað dul peað mun gpaað an címéapa.

XIII

Níl peappra do éireadaib na Sacran i gcóiré Íreóilim
 dar hadaíad acaí do éarba an traioiréiríol
 lá fearéana an éeata fáir geallad ár gcaoi i n-aonféacé
 náir éamain gac anmain agáinn map éíol éréimpe.^b

XIV

Ain b'peacais na bearpa le ba'tais gan bis p'eime
la p'caipighe an p'amail rin d'bearpais na f'irgheine
dar b'bearpais or maptain gan taire pe taoibnealain
da capais ir neapa ina an b'peatain do bi a nde a ndiu.

xy

Ir ainicíte an ealba éairgídeac írítréiríóideac
naé ainmídeac amur i n-anfað aoirpéir
aéé glacar don máirde go haélain i gceirí ééaéar
ééaéara a n-aigeanra i gcalm nó i gcaoirpéiríng.

XVI

Օր բարձր ծոն Եւսէա ճա՛ն արժիւի ծա՛ ճաւօնտրիւծիծ
 Իր ճար մալլա՛ծ ա մառճա լե տա՛նեալի առ տրիաօնտա
 ի՛ն թաւիսիւն առ արարաւ սիմ թաւարի՛ն ա թլմլմեւն
 Ինձ մաթարի՛ն ա մեաւնա ծօ ժարարի՛ն ճ մի՛նճնուծիծ —

XVII

Sa leagab le cleapaib i gcapa na b'fopaonaic
náp áagair a gcealg ná a fainiuil dam fínéirí
ir naic raicab ar áeapraib an talimán tpuimnéalaic
earma tar tairpíg re harpáin aoirí aenneic.

^a Witness Stafford and Others.

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

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

xii, l. 1 ὁ ταλλεῖς, E; ῥίννεαθαρ, E. xiii, l. 1 ῥαν εερῖς ῥ., P.
l. 2 εαῖαθ, E. l. 4 anamuin, E. xiv, l. 4 ἀνέ ανιυῖ, Mss. xvi, l. 1 ὁ

XII

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

XIII

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

XIV

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

XV

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

XVI

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

XVII

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

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

¹ Chimæra: illusion.

² Cf. Part I, p. 201, n.³.

XVIII

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

XIX

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

XX

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

XXI

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

XXII

Ir aindear a malairt ni lamıaið an nıð cėaðna^e
 ir nı lamıaið mað leačpcoilte paıpe 'na dčır pėıne
 nı lamıaið an t-attoiıı ba čabapčač elıčėıme
 ačt ġaðaið ir cpačtap nó deačaið don dıčėačtain.^f

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

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

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

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

XVIII

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

XIX

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

XX

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

XXI

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

XXII

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

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

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

xix, l. 3 διδέρπει, E.
 E.

xxi, l. 1 μάτ βαρρα, E.

xxii, l. 2 πέιννε,

¹ i.e. chieftains.

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

³ God.

XXIII

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

XXIV

Al neam'cion 'r a n-eapbuiđ tuġ ađtuirpe aníor tpeamam
ip fairpe an řir faille ġaċ taċa ap a m'đéanam
ní řearaiđ ap beapaiġ cé peappa a ġcup đ'aoimníċtpeađ
má a nġeappađ ma mballaiġ 'r a ġcapba ap tinnťéanaib.*

XXV

(l aġair na bpeaġar ó ap peapađ na ppaoiċb'ime
ť'peaġam pearta cuip peaċainn ap aoi t'énm'ic
ap ċairiġ na đtpeaġ po tuġ t'pala pe ċriċ Éibip
ná haġair a ġcapġa náđ peacaib a bpińm'ime.

XXVI

Már teapbaċ nó teapcuib i laiġiġ mo ċlířriř
nam ċalamn ġur cleaġtađ đo ċalpa mo řiġ đéantar
ġo n'đeaċam řađ ġrataiġri a mapeaiġ an ċroinn ċaomna
đ'aile ġaċ ceaġa ġo plaġar na řiořaonta.^b

XXVII

An đuilleoġ po ap řurġóđ mo đúite řéin
ip ġuip tpeol ġeađ ġiořiřóġ đon ċúntar lé
a ċpuĩťneoip ġil řurřóġrap řún ġaċ ċléiġ
cuip beo đon uile óřđ a ċionntaiġ řéil.^c

* Ní řeađpađap cé peappa a ġcup ap biř n'ó ap ġřiořaiġ et đoċíđ
đia řin. [They do not know whether it would be better to put them on a spit or
on blazing coals; and God sees all that.]

^b Per omnia secula seculorum.

^c et đo ċuip. řinut. [And He did quicken them.]

xxiii, l. 2 laiřiom ap aoiġ n'Éipeann, E. l. 3 an nġairm, E. l. 4
ċoimléinte, E. xxiv, l. 1 aġairri, E. l. 2 ip omitted, E; a fairpe, E.

XXIII

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

XXIV

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

XXV

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

XXVI

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

XXVII

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

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

¹ The Act of Settlement.

² Cf. Part I, p. 51, n.².

³ Christ.

VII.—a síle an tseaca

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

Titles:—*Ḍáibhíó ó bpuabair cct.* (E); *Ḍáibhíó ó bpuabair cct. do Síle ní Ćorbáin iar bpópaó di ec do léig di beiré dáilteacá don éigri* (M, P); i.e. David Ó Bruadair *cecinit* to Síle ní Chorbáin (Sheela, or Julia Corbett) after she had married and had left off being bountiful to poets.

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

I

A Síle an tpeaca a ílat na gciab go dprúct
'r an caoiḃ map eala tpeabap eliab na dtonn
ap ríogḃnaib banna ón tan do tpiacáó tú
ip díobuirié íaib go n-aiḃninn cia doḃu.

II

Ní pá deapa an mearpaiḃne íaḃḃnaim ionn
ap lí do deapc ná rí éleaḃt beiré ríabac ríom
do bpríg gur aḃpuiḃ t'íaiḃrín íalḃḃap liom
ón gcuimḡ pa bpeapainn tana tpiall do ḃonn.

III

bíḃ go dtagaib mairḃ a mbliadna ip púint
caoiḃe ip ealḃa ip ap gan iappaiḃ id óún
rḡo mbíó luḃtḃḃaí gan mairḡḃḃob ríap go huíal
dap linn doḃ íeapra an ḃean tu an bliadḃaí uḃ.

i, l. 3 *banba*, E; *banna*, P; *banna*, M. l. 4 *díobuirié*, P, M; *díobuirié*, E; *íab*, E; *íab*, M, P. ii, l. 4 *pa fpeapainn*, E; *pa naiḃninn*, P, M;

VII.—O SÍLE, COLD AND STATELY

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

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

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

Metre.—*Áirpán* :

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

I

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

II

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

III

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

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

IV

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

V

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

VI

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

VII

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

VIII

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

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

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

IX

Ór dípeac̃ dpeac̃geal̃ d̃ata d̃iað̃a d̃iuiõ
 ʒañ puiʒioil̃ ʒañ earbaið̃ añ p̃taið̃ euz̃ t̃p̃iaç̃ nã ñoú̃l̃
 díf̃ buð̃ earcap̃ faillẽ t̃iaç̃t̃ ap̃ ʒcúl̃
 α Śíle añ t̃peacã óñ ʒcleac̃tað̃ ið̃ ð̃iað̃ bã d̃ú̃.

X

Α Śíle añ êñip̃ lẽ p̃ioc̃ d̃o p̃liop̃buaileað̃
 ι̃ d̃taoiðẽ añ uilẽ d̃o ð̃rip̃ tap̃ ðuñð̃puaç̃aið̃
 ó̃ p̃caoĩl̃ añ t̃p̃oĩneanñ liẽ d̃oð̃ l̃il̃ʒ̃puaç̃aið̃
 ñiõp̃ ễuiðẽ p̃ioç̃ p̃cup̃ d̃oð̃ ñiç̃ið̃ ĩoñnuac̃aĩp̃.

XI

Αῖ põ añ d̃p̃uim̃p̃ep̃ip̃ç̃

Mãp̃ íçem̃ d̃o p̃ioʒ̃anaib̃ t̃ocã ná̃ tuap̃
 d̃ioʒ̃p̃ap̃ nã ñð̃aoinẽ leap̃ d̃oç̃ap̃ lá̃ α̃ ñʒ̃puaim̃
 α̃ p̃ep̃iõbaĩpẽ t̃ioð̃laic̃ nã polup̃láim̃ p̃uap̃
 añ laoið̃p̃ĩ d̃o Śílẽ ní̃ Ç̃op̃báim̃ uaim̃.

ix, l. 2 earba, E. na nuíal, M, P; na dáil, E. l. 4 óñ ccleac̃ta, E;
 óñ peac̃t̃, M, P. x, l. 3 añ t̃p̃ionanñ, M, P. l. 4 caoi, M; ç̃aoi, 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 Síle, on the old wont rightly thine.

X

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

XI

Here is the Endorsement

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

óuibe, P. xi, Heading omitted by E. 1. 1 τοῦα, M; τοσα, E, P. 1. 2
 ὁόαρ, M, P; ὁόαρ, E. 1. 3 ῥῥῖοβουρε, M, P; ῥῖεῖλλε, E. 1. 4 λαοι, E.

VIII.—ḡINEALAC MHC CARTÁIN

After 1684

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

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

R^e Fath^r

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

[ḡAIBÍD Ua BRUADAIR] [ḡUBALTAAC MAC FÍRBISIḡ]

1 Tomás	1 Tomás óg
2 mac Tomás	2 mac Tomás [mór]
3 mic Seáin	3 mic Seáin nó Seáin
4 mic Donncaða	4 mic Donncaða
5 mic ḡiolla Colum	5 mic ḡille Colum
6 mic Cionaoḡa	6 mic Cionaoḡa

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

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

VIII.—GENEALOGY OF MAC CARTAIN

After 1684

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

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

Mac Arṭan beor .i. Ḑiolla Pádraig ḡ Coḡan dá mhac Eacmhleáḥ mic Feibhmṭe mic Toiphealbhaig mic Aoḍa mic Eacmhleáḥ mic Ḑiolla Colum mic Ḑiolla Ophoigín mic Ḑiolla Ueáḑdoimnaig mic Ḑiolla Ueáḑ-pádraig mic Seappaig mhóir mic Tomáir óig réamháráḑṭe mic Tomáir mhóir mic Seáin mic Donncaḑa mic Ḑille Colum ḡc.

Also: Ḑiolla Pádraig mic Feibhmṭe mic Eacmhleáḥ mic Feibhmṭe, ḡc.

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

Amhán: (u) á u i u u i u u ú u u.]

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

[DÁIBHIDH UA BRUADAIR]

[DUBHALTACH MAC FIRBISIGH]

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

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

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

7	7 mic Eoéaöa
8	8 mic Giolla Colum
9	9 mic Cionaoöa
10 mic Raönaill	10 mic Raönaill
11 mic Seappaiö	11 mic Seappaiö
12 mic Eoöain	12 mic Eoéaöa
13 mic Conöpanaö	13 mic Conöpuac
14 mic Cpuim	14 mic Cpuinn na eliac nö epioö
15 mic Onaöon	15 mic Cpaolöon nö aorpöon
16 mic Captaín a quo an plöinne	16 mic Aptaín a quo mac Aptaín
17 mic Cpuinn	17 mic Cpaindeiö
18 mic Poöarptaiö	18 mic Paöarptaiö
19 mic Mongáin	19 mic Mongáin
20 mic Saráin	20 mic Saráin
21 mic Eaöaiö	21
22 mic Caolbuiö	22 mic Caolbuiö
23 mic Cpuinn öaöpai	23 mic Cpuinn öaöpaiöe, píö Ulaö, 22
24 mic Luöa	24 mic Luiööeac
25 mic Ropa	25 mic Ropa, Ríö Ulaö, 2
26 mic Ioméaöa	26 mic Ioméaöa
27	27 mic Peiölmöe, Ríö Ulaö, 7
28 mic Cair	28 mic Cair
29 mic Píacá Apuiöe	29 mic Píacá Apaiöe ö ppuil Öal Apaiöe, Ríö Ulaö, 20
30 mic Aonöupa Öaiöniönn	30 mic Aonöupa Öaiöniö, Ríö Ulaö, 3
31 mic Peapöupa Poölaip	31 mic Peapöupa Öaileoin
32 mic Tiubpaiöe típiö	32 mic Tiöbpaiöe Öípe, R. Ulaö, 30
33 mic öpeapail	33 mic öpeapail

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

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

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

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

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

34 mīc Fīrb	34 mīc Fīrb
35 mīc Máil	35 mīc Máil, R. Ĵeipeann, 4; R. Ulað. 35
36 mīc Ročpuiðe	36 mīc Ročpaiðe
37 mīc Cačbuið	37 mīc Cačbuið
38 mīc ḡiallčaða	38 mīc ḡiallčaða
39 mīc Čončubair	39 mīc Čunčaða
40 mīc Fionnčon	40 mīc Fionnčaða
41 mīc Muipčearčaiḡ	41 mīc Muipeaðaiḡ, R. Ulað, 3
42 mīc Fiača Fionnaĩnnuir	42 mīc Fiačac Fionnaĩnnuir, R. Ulað, 20
43 mīc Ĵpiaił ḡlúnĩair	43 mīc Ĵpel ḡlúnĩair, R. Ulað, 40
44 mīc Conaill Čearnaiḡ	44 mīc Conuill Čearnaiḡ
45 mīc Aiĩpḡin	45 mīc Aiĩpḡin iaiḡiunaiḡ
46 mīc Cair	
47 mīc Pačena	
48 mīc Capa	48 mīc Cačbairð
49 mīc ḡionḡa	49 mīc Čionḡa
50 mīc Ruḡpuiðe	50 mīc Ruðpaiḡe mĩoir, R. Ĵeipeann . . .; R. Ulað, 70; ó ráitear Clanna Ruð- paiḡe
51	51 mīc Sičpiḡe
52	52 mīc Čuið
53	53 mīc Poĩoir nó Paičon
54	54 mīc Peabairðil
55	55 mīc Cačaoir
56	56 mīc ḡlair
57	57 mīc Ĵndearpaiḡ
58	58 mīc Spuið
59	59 mīc Ropa

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

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

40, Lege Fionnčaða with F, K, C.

41, Lege Muipeaðaiḡ with F, K, C.

45, Between 45 and 46 K, ii, p. 258, inserts mīc Cair čpilpiḡ.

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

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

53, mic Paráicín, K.

60 mic Duiḇ	60 mic Duiḇ
61 mic Foinair	61 mic Foinoir
62 mic Airḡeadhair	62 mic Airḡeadhair, R. Éireann, 30
63 mic Síopláin	63 mic Sioplain, R. Éireann, 16
64 mic Finn	64 mic Finn, R. Éireann, 22
65 mic bpaṭa	65 mic bpaṭa
66 mic Labpaḍa	66 mic Labpaḍa
67 mic Cairbpe	67 mic Cairbpe Convelḡ
68 mic Ollamian Fódla	68 mic Ollamán Fódla, R. É., 40
69 mic Fiaḱa Fionnpeotaiḡ	69 mic Fiaḱa Fionnpeotaiḡ, R. É., 20
70 mic Seaḍna	70 mic Seḍna, R. É., 5.
71 mic Airṑr	71 mic Airṑrḡ
72 mic Eibric	72 mic Ebric
73 mic Eibir	73 mic Éibir do ḡaḇ Maḡ Line 7 an cūḡeaḍ curḍ do Éirinn riapan uile Sḡot- ḡaeḍeal
74 mic Ír	74 mic Ír
75 mic Míleaḍ Earpainne	75 mic Míliḍ Earpainne, R. Earpainne ḡc. ut supra leat, 116

HANC GENEALOGIAM APPROBARUNT

DAVID BRUADAIR ET
DEMETRIUS McCHARTY (A¹).

Dáil ór dliḡṑeaḱ i n-ionasḍ ḡaḱ dúṑpaḱṑta
ṑáilear ionnḡar oimḡ ir uimlaṑta
an páp ro ḱuḡam ḡan timéal do ṑionnlaca < ir >
a bpaṑair ḱumainn rin ḱuḡaib le hionncamar

óḍ Šeirbšipeaḱ Šíopuimál,

.1. DÁIBÍ Ó BRUADAIR (L).

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

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

HANC GENEALOGIAM APPROBARUNT

DAVID BRUADAIR ET
DEMETRIUS McCHARTY (A¹).

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

from thy ever humble servant,

DAIBHI Ó BRUADAIR (L).

IX.—α τρύπηρ μάς μύσκαϊτ

13^o Octobris 1686

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

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

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

I

Α ἐρύπηρ μάρ μύρκαϊτ ὅν μπαίτε ἡλῆγρ
αρ εὔνταρ δο ῥρίονηρα ἡο ἡαρμάττα
νά εὔριπλινῆ αρ εὔνταραῖβ ἀμαδάντα
ἡαν ὑρῆυῖδ δον εὔιζε μαρ ἑαμμαὶ λάιμε.

II

Αν conn lib an ḡrúibíne ḡarbḑeárbḑaḑ^a
do lionḡrab a lonnbain ἰ leatánḑadaiḑ
pan ḑponn ra tḡé ḑonnḑḡipe an tḡeanaḡḡnáiḑm^b
ḡur diuice ḡaḑ dúirt aco ar amalánaib.

^a Taylor, Tinker and Tucker.

^b A Rupture in the Body Politique.

1, 1. 2 an ῥρίονηρα, L.
1. 4 δύιρτε, m; δύιρτε, *cett.*

11, 1. 2 λόνḡrab, m; lionḡrab, *cett.*

IX.—IN COMMAND OF A TROOP

13° Octobris, 1686

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

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

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

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

Metre—*Grípnán*:—

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

I

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

II

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

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

III

Ní dúil a lór dúéðair i mbearταιḃ árḃa
 ná lúéinniolll iomḡona i ḃtpearaiḃ láitépeaḃ
 tuḡ fúeta ḡo cúéail ár ḃplaeta Fáilne
 aḃt connḡpaḃt ip ḃiomḃaiḡ ár n-aḃar neámḃa.^a

IV

Donne beaḡ ḃo éionnḡcam a ḃtamall táma
 maḃ lionnḡca náḡ éionnḡtaḃ pe maḡḃnáḃa
 túḡ ḡuipḡ naḃ ciuḃḡaḃ ḃo Šamaplánaiḃ
 le n' úipe ḃo múnáḃ a ḡeanamáḃair.^b

V

Ḃo múḃaḃ an llluma le maḡḃánaḃ
 piompa ḃá ḃlúééine i ḡceannar tániḡ
 aḃt pcpúḃaḃ na nḡlún pin mun nḃearmáḃaiḃ
 ní ciuḃḡainnḡḡi bonn ar a mbannaḃánaḃ.

VI

Smúniḃ an ḃronḡ po 'na pcpam éápla
 na cúipe fá ar hionnḡaḃ a maḡḃéáipḃe
 cpúéuipḡ an cpúeta ip taḃa táḃair
 ip bonnḡpuime a lonnḡur ar leanaḃánaḃ.^c

VII

Óḡ pḡu leip an ḡcuiméaḃ ḃá ḡearḡaiḃ áilne
 an pcpipḡe ḃo éionnlacaḃ pcpḡta éárpa
 ciunaḡḡi ip ḃlúḃaiḡ pcpḃ ḃearḡḡáḃair
 ip iompuiḡ ḃo pḡonnḡa ar ḃo ḃearḡnámaḃ.

^a Disobedience, Pride and Vainglory.

^b His great-grandmother was a lady forsooth.

^c Disunion, Envy and Oppression.

III, l. 4 an aḃar, L. IV, l. 2 biaḃ l., M 47; lionnḡḡna, m; maḡḃ náḃa,
 L. l. 3 Šamaplánaiḃ, m, M 47; éamaplánaiḃ, L, M, P. VI, l. 3 taḃaḃ,

III

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

IV

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

V

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

VI

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

VII

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

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

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

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

VIII

Ὡς κοῖναιρ νί κοῖναιρ οὐτε παῖρνε αἰβρεᾶς
 σο δὴδὰς ἀγ διυδαὸς ἄς canna ἰδὲ βράδα
 σοδ ρονηρα αἶψα whoreson μαρ ἡαρκαίρδι
 ἰρ βεῖς κύττας πε λύβαις ζαν λαίρ νάιρ.^a

IX

Νίος ῥύλεαρ πε τύρναδ na παῖρκαῖνα
 ρά αρ βρύταδ αρ βῖου ρῖδὸς δάρ ἡεανναῖς τᾶνα
 ἰ δερύρ νό ζυρ ἡῦρκαίρ σο ρεαρὰς ράρτα
 ρζαν δ'ὑῖλας ορε διυταδ don τραγαρτῖρα.

X

Ὅρ ρονη λῖς ἰδὲ ἑύρρα δὴ δ'αμαρ τῖρα
 σο longpurt an ἑῦρζε do ἑλannaῖς ἑάρταῖς
 do ῥῖρῖς na κύρτε ἰρ δά ρεαναρκαῖ ρῖλ
 ἰρ δ'ῖεαρ ἰομῖαρ an δῖλῖν mo ἑατα ρλῖντε.

XI

Ὅ δ'ῖρῖς ἰ νῖεαρκαῖς ἑαῖρκαῖς
 ἰ ἡῖρ ἑαῖς ρᾶν ἡῖρκαῖς ἡῖρκαῖς
 ρῖδὸς ῖρῖς αρ ἑῖρ a ἡῖρκαῖς
 dom δῖδὸς ῖρῖς, α ἑῖρκαῖς ἡῖρκαῖς.

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

^b .i. An Calabóideas. [Talbot.]

^c ἡ νί ἑαρνα [And he did not free it.]

viii, l. 3 Gog, Zowns, L. ix, l. 2 ρῖδὸς (ρῖδ), m, P, M 31, M 47.
 l. 3 α τερύρ, P. x, stanza omitted in L. l. 3 κύρζε, m; ρεαναρκαῖ, P,
 xi, l. 4 ἑῖρκαῖς, L; ἑῖρκαῖς, m; ἑῖρκαῖς, P, M 31; ἑῖρκαῖς.
 M 47.

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

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

VIII

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

IX

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

X

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

XI

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁸ Ireland, vide Part I, p. 69, n.⁷.

X.—MAIRĠ CINE DO ĆAILL EOĠAN

1687

[Mss. : R.I.A., 23 E 14, p. 103 (E 14); 23 E 16, p. 296 (E 16); 23 L 17, p. 144 (L); 23 M 29, p. 44 (M); 23 N 13, p. 298 (N); Stowe, F vi, 2, p. 431 (F); in private hands, Ms. by Piaras Móinséal (P). Title in Mss.: *Ḍáibidh ua bpuadair cct. ar bár Eoġam ruaird uí Šúilliobháin* (E 14, L, M, P) but *ar bár Eoġam uí Šúilliobháin Eoġan ón Ćáinte cct.* (F, N) and *mapbna Eoġam uí Šúilliobháin inóir mac oigheaceta uí Šúilliobháin inóir Eoġan ón Ćáinte cct.* (E 16). This elegy on Eoghan Ruadh, son and heir of Domhnall Ó Súilliobháin Mór, is attributed by E 16, F, and N to Eoghan Ón Ćáinte, who belonged to a family of poets to whom we are indebted for other poems on the O'Sullivans (vide supra, Part II, p. 237). On the other hand, E 14, L, M and P assign it to David Ó Bruadair, who also had literary connexions with the family of O'Sullivan Mór, for the first husband of Eleanor Browne (daughter of Sir Valentine Browne, the first Baronet), wife of the above-mentioned Domhnall Ó Súilliobháin 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 Súilliobháin Mór, the subject of this elegy, is given by Friar O'Sullivan of Muckross Abbey in his *Ancient History of the Kingdom of Kerry*, edited by F. Jarlath Prendergast, O.F.M., in the *Journal of the Cork Hist. and Arch. Soc.* for the year 1899 (pp. 225-231). After mentioning the killing of Pierce Ferriter and others at the Fair Hill in Killarney by Brigadier Nelson, Friar O'Sullivan proceeds: "Soon after this and the aforesaid skirmish O'Sullivan was obliged to submit, having no other conditions, but a protection for such of the inhabitants of the aforesaid baronies of Dunkieron,

I

MAIRĠ CINE DO ĆAILL EOĠAN
 TPYAG NAC ÉIDIP A AITBEODAO
 TPÍOB LONN PA DATÁLAMN DPYAC
 TPOM A N-ATÁLAID A IMTEACET.

II

CEANN PEADHA IP PINE PÉIMNID
 PILE IP PEALLPAIH PÁITCÉILLID
 MÓR BPPAC LE PAILL A ĠONTA
 LAOC AP LAMN NÍOP LEĠONTA.

1, 1. 2 péidip, Mss. 1. 3 dpeac Mss.: *lege* deact? 1. 4 a imteact, Mss.

X.—WOE TO THE TRIBE THAT HATH LOST EOGHAN

1687

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

Metre: (1) Rr. i-xxxiv; *Deibíðe*.

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

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

I

Woe to the tribe that hath lost Eoghan Ruadh:

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

The impetuous griffin so fair-hued of face,

Whose decease is another severe wound for them.

II

Captain of troops, sprung from warrior stock,

Poet,¹ philosopher of far-seeing mind,

Great vexation is caused by the unforeseen wound

Of the hero than whom no lion was more brave.

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

III

Níor ĉarġail Ɔo cailł puirpe
 ouppan oiƆpe a haoƆairpe
 paĉain aġluaiĉ do ĉrís Ćuirpe
 Ɔo ħpprís dá anġuain apouile.

IV

Ŭ'poppair éirreáĉt an uapail
 ħireáĉ Ɔuirp ap Ɔrouġuapailġ
 i ħriaĉ MoƆa na mbpat mbaoĉ
 ġap < ħa > ġiac pola an pionnlaoĉ.

V

Re háirpaiġ éáĉt a řinnřir
 ouł ġob oiřiz řuairĉinnřil
 řnaĉ řuil neáĉ Ɔo ħřior a ħřonn
 Ɔan řior a Ɔĉreáĉ řa Ɔĉaĉłonn.

VI

Seinnim řeantéao do řuaĉaĉ
 ní hé m'řonn a ħřopuaĉap
 mó ů'řiaĉailġ opam annop
 ĉopann ap ġiaĉailġ nuaĉĉřop.

VII

A řáiĉ do ĉonĉłainn é řéin
 řƆan ĉaĉall uaiĉ i n-imƆéin
 aƆ řóuġáir laoiĉ dá luinne
 ře ĉóuġáil ĉaoiġ ĉriaĉĉuinƆe.

VIII

RuƆran ĉialł ir ĉruĉ plaĉa
 úairpe ir oiřĉeapĉ apĉplaĉa
 řán ħřeapĉ ár Ɔĉóizę ĉřeáĉap
 óiƆe ir neapĉ ir níĉeáĉap.

v, l. 2 obair, P; oiřiz, F, L, M. vi, l. 1 řuaĉaĉ, Mss. l. 2 m' řonn, F, M, P; a ħřonn, L; mġonn, N. l. 4 ġiaĉailġ, Mss. vii, l. 1 a řaiĉ, N, F; a řaiĉ, P, M; řáiĉ, L. l. 4 a ĉriaĉĉuinƆe (a ĉř.), all Mss.
 viii, l. 4 ġiaĉáĉap, F.

III

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

IV

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

V

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

VI

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

VII

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

VIII

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

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

² Vide Part I, p. 129, n.².

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

IX

Τείδ πέιλε ιρ ποḡlum ποιρβέ
 τέιδ πράβαδ νάρ έεοδویلβέ
 leir an eo ó earaib leaíina
 do éreapraig ceo ġcinneamíina.

X

Τριαρ an áppaib ap eaćaib
 ba móρδáil do lliuníneaćaib
 ι ġceann ġleoláimraig a ġlac
 meopámáil puġ ġeall ġlúnřlac.

XI

Α ġréap baδ pćéim do pćolaib
 doćuaib a umla ór aodćoparib
 pńř paib říoġđamíina na paćt
 tuir baδ bříoġamíla beođaćt.

XII

línřim don lliuníam íreapraig
 ι n-Ćé Ćimlauib apđleapraig
 ġur ćuic call dá ġapćeoil ġlam
 ι n-am anřřuim ář n-Ćoġain.

XIII

lomđa anoćt řuíl ġan řominn
 uim éaġ oĩġre a ġcaomíoiriř
 aġ říol řínġim duib đuarraig
 đířuim ġuil řán nġlanuarain.

ix, l. 4 ceo ap ccinneamíina, F, L, N. x, l. 4 meopáđbaill, L;
 meopamíail (l), M, N, P; meopađail, E; meopábal, F; puġ ġ. ġl., Mss.
 xi, l. 1 ġreap, M, P; ġréap, L. l. 2 aodćoparib, E, N. l. 3 ġo paćt,
 F, L, N; na paćt, M, P. l. 4 ćúr, F; tuir, L, M, N, P, qu. ćoir?
 xii, l. 1 mairiġ, Mss. l. 2 ářt, N; Ćimlaomí, F. xiii, l. 1 řomean, L;
 řomeann, M, P; řionoinn, N; řuíl ġan aímairc, F. l. 2 ccaomíoircap,
 Mss. l. 4 do đřuim ġuil, F.

IX

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

X

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

XI

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

XII

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

XIII

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

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

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

³ See the Introduction to this poem.

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

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

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

XIV

Mac Aoða an fúile neambáin
 rinnreap raopólann Súilleabáin
 uaið do ċriall ar ðub im ðuain
 ór ciall ġac bun do bionnluað.

XV

Aoð do éagcaom an fúilð
 ríġ Muñan an mórpeiniġ
 cúir mo laoi dob eiġir air
 ðeimim a ċaoi ġur ċubaið.

XVI

Oiðeað Eoġain i n-Áċ Chiaċ
 tuġ toirċioir oċ ir uċtliac
 aġ buinġ bandál leamna ór loċ
 ir ðealċa a nġlaniñál ġualaċ.

XVII

Tap cāc ní hionġna a n-éagñac
 ba leo an bile bóċéaċ
 ceann congñála a ġelú ġan oil
 tponnánia an tprú do ċreapcoir.

XVIII

Amur longpuipe tuġ an tprú
 ðár ðfoċñape uaċa an t-onċú
 leap fuapað ffoċ an ċuipe
 uaċar cprfoċ a ġcéaċpuipe.

xiv, l. 3 dom ðuain, N. l. 4 mionnluaġ, N; mionluað, F. xv, l. 1
 Aoð do, M, P; é do, E, F, L, N; fúile, F. l. 3 eiġir, E, F, L, N; oiġpe, M,
 P. xvi, l. 1 ó oiġeað, F, N; áic, F. l. 2 úrpliāc, F. l. 3 banda, N; uim
 loċ, E, F. xvii, l. 3 ccluð, N. l. 4 tpruġ, F, N. xviii, l. 1 tpruġ, F,
 M, P. l. 2 tonnċu, F; tonċu, *cett.* l. 4 pa ccéaċpuipe, F.

XIV

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

XV

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

XVI

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

XVII

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

XVIII

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

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

² See *supra*, p. 49, n.⁶.

³ Dublin.

⁴ River Laune, co. Kerry.

⁵ Loch Léin at Killarney, co. Kerry.

⁶ A sentiment different from Oliver Goldsmith's—

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

xix

Dá dteigeaó fuab na faille
 go rtiom rtaíe ór mačairpe
 i gceóir éoðnaiġ muinġe Mij
 nŋor dđiġ poġlaib ġan ppiččlii.

xx

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

xxi

Dar leat i láčairi ġaile
 ba Cúrí nó Conairpe
 ap ġnŋoiñ rtaéađ bŋforluaimneac bŋpar
 an rēađ rŋorŋuaimneac rŋlġlap.

xxii

Ćp luamairpeačt na rpeađ poŋaiđ
 nŋ ap čuip aġ a luapđoraič
 nŋ pačađ ġeall an ġilŋi
 eanġ dá ačġal mŋrŋmŋi.

xxiii

Maiġđean pe tpiuaġ ap čairpe
 tuip ġo dčpiap pe tpeánčairpe
 plaič ba lán d'pēile ip d'ipri
 cēile ip cpađ dá čaomŋri.

xix, l. 1 fuaiđ, M, P; fuab, E, F, L, N. l. 4 poġla, M, P, F; poġlaib,
 L, N; ġo, M, P; ġan, F, N. xx, l. 1 apoiri, E, F, N. l. 2 am fiaġnoiri,
 L; m' fiaðnoiri, M, P; ip í ġan ađmolađ, F, N. l. 3 a cpaoič, E, F.
 l. 4 uač an leoġan dá lađpuim, E, N; paoin an l. dá lađairē, M, P, L.
 xxi, l. 1 do láčair, L; do laičir, F, N; a lačair, M, P. l. 2 Cúriđe,
 F, N. l. 4 an rtaéađ bŋforuairpeač, F. xxii, l. 1 poŋađ, N. l. 2 aġ, F.
 l. 3 ġilŋi, F. xxiii, l. 1 pe tpiuaġ, F, L, M, N; ap tpiuaġ, P; pe čairpe,

XIX

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

XX

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

XXI

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

XXII

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

XXIII

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

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

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

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

³ The champion of West Munster and rival of Cúchulainn.

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

xxiv

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

xxv

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

xxvi

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

xxvii

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

xxviii

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

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

XXIV

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

XXV

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

XXVI

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

XXVII

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

XXVIII

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

¹ Epithet of a mail-clad warrior.

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

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

XXIX

ba neamhóir rúil re peire
mun fáirneáda m'aintreire
i d'áinmheal cupaíð roméar
cuiníad lánḡear dom líonað.

XXX

Oḡre d'eaḡan Dúna Lóie
ceannuigheoir d'réacṫ ip daoréiríe
do cup fann i b'earc roméailḡ
p'ir bearc naḡ ḡann do ḡaolairḡ.

XXXI

Mallaḡt uaim ap b'ár na mbreacṫ
leap r'iallað r'iuip na n-óigeacṫ
pul ap t'reaḡaḡ eire an f'uinn
do f'eannað leicne an leoḡuin.

XXXII

San mbliadain roim oḡt ip oḡt
teartailḡ an t-uapal éad'troḡt
i ndáil ór Duiblinn Lipe
láim re duinéill d'irliḡe.

XXXIII

Iarram ap airb'iríḡ n'ime
mað í uair na himp'ide
ó naḡ t'riall Eoḡan tap air
a r'iar map d'eorad d'úḡair.

xxix, l. 2 m'aintreire, F, N. l. 3 cupaíð, F, N. xxx, l. 2 d'réacṫ, F,
N; d'earc, L. l. 3 roméailḡ, F. l. 4 ḡaolairḡ, F, N. xxxi, l. 3 pul do
t'p., F; an omh, N. xxxii, l. 4 r'ioim re, L; d'irliḡe, P.
xxxiii, l. 1 iarram, P. l. 3 t'riallann, P; d'eoḡan, L. l. 4 a r'iar an
d'eorad, P.

¹ Chieftain, cf. Part I, p. 52, n.².

² Dunloe, near Killarney, co. Kerry.

³ That is, before he had reared a family.

XXIX

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

XXX

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

XXXI

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

XXXII

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

XXXIII

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

⁴ 1687.

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

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

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

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

XXXIV

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

XXXV

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

XXXVI

Scēini eolcuīpe ar órðailb atā ina ðiaīð
 īr béine óġban ġo bponāč aġ beapna a ġeīab
 ðon plé ðoinra pām leoirčion bað nār mun mbīainn
 im pē eolair na pōirne rin epāiðte čiar.

XXXVII

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

XXXVIII

Scéal pōġuīpe tuġ ðeopač mo ġnūir pe ppār
 īr d'pēāð cōipeain tap nōčāðailb liom do epāð
 an bpēīð cōiriġčē ceopa uim an ġcūiġe d'pār
 éāġ Eoġam mīc Ŭoinnaill uī Šūilliobām.^b

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

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

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

XXXIV

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

XXXV

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

XXXVI

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

XXXVII

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

XXXVIII

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

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

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

¹ Dublin.

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

³ Eoghan Ruadh, son of Domhnall Ó Súilliobháin Mór.

XI.—ΑΤΑ SAN ὈΡΕΑΡΤ SO

Ρεαρτλαοῦ Εὐγαῖν Ρυαῖο ἡνιὺς υἱ Σάλλιὸβῆαῖν ἡνιὺς

Νὶ ρεαδᾶρ εἰα ρο ἐαν

1687

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

I am not sure that David Ó Bruadair composed this poem. It is probably a fragment of a poem of some Kerryman. The name of the author is not given in either Ms. N has the six ranns, D has only two, the third and the fifth. N has no title or heading, and perhaps the six ranns are but a fragment. D, however, has an interesting introductory note, which determines the place where the review was held, at which Eoghan Ruadh Ó Súilleabháin distinguished himself before the Lord Lieutenant (vide supra, p. 45) :—Μαρῶνα ἀρ βάρ Εὐγαῖν ρυαῖο υἱ Σάλλιὸβῆαῖν νοεῖ δο ρυαῖρ βάρ δο βρῖς μαρτυρεᾷττ ἀ μβαῖλε ἄτα χλιατ ἀρ ἀν ἀτ δά νγοῖρετᾶρ St. Stephen's Green ἐτ ἐ ἀγ κυρ na βολγαῖγε ἀμαε, i.e. "Elegy on the death of Eoghan Ruadh Ó Súilleabháin, who died from the effects of equestrian exercise in

I

Ατά ραν Ὀρεαρτ ρα πλαῖτ δ'ῑουλ Ἐῖβῖρ ῑῑνν
 νάρ ἔρεαεῖ βεαν γαν ρεαρ νά ἀοντεαεῖ ναοῖν
 νάρ ἔλαε βρεαβ ὁ νεαεῖ δάρ ἀοντεῖς Ἐρῖορτ
 ρνάρ λειγ ἔεαρτ na λαγ le τρεᾶν γαν ὀσολ.

II

Ἰρ διομβάγαεῖ διαν διαεραεῖ leam ἐρῖοδε ρῖρ ερεαεῖ
 ἐοῖρ Ἐοῖρεᾶν τιαρ γο ἡιαρτᾶρ ὕαοῖ na ρρεαδ
 βυννεᾶν τριαν ἰρ τριαεῖ na Μυνῖνεαεῖ γεεαρτ
 ἰ μβαῖλε ἄτα χλιατ γαν ῑαν na λυῖγε ραν Ὀρεαρτ.

III

Ὀρρα νάρ λαγ μαρ ἔεαρ ῑοῖνν εῖγρε Μυνῖαν
 ἀ βῖλε νάρ ἡεαεῖ ἰρ ρεαρ na ἐλῖρε ἰ n-ῑῖρ
 εεαννρραῖο na Ὀρεαρ δο ἔλαε ἀν ῑῖλε ἀρ δτυῖρ
 τᾶ πῖλε ἀγυρ πλαῖτ ἀ leac ἰ n-ἀονρεαεῖτ ρῑτ.

II, l. 3 bonáin, reading doubtful. III, l. 1 Ὀρρα na mban le
 εεαρ na ἡῖγρε, D. l. 2 ἀ βῖλε νάρ ἡεαεῖ ρα ρεαρ N; ἰρ ρεαρ na
 ἐλῖρε ἐῖ, D. l. 3 δο ἔεαρ, D.

XI.—THERE LIES 'NEATH THIS TOMBSTONE

Epitaph of Eoghan Ruadh son of O Súilliobháin Mór

Author unknown

1687

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

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

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

I

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

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

Who never accepted a bribe from any believer in Christ,

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

II

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

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

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

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

III

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

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

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

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

¹ Vide Part I, p. 51, n.².

² Waterville, co. Kerry.

³ Dursey Island.

⁴ Dublin.

iv

Μόρερπυαῖ α λεαc an ὅρεαc πο φύτρα ap λάρ
 do ἡόρερπυαῖ Ὀαίρλ πλαιεc doḃ ὕρε cáil
 bað leop uait ceapτ pḡan peapc áρ nḃúεcαιρ ὀ'ράḡail
 ḡan Eoḡan puað ḡapτa mac uí Šúilleabám.

v

Α ῥέιμλεαc ὅρεαḡ ιρ nár ὀuit naε claiρiḃ cúḡ ὀóḡ
 do ḡéimpeac árḃ áεαιρ ó ταιρceað φύτ Eoḡan
 an τ-aon doḃ ῥεάρρ cáil do ῥlioeετ Ὀαίρλ lliuḡan beo
 rhoenix árḃ Ῥάρεαιρ nó ὀραḡan Ὀúm Lóic.

vi

Α λεαc aḡ α ὅρπυλ cpeac na cléipe φύτ
 ιρ iomḃa deapc ῥά ceap do ḡaoεuiḡ τύ
 ὀámað leat beie ḡlan ó ῥéim na ῥύλ
 do beieεá ḡeal ap ῥaḃ ó ῥaoḃap ḡo cúl.

iv, l. 1 mo ερπυαῖ, N. v, l. 1 εαοιμλεαc, D; cluimḃ, N.
 ταιρḡe, D. l. 4 ῥh. árḃ Cáραιḡ, D.

IV

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

V

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

VI

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

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

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

³ Dunloe, near Killarney.

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

XII.—I N-AINM AN ÁIRDIÚIC

Flann mac Eoghain mic Éirait cēt.

[Circa 1590]

[Mss.: R.I.A., 23 E 14, p. 35, copied from A by John O'Daly (E); 23 M 47 (m); Brit. Mus. Add. 29614, fol. 47a-48a, a Ms. by Seán Ó Murchadha na Ráithíneach (A); an imperfect edition of this poem, published by John Fleming in the Gaelic Journal, vol. iv, No. 33, pp. 14-16, 1889, by whom it is strangely ascribed to John Ó Neachtain (G). The poem is anonymous in the above Mss., in which the titles read:—An fear céadna cēt. áēt ní féadap cía hé, etc. (A, E); Idem ignotus poeta sic cecinit (m). The poem is a panegyric on Queen Elizabeth, written after the wreck of the Spanish Armada, 1588 (vide R. XIII, infra). Such a subject seems a very unnatural theme for an Irish poet, and my excuse for printing the poem here must be the same as that put forward by Seán na Ráithíneach, the scribe of A, to explain why he copied it into his Ms. He says: An fear céadna cēt. áēt ní féadap cía hé, et ní mó rcpíob-paimn an airtí rí mar ghráó di áēt do bfuil a ppeaēra aē Óáibib ó bpuadap aē leatanaē xxii dár n-éir (A), i.e. "Idem cecinit, but I do not know who he is, nor would I copy this production for love of it, except that there is a response to it by David Ó Bruadair at page xxii, supra" (scil. in A). The same note has been reproduced by John O'Daly in E, but he takes dár n-éir wrongly in the sense of infra. David Ó Bruadair's response is the poem on King James II, beginning Ó'fíō duine éigim poimh an ré 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 *Toğaim Tomás roēa ir róggráó*, an anonymous poem in praise of Thomas Dubh Butler, 10th Earl of Ormonde, which precedes this panegyric of Queen Elizabeth in A, E, and M. The manuscript tradition, and the similarity of style, metre, and sentiment, all point to both poems having been composed by the same poet. Now, it is practically certain that the author of *Toğaim Tomás* was Flann mac Eoghain mic Craith (vide Edmund O'Reilly, *Irish Writers*, sub anno 1580, and the edition of *Toğaim Tomás* by John O'Daly and John O'Donovan in the *Transactions of the Kilkenney Archaeological Society* for the year 1851, vol. i, Part III, pp. 470-485, especially p. 471).

I

I n-ainm an áirdiúic doēhnib dárpa
 ir éimhuc álainn óēliluire
 doēēan airtē do ppiomhpa Šacpan
 cūmēa cneapta cōiriēē
 biap dá haēirir aē luēt airtir
 ap feaō faēēē feopēlōime
 ir biap 'na pólár in ēac cōimhál
 le ēlēap cōimlān ceolēpuitē.

XII.—IN THE NAME OF THE HIGH SON

Flann son of Eoghan Mac Craith cecinit

Circa 1590

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

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

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

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

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

I

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

II

Dá tēaḡ Sacran na plóḡ fearmāc
 do ba cnearta comarranaēt
 an fearētiað hannah caēac campaiðeac
 do na planndaoib pórḡlana
 tuḡ cum éintighe cuib dá réimīðeacēt
 an dá tēḡ réiðlīgheac pórēpoēac
 ip í dāp liomra an cúigheā pprionnra
 ór a ḡcionnro comnaiðēac.

III

Atá rí cáirdeamail ḡaolmāp ḡráramail
 raorḡlan ráirēuui pódoirce
 atá rí ḡréapaē rcéimēamail rcéimēac
 béaplāmāil béapaē beoilēlirte
 cuib do ēréiðēib na mná réimē
 a ḡráð d'péile ip d'eolaēaiib
 'r naē fearp ḡrḡáin ná í 'r a hḡmhná
 i ḡcáil compáid ap ēeolmāirpaēc.

IV

Atá ap an mbairpíogain tprēmḡil fearbcaibē
 m̄aorðā m̄allēaoiñ m̄órtapaig
 muarppolc muirapaē bualaē dpuimneac
 euaēac cpuirineac comōlaḡēac
 puanporc poibip ḡr ḡruað dēirḡḡil
 māp ḡual ḡcpiēapaē ḡcpóluipeac
 ip béal le labarēap iomað teanḡēacā
 do ḡuic dēaḡpoclaē ḡlōirimilip.

II, l. 1 tēḡ, G. 1. 3 réimīḡheacēt, G; réilcfoḡac pódēpoēac, G. 1. 4
 cúigheā, A. III, l. 1 cáirēuui, A. The ending -amail is spelt -úil in A
 throughout. 1. 2 pḡéimīuui pḡiamāc, A, G, M. IV, l. 1 r. fearḡā, G;
 mōrēuuiḡrḡ, G. 1. 2 dpuirineac, A; dpuimneac, G. 1. 3 māp ḡruað, G.
 l. 4 teanḡēcā, G; do ḡuig, A; do ḡuibe, G.

II

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

III

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

IV

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

¹ The House of York and the House of Lancaster.

² The House of Tudor.

³ The White Rose and the Red Rose.

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

V

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

VI

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

VII

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

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

V

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

VI

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

VII

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

¹ Europe, Asia, Africa.

² England.

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

VIII

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

IX

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

X

Bíó ón mbairpíogaín caēa ir campaiēe
 láim pe habraōuib Eoraipe
 bíó a barúim inr an ġarcúin
 aē cup aēcuma ar órcuigēib
 cuib da harpmáil inr an Almáin
 aē cup anbāē ar mōrbailēib
 ir airēiō uile caēair na Cpuinne
 an ġappaō ġurmāp ġleoēapa.

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

VIII

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

IX

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

X

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

¹ King Philip II of Spain.

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

³ Lit. Hard by the eyelashes of Europe.

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

⁵ Germany is here taken to include the Low Countries.

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

XI

Doğnið a bannaiðe inr an ðrapaoil
 gan rððaiðéfor peolðumað
 le na coblað cíopað cobaptað
 ríððmar poğlað enðruiğteað
 peað na pairge gan ró mairge
 i nğleo ðairbte éðiriğte
 lomgeap lánmar gunnað gáinneað
 cloiðmteað ceáðað epóğumeað.

XII

ðíð a hampél inr an Ruipél
 cuib dá caiðréim ðoiğapariğ
 téið a luðt ġliaið tap muir ððoirpian
 ir ðon lnnia ópðloðaiğ
 ġnát a epéimpir inr an Éiğipe
 pá leop éiðe ap óiğpeapaið
 ir tiğ ap ðtiouól ðóib ġo ðpiorðo
 nað é ġunó ġóidripce.

XIII

Atá ðia ağ conġnaið le triað lonndan
 na n-iað ðponniðap ðpóðtaptað
 atáð na ġaeðe, atáð na ppéipe
 atá ġað réalta rðfolap
 map táð Spáinniğ 'na lic láitið
 in ġað epáiğ ġo tóimðpripce
 tá ðá éað áptpað gan ró ġáðba
 ap na mbátað i mórðonnaið.

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

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

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

³ The Mediterranean Sea.

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

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

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

xi

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

xii

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

xiii

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

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

Α βασιμπε δ' ἑόρουῖς Ῥόδῃ ἰμπε Ῥαοῖδῖλ
 Αἶν λαβαῖτε ἰ ν-αἶαῖδ (?) α ἑρὸδ ἰ Ἰμνὸν δ' εἶορ
 ἰαρ Ῥαοῖτεαῖν α μβρὸδ Ῥα Ῥεὸρ ἰρ Ῥῆνν δ' οἶσμ
 Να μβεαρταῖδ Ῥαρ Ῥόδρμπερ νὸδ Ῥο ερμνν δ' οἶσμ—

also the following line from the Contention of the Bards,

Ταῖς α Ῥαῖδ Ῥε ταοῖ ρὸ Ῥῆε : Ῥαρ εἰρῖδ βαοῖς ταοῖς Ῥόδρμπερ.

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

xiv

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

xv

Aτáιð piaiñ buiðeað ði dia aδup ðaome
 an epiað ðíompað ðóéðapað
 ppionnpa náipeað paioilð páiðþreað
 caomeað epáíðéað cóipþreaðað
 ap a bponnταιb ap a toðapétaib
 ap a cabair dá comairpleaðaib
 ip map éaiðeap méað a maiéip
 ip air ip meapta a mópainm.

xiv, l. 2 beoóroiðéað (beoóroiðeað) *sic* G. l. 4 éairδérom, A.
 xv, l. 1 epiað ðioiprupað, G. l. 2 páiðþreið, G. l. 3 dá comairpanaib, G.

xiv

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

xv

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

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

XIII.--CAITRÉIM AN DARA SÉAMUIS

October, 1687

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

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

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

I

D'fíḡ duine éirín ríonḡ an pé ro
 uige ip léir mḡ óró anoir
 d'omḡin hannraoi ip d'iomad a campaoi
 ip ipe dob aḡḡaoiḡ óirne i bḡur
 ḡur trío nae fuilimpe buiḡeacḡ don fíle rín
 baoirpe a cuinḡe ḡo coimḡaíḡeacḡ
 ar ḡliḡe an pápa rap élainn íḡaoirḡ
 i n-einḡ íḡaḡbuig ḡléobair.

XIII.—THE TRIUMPH OF JAMES II

October, 1687

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

Ranns xxv-xxviii have been wrongly ascribed to Piaras Ferriter by the Rev. P. Dinneen in his edition of the works of that poet (Óánra íarar Peiricéir, Connrað na Ğaeúilge, baile Áta Cliač, 1903, Introduction, pp. xxiv, xxv).

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

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

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

— ∪ ∩ ∪ | — ∪ ∩ ∪ | — ∪ ∩ ∪ | ó ∪ ∪

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

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

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

I

A certain man¹ wove in an age before this

A web that can now in my hand be seen

For the daughter of Henry² and her numerous camps,

'Tis she that was rough here on all of us,

And the reason I thank not that poet therefor

Is her cruel yoke's constant oppressiveness

On the law of the Pope³ and the children of Patrick⁴

In this soft-sodded country of Olchobhar.⁵

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

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

³ The Catholic religion.

⁴ St. Patrick

⁵ Olchubahr, King of Caiseal, died in 850.

II

I n-aínn an aítar ðealbap plaéta
 fairge ip parc ip feorluibe
 ran míc buaðaiḡ i ḡepoir d'fuarcaíl
 ḡoinn ap ḡluair ón nḡleobuime
 ip toinne an tearbhaiḡ tuḡ ap lapað
 ḡuét na n-apptal n-órðuiḡéte
 canpaoḡa éirḡe an dapa Séamuir
 baleta cléib na cḡóðacéta.

III

Cumpao aipḡe d'fionntup úreatan
 enú a bfuil ceapḡ im éoinurpanacét
 triac ip tréimfear iapḡair ééimeann
 riac aḡup féinnib Éopapa
 enú na cléipe an lonntup léaoimac
 ionnpaie éacétaé eolḡupaé
 dia dá ðiðean biaðmāp buiðneaé
 biaðnaé bḡioḡmāp beoiðlipḡe.

IV

I nðiaib ap éilin dia na rḡéipe
 d'fíacaiḡ tréiḡéte a éḡocaipe
 ap na clannaib bað ría ceannap
 ran iaiḡ eanḡaiḡ fḡóla ro.
 ap éaoi ḡo ḡceipoiðe luiḡim ḡan éeilḡ oíḡ
 naé í Eilír mḡópaime
 acét Séamur Stíobapo an réalta ríóḡða
 o'éiriḡ paoi dāp bḡóiriḡin.

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

II

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

III

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

IV

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

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

V

Iṛ naomhṛa an torṛear péinnṡeal porṛea
 an péinnuḃ porparṛa pḃorṡneapṛimṡar
 pṛiaṛ na mboḃṛṛán liaṡ na lorán
 ṛpṛiaṛ na dṛporḃán dṛḃíḃearṛlaḃ
 pṛionṡṡa deapṛḃṛa é tonn iṛ ṛaipṛḃféiṛ
 dṛuic iṛ amapṛéil órḃuicṡṛe
 iṛ ṛáḃluibḃ pḃorṛaḃṛa a dṛáṛla loiṛiṡṡṛe
 ap lár ó pḃlotapṛeaḃṛ Oats uile.

VI

Iṛ iomḃa cṛuapḃḃéim ṡṛúṡ iṛ ṡuapṛḃéim
 pṛionṡṛiaḃ pṛaipṛ pṛé i pḃḃannabḃ
 aṡ cuḃḃaḃ capṛṛe iṛ clú ḃṛear Saxon
 ṡlún pṛe ṡleacabḃ ṡlórṛḃṛimṡe
 pṛiṛ iomḃa ḃapṛḃṛeiṛ éionṡṛaḃ éṛapṛaḃ
 d'ṛḃṛonn a éṛéiṡṛe iṛ pḃḃapṛṛa
 pṛaipṛ an pṛuilṡṡiḃ uáṛa ma ionaclaimṡ
 ṡeaḃ ṛṛuama oileap a pḃḃapṛeaḃṛ.

VII

Áṛḃṛṛlaṛṛ pḃorṛṛmeaḃ áṡimṡar oipḃeipṛ
 cṛáibḃṛeaḃ cṛṛcapṛṛṛaḃ cṛḃimṡiṛṡiṡṡ
 d'aoḃ an dṛileamḃ d'éip a ḃiomḃa
 mapṛ ṛcṛéiṛ éúil ḃḃṛ éḃṛṛṛaṛa
 iṛ pṛéil ḃḃṛ éṛuimṡe i ṡcṛéim 'ṛ i ḃṛoiṡṛe
 ap léipṛ a lomṡe leoṡṡanta
 ṡup tonn ṡḃ dṛṛeipṛ i n-iomṡuim meipṛṛe
 cúṡṡṡe an éṛeiḃimḃ éḃiṛṛṛliṡṡiṡṡ.

v, l. 2 lorán, G, N, m; lapán, P; ṛṛḃíḃearḃail, G, m. l. 4 Ots, P; Oats
 G, N. vi, l. 1 pḃḃeannabḃ, P. l. 3 ḃapṛḃṛeaḃ P.

¹ See Introduction to Part II.

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

V

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

VI

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

VII

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

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

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

⁴ The Catholic faith.

VIII

Ir buan i mbéalais ruað ir éigear
 nað uaið do féacac peolcumað
 ar a éairuib i ngleic gáibéig
 ir breir éaic na nobcuma
 do gíear bac fiaðain epéac i ngliaðmuisg
 ir é don fiað na éocairpe
 an buinne boðba tuigreac epomða
 ppiúir poðlac pðbaréac.

IX

Tug mo ppiounnra epueðlan cúmta
 mioðair máirneac móroinug
 guil ir gáreá i longais ápða
 amuisg ar bántais bóclinne
 doéuaið a éormán ruar don ðearpmáin
 ruairc an éonðáir éomlannað
 le ucuð Munmac^a pa luét coinne
 ag dul éum cille i gepðcapais.

X

Oigre Éormaic u'poidnug opéra
 i maðmais bopba beócupað
 an grianða gpiobéa giallac geimleac
 pñianað paigeadac peolérannað
 cuimnug Séamur éoiðce ir caomáin
 a pí na gpiéme glópmáirpe
 ó bain dá námais le neapc a láime
 plaðar lánðlan lóérannða.

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

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

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

VIII

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

IX

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

X

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

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

² Here used to include the Low Countries.

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

⁴ King Charles I of England.

⁵ Vide Part II, p. 141, n.¹.

⁶ God.

XI

lar n-éag a bprácar téid an t-árraio
 béalgeal dána dócraic
 cion do éneargoin pír na Saxon
 pcur a pceac don Róimíir
 d'éirteaót aiprinn dé gan pcamal
 éacé nár éair don tpeonruirpe
 an gñíom tuḡ roirbhear píoḡ aḡur ollamán
 i mbriúidib pollapra pódóinne.

XII

ḡac cuib d'éirinn nár Ćromaolaið
 tuḡrat d'aonḡuē deonuiḡéac
 a ḡcuirp ra ḡceatpa a nḡoil ra nḡairpe
 pá éur ḡlaice an ḡleobile
 acé an taoð úd do lean tpaorún
 ir tuḡ paonérú a bpeola pír
 tuḡadap Alba tupa nár deapmað
 upraim ir aipe dá órduiḡéib.

XIII

Ir íocluid álaimn píonpúil liláipe^a
 trío aḡ tál ḡo tprócairpeac
 an píoḡaim paētécáom do pín a ḡealpíp
 ar éaoi naē leaḡpaiðe a lócoinneall.
 aḡ peo an péiniḡ airte d'éiriḡ
 pceat na Saorap rórécannaē
 cuirppear pearpa luipe a tearpa
 ḡur na cpearaid coimépuinne.

^a Queen of Scots (m).

xī, l. 3 tpeopaire, m. l. 4 pódolapa, m₂ xīi, l. 1 nap, P, m₂; naē, G, N; Ćromaolaið, P; Ćromueillig, m₂; Ćroméillinn, m, G; Ćromaolilín N. xīii, l. 2 clárcáom (for claētécáom?), 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

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

XV

Ar íoḡna tréinpióḡ caoimē a éibḡníoim
 paolim péad níop mó ḡo bfuil
 pór i n-oirēill óḡ na heinḡipe
 i ndóib an tuirigzin tpeopairḡri.
 péadaió peapcā péile an dpeaḡain
 d'péad pe haḡa nóiminte
 na trí críoēa ḡéap linḡ bíoḡbaó
 do éup paoi ḡo pōḡantaó.

XVI

A uairle ḡanba tuairiō tairnḡriō
 buaineap paēa aḡup pōéumuir
 don épaib ór cpaobairēb daib do paoēpuiḡ
 paoirpe a paobēpuē eolēuire
 páilciḡiō poimē pin ḡáirbḡiḡiō ḡoiriō
 an t-áirbpi ionmāin óirōliḡēeáó
 don Cōpcēpiú^a óirig pōclumail píḡḡa
 ó pōrcimūp éinn an éóḡiḡri.

^a Cōpc mac Luḡair an céad pí do aicpeabaó Cairéal do plioēt
 Éibir pinn (E², M, P).

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

xiv

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

xv

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

xvi

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

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

¹ Vide Part I, p. 52, n.².

XVII

Ríge don Scotpúil éraoiriḡ éorcpaiḡ
 daoib ní drocḡpúil deoranṑa
 aḡṑ ppeaḡ don ḡeolḡpúil ı ḡclannaiḡ Eoḡain
 ıṑ ḡeappa ḡór don ḡór uile
 do ḡéir an éṑíonṑaíb d'ḡéaḡ an ṑíoḡmál
 céim le caoinḡaíb coimḡuireaḡ
 ı ḡeríḡ ḡur éuirṑion oíḡ le uile
 ḡo nḡliḡeann an ṑine ḡóirıḡim.

XVIII

Atá mo ṑúil ṑe ḡṑáraib iomḡa
 an dáiim d'ıomṑuiḡ dḡḡanna
 ıṑ ṑe ṑeaḡṑ na ḡaoire d'at im ṑíḡṑı
 map arcal ṑaoide ı droḡaraiḡ
 d'ḡiaḡ ḡar ṑinnṑear nıaḡṑa nıimneaḡ
 d'ḡiaḡ na éimḡioll ṑóirneaḡa
 do éuaḡaiḡ iaraḡṑa uaiḡ naḡ ḡıallṑa
 ḡruaḡ do ḡiaḡṑaḡ bḡéuinḡıṑ.

XIX

Atáıḡ ḡar ḡṑıṑḡliar ṑám ḡan dıimıaḡ
 d'áıṑ an éaoimḡıaḡ éomḡaḡṑaiḡ
 ıṑ cléirḡe Éailḡín béar naḡ anaıḡ
 ḡan pléıḡ a ḡpeaṑaoi ar ḡóṑaiṑeaḡṑ
 atáıḡ ar ḡınnṑe Dáıaiḡ Rıṑıḡ
 ṑa n-áıleaḡ ṑaoi do Nḡḡıaḡaiḡ^a
 ṑe héirṑeaḡṑ aḡarṑa an éḡ naḡ labṑann
 béarṑa ḡpeaḡanṑa beoilṑıṑim.

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

xvii, l. 1 éorcpaiḡ, Mss. xviii, l. 1 dḡḡanna, m. 1. 2 arḡal, P, m₂; earḡal, G, N, m. 1. 3 d'ḡiaḡ na é., P, m₂; d'ḡiaḡ na é., N; diaḡuiḡ na é., G, m. 1. 4 bḡéuinḡıṑ, G, N, m; bḡéuinṑıṑ, m. xix, l. 1 éaoimḡıa, G, N. 1. 2 cléirıḡ, G, N; cléirḡe, P.

xvii

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

xviii

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

xix

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

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

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

³ King James.

⁴ Vide Part II, p. 33.

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

XX

I nḡárḡa a bḡataiḡe aḡáid bap macaoim
 lán do énaipíḡib cḡrpiḡḡaíl
 ip iad ḡan uaiman pḡp na puabaiḡ
 tuḡ a bḡuaḡ na nḡrólanḡaiḡ
 aḡáid bap n-onéoin áille i ḡcomipion
 pa ḡeáinḡin congaiḡḡe i bḡóipḡeannaib
 ip ḡláim na bḡeallḡaḡ epáíḡḡe ceannḡepom
 lán do ḡḡanne map ḡeocaḡaib.

XXI

A ḡḡoipḡeior ḡníḡa cḡpḡaíl le Lucifer
 boḡḡanaḡḡ éúca ip bḡónḡuile
 naḡ ḡáḡa an ḡ-uabap ḡála an éuaine
 nár íárḡuḡ uair beaḡ pḡḡa i bḡup
 ḡ'éad na ḡḡaoipeaḡ ḡár éúile an épíḡḡe po
 pḡad ḡap mḡile ḡ'pḡḡḡapaiḡ
 ḡ'pḡḡáil aḡḡoḡa ḡ'pḡár a n-aḡarḡa
 aḡḡ ḡáip ip ḡappaiḡḡ ḡap ḡeopannaib.

XXII

ḡ'pḡarḡaiḡ an áipḡpḡḡḡ ḡ'aḡḡuḡ na cárḡaoi
 an bḡacabap cḡḡ ní ip ceolḡḡaḡpe
 náid muinnḡeap Oiliḡéip aḡ caoine a ḡcḡpoinéil
 ní naḡ ḡoiliḡ lé ḡoḡnallaib
 le héiḡion ḡiombáíḡ pḡad a bḡoppán
 aḡ ḡéanaḡ pḡbán pḡíḡḡḡḡe
 ḡo na pḡapaiḡ pḡo aḡ ḡul i n-apḡaiḡ
 tuile pḡarḡana ip ceo éúca.

xx, l. 2 uaiman, P; uaiman, G, N. 1. 3 congabḡa, G, N; bḡóḡtan-
 naiḡ, m₂. xxi, l. 1 Lúḡḡarḡ, G, m; lúḡḡearḡ, N; boḡḡanar, G, N. 1. 2
 an ḡuaḡal pḡla, G, N. 1. 3 ḡár ḡéill, G, N. 1. 4 ḡ'pḡár P; ḡ'áip, G, N.
 xxii, l. 1 an bḡaca, G, N. 1. 3 bḡupḡán, G, N; puḡán, G; paḡán, N;
 pḡbán, P. 1. 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

bíť nář éuilleabap puinn don éinepí
 díođraip cumainn óm éomđura
 nílím d'earcaine díobđ go deapbēa
 d'píoc ná d'paltanap deopuigēe
 aēt đac pealltaē pparac pallpa
 meanđac meablaē meoipliopra
 bíop na mēipleac do éing Séamup
 ó éoinn éléib a épónđoule.

xxiv

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

An élann lllaine leamna po ip éing Séamup
 leap pcannpaē a đcannclain a éřiopt caomain
 ip đo bpeanntap i dteannta đan díť pēme
 đac pealltaē ip pallpa don píđ éeabna. Amen.

xxv

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

An méioř i ndúite řionntain dá đealélainn póp
 đo téacť dá đcúil éumđaiđ do éeabuiđip beo
 a éé na ndúil éionnlac đan paillíē dób
 aonđacť dlúit umlaēť ip aitéřige éóřp.

xxvi

Opéacťa a đclú a đcuimđpac 'ř a đceapnaoi pťóřp
 ip léřp adéu ap éúnťap a bpeacaiđe leo
 pėřđřp řiu a řúingil ná leađ ní buř mó
 d'éřpeacť řiul řeuiřpřp do bpeacť řaoi a břóřp.

xxiv, l. 3 dteannta đo bpeanntap, m₂.
 éřiuabap d'oiřigib píđ Seamup, m.

xxv Title: Đuđe Dáibib ř
 xxvi, l. 4 At the end the name
 of Dáibit ua břuabap is written in Ođam Čpaob in M and E².

XXIII

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

XXIV

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

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

XXV

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

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

XXVI

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

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

² Ireland: vide Part I, p. 70, n.¹.

XXVII

A éiréim na dtonn d'iompuigh na deataiðe ceo
 i ngréim ár bhrionnra ionnraic ir teapaidge glóir
 a haonuét éirí an éúilpínn do éreac límbó
 éiríod m'úrú urraic ar leaptreighé an tirlóigh.

XXVIII

Deað beo re rpar gan táðbaét toice me poínn
 ir naé dóigh do deapáta páp mo boirbe i maoin
 glóir ór árú mo éár i nsoicéte ar bié níl
 rlóigh bpeap bPáil ó táid i n-oirið an ríoið.

XIV.—céad buíðe re dia

Diarmaid mac Sheáin buíðe mic Chártaigh cct.

Circa 1687/8

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

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

I

Céad buíðe re dia i ndiaib gaé anfaib
 rgaé persecution éuðainn dár baðarað
 rí gléirgeal Séamuir ađ aipríonn
 i Whitehall ir gárba paðarτ aip.

¹ The gloom of sorrow.
 p. 27, n.¹.

² Christ.

³ Ireland's: vide Part 1,

xxvii

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

xxviii

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

XIV.—A HUNDRED THANKS TO GOD

Diarmaid mac Sheáin Bhuidhe mic Chárthaigh cecinit

Circa 1687/8

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

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

Metre: (1) Rr. i, xxxviii:—

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

(2) R. xxxix, Cínnpán:—

u au í u au í u o u u ó.]

I

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

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

II

Sin iad ḡaeðil ḡo léir i n-armaib
 gunnaoi ip púdar púirt ip bailte aca
 Presbyterians péac ḡur tpeapcapað
 ip bpaíom an diaðail i ndiaib na bpanatier.

III

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

IV

Cá nḡabann Ráir pa ḡárda malluiḡe
 ppinnctirig óíoblaiðe na caépac
 vo rciall ḡac aontaoð réirpél beannuiḡe
 aḡ oíbirp cléipe dé rda n-apḡain.

V

'You Popish rogue' ní leoihao a labairp pinn
 acé 'Cromwellian dog' ip pocai paire aḡainn
 nó 'cia rúð éall' ḡo teann ḡan eagla
 'Mipe Taoḡ' ḡeab temn an t-aḡallain.

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

¹ The Independents.

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

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

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

II

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

III

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

IV

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

V

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

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

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

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

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

VI

Aḡ dúbailt ḡárda tánaḡ eadpaib
 bpoḡtuḡ im diaib pe Cian ip Mealaclainn
 rin é Diarmaid riar ip arm air
 ip bainpe ré bpaibm a claḡaibe panatic.

VII

bodaiḡ an cáibe cáib ḡo hatuirpeac
 aḡ fillaḡ ap a ḡcéirb ḡaḡ rpeice rmeapḡa aca
 ḡan ḡunna ḡan éloiḡeaim ḡan rinnpe éleaḡtadap
 d'imḡiḡ a mbriḡ ip tá an cpoibḡ dá ḡreaba aca.

VIII

Do rpiḡ an uain, monuap, bo ḡeacair rin
 ap an dpuinḡ ḡan ioḡt do rcpior ip d'arḡain
 clanna ḡaḡḡal a hÉirinn airḡḡe
 le meapḡap ḡupab oiḡreacḡt deiminn dá ḡclannaib rin.

IX

Tuḡ a n-éiḡeac, bpeaḡ a mbapaimail,
 ní biaib an rḡḡ ra Rḡḡla aḡ panaticp
 i n-imirḡ na lann fuil éreabair níor cáilleadap
 ra ḡceapḡ ap Éirinn péac ap bailleḡriḡ.

X

Peapḡa imic dé naḡ éapca d'peapadap
 pe linn ḡSéamuip réalḡa ḡr plaiḡeapairb
 a n-upairb dá leaḡbaḡ ḡaḡḡ aḡ panatic
 eipean a mbliadna aḡ rḡiallaḡ an plaiḡe aige.

vi, l. 2 bpoḡdaiḡ, C, P. l. 3 aḡ rin a n-iar Diarmuid, C. vii, l. 1
 raturpeac, C. l. 3 éleapapḡa, C. l. 4 ip, omitted, C. vii, l. 1 uair,
 C. l. 3 ḡaḡḡal, C. l. 4 ip níor meapadap oiḡreacḡt, C. x, l. 3 anuiriḡ,
 P; panaticp, C. l. 4 ip é rin, C.

VI

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

VII

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

VIII

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

IX

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

X

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

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

² Common Irish names then.

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

⁴ All the Irish clans.

⁵ Cf. Part I, p. 45, n.⁵.

XI

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

XII

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

XIII

Oc mo léanra d'éir a bpacamap
 d'éir léirpcrior na nḡaeḡeal ra mbeata aca
 d'éir gan éuir gan éionnta ar épeacadap
 luēt an éaim an rill ran anaéir.

XIV

D'éir na líne rinne sup ḡeapradap
 d'éir ar miltic éinn sup ḡealladap
 d'éir go ruaidteac Tuadhmhan sup éaradap
 ár n-uairle gan éuallaēt gan airḡiod.

XV

A n-airm le éile d'éir sup leagadap
 'r i n-oiléan Spíc^a na miltic i ḡearcair ann
 uirpearba bíḡ ip d'ḡe aḡur leapa oppa
 aḡ peitioim re triall go hiaic naē peadadap.

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

xī, l. 3 do rc., C; sup rc., P. xīi, l. 4 ar Éadg go deimhin, C.
 xīv, l. 2 deimhin, C; éinn, P. l. 4 go ruaidteac go C., C. xv, l. 1 go
 léir, C; le éile, P. l. 2 ceapcar, C. l. 4 ann gac iaic, C.

¹ Cf. Part I, p. 35, n. ².

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

XI

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

XII

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

XIII

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

XIV

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

XV

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

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

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

XVI

D'éir an méid náir g'éill dá n-aiṡeantais
 go raib a geoiṡe ra geinn ar ppappa aca
 ran méid dá bpór ba éróṡa i n-aiṡne
 gur cuiread cum báir go gránṡa an ṡappaṡ.

XVII

D'éir ar éroṡ an plot dáir n-eaṡlaip
 ip d'éir gur éaṡ na céadṡa i nṡlaipib rip
 ra raib go doimhin i reigil ṡaṡ baile aca
 ra raib ran túr i lonndain ceanṡailṡe.

XVIII

D'éir Titus Oates puair ór ip airṡeab
 náir rṡán ón éiṡeac céimboṡṡ damanta
 d'éir an ppóimṡáid ip díogṡáil ṡaba rin
 d'ṡulainṡ ṡan éóir mac Móipe ṡearṡad air.

XIX

San ṡ-eappoṡ Craoṡac dá ṡaora i n-anaṡeapṡ
 gur éuit an éúirt ṡar liom ip ṡeapṡa rin
 noṡ cuṡ rómpla ṡóib ṡo heaṡlaṡ
 do éuir na ṡoṡṡ na hInformers mallauiṡṡe.

XX

D'éir ṡaṡ méapa éipṡe ceaṡarṡa
 ṡan beann ar éapṡ aṡṡ neapṡ ip ainṡṡeaṡ
 ṡan pocal ran ṡliṡe ip naṡ pṡpóṡṡad ainm ṡuit
 aṡṡairṡ Céiṡr ip Diaṡmaidṡ rianṡ ṡo ṡapcuipṡeaṡ.

xvi, l. 3 epóṡa aiṡne, C; epóṡa a n-aiṡne, P. xviii, l. 1 Oats, C.
 l. 2 pṡaon, C; rṡán, P. l. 4 deapṡ, C. xix, l. 1 do ṡaora, C. l. 2 ip, P;
 buṡ, C. l. 3 naṡ, C. xx, l. 2 ainṡeapṡ, C; ainṡṡeaṡ, P. l. 4 aṡṡ ṡ.,
 C; aṡṡairṡ ṡ., P,

¹ Vide Introduction to Part II.

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

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

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

xvi

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

xvii

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

xviii

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

xix

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

xx

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

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

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

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

xxi

Ir iomdha Diarmaid ciallmair ceannarae
 ir iomdha Taobh go meirpeac meanmnae
 i gceiric Eibhir buo tpean ran maacaire
 na gaili ge d'fuaetuis buan a n-ainm rin.

xxii

D'eir gaic dubailt uir leap taetad rinn
 gaic Assizes dár leabbae i n-anaibrioio
 pá éonn ag ol nár leop gan breaba aca
 ir rinné air rúo díb Múrcraoi ir Cairbre.

xxiii

A cáirde éiríde d'eir mílte cáilleamain
 rceadainm go dian ar dia rna plaitearaib
 ag breic buídeacair gaic lae gan dearmad
 gur pe linn an ríog ro maireamair.

xxiv

Naoim ir páide a lán do éarrangair
 go bfaeac Éire cabair ran am do gealladair
 do t'pearraibir a Óríort le gúide do banaltann
 tiucra i gceiric gaic ní do mearadair.

xxv

Sin é táimig plán tap fairge
 an Talbóideac epóda calma
 le comaeata an ríog rgaic plige na dtaitneann rir
 biaid gaic ní aige rcaoilte ir ceangailte.

xxi, l. 4 gur fuaetuis, C; ge d'f., P. xxii, l. 4 ar omitted, C.
 xxiii, l. 1 cáilleadair, C. l. 2 ar dia go dian, C. l. 4 le, C. xxiv, l. 1 do
 éarrangairpead, P. l. 3 Críort, C; banaltann, P. xxv, l. 1 ann ran
 tiucra, C; rin é táimig, P. l. 3 na dtaitne, P; do éaimionn, C.

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

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

xxi

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

xxii

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

xxiii

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

xxiv

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

xxv

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

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

³ Thy Mother's intercession.

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

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

XXVI

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

XXVII

Róirib éire féac ó deacairbriob
 map do rin Tuatal teactimar ceannarae
 map do rin Ceallaean leand breag Cairil Cuirc
 ip map do rin briand i ngliaib Cluan' tairb éoir.

XXVIII

Laoe map fionn i dtuir na ppappainne
 map goll mac Móirne i ngleo le calmaet
 nó map Orcair bað eparata i gcaetib enuic
 Tyreonnell na lann mo ball dearg ra.

XXIX

Léig plan a eigeapna an fian ro i n-apmaib
 Saorbpeatae gléigéal eaetae an Cappaetae
 Donncað an eul atá dútcar fearða ann
 pa mbrátair Sup Seaean an Gearaltae.

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

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

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

³ Cf. Part II, p. 92, n. ³.

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

⁵ Cf. Part I, p. 44, n. ⁴.

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

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

⁸ Cf. Part I, p. 40, n. ².

⁹ Cf. Part I, p. 40, n. ⁴.

xxvi

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

xxvii

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

xxviii

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

xxix

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

¹⁰ Cf. Part I, p. 40, n.⁶.

¹¹ Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnell.

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

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

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

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

xxx

A óga do pórþuill na banba
atá gan bréig do póreimþuill éaþraip
ríol éibip ip éipeaimóin acfuinnig
phioct íte agur ír bað fearaða.

xxxI

Agur gac aon ip éipeannaé deapbta
ip tá gan éirte don éreibioim átoilce
d'éir gup pcannrað pann bar n-aiþreaða
atá dia buíðeaé don líon po mairpeann díob.

xxxII

Le heagla dé bíð déirceaé capcannaé
ip gan deapmað déimú réir na n-aiþeanra
reaðnaib póit ip móide ip earcaine
ip 'God damn' go héag do bar mbéal ná laðaraib.

xxxIII

Guibíð le Séamup réaltaann beannuighe
tug roillre ap gac taoib don fairge
guibíð arír phioct díleap fearða air
do déana díon don éiré ri ip tarmonn.

xxxIV

D'éir bar ríog éirte guibíð gan mearbal
Tyreonnell beic buan ran ruais ap ðanaraib
an té do glan Fódla ó ceo ró pcamalaib
a pláinte i ndíograip díogaið eadpaib.

xxx, l. 2 póreimþlioct, C. l. 4 do phioct, P. xxxI, l. 2 átoilic, P.
l. 4 po a mairionn, C, P. xxxII, l. 1 buíðge, C. l. 4 ba bar, P; ap bur,
C. xxxIII, l. 1 réaltaé b., C. l. 4 do ðeunpar C; tarmonn, C.
xxxIV, l. 4 air díograip, C.

XXX

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

XXXI

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

XXXII

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

XXXIII

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

XXXIV

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

¹ Ireland.

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

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

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

XXXV

Ólaíð pláinte mná naé ceaðapða
 Cártríona ír ðar linn ní peacað rin
 bárr na foíðne ír ðeíðin gupab aicirí
 tap gaé banríogáin do ðeallpuiðeáð eaglaip.

XXXVI

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

XXXVII

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

XXXVIII

Óéiníð rinnce ír bíð go meanmnaé
 ír teinte enáin ó íráid go falla agaid
 ní náir píleað tríd gaé rparpa líð
 rinnce an éloíðin ír rinnce an gáðapaidg.

XXXIX

A gállbuiðean leap meabpuiðeáð ár gcpoáð gan éóir
 ír tug clann líléaé pannbíríðeáé gan éóérom gan rcpóir
 do peamípuíðeáð le teann bíð í bplocap le póit
 bpampaiðe ag Mac Amílaois í gCopeaig ran póit.

xxxv, l. 1 na mná, C; ná omitted, P; mná, P. l. 3 p. bíð
 gupab, C. l. 4 do omitted, C, P; ðeallpuiðeáð, C; ðeallpuiðg íð, P.
 xxxvii, l. 2 a beíð, C. l. 3 gíðbé, C; rið, C. xxxviii, l. 1 bíðg, C.
 l. 2 go baile, C. l. 3 ír níð, C; ír omitted, P; tré, C; tríd, P; agaid, C.
 xxxix, l. 2 gan rcpóir, P; ap peoið, C.

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

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

xxxv

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

xxxvi

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

xxxvii

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

xxxviii

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

xxxix

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

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

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

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

XV.—UIM ÚR EOLAIS AN SCEOL SE

17° June, 1688

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

Titles:—Dáibh ó Bruadair cecit. ar an ngáirbeaóur do bí ar feaó 'Eipeann an feaóctmaó (an aonmaó, C, m) lá déag do June, iar mbreic an príonnra óig dá ngairmtear an Pretender do ruzaó an deaómaó lá don mfora éaóna doimnaó ra trionnóide 7 do hionnabhaó a (aó, m, G) Saópana an deaómaó lá do Xber ran mbliadain éaóna 1688 (m, C, G, M), i.e. "David Ó Bruadair cecinit on the rejoicings that were throughout Ireland on the 17th day of June, after the birth of the young prince, who is called the Pretender, who was born on the 10th day of the same month, Trinity Sunday,

I

Uim úr eolair an pceoil re éig 1 dár
1 bponn Póola le peolaó an rriopaid naoim
do lúic glóipe na fóirne ip pinne trío
mo luó leopar map lúirí ran geircom bíé.^a

II

Ir dú doimra dá mbrón 1 n-iopraó éaoi
aó reirúbaó eolóipe a n-órb ra n-uppan ngroide
ip ránc fórra dá ró gan éur 1 ruim
a gcóm códa náir óbair cuirle ár gcinn.

III

Ir iomóa óplaó dom éóraió buib ip pinn
d'ionnra óirlió na n-óó ra 1 n-iur Óuinn
an rún cóigle ip tap leop a lupaid d'póige
gan riu óirce dá lóic rin uile linn.

IV

Máéna óirne naó mó buic buille epainn
riu breoióce me 1 ndeoió mo ruirce do rúige
cúir tróóair ní dóic im óóipe 1 gclí
an príonnra óó ra mun dóóga an tubairt diom.^b

^a 1. gáire Pionnuala ra éircom (G).

^b aóur níor éó aóe a hárbuzaó oim do rínn (G).

I, l. 1 im iur, G; im úr, C, M, m; do éig, C, m. II, l. 1 dui, C, G, M; dui, m. l. 2 a ndórb, m. III, l. 2 d'ionnra, C, G, m; d'ionnraib, M. l. 3 d'f, C, m; d'póige, M; d'pí, G. l. 4 rin, G; rínn, m. IV, l. 2 rúic, C, G, m. l. 3 dóic, Mss. l. 4, dóóair, G.

XV.—AT THE GRAND NEWS

17th June, 1688

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

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

Metre: *Gmádn*—

(u) ú ó u u ó u i u i.]

I

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

II

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

III

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

IV

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

^a The laughing of Fionnuala in the kitchen.

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

XVI.—NA DRONĠA SIN D'IOMPUİĠ CŪL

24° Decembris, 1688

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

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

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

I

Na dronġa rin d'iompuıġ cŭl pe cpearaıb cōpa
 ıř d'ııııř a bppıonnpa ap ēnēur aıřmðeopaıð
 buð ionann ðap liom a ġcŭřpa ı pearbġłōřēaið
 ıř cumape na ðepŭp uıı ēŭř na ðaıııolōııe.

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: *Áirínán*—

o o u u ú u ú u á u ó u.]

I

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

¹ James II.

² William Prince of Orange.

³ The Tower of Babel.

XVII.—I N-ÁIT AN ÍMAĞAÍD SÍ

26° Feb., 1688/9

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

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

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

I

I n-áit an ímağaiḍi i n-aiteabaiḥ ġall do bá
an tḗáit do íearadap ceangailte ceann ár tḗáit
a éairíde ip altuiğte i ġelapaiḥ ár ġeall ġo bḗáit
ḗár a n-atuiḗpe uim aḗappaḥ annḗpumáin.

II

An táin le heacra ġairḥ do ġeall ár n-ár
ip o'ḗáğ ár mapḗaiḥ ḗana ġo tannḁa eláit
ip ḗeáiríde m'acpuing ap íarḗain i n-annḗioḗt ḗḗár
map táin a ġcapaill ağ ḗeapaiḥ an amparráin.

I, l. 1 *ḗáit* an ím., G; *tḗáit* an ím., al. l. 3 ip aḍḁar altuiğte, G.
l. 4 *ḗár*, m; am aḗappaḥ, m; im aḗappaḥ, S. II, l. 2 *ḗana*, P; *tana*,
G, S, m.

XVII.—INSTEAD OF THE MOCKING

26th February, 1688/9

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

Metre: (1) Rr. i-viii, Grípán—

(u) á u a u u a u u au u á.

(2) R. ix, Grípán—

u á u é u é u í u í.]

I

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

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

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

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

II

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

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

III

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

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

IV

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

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

V

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

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

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

VI

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

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

VII

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

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

^a As they well know how (P).

viii

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

ix

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

xviii.—Ós anfað a mbliaðna

1^o Martii, 1688/9

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

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

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

I

Ór anfað a mbliaðna ð' fiannaib einze fíeðlim
ip baðap na pcian ðac ðia ap a muinealaib
ip maipð nac píaðaid tpiatē ðloinne éibip
aitérip ap píaðail ðpíam mīe Cinnéide.

^a Et ní ðpuapaðap fárfior (P).^b Et ó a ðé cá tpatē (P).

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

VIII

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

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

IX

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

XVIII.—IN THIS YEAR OF STORM

1^o March, 1688/9

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

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

Metre: (1) Rr. i-vii, *Áirpán*—

(u) a u u ia u ia u i é u.

(2) R. viii, *Áirpán*—

u i u u ó u ó u ú í ia.]

I

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

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

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

¹ Cf. Part i, p. 41, n.⁷.

² Cf. Part i, p. 69, n.⁷.

³ Cf. Part i, p. 51, n.².

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

II

Ʋear paɣairne ip piaiṇ nać iappaḡ minéanlaić
pnać peaćnaḡ tpiall i pliaḡ pi ṇdpoiḃéalaib
lućt pala na dtpiar ní hiaḡ na m̃ainéaraiḃ
pni ainceaḡ tia pa m̃ian ɣo huile d' éipinn.

III

Alɣ tairtiol na dtpian i ṇdiaḡ a ćirćéilini
pear caḃarća Cliać do hiaćaḡ bpainćpéaḃa
ní ɣaḃaḡ d̃a p̃iar map ɣiallaiḃ buinćpéiḡtiɣ
aćt peappana tpiacć ip iaḡ i nɣuipćɣéibinn.

IV

Máḡ anḃpann liać ɣan p̃iaććain coipćéime
nó amal ɣan ćiall pa ćiać d̃ar ɣcinéalaib
do ćneadpaḡ i ɣcian p̃á ḡianaiḃ doiméine
baḡ ḡealɣ na ćliaḃ ɣać liać d̃a n-uicćɣéimniɣ.

V

Níop m̃eapa leiṇ p̃iaḃp̃ar diaćpać d̃uib̃p̃éiće
ina aice do ćiaćt náib liaća a leićéibe
do leaɣaḡ a lia pa liaɣ uim ćoiléaraiḃ
na nɣarḃ do p̃ianaḡ iaḡ pe p̃oićéiɣean.

VI

Ʋear p̃aire na ɣcliar ip cliać a ɣcoim̃éaḃta
ip pear p̃earća a p̃iać pe niaḡaiḃ Noip̃éiɣe
uim ćp̃ealaṇaiḃ ɣliaḡ pan p̃iać aɣ p̃uilɣp̃éaćaiɣ
a m̃eallaḡ níop p̃iaḃaḡ p̃iaṇ le billéaḃaiḃ.

ii, l. 1 p̃iaiṇ, G; p̃ian, m, P, S. l. 3 ɣo ttpiar, G, m, S; na ttpiar, P.
l. 4 ttpiar, G, m; huile, P; h̃ole, m, G, S. iii, l. 2 pear, P; d'pear, G,
m, S. l. 3 ɣaḃaḡ, G, m. v, l. 3 um, G, m, S; uim, al.; am, P.

II

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

III

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

IV

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

V

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

VI

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

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

¹ Cf. Part I, p. 189, n.³.

² Cf. Part I, p. 108, n.⁶.

VII

Re tačpan ap iačað pan iač rí i ḡepuibéalaič
 ip pe teapeað ap čriall a hiačaič imčéine
 uim čančba a mbliaðna ór bliaðain bpuičéirliḡ
 ip maiḡḡ ḡan čliač mar čprian mac Cinnéide.

VIII

Ó d'imčič an bčoirmeač mčr do čumčuiḡeač cliap
 rčb bpipeað tap bččna an bččb le mbpúičč iač
 pe pulanḡ an ḡleo pa i nčbčum čuiḡiče an čia
 ceannuppaib ár plčḡ pan ḡččir ḡo rčupuiḡe dia.^a

XIX.—ḡo luaimneač aḡ ruačar

Circa June, 1689

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

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

I

ḡo luaimneač aḡ ruačar ón Máiḡ ḡo bčinn
 paḡ puapcap pá čuan čloinne Máiḡač mčir
 bač uaiān ap puaič oipeap čápečalčim
 nač puanaib i ččuačmumāin ó ččail pa člčič.

^a Oáiči ua bpuaðair d'éaḡ i mč January, Anno Domini 1697, et abubairč Eoḡan: ap čpuag leam a eaḡ ḡan ampar;—iap n-a rčpčbač le Piarap Mčinpéal a nčún a aill a mčora Feb. 1814 a peanleabap do rčpčb Eoḡan ua Caoim a cCačair dā čaī, primo Aprilis, 1693 (P).'

vii, l. 1 iač, P, S; iačað, G, m. l. 2 ip peap, G; ár ččriall, P; ap čriall, G, m, S; ap čriall, al. l. 3 a mbančba, G, m, S; im čančba, P. l. 4 cliač, G, m; cliač, P; čliač, S. viii, l. 2 bčrb, S; pe, G, m, S; le, P.

¹ i.e. fortresses. The rebels had at this time withdrawn into the walled towns.

² King Brian the Great, surnamed Bóroimhe: cf. Part I, p. 199, n.¹².

³ River Maigue, Co. Limerick.

⁴ River Boyne, Co. Meath.

VII

To attack those cooped up in enclosures¹ throughout the land,
And cut off all those who have travelled from distant lands,
Since this year is in Banbha a year of destructive wrath,
Would that we had defenders like Brian mac Cinnéide.

VIII

Since the Bóirmheach Mór² is dead who was wont to shelter clerks,
And curb the foreign pride by which they were being crushed to earth,
To sustain the present warfare waged against his provinces
May God, I pray, direct and guide the leader of our hosts aright.³

XIX.—DRIVING ALL THE FOES BEFORE HIM

Circa June, 1689

twenty miles from Dublin, the place appointed for the general rendezvous of the army that are sent against Enniskillen. Colonel Sarsfield from Sligo is to join them, and so to march to Enniskillen to attack it, with a resolution to bear it down. All Sir Michael Creagh's regiment was raised in Dublin, Sir John Fitzgerald's from Munster, and most that are gone down there are all raw fellows, not knowing how to fire a gun" (Somers's State Tracts, vol. ii, p. 429, quoted by D'Alton, Irish Army List II, p. 422).

Metre: $\text{Ómpán—} \cup \cup \cup \cup \cup \cup \text{á} \cup \text{6.} \rfloor$

I

Driving all his foes before him rapidly from Máigh³ to Bóinn,⁴
And pitching tents among the people⁵ of the clan of Mágha Mór,⁶
It will cause alarm and terror through the lands of Parthalón,⁷
If he rest not with his hosts in Thomond of the tribes of Tál.⁸

¹ David Ó Bruadair died in the month of January, anno Domini, 1697 [= 1698 N.S.] and Eoghan [Ó Caoimh] said: Sad indeed is his death to me. Transcribed by Piaras Móinséal at Dún ar aill in the month of February, 1814, from an old book which Eoghan Ó Caoimh wrote at Cathair dá dhamh, primo Aprilis, 1693 (P).

² Or, 'around the harbour.'

³ In Connacht: see the story of Ceat Mac Mághach in Keating's History, vol. ii, p. 200 *et seq.* From Mágha, Coillte Mágha, Kiltimagh, Co. Mayo, is named.

⁴ Parthalón is said to have occupied Ireland 300 years after the Deluge: cf. Keating's History, vol. iv, p. 415.

⁵ Cf. Part I, p. 28, n.³.

XX—CAITRÉIM ČAIÖĜ

1690 A.D.

[Mss. : Maynooth, Murphy, vii, p. 58 and p. 162 ; x, p. 346 ; xii, p. 12 (m). R.I.A., 23 C 10, p. 209 (C 10) ; 23 C 31, p. 93 (C) ; 23 E 14, p. 103 (E) ; 23 E 16 (E 16) ; 23 G 20, p. 242 (G) ; 23 M 29, p. 39, copied by Eoghan Ó Caoimh (M). Private, Ms. by Piaras Móinséal (P). Some of these Mss. are imperfect ; C wants ranns xxx to xxxvii, C 10 wants ranns xxxvi and xxxvii, G omits ranns xxxiv and xxxv and parts of ranns iv and v. In some of the later Mss. the concluding stanzas are given as independent poems. All the Mss. may be grouped into two classes or families, easily distinguished by their different readings in R. i, l. 1, R. xxxv, l. 3, and the introductory note prefixed to the poem. To the first group belong C, E, M, P, and m vii. This group is derived from M, the earliest of all the existing Mss., and may be called the Ó Caoimh family from Eoghan Ó Caoimh, the scribe of M. The second group, which may be called the Ó Longáin family, embraces C 10, E 16, G, m x, and m xii. In the first group the readings in the above-mentioned passages are as follows :—

(1) Title : Dáibhí ó Bruadair cec. ar an rliġe óeáðna aġ ppeaġna do (M, E, P), or aġ ro ppeaġna Dáibhí uí ġruadair ar Ėiarmaid ġhaiġ ġhaiġ Cárlaiġ (C), i.e. David Ó Bruadair *cecinit* in the same style in answer to him, viz., to good Diarmaid Mac Seáin Bhuidhe Mic Cárthaigh.

(2) R. i, l. 1 : A Ėiarmaid ġráðaiġ ġr párla an beaġa ġuit, i.e. Diarmaid, my dear, thy life is a happy one.

(3) R. xxxv, l. 3 : Márl Cárlaiġ nó óáó ġr ainm ġuit, i.e. whether thy name be Mac Cárthaigh or anything else.

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

(1) Title : Dáibhí ó Bruadair cec. Caitréim Čaiöġ ġ ġcallaipeaġt, ġar ġclor ġuine do řiol nĖálaiġ aġ páó na ġaipte do řin Ėiarmaid mac Seáin buide řoiġne řin, a ġčúġ řeiġneara řioġ Séamur do řinneaġ an aipte ři le Óáġt, i.e. David Ó Bruadair *cecinit*. The Triumph of Tadhg being recited aloud, after he had heard a man of the race of Dálach (i.e. a man named Ó Dálaigh) reciting the poem which Diarmaid Mac Seáin Bhuidhe (Mac Cárthaigh)

I

A ġhic uí Óálaiġ ġr párla an beaġa ġuit
beġt ġr bpeiġ ar peic na ġaipte řin
řoiġlriġear ġur díoġhaoim beġt beapġġa
do beapġaiġ řaoġa an ġraoġail ġalaiġġaiġ.

i, l. 1 a Ėiarmaid ġráðaiġ, C, E, M, P, m, vii ; a ġhic uí Óála, C 10, E 16, G, m x, m xii. l. 2 beġt ar leiġ, G. l. 4 do beapġaiġ P, C ; a mbeapġaiġ, G ; a beapġaiġ, m.

XX.—THE TRIUMPH OF TADHG

1690 A.D.

had composed some time before; it was in the early part of the reign of King James that this poem was composed by David. G adds A.D. 1690.

(2) R. i, l. 1: *Ḃ mīc uí Ḃálaig ĩr rárta an beata ðuic*, i.e. son of Ó Dálaigh, thy life is a happy one.

(3) R. xxxv, l. 3: *Már Ḃálaó nó Cártaó ĩr ainm ðuic*, i.e. whether thy name be Ó Dálaigh or Mac Cárthaigh.

At first sight it is not easy to say which of the two groups of Mss. has preserved better the original first line, &c. M, which belongs to the first group, is by far the earliest Ms., for it was written in the last decade of the seventeenth century by the careful and learned scribe Eoghan Ó Caoimh. On the other hand, it is incredible that scribes of the Mss. of the second group, though inferior in age and authority, would have invented the detailed story of the circumstances attending the composition of the poem. The difficulty may, however, be solved by supposing a second redaction of the poem. In that hypothesis the two titles, as well as the corresponding variants in ranns i and xxxv, would go back to the author himself, and it would follow that the second group of Mss. has preserved the more original form of the poem. David Ó Bruadair wrote this first draft of the poem on the occasion of his having heard Ó Dálaigh recite *Diarmaid mac Seáin Bhuidhe's* poem; but when writing out the poem at a later date he omitted the circumstances which led to its composition, and described it simply as an answer to *Diarmaid mac Seáin Bhuidhe's* poem. This change in the title necessarily brought with it the changes in ranns i and xxxv.

Metre: (1) Rr. i-xxxiii, a kind of *Caoineadh* with *a u u* as the final syllable of each line.

(2) R. xxxiv, *Amrán*: (*u*) *é u u é u u a u u*.

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

(4) R. xxxvi, *Amrán*: (*u*) *é u u é u u í u á*.

(5) R. xxxvii, *Amrán*: (*u*) *a u u u a u u u é u u.*]

I

O descendant of Dálach,¹ 'tis a real good job for you
The existence and chance of reciting that poetry,
Which proveth how foolish it is to rely upon
The bewildering tricks that are played by the fickle world.

¹ The reciter of *Diarmaid mac Sheáin Buidhe's* poem—*Céad buíde re dia* (vide supra, p. 94), a man named Ó Dálaigh. Other Mss. begin with an address to the author, *Diarmaid mac Sheáin Buidhe*, viz. 'Diarmaid, 'tis a real good job for you, my darling (see Introduction to this poem).

II

beart díob nár breathnuigear ó bairtead me
 i r mór do éogai b ceo dom aigne
 i r tug mo dúil óm dútear anmáin
 ná fuim céille an rceíl do éanaire.

III

Go bfuil rí dá rírib againne
 do bfeir fáilte i r fáil dár raḡarḡai b
 i r d'éir ar ríobnig Taḡ do éarcuirne
 go bfuil ríora ríort i r bailte aige.

IV

Ní do breoḡoin Seon i r aḡarraḡ
 Taḡ ón rlia b do éiaḡt ran nḡraḡam ran
 fear “Cia rú” i ḡcúram raḡairne
 i r fear “Who’s there” na ríéileac aigḡe.

V

D'éir a ndéarna Ráir do raḡaíreacḡ
 réac a éloídeam ra ríce ag Flaiḡbeartaḡ
 ríor na céadta réad naḡ taírneann ríur
 bandailiar ag triall éum aírinn.

VI

I r olc an comarḡa leo dom baramail
 Taḡ Aindriar i r Diarmaid eatorra
 Donncaḡ bóirne i r Donnall baírmeacḡ
 Fear-réad Ríacra Cían i r Cairbre.

II, l. 2 dár n-aigne, G. l. 3 am dútear, C. III, l. 4 poirḡ, G.
 IV, l. 4 ríeigilteac, m; ríeigilḡ, C; ríeileac, P. V, The order of Rr. v
 and VI is inverted in G, m. l. 1 Ralph, m, P; Ralḡ, G; Ráir, C. l. 4
 bandailiara, G, m; bandailiar, C, P. VI, l. 4 réad, P; ríeḡ, C;
 ríad, G, m.

¹ Vide supra, p. 97, n. ⁸.

² John, the English or Protestant planter. Other typical English names are Ralph (R. iv), George (R. xiv), Peter (R. xv), Robin (R. xv), and Judy (R. xxv).

³ The Irish sentryman employs the Irish words ‘Cia súd,’ i.e. ‘Who’s there?’

⁴ The musketeer carried two kinds of powder—a fine powder for priming his

II

No one of these tricks have I seen since my baptism
That hath raised from my mind the mists more effectively,
And caused my desires to desist from their wonted ways,
Than the sum of the sense of the story thou sangest now.

III

That we now have a king in reality over us
Who bringeth protection and joy to our priests with him,
And that Tadhg¹ after suffering insults and outrages
Now has the forces of cities and fortresses.

IV

The thing that hath wounded John² sorely and others too
Is that Tadhg from the mountain should rise to so high a rank,
That 'Cia súd'³ should be thinking of nothing but revelry,
And 'Who's there?' should now be a plundered old driveller.

V

After Ralph's conduct, his prating and swaggering,
His sword and his pike, lo, are now held by Flaithbheartach;
Behold yet another thing—a thing that he doesn't like—
Hundreds are marching to Mass with their bandoliers.⁴

VI

I think that they deem it a very bad sign for them,
To see in those ranks Tadhg,⁵ Aindrias, and Diarmaid,
Donnchadh Bóirne⁶ and Domhnall Baisceannach,⁷
Fear-feadha, Fiachra, Cian, and Cairbre.

piece in what was called a touchbox or primer, and a coarse powder for loading his piece in his flask. He usually had twelve charges of powder ready made up, contained in little cases like tubes, made of tin, leather, or wood, and invented in the Low Countries. These cases were hung from a leather belt worn over the left shoulder. The belt was called a bandolier, but the term was often applied to the cases as well as to the belt (C. H. Firth; *Cromwell's Army*, London, 1902, pp. 81, 82).

⁵ The following Irish names may or may not be the names of real persons.

⁶ Donnchadh of the Buireann, i.e. of the barony of Burren in the county of Clare.

⁷ Domhnall of Corco Bhaiscin, i.e. of Corcovaskin, a territory including the baronies of Clonderalaw, Moyarta, and Ibrickan in the county of Clare.

VII

Amhlaoib pá bandaoib go baéallaé
 Maoḡnar fán rcéim rin ip Mleacéluinn
 Ar̃t mac Connraé Connla ip Caébhappa
 Mac Cána agur Ráḡnall mac Samairle.

VIII

Cuid dá panncaib Flann ip Feapaðac
 ip Muirpeaðac ó Duibðiorpma an rcafairpe
 bíe a réir le céile ag peacairpeaét
 i ḡcanmáin naé taiḡiur^a le Sacpanaib.

IX

I bciḡ na ḡárda ip ḡnáé ḡér b'annam̃ pan
 rórðán naé rólár le ḡeamaraib
 fiauuiḡeaét ar fialrísogpauð banba
 píp trí mbeann ip dam̃pa an ḡadapariḡ.

X

Ip rórám̃ le crónán uí Raéaile
 brian ó Dúbda ip trúpma baice aige
 mac Saibbe óige i ḡcóta baéannaé
 ip mac "Stand off" i ḡcor na fallainḡe.

XI

Mac Órlaite móipe ip lhanḡarparaiḡ
 mac Muppainne ip Tumaltaiḡ uí Šlatapa
 mac Méiðbe ip Féiðlim̃te uí Čatparaiḡ
 ag coiméad cuanta ip ḡual ar ḡeaðparaiḡ.

^a taiḡiur .i. binn (m).

VII, l. 2 Maonaé, P; Maonar, m; Maoḡnar, G, C; Mleacéluinn, m;
 Mleacéluinn, P; Mealaéluinn, C; Muirleacéluinn, G. l. 3 Connraé, G; m;
 Connraé, P, C; Capraé, C. VIII, l. 1 Feapaḡal, G, m. l. 2 Duibðiorpma,
 m; Duibðiorpma, P, G; Duibðiarpmad, C. l. 3 bíe a réir ḡo leir, m;
 bíe ḡo léir ḡan trapaéaé, G. l. 4 Saḡpanaé, G, m. IX, l. 1 reorðán,
 C. l. 2 ḡeamaraib, C, P; ḡeaðparaiḡ, m; ḡaðparaiḡ, G. l. 3 fiaḡnu-
 ḡeaét, m; fialrísḡeib, G, m. X, l. 1 Raéaile, m; Raéaile, P; Raéaile,
 G; Raéaile, C. l. 2 Dúbda, P, m; Dúbda, G, C. XI, l. 1 Oipriðlla, C;

VII

Amhlaoibh, whose hatband with ribbons is gaily decked,
Maoghnas apparelled with similar ornaments,
Maolsheachlainn, Art mac Connrach, and Connla,
With Cathbharr, Mac Cána and Rághnall mac Samhairle.¹

VIII

In their ranks amongst others are Flann, too, and Fearadhach,²
And Muireadhach Ó Duibhdhiorma, the gay-hearted warrior,
There they are talking and chatting among themselves
In a language that soundeth not pleasant to Saxon ears.

IX

In the guardhouse now often, though rarely in former times,
A humming is heard that to gammers no solace brings,
Fenian romances about Banbha's noble kings,
The dance of the withe³ and the strains of the three-droned pipe.

X

It is charming to see, when Ó Rathaile starts to lilt,
Brian Ó Dubhda with his trumpet around his neck,
The son of Sadhbh Óg⁴ in a gaudily coloured coat,
And the son of "Stand Off"⁵ in the fold of a ragged cloak—

XI

The son of Órlaithe Mhór and Mangartach,
The son of Murrann and Tumultach Ó Slatara,
The son of Meadhbh and Féidhlim Ó Cathasaigh
On guard at the ports, and the gaffers in black despair.

Μαναρταιδ, G, m. 1. 2 uí omitted, m; Πλαταρα, m. 1. 4 ζουα, P, C;
ζουαμ, G, m; ζεαμπαρσ G, m; ζεαδπαρσ, P, C.

¹ Of the family of the MicDomhnaill, Earls of Antrim: for genealogy cf. Keating, History, iv, p. 34.

² Var. lect. Fearghal.

³ Cf. supra, p. 111, n. 4.

⁴ An Irishman.

⁵ An Englishman.

xii

Niocalár go harrmálta ip Alartróm
 Tuatal ip Maolruadhna ua Cearbhaill
 Caṡaoip na ḡarṡaoim go calma
 ip meirge an trluaiḡ ar ḡualainn ḡearalṡaiḡ.

xiii

Concubar go rṡuppaṡail pa baiginet
 ḡlún pe ḡlún ip Conn mac Calabaiḡ
 Copearán ó Conallám pa halabarṡ
 aḡ ceapṡuḡað a ḡepob pa ḡeor ċum cairmeapṡa.

xiv

An uair ip léip a léibionn eaḡarṡa
 do ḡríḡ naḡ rṡánaib cnáma an ċpeaḡaipe
 aḡeip Niall óḡ pe Seoipre “Seaðain me,
 Advance your pike, léiḡ ṡaðḡ paipiompa.

xv

“Ip é féin lúbpar liom go haṡċumair
 ip é ip áille rṡip áipde meanmain
 ip é ip ṡreipe lám rṡip feápp aḡallam
 ip é dom fuarṡailṡ buailṡear cnaḡbuille.”

xvi

ṡuḡ a nḡlórpan bpeoiḡṡeaḡṡ aigeanṡa
 ip ḡéipe ḡoin ḡár ḡoin do ḡalapaiḡ
 ṡuḡ ré píoṡar claoiḡṡe i bpaipṡṡip
 ip Róibín map réirṡín ap bailleċpṡṡ.

xii, l. 1 Niocalár, C, P; Arannán, G, m; rṡuppaṡail, m; rṡuppmiail, G; rṡuppiail, P; rṡapaṡail, C. l. 2 le, G, m; Calabaiḡ, C; Calabaiḡ, P, G, m. l. 3 ó Conallám, ip Conallám, G; ó Cope(o)rám, P, C.
 xiv, l. 1 aḡarṡa, C, G, m; eaḡarṡa, P. l. 3 and l. 4 inverted, C. l. 4 laipiompa, G. xv, l. 2 meanma, P, m. l. 3 aḡ allanaḡ, C; aḡallam, G, m, P. xvi, l. 1 an ceol pa, G, m. l. 2 ḡ. ḡoiḡ, G; ḡár ḡin, m; ḡap ḡeoin, G. l. 3 Peter, G, m; bappaṡar, C, G, m.

¹ Var. lect. Arannán.

² Maolruadhna was a common name among the Uí Chearbhaill of Eile; cf. their genealogy, Keating, History, iv, p. 17.

³ A Geraldine, or Fitzgerald.

⁴ Var. lect. Mac Ealabhagh.

XII

Niocalás¹ also, and Alastrom fully armed,
 Together with Tuathal and Maolruadhna Ó Cearbhaill,²
 Cathaoir, a captain—and bravely he bears himself—
 And the regiment's flag on the shoulder of Gearaltach.³

XIII

Conchubhar boldly presenting his bayonet
 Knee by knee with Conn Mac Calabhaigh,⁴
 Corcarán Ó Conalláin,⁵ armed with his halbert,
 All drilling their hands and their feet for the battlefray.

XIV

Whenever their ranks are drawn up to be seen by all,
 If the bones of the stiff old curmudgeon refuse to yield,
 Niall Óg shouts to George: "Get out of my way, will you?
 Advance your pike,⁶ let Tadhg in beside me here.

XV

"It is he who will bend himself smartly along with me,
 'Tis he is a man of the noblest and finest mind,
 The bravest in action, in speech the most affable,
 'Tis he who will strike for my freedom a rapping blow."

XVI

That voice hath brought anguish of mind on our enemies,
 The bitterest pain that disease could inflict on them,
 It is it hath left Peter⁷ unnerved by paralysis,
 And caused Robin to shake like a lambkin in all his limbs.

⁵ Var. lect. Ó Corcaráin.

⁶ "The Pike advanced is useful for a Soulder upon a Troop, when they are to march swiftly, either for the relieving of some Court of Guard or to repair to their place of Rendezvous or upon some sudden in approaching to an Enemy to make a Charge, for then he will be in a fit capacity to clap down quickly his Pike upon the breast of the Enemy. It is likewise very usefull in the time of exercise to the half-files or bringers up upon any Doubling to the Front, for then they are always to be advanced, in respect of a longer march in their doublings, then those that double Ranks and Files, but, having doubled, they must conforme in Posture to the part doubled" (C. H. Firth: *Cromwell's Army*, London, 1902, pp. 392, 393).

⁷ In the original the English pronunciation of this name is imitated, viz. *Piötap*, Irish *Peabadap*.

xvii

Siud Síomón aḡ ríoréur allair de
 rḡá mḡcáð i ḡrionntar a éactuiḡte
 aicḡ cuill ip tairḡ ip teangán air
 d'eagla an rḡdḡán rḡr nár rḡarḡ rir.

xviii

Nár rḡḡa i ráirte ná i reamairḡ
 i ḡcḡrrḡliab i nḡlóiriam ná i nḡarḡlur
 tar ḡac ḡné do rḡin an rḡlacairḡ
 rḡarairḡ ón rḡoḡ rḡn ḡo rḡarḡa.

xix

A buide re dia atáid triata Carraḡaḡ
 Clanna Táil ip árrairḡ ḡearalḡaḡ
 Clanna Néill ip éin ip ároluir
 i ḡcḡir an daoirte mairḡ ó ḡearḡbuic.

xx

Atá iona éoir rir éoir naḡ anabḡann
 baránta ceannárḡ an éata rḡn
 rḡar ionairḡ an rḡoḡ rḡo dḡí a éapa leir
 Rirḡearḡ Talbóid anairḡin eaḡtrann.

xxi

Bíḡ ḡur láidir mála an mairḡairḡ
 ra bḡcáil ó bḡcáin a rḡaḡairḡ
 mar ionncam a rḡonn na ḡrḡarḡon
 caillrḡ rḡól i ndeoirḡ an allair rḡn.

xxii

Ip mḡr an ḡreann már ḡreann beirḡ ḡangairḡeac
 ealairḡ na ḡreataoi re im aice rḡ
 ó éuairḡ óioḡ an ní do mḡarḡarḡ
 ip ceannra a ḡcluairḡ re cuan mo árarḡra.

xvii, l. 2 ra muḡa, m; ran muḡa, P; ran muicirḡe, C; rḡá mḡcáð, G;
 a éairḡe, C. l. 4 rḡodáin, m. xviii, l. 1 rḡḡairḡ, G, m; rḡḡairḡ, P, C.
 l. 2 ceoirḡrḡliab, G, m; ceoirḡrḡliab, P; ceoirḡliab, C; nḡarḡlur, Mss.
 xix, l. 1 triairḡe, G, m. l. 2 clann, P; árrairḡ, G, m; árrairḡ, P, C. l. 4
 an daoirte, m; na tḡairḡe, C; an daoirte, G, P; Warwick, m, C;
 Warawick, G; ḡearḡbuic, P. xx, l. 1 rḡar éoir, G, m, C. l. 3 tḡiḡ, G,

XVII

Look at Simon, with sweat running down off him ceaselessly,
 Unable to breathe, and in danger of being choked,
 With pains in his tongue and his side and posterior,
 Lest he lose the small farm that he hath not yet parted with.

XVIII

May he find no relief in sage or in sorrel-leaves,
 In mountain pease, water gladiolus, goldylocks,
 Until he be wasted away by those sufferings,
 Exceeding each pain that obesity causeth him.

XIX

Thanks be to God! the chieftains of Cárthach's clan,
 The descendants of Tál and the Geraldine veterans,
 The clansmen of Niall and of Cian and of Carolus¹
 Are ready to meet the bald bumpkin from Berwick² town.

XX

Ready to meet him, and meet him not languidly,
 Is the trustworthy captain and chief of that battlehost,
 The King's Lord Lieutenant—success to his energy—
 Richard Talbot, distresser of foreigners.

XXI

Strong indeed though the bag of the monger be,
 Who braggingly talks of his dairyman's cattle droves,
 As the income he gets from the lands of our gallant chiefs,
 He will have to unload after that sweat of his.

XXII

'Tis as good as a comedy, if guile can be comical,
 To see all around me this whole gang of pampered pets,
 Since they failed to accomplish the thing they had planned to do,³
 How tamely they fawn on the flock of my gallant friends.

m, P; εσι, C. l. 4 ανθροπον, C. xxi, l. 1 βιοδ, P, C. l. 2 βόειον, Mss.
 l. 3 βρονν, C, m; ρονν, P. xxii, l. 3 αν νιθ, P; αν ζνιθ, G, m, C.
 l. 4 εαπαυρε, C.

¹ Charles I or Charles II of England.

² Var. lect. Warwick.

³ At the time of Oates' Plot.

XXIII

bíť ġo mbuailib ruar a mbladaipeačt
ar an dpoing ġo řaoilread d'arġain
d'ėir a bpóġta leo mar leanbailb
ir epáidte bío nuair éib a mbaiceanna.

XXIV

Ir bíť ġupab álainn árġ na pearrana
tuġ mo čréinří řéin řaoi armailb
ġráin ar Ģúibí řúb í aġ řceačaraiġ
an řuapérácač d'uačbár a bpaicřiona.

XXV

Ir ruail nač téib a mbéiče baiřřřionna
dá mbáčaġ le dářačt anřaib
an uair éirčib le haor na řaibe amuiġ
řóřġán ġač ceoláin nář čleačtaġar.

XXVI

Nár luiġe řúil an čřunnca čaimearčaiġ
ná řúil řáġġam lán ġo řaiġeannailb
ná řúil éilniġib ġ'aonġpoing acapan
ar an ġconnlán ġcompán ġcapaġ řin.

XXVII

Dá břuabřa řuapġaibe řmeapčta aco
ġroičbéal ná řoiřčbéim dár břeapailbne
niř a řúil í řumpa an řačmaipřne
ir ġoiř a ġlóř na řčóřnaiġ ġáirb řin.

XXVIII

Tuġ an řoč řo cop nač řacaġar
í n-aipřip Oates ničřčaiġ řiálluiġčte
tuġ mo čnú řan Čúm na čaičbile
ir řiařup ġléiġeal řřéan í ġCačair luiře.

xxiii, l. 4 a mbaiceanna, P; a maigeanne, G, m; a bpaicřiona, C.
xxiv, l. 1 álainn bpeaġa, C. l. 3 Ģúibí, C, P; Goody, m; Judy, G; řiud, G,
m, C. xxv, l. 2 an anřaġ, P. l. 4 řeopġán, C; ġač ceolán, G, m, C.
xxvi, l. 1 čaimearčaiġ, m; caimiořčáč, G; čamapčaiġ, C; čaimeapřčaičc,
P. l. 2 řáġġam, C, G, m; řáġġám, P. l. 3 éilniġ, C; éilniġ, P; éilniġ
eičib (e)allačon, G, m. xxvii, l. 1 řuabřa, P; břuabřa, C; břuapġaġ,
G, m. l. 3 an omitted, m; ačmupřne, m; an řačmaipřne, C, G, P. l. 4
ġlóř, C. xxviii, l. 1 copř, P; cóř, G; cop, C, m. l. 2 in omitted, P,

XXIII

Although they start plying with soft words of flattery
 Those whom they once thought of robbing and murdering,
 After kissing them first, as if they were children,
 They are full of complaints when the backs of their necks they see.

XXIV

Though graceful and grand be the look of the gallant men,
 Whom my brave king hath summoned to arms of his own accord,
 Execration to Judy--there she is spluttering--
 The horrid old croaker, aghast at the sight of them.

XXV

Their ladies have almost their lives frightened out of them
 By the violent tempest of terror that seizes them,
 When they listen by night to the voice of the watch outside
 Humming old tunes that they were not accustomed to.

XXVI

May the eye of no filthy demoralized debauchee,
 May the eye of no shameless miss full of affected airs,
 May the eye of no infamous wretch of that company
 Fall on this muster of comrades and faithful friends.

XXVII

If a smeary old flatterer amongst them should ever try
 To injure our brave men by eyestroke or evil lip,
 May the blight of his eyes blast the rancorous rascal's rump,
 And the thorn of his voice stick fast in his raucous throat.

XXVIII

The wheel¹ hath now taken a turn unforeseen by them
 At the time of the Plot of the cursed impostor Oates;
 It hath planted my nut² in the Cúm³ like a battleoak
 And the valiant illustrious Piaras⁴ in Cathair⁵ Luirc.⁶

C; an am̃p̃p̃, G, m; Ocp, P; Oats, C, G; Oates, m; ip ṡópc̃aig, C.
 1. 3 c̃núpa c̃úm', C; c̃núpa cum̃c̃ac̃ caic̃b̃ile, G, m; c̃núpa c̃um̃ na, P.

¹ The wheel of fortune.

² That is, darling.

³ Seemingly a place name. The readings in the Mss. vary very much.

⁴ Pierce Butler, Earl of Cahir.

⁵ Cathair Dúna Iascaigh, now Cahir, in the county of Tipperary.

⁶ Laoghaire Lore, King of Ireland: vide Keating, History, Index.

XXIX

Although by a perjured and traitorous pack of wolves,
 Their banishment had at that juncture of time been planned,
 Thanks to the ever bright Framers of Paradise,
 They are now safe and their enemies sorely pressed.

XXX

Our ranks show no weakness in dealing with knaves like them,
 And Tony the twister is helpless in chapterhouse;
 The captains and chiefs of the Moderate Cavaliers¹
 And the whole Popish Plot are a puddle of tasteless beer.²

XXXI

The friar is dwelling, behold, in an abbey now,
 And the mayor yields obedience to every command of his;
 He is wearing his tonsure, his skull-cap and wooden shoes,
 And the Justice bows down to the ground when saluting him.

XXXII

O King of creation, who formedst the sea and plain,
 Preserve long in life without fear or adversity
 The man who with Thy help performeth these wondrous deeds,
 James, son of Charles, from the country of Albany.³

XXXIII

A monarch is he not ignoble of pedigree,
 The nut⁴ of our clerks and a bulwark of help to us,
 A true-blooded Gael of our own Caiseal's royal stem,⁵
 And also a Frenchman descended from Pharamond.⁶

¹ *On mílúpa meapapóga*, literally the Moderate Militia: cf. *The Moderate Cavalier or the Soldier's Description of Ireland*, a book fitt for all Protestants Houses in Ireland, 4to, Printed [at Cork apparently] 1675 (J. P. Prendergast: Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland, first edition, London, 1865, p. 129, n.).

² Cf. *supra*, p. 16, n. c.

³ Scotland.

⁴ Darling.

⁵ The early kings of Scotland, and from them the Stuarts by female descent, derived their genealogy from Maine Leamhna (vide *supra*, p. 93, n. ¹), son of Corc mac Luighdheach, who was the first king of Caiseal (vide *supra*, p. 87, n. c).

⁶ Pharamond, who is said to have been the first king of the Franks, led the Franks across the Rhine into Gaul about the year 420 A.D. Clodion, who is said to have been his son, was the first authentic king of the Franks (428-448).

XXXIV

ḡéiriré ar naoim ir ar n-eagailir
 d'aonḡuiré ar dteáan ir ar n-anabann
 a dé óil ir féile ná an fearannḡort
 éiridḡ an té rin ḡan dearamad.

XXXV

A pír do éionnreain túir na peanma
 ir binne fuaim dá ḡcualaó i ḡcallaireáct
 már Dálaé nó Cártaé ir ainm duit
 reaoilimr an reiríob rin ar haiéirir.

XXXVI

A dé óil ón éiririr tuḡ Maoirir ir cáé
 ḡan méarpliuéad aonduine tríd an rál
 léirir ḡan éalaing ra naimbe ar lár
 Séamur mac Séarluir dá muinnirir rlan.

XXXVII

Na bearta rin do malaruirir an raoḡal elir
 ḡan aipeáctain ḡo haéduair le braon bod éiré
 aéduingim ort a páirḡe na daonnaéta
 ḡo ndeácaid rin éum maíteara na n-éipeannaé.

XXI.—ḡÉ D'PÁSADAR TÁIMHÍR

Circa January, 1690/1

[Mss.: R.I.A., 23 M 33, p. 11, a Ms. by Eoghan Ó Caoimh (M). In private hands, a Ms. by Piaras Móinséal, copied from M (P).]

Though anonymous in both Mss., these lines were very probably written by David Ó Bruadair, for they follow in each case a poem of his; the same metre

I

ḡÉ d'páradar táimhíir na cairbhéola
 re ládur a éárta ḡo hanaimóineáé
 dar Pádrarir ir fearr liom ná an reanaéóta
 'na rlanirte mar éáinir ḡan Talabóideáé.

xxxiv, l. 3 an párraigir, m; an párrḡort, P. xxxv, l. 2 ccallair-
 eaéct, P, m. l. 3 már dálaé nó caréaé, m, E 16, C 10; már cárréaé nó
 cáé, P, M. l. 4 rḡaoilim, m; an rḡiríob ran, m; an rḡiríob rin, P; an
 rḡiríobinn ri, al.

xxxiv

Our saints and our Church beseech Thee with earnest prayers,
Uniting their voices to those of our strong and weak ;
O dear God, more bounteous by far than the fertile earth,
Equip without fail the man we are speaking of.

xxxv

O thou who wast first to start singing this melody,
The sweetest tune any one ever heard sung aloud,
Be thou an Ó Dálaigh, or be Mac Cárthaigh thy real name,¹
I send forth this dash of my pen, imitating thee.

xxxvi

Dear God, who broughtest forth from Egypt Moses and his followers
Through the ocean's briny waters keeping every toe unwet,
Leave Thou James, the son of Charles, with his people safe and sound,
Free from every want or failure, and humble to the ground his foes.

xxxvii

May the deeds that have changed, without being observed,
This world of deceit with a raindrop of grace
In a brief space of time, to the profit redound
Of the Irish, O Ocean of kindness, I pray.

XXI.—ALTHOUGH THE BULL-FLESH DASTARDS

Circa January, 1690/1

and rhyme have been employed by him in at least two other poems, and the use of the word *anamóineac* is characteristic. The safe arrival of Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnell, here commemorated may be his return from France with reinforcements in the month of January, 1691.

Metre: *Grípán*— u á u u á u u a u ó u.]

I

Although the bull-flesh dastards had become
Distressful at the prowess of his card,
By Patrick, to the old coat² I prefer
Talbot's coming in the best of health.

¹ The alternative reading (*vide var. lect.*) may be translated: "Whether Mac Cárthaigh or anything else be thy real name." See the Introduction to this Poem.

² i.e., To my old coat or to the old state of affairs.

XXII—CAITRÉIM ÍÁDRAIG SÁIRSEÁL

Mart. 1690/1

[Mss.: Maynooth, Murphy x, p. 329 (m). R.I.A., 23 C 10, p. 149 (C); 23 E 14, p. 79 (E); 23 L 37 (L); 24 M 4, p. 115 (M); Stowe, A, iv, 2, p. 145 (S). British Museum, Add. 29614 (A). Private, Ms. by Piaras Móinseál (P).

Titles: CAITRÉIM ÍÁDRAIG SÁIRPÉAL ET DÁIBHÍO UA BHRUADAIR CCT. (P); For the Right Honourable Patrick, Earl of Lucan (L); DÁIBHÍO Ó BHRUADAIR CCT. DON IAPLA LUCAN (Ó LÚCAN, M) .i. an SÁIRPÉALAC, an uair do éirí pé ruair ar Gallair 7 do raob ré an éanóim mhór do bí aco do éabairt ó báile áta Cliait do gabáil luimniúge i mbaile an Íaoitig i gconbae luimniúge do rinneadh an ghnóim ra leap fóipeadh mórpán d'uairliú Íaothál, Anno Domini (in an mbliadhain, S), 1690 (A, C, M, m, S), i.e. "The Triumph of Patrick Sarsfield and David Ó Bruadair *cecinit* for the Right Honourable Patrick, Earl of Lucan, i.e. Sarsfield, what time he routed the Galls (i.e. the English or the Protestants) and destroyed the great cannon they were bringing from Dublin to the siege of Limerick; it was at Ballyneety, in the county of Limerick, that exploit was performed, whereby many of the nobles of the Gaels were saved in the year of our Lord 1690." The Ms. A has at the end of this poem a note by the scribe, Seán na Raéaoimeac, "ar na repíobadh ó lámh an ughair

I

Al pí na cpuinne do pín ipe
 rgaic ní uirte atá déanta
 fuarcal Fódla a guair an gleo ra
 ir fuair a fóirne i ngráó a céile^a
 ó éuaio riri i n-uatao oide
 rgan luac uibe a hárdgréarail
 cpeanfad péim pe cantain péada
 ar rpeangail raopa rraibéigre.

II

Bíe nár meapar coibhe tapan
 laoió i rannaib ráipléire
 d'éir ar éumar d'éigre gheogair
 don tréad tug mo ráó bréagac
 do méim ghealghnóim an té learuigear
 gne dá bpaillit ráirrcéitéad
 bonn a mbraicim ronn ar m'aire
 lonnpaó tearpa an tSáirpéalair.

^a Agur páiríor ní deapna (L).

I, l. 2 céile, L, m.

II, l. 2 gheogair, P. l. 3 méan, L, P.

XXII.—THE TRIUMPH OF PATRICK SARSFIELD

March, 1690/1

1. "Dáibhí ó Bruadair," i.e. "copied from the autograph of the author, David Ó Bruadair."

In this poem David Ó Bruadair gives us his estimate of the character of Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan. He describes in some detail his success in blowing up the train of artillery which William, Prince of Orange, was bringing from Dublin to the siege of Limerick in the month of August, 1690. Sarsfield is praised for his exploits, at Maonuadha (R. xiii), Birr (R. xiiii), Banagher (R. xiii), about the Moy (R. xv) and in the Province of Ulster (R. xiv), and the poet longs to see him coming across the Shannon and the Deel (R. xviii) to drive the cruel Galls from Buttevant (R. xvi) to Muileann Bháitéaraigh, in the Great Island in Cork Harbour (R. xviii), and so free Erin from the whole horde of foreigners and heretics (R. xix).

Metre: (1) Rr. i-xix, an ingenious and complicated species of rhyme in which a certain sequence of vowels is repeated thrice, and then followed by the syllables á é u. It may be represented thus:—

3 { (u) ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ } á é u

(2) Rr. xx-xxvi, Ámpán—

(u) ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ á é u.]

O King of the globe, O Thou who didst form it
And everything on it that ever was made,
From the risks of this warfare do Thou redeem Fódla¹
And in mutual love knit together her tribes;^a
Since she hath fallen upon fewness of tutors
And the loftiest poems are not worth an egg,
I myself shall attempt to play something or other
On a street ballad singer's loosely strung chords.

II

Although I had thought that I never again should
Hound on a hero with doggerel rhymes
After all my composing of vacuous poems
For men who have given the lie to my words,
Yet for love of the bright deeds of him who repaireth
Some part of their failure I shall loudly proclaim
The substance of what in my mind I discover—
The luminous splendour of Sarsfield's renown.

^a And alas! He did not.

¹ Vide Part I, p. 45, n.³.

III

A ðianna fuinib iarraim iðe
 ðan triall rinne pánéadmar
 ní trom òðpaim aèr fonn formaid
 do òroðað oraid pe na árdtréidib
 ní mó reudaim do óoir euid
 d'feoil ná d'fionna bárdéire
 aèr a ceartóeim do ðaè macaon
 mar deir cairtréim láir léaxa.^a

IV

Ní cúir aèfir ór liom reazta
 na òponn reacam d'pátréagaim
 ran énú òðaim a élu d'poreailt
 ní fíu an obair fáiléadpuid
 an té éuillear doðéaba ionad
 i nðréar fíle ir peárr péite
 ran té naè múpclaim ní hé a ionnloc
 ir méan liom i ðcáè d'éilíom.

V

Pál òpear n-anabpánn d'pár dár n-anacal
 mál ir caèbile cáirbéaraè
 taopeaè trúpae laomda lonnðar
 laodda lúemhar lántréidéae
 uppa éróda òpuemhar beoda
 éuirear deoraid pá ðéilleaò
 an t-iarla ó lúcan dia dá éumdaè
 triaè ir íomda láiméaèta.

^a Quod Cæsaris Cæsari detur, tugðar a ceart péin do Cearap (m) [cf. Mat. 21²¹, Marc. 12¹⁷, Luc. 20²⁵ Reddite ergo quae sunt Cæsaris Cæsari, et quae sunt Dei Deo].

III, l. 1 a ðiannðuirt fuinib, L, m. l. 2 hárdðéalaib, P. l. 3 bárdéire, P; bárdéire L, m. l. 4 caitréim, L. IV, l. 1 pðata, L, m. l. 4 méin, m. V, l. 4 lúcan, P, m; lúcan, L.

III

Ye Fenians of Westland,¹ I beg and request you
 Not to approach me with jealous mistrust,
 I desire not to wrong you, but wish to impress you
 With longing to rival his eminent deeds;
 Nor do I deprive any knight of his due
 Of the flesh and the hair of the art of a bard,
 When I give to each youth his legitimate rank
 As the text in the midst of the Law doth enjoin.^a

IV

Since 'tis mine to divine all the filtered élite
 Of the regions around me, I'm not to be blamed
 For choosing to mention the fame of my darling,
 A work that demands no impregnable sense;
 Whosoever deserveth a place will obtain it
 In poems of poets of cleverer vein,
 Nor do I intend by my praises of others
 To censure the person whose name I omit.

V

A wall around weaklings, erected to shield us,
 A champion chieftain of virtuous ways,
 Exuberant, troop-loving, fierce, flaming, generous,
 Active, heroic, and nobly endowed,
 A pillar of valour both lively and fiery
 Who forceth the foreigners under the yoke
 Is the great Earl of Lucan,² may God ever guard him,
 A lord fully practised in prowess of hand.

^a Give Cæsar what is due to him.

¹ Vide Part II, p. 268, n.¹.

² When Tyrconnell returned from France to Ireland in January, 1690/91, he brought with him from King James II a patent creating Patrick Sarsfield Earl of Lucan, Viscount of Tully, and Baron of Rosberry.

VI

Poílat uapal fóirtil fuadpac
 corpgéal éuanna éadócéibíonh
 ir Opcar nuíneac corcpac cíocpac
 olcaac íoctmar lá an éirliḡ
 rirṑeac riublaac brippear dúnite
 ir éluirṑear trúir map á^a pléibe
 ir éapcar éuige d'aitle an éluide
 cpeaca duba ir bántréaba.

VII

Re fíoc mborbéon érfíce loclann
 ḡríob ir onḡonta áitbéime
 an buinne bríḡmáir ionnar taoibē
 tuinne díleann áibéipe
 peinnio ruaircṑir einḡe ṑuaṑail
 i ḡcruirṑe uama i bṑárbṑréacṑaib
 ḡur mion námaio i nḡoil ḡnáṑaiḡ
 fá ḡoiḡ ḡránna an rṑáibṑéarla.

VIII

An tuile liaḡ ra i n-inir fíacaac
 minic ríam do báḡaḡ léipe
 luṑc a rúirḡ do éur ar ḡcúl
 map rirṑear cúrra an mál óéadna
 bloḡ dá airṑear i moḡ rṑaibe
 ḡo boḡ blarṑa bráirléabaac
 i ndiaib an tuile ríadṑaio ríliḡ
 ḡéaḡ mian linne á dṑráṑc rṑe rin.

• ár .i. ríab (I).

vi, l. 1 poílat, L; peabac, P; poílaic, m. 1. 2 íoctmar, L. 1. 3 peanḡ-
 pear, P; mapacac, m; rirṑeac, L. 1. 4 cluirṑe, P, m; cluirṑe, L.
 vii, l. 1 áitbéime, P. 1. 3 peinnio, L; peinneab, m; rinnio, P; láin-
 ṑréacṑaib, m. viii, l. 1 tuille liaḡ, m; fíacaiḡ, L; fíacaḡ, m;
 baḡaḡ, L; bá, P, m. 1. 3 bláṑ, L; bloḡ, P; cuirṑead pearṑa a moḡ
 rṑaibe, m. 1. 4 ríadṑaib, L; ríadṑaio, P, m; ríle, L; ríliḡ, P; rílle, m;
 éráṑc, P; cṑraṑc, L, m.

VI

Cadet of nobility, steadfast in forays,
 With white handsome body and fair glossy hair,
 An Oscar¹ in vehemence, hungry for slaughter,
 And thirsting for mischief on grim days of war;
 Restless in scouting, a stormer of fortresses,
 Sporting with troops as with wild mountain game,
 After the sport hath concluded he gathers
 Around him the booty of flocks black and white.

VII

'Gainst the proud raging hounds of the country of Lochlann,²
 A leopard-like griffin³ who dealeth sharp blows,
 Is the vigorous youth who resembleth the tide
 Of the wave of the deluge of ocean's abyss;
 Merry men⁴ sing in the island of Tuathal⁵
 In neat woven poems on parchment transcribed.
 How rarely his foes show their usual courage
 When attacked by the stately pearl's terrible ire.

VIII

Such a rock-sweeping torrent in the island of Fiacha⁶
 Hath often in times past been able to boast
 Of having defeated all that kind of people
 In the same way as this very prince's course runs;
 With historical method a part of his labours
 In calm-flowing, elegant, flowery style,
 After the flood hath passed, poets will set forth,
 Though I wish to treat of them while the flood lasts.

¹ Vide Part I, p. 40, n.⁶.

² Denmark and Norway.

³ A warlike chieftain.

⁴ i.e. men of wit, poets.

⁵ Vide Part I, p. 121, n.⁴.

⁶ Ireland. For the many kings and heroes called Fiacha, vide Keating's History, Index.

IX

Lá dár éionóil áirriú holóint^a
 lán na nglanróð bparágeagac
 ní naé capmáil go mbí ar peacmáil
 a épuinn éairte ag páécléiricib
 amáil tugran ceapaó an éunnaió
 ar na bpongaib dánhéara
 do éaðaill iomlat aóme ip ionamair
 le haḡaio luumniḡ d'áréaraó.

X

An tan do éiomruig pearra an ppiionhra
 neart a éríup ip a áirnéire
 timéioll innill innri Sionna
 ip Muimniḡ uile pá mheala
 nfor páḡ búmba ná báó úma
 ná bánbonn dá bparáḡréitib
 i mbáile an Paoitig gan a peaoileao
 map ḡal éoinnle i nobáil ppéire.^b

XI

Do fáil naé éríonra clú na períbe
 púigfeao fillte i bparéaraib
 tuairim aéne ar uair na paille
 puair an peabac plánéarcao
 pé éao pḡḡmar míle ip nóao
 aoip naé ónna táéirpeao
 bliao na an éoimhe d'piao ran aoine
 pian ip a innri náo éioip.

^a The Prince of Orange in person laying seige to Limerick the 9th of August, 1690, with a formidable army of horse (L).

^b The Artillery, Ammunition, Copper Boats, Bombs, and other engines that were intended for the Battery were by Lucan intercepted, taken, and blown up at Ballin-Itigg, and their guard taken and slain, etc. (L).

ix, l. 1 áirriḡe, m; dá nglanróð, L. l. 2 peacmal, P; peacmáil, L, m; épuinn, L; épuinn, P; cepuinn, m; páécléiricib, second 'c' not aspirated, L, m, P. l. 3 éunnaió, L, P; éuinḡe, m. l. 4 do éaðaill iomaluit aóme, m; aóine or aóme (?), P. xi, l. 1 naé claoipioó, L. l. 2 plánéaoeac, 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 hawk⁸ with celerity turned to account ;
 Six hundreds of autumns, a thousand and ninety,
 An age not deficient in binding effect,
 Are the years of the Lord who on Friday submitted
 To pain that can never be fitly described.

Williamite munition train is ascribed to Tyrconnell by the Duke of Berwick, to Tyrconnell and Lauzun by M. de la Hogue, and to Sarsfield alone by Colonel O'Kelly : vide *Macariæ Excidium*, Dublin, 1850, pp. 373.

³ The Prince of Orange.

⁴ Also called the King's Island and Thomond Isle.

⁵ Patrick Sarsfield.

⁶ Story describes the munition train as consisting of "six 24-pounders, two 18-pounders, a great quantity of ammunition, much provisions, tin boats, and abundance of other things under the care of two troops of Colonel Villiers' Horse."

⁷ Ballyneety in the barony of Coonagh and county of Limerick. It is about fourteen miles distant from the city of Limerick. This exploit of Sarsfield's is fully described by Story, *Impartial History*, pp. 118-121.

⁸ i.e. chief, viz. Patrick Sarsfield.

XII

Ir epáíðte liompa i bparáit a hionnparið
 nað don Ílúmhain bárrléit ri
 an bpaðan dána data dáilteac
 éleacpar pál a ðnátééile^a
 bíð ðo maiuib taoirið aðainn
 ðíolpar pala lá éiðin
 ðo pólil ip eipion eo ðan eitim
 tóir ip ðeipe tparíbléipeac.

XIII

Téib ap uairið ðo Maon Uaða
 'r ðoðné buaiðpeað áibéipeac
 ðo na béinið ðuiðear pléimip
 cine^b ip méite máirnéalaid
 pfor ðo bioppa bíð an bile
 élopar cuip par pál pceíte
 ip pór uim ðeannécair pððpaið anapað
 ap bððpaið ðanarða ip ptaíðeataið.

XIV

Doðní ró pððla ran ðeóige Olltaið
 an bpeo bponntac bláitpéadað
 ap an bpoing par ppuit na Maoile
 tuð a maoin i máilléadaib
 doðní úpéac ap éloinn úða^c
 epainn tuð cúl pe cáin éléipe
 ip bíð heilbéirið^d ó na laocðoil
 bpeoiðte að ðaol na nðáiréapaið.

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

xii, l. 2 ðacðlan áluinn, m; éleacac, m. xiii, l. 1 maonuada, m;
 maonuada, L, P. l. 4 ðeannacuir, L, m; ðeannécuir, P; bððpaið, L, m;
 bopðaið or bpoðaið (contracted) P; ip dá ðeataið, P; ip ðaðeataið, L;
 pðá ðeataið, m. xiv, l. 2 par ppuit, P, m; pá ppuit, L. l. 3 upac,
 m; úpéac, L, P; éloinn uðna, L. l. 4 heilbéiricc, P; heiluéiricc, L;
 heilioraicc, m; ðp. ðul, m; ðp. að ðul, L.

¹ Maon Uadha, now Moynoc, a parish in the barony of Tulla, Co. Clare, eight miles N.N.W. from Killaloe, on the borders of Co. Galway, near Searriff. During the war Sarsfield was usually stationed in Connacht or near its frontiers.

² The Duke of Berwick and Sarsfield attacked the Castle of Birr in September, 1690. Sarsfield protested against Berwick's hasty retirement (*Macariæ Excidium*, pp. 386, 387).

xii

It grieves me to think in her hour of invasion
 This Munster of grey peaks had not such a help
 As the gallant and handsome and bountiful dragon
 Who always hath been a defence to his spouse;^a
 Although there are chieftains still living amongst us
 Who one day or other shall pay off old scores,
 Yet he is at present the salmon unfailing,
 In marches the finest pursuer of foes.

xiii

He goes to Maon Uadha¹ on many occasions
 And causes confusion most awful to tell
 Among all that people that understands Flemish,
 A race most prolific in seafaring men;^b
 Down then to Biorra² the champion marches,
 And there he cards bodies o'er ramparts of shields;
 While round about Beannachair³ he heralds commotion
 To arrogant envy and barbarous pride.

xiv

In the province of Ulster⁴ great havoc is wrought
 By the warbrand, dispenser of beautiful steeds,
 On those who came over across Sruth na Maoile⁵
 Conveying in wallets their stores and their wealth;
 He slaughters Clann Ugha,^c those blockheads who turned
 Their backs on the law by the clergy announced;
 And his valour heroic hath left the Helvetians^d
 For chafers to gnaw and make gaps in their flesh.

^a i.e. his native land.

³ Berwick and Sarsfield attacked Banagher Bridge in September, 1690, and during the following winter repulsed an attempt of the Williamites to force a passage across the Shannon at that place (*Macariæ Excidium*, pp. 386, 409).

⁴ Sarsfield does not seem to have fought in the modern province of Ulster. In the months of May and June, 1689, he marched from Sligo to Bun Drogha, from which place he tried to arrange with Mountcashel and Berwick for a combined attack on Enniskillen, but he had to fall back to Sligo on the defeat of Mountcashel at Newtownbutler on the 31st July, 1689 (O.S.). The text refers most probably to his taking part in the operations against Marshal Schomberg in the neighbourhood of Dundalk. The county of Louth in ancient times was reckoned as part of Ulster. Schomberg's army contained many regiments of French Huguenots and Helvetians or Swiss.

⁵ The North Channel between Ireland and Scotland. Schomberg landed at Bangor in the county of Down on the 13th August, 1689 (O.S.).

xv

Uim gheallluaid éluinim marcfluaḡ an bile
 neamḡuaḡ linne a mbáirḡeipeaḡ
 ḡo mbíḡ ar eaḡaib oibḡe ḡeaca
 ḡḡan ruim aco i ḡcáirḡeirib
 minic maiḡḡe an cúipe ḡaibḡirḡ
 ḡoir uim ḡaibḡirib cláir Éile
 aḡ ḡcannḡaḡ a bíḡḡḡaḡ am naḡ ḡaibḡ
 ḡo ḡeang ḡíleaḡ ḡáḡḡléarḡa.

xvi

A ḡé naḡ iabḡan ḡan ḡé ḡiarḡaib
 ḡéib ḡan ḡian ḡo aḡ aibḡeipeaḡ
 ḡo Cill na mballaḡ ḡaibḡ ḡe ḡallaib
 bíḡar ar laraḡ láim ḡéirḡ
 ar ḡaib naḡ biainnḡir i nḡraibḡ ḡom ḡiapaḡ
 ar ḡíḡirḡ ḡiar ḡo bárrḡ ḡéile
 ḡ'uaḡ na Suiḡeaḡ nḡruama nḡḡirḡaḡ
 ḡuaḡḡear mipe ḡá ḡléibḡib.

xvii

Ir é^a naḡ maiḡeann ḡéaḡ ḡon ḡairḡeaḡ
 céile^b ḡairḡil ḡáirḡeirḡ
 ir ḡan é^c linne mac^d ḡé binne
 ḡ'ḡear ḡé buinne ḡáinnḡeirḡ
 ḡ ḡoḡuaḡar leoḡain luaḡa
 an ḡóib ḡi ḡ'ḡuapelaḡ a hárbḡḡéibḡionn
 ḡáḡraibḡ ḡorḡa an láir ḡo loraḡ
 láim na ḡorḡear ḡenámḡeḡeaḡaḡ.

^a ionann é aḡur ḡruaḡ (L). ^b .i. Ceallaḡán (L, m, P). ^c ionann é aḡur eirion (L). ^d .i. bḡian (L); .i. bḡian ḡóḡaimḡ (P, m).

xv, l. 1 ar neamḡḡuaib linne, m; bḡáirḡeipeaḡ, m; mbáirḡeir, L; mbáirḡeipeaḡ, P. l. 3 ḡḡur minic, L, m; cúḡaib, P, m; cúipe, L; Éilim, L; ḡéiblim, m; Éile, P. xvi, l. 1 ḡiapaḡ, L; ḡiapaib, P, m. l. 2 mallaḡ, m; le, m; ar laraḡ, L; aḡ lara, m; aḡ ḡaibe, P. l. 3 bárrḡ ḡléibḡ, m. l. 4 ḡḡua(i)ḡ, L, m. xvii, l. 3 hárbḡḡéibḡionn, L. l. 4 láir, P; cenámḡeaḡaḡ, L, m.

¹ The river Moy in the county of Sligo. At the opening of the campaign of 1689 Sarsfield was stationed at Sligo, and was in command of two or three regiments of foot, with a few horse and dragoons.

² Éile Uí Chearbhaill comprised the modern baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybrit

XV

I hear at the bright Muaidh¹ the champion's cavalcade,
 Nor hateful to us seems the watch that they keep,
 As mounted on horseback, all heedless of trappings,
 They sally forth quick on a cold frosty night;
 East to the woods of the lowlands of Éile²
 That dapper band's salmon chief frequently goes
 And frightens its foemen, when least they expect it,
 Subtly and trimly and fully equipped.

XVI

Would to God that both they and the man they serve under
 Would exultingly come in the midst of this course
 Unto Ceall na mBallach,³ beside which the Galls⁴ are
 Flaming for ever with furious rage,
 That I might not be left to repine in the slough
 On my banishment west to the top of the Féil⁵
 Through fear of the ill-humoured Swiss⁶ with their girth-bands
 Who never cease hunting me into the wilds.

XVII

Alas, that the fair branch of valour, the spouse^a
 Of the elegant Caiseal, is not alive now,
 And the son^b of Bé Bhinn⁷ is no longer amongst us
 Who drove the fierce traitor hordes into the waves;
 But since they have gone, those swift lions of Erin,
 Who from fast-binding fetters this land would redeem;
 The chieftain to kindle the country is Patrick,⁸
 In bone-smashing slaughter the sturdiest hand.

^a Ceallachán Caisil, cf. : Part I, p. 44, n.⁴.

^b Brian Bóroimhe, cf. : Part I, p. 39, n.⁶.

in King's County. Birr (cf. supra, R. xiii) is situated in the barony of Ballybrit.

³ Now called Buttevant in English : cf. Part II, pp. 172, 173, 251, n.³.

⁴ Foreigners or Protestants : cf. Part I, p. 39, n.¹; and Part II. p. 50, n.³.

⁵ Cf. : Part II, p. 254, n.¹.

⁶ From Marshal Schomberg's correspondence with William III we learn that his French Protestant regiments were recruited, for the campaign of 1690, in Switzerland (Macariæ Excidium, p. 340).

⁷ Bé Bhinn, daughter of Archaidh, King of West Connacht, was mother of Brian Bóroimhe; vide Keating, History, vol. iii, pp. 256, 258.

⁸ Patrick Sarsfield.

XVIII

Tiocfa an péinnibí siúcáir ppeimhlic
 go na réim^a go ráiréarab
 cap tuinn cSionna map éaoir éeine
 ir cap Daoil guirm gnáitéig
 map buair doimra pan gcuaib gcóil ri
 ir map éuan pceoil dáir mnáib aorta
 puaiḡpe Cioircam uainn ir a fuirpeann
 ruar go Muileann báitéarab.

XIX

Suan pan áit rin ní dual dáibrin
 ó éruar láime an báirleibm
 cuiribí treara tuḡa ceanna
 ḡirpear ḡleaca ir ḡráirḡréaca
 béarar peolmáic bréan ar bóiéirib
 d'éanabí ḡḡrap cáimnéala
 ir cuirpe ar dpuiribí bun a bíóḡbaḡ
 éum a loirḡri lánéarab.

XX

Ó d'iméig a ndeacáib do cáibibí élair Féilim
 dob iomarcac acrairḡ dá éarabí ar éar éigir
 cap iomab a bpaicim ar ḡallabí aḡ cáitéilior
 mo éupaḡ éum pearabí na peanma an Sáirréalaic.

XXI

buinne map élairim ḡan pácáll ḡan páirbriéirpe
 ḡan mupcar ḡan meabál ḡan mairḡ pe háirḡréacab
 ir ḡloimibe ḡradam an ḡalata gnáitéacab
 map éiribí pír Šaxan pe n-a ainm i dcáiméaḡab.

^a réim .i. buíde (L). [This gloss seems to mean: go na réim .i. buíde
 pe na réim.]

xviii, l. 3 puaircior dóguib, m; map buair doimra, L, P. l. 4 puaiḡ-
 pear coircam, m; buailpe cioḡac, P; puaiḡpe cioircam, L; a omitted,
 L, m, P; fuirpeann, L, P; fuirpeann, L, P; fuirpeann, m; báiméarab, m.
 xix, l. 3 deapuibí peolmáic, m. l. 4 lánéiréacab, L, m. xx, l. 1 Éilim,
 L, P. l. 2 dá éarabí, L, m. l. 4 an peanma, L, m. xxi, l. 2 háirḡ-
 réacab, m.

XVIII

In fury the champion, subtle by nature,
 Will, thanks to his swift course, with rapiers come
 O'er the wave of the Shannon like bright flash of lightning,
 And over the blue Daol¹ by salmon beloved ;
 As payment to me for this musical visit,
 And a haven of stories for all our old wives,
 He shall drive from us Kirkham² along with his soldiers
 To Muileann Bháitéaraigh³ up⁴ in the south.

XIX

Nor have they a right to be left undisturbed there,
 Escaping the rage of the brave leader's hand,
 So he shall deliver full many a stern fight,
 Begetting fierce struggles and horrible shrieks,
 Which shall leave many corpses to rot on the highways,
 To feed birds that presage the shadows of death ;
 And the rest of his foes he shall send running headlong
 With broken and shattered ranks back to their fleet.

XX

Since the death of the former battleoaks of Féidhlim's plain,⁵
 Whose abounding vigour guarded it in all emergencies,
 More than many whom I see exacting vengeance on the Galls,
 Sarsfield is for me the choicest knight for keeping up the tune.

XXI

Sapling incorrupt and free from empty boasting, as I hear,
 Void of pride, pretence, or pity in the midst of battle shrieks ;
 The honour of the prowess-loving hero all the brighter shines
 From the way the men of England quake with terror at his name.

¹ Vide Part I, p. 151, n.³.

² The name seemingly of some Williamite commander in the county of Cork. If *Cropcam* of the mss. were a corruption of *Croic cam* (crooked Kirke), the reference would be to the well-known Major-General Kirke.

³ Muileann Bháitéaraigh, now Walterstown, on the Great Island in Cork Harbour. For the mills on the Great Island, see the *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*, vol. iii, p. 54.

⁴ Vide Part II, p. 15, n.².

⁵ Cf. Part I, p. 69, n.⁷.

XXII

Ḑeas innill a éairteal ḑas feacéamain ḑan rámhpaoran
aḑ riorcas bpeap bpala ḑo calma enámhlaodá
ip upaib a ḑlacas map éaca pe hárbfaoéap
nac clumteap a éaire pe ḑairbe a nḑrámhpaobair.

XXIII

Uppann dá allam^a an aicme pe dta ppaodá
nac tuiḑib a beapta ḑeas fealata a bpáta aopta
bíé lonnap a ḑlaice dá n-acéumas i n-ácé baodail
pan ionamháib aco nac meaptap ḑo mbá baonna.^b

XXIV

Óum luimniḑ d'arḑain d'ppearabap dáim épaopaé
níte pa ramháil nár pearsa le ḑáibéalaiḑ^c
na dponḑa ba mapḑ ap maibin i bpánraonaiḑ
pa n-ionḑantap tpealamá ón leabapéacé lánraobéa.

XXV

Uppa nac caizil a éalann ap éárépéacéaiḑ
pnaé pipeann le pearcáipeacé tapta ná tlaicéanlaié
fuilniḑéac paḑairne ip airtip i n-árbpépírlinḑ
ionnap an plata tuiḑ laḑraime lá d'Éirinn.

XXVI

Ní hiomas ní pala ní baḑap ní báib bpéige
ní cumá ní capabap ceanḑail tap árbḑaolaiḑ
tuiḑ cumas na hairte pi ap m'aire ná ḑráó éinnicé
acé tuilleam na pearpan nac peaca acé a pécé ḑpéine.^d

^a uppann é [*lege* dá] allam .i. cuib dá éú (L).

^b .i. an tan nac cuimnída a beir na beata nó ḑo ruḑ a mácáir é (L).

^c .i. 'Éirionnais (L).

^d ec fóir nac peabap an bpaicpeas ḑo deoḑ (L).

xxii, l. 1 innill, P. l. 4 an ḑrámhpaobair, m; a nḑrámhpaobap, P; a nḑ(p)ámhpaobair, L. xxiii, l. 1 pe ata, L. l. 2 ní tuiḑib, L, m; bpearpta, m; ppealata, m; féalata, P; bpáta, P; bpácé, L, m. l. 4 ionnamháib, m; nionamháib, L; baona, P, m; baonad, L. xxiv, l. 2 nac peacabap ḑáibéal(l)aiḑ, L, m. l. 4 ba mairb, L, m; bá mapb, P. xxv, l. 1 éalann, L, P; éalainn, m. l. 3 árbpépírlinḑ, L, P; árrpépírlinḑ,

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 Gadeliangs^c known.
In the morning throngs of dead were lying stretched in sloping layers,
With their wondrous armour rent in pieces by the smiter's hand.

xxv

Chief who spareth not his body in the grievous plight of wounds,
Nor leads a life of ease, intent on nought but fruits and tender birds,
Firm in revelry and constant in the toil of mighty war,
Like the prince who brought relief to Erin once upon a time.¹

xxvi

It is neither spite nor anger, menace, nor pretended zeal,
Neither bribe nor friendship binding on account of noble kin,
That hath turned my mind to frame this poem, nor the love of aught
But the merits of the man whose shadow only I have seen.^d

m. xxvi, l. 2 *cúina ní*, L; *cumann ní*, m; *cuma ná*, P; *ceangal*, L;
árbhāoðlaib, P. l. 4 *peacapa rḡaib*, m.

^a i.e., part of his fame.

^b i.e., what time they do not think him to be alive, or that his mother gave him birth.

^c i.e. Irishmen, from Gadeli, a Latinized form from Ḡæðil.

^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 DOTALAÍH SIN

Octimber, 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); Sír Seon mac 'Eamuiunn cct. (M) i.e. Sir John fitz-Edmond Fitzgerald *cecinit*. Sír Seađan mac Ĵearailt .i. TíĴearna na ĴlaonĴlaire, cct .i. an Ĵearán do Ĵuir pé Ĵum Dáibíř uí Ĵruabair nář lean buine dá ĴomĴur é ar ndul tap ráile řo, OĴtimberí 1691 (A, m), i.e. Sir John Fitzgerald, Lord of Claonghlais, *cecinit*, viz., the complaint he sent to David Ó Bruadair about none of his friends or neighbours following him when he was going across the sea, October, 1691; Sír Seađan mac Ĵearailt cct. dá Ĵaráh a luiĴeab

I

Ón dotalaíh rin^a do ĴleaĴtara rmo řinnreap rómam
pearra aco ní leanann me ná řír don řór
tarranĴaireaĴt deapbĴa doĴnírí řóib
Ĵo mbiaib SaĴpanaib dá dtearĴairteřin arír Ĵo řóill.

^a .i. an ĴlaonĴlaire (M, P).

1, l. 1 róm, M; reómam, P. 1. 2 pearra ar bíř, O, m. 1. 4 arír Ĵo deo, O, m.

XXIII.—FROM THE LAND WHERE I RESIDED

October, 1691

ḍ'ḡearaib̃ Ēirionn doḡuaib̃ leir ḍon Ĥpanne ran [mbliab̃am] 1691 (O), i.e. Sir John Fitzgerald *cecinit* complaining how few of the men of Ireland accompanied him to France in the year 1691.

The Treaty of Limerick was signed on the third of October, 1691, and the transhipment of the Irish soldiers to the Continent began two or three weeks later. Sir John Fitzgerald had favoured this policy, and was disappointed at his followers not sharing his views. In O'Callaghan's History of the Irish Brigades in the Service of France, pp. 119, 120, we read: "Sir John Fitzgerald as disbelieving that good faith would be observed to his countrymen by their enemies, attached no value to the Treaty of Limerick. . . . Sir John accordingly influenced as many of his retainers as he could to emigrate with him, and 'went,' says his native Irish pedigree, 'to France, with the chiefs of the Gaels, in November, 1691,' where he finally died."

Metre: Āmpán— (u) a u u u a u u u i u 6.]

I

From the land^a where I resided and my fathers long ago
There have not been two, nor even one man, found to follow me.
Verified shall be for certain what I prophesy to them—
That the Saxons soon shall start to kill and slaughter them again.

^a Claonghlais, cf. Part I, p. 150, n.¹.

XXIV.—a caitbille dár tairgear

October, 1691

[Mss. : Maynooth, Murphy, x, p. 353 (m). R.I.A., 23 E 14, p. 116 (E); 23 E 18, p. 191 (E 18); 23 M 31, p. 11 (M); 23 O 39, p. 193 (O). Private Ms. by Piaras Móinséal (P); Los Angeles Ms. (A).]

Titles: Dáibhí ó b'ruadair eir a' gearra (A); gearra dá é í b'ruadair air (O); gearra Dáibhí í b'ruadair ar Sir Seaán mac Gearailt (m); a' gearra dáibhí h' b'ruadair ar Sir Seaán eir do éirí ina d'iaid é go Carraic an Phoill (E, M, P), i.e. The answer of David Ó Bruadair to Sir John Fitzgerald, and he sent it after him to Carraic an Phoill (Carrigafoyle).

After the surrender of Limerick about 19,000 Irish soldiers left Ireland to take service in France. Of these about 8,000 sailed from Limerick, while the remainder took ship at Cork. The last division of the Irish army quitted Limerick on the first of November. "In a fortnight after Limerick was surrendered, the expected French fleet, under Count De Château-Renaud, arrived about the twentieth of

I

A caitbille dár tairgeara díogara mór
ir caradair nár cealgaic ó éiríde gan gó
gear neamhairdeac pe realaibh l' mo ghaoi ir mo glór
ir maireg l'om leab' a'arba do b'ruim ar bór.

II

Ir dearbha mo rcarad' r'ib ór eiríoc don gleo
e'ear mearar do beir ceannaraic peam éaoib' ran b'ró
bar r'parraimh' g'om aite l'om ná caoinear cló
na haicme r'ín fá gearraeamne beir m'ín go fóill.^a

^a eir ní go deo (P).

I, 1. 2 a éiríde, P, M; ó éiríde, m, O. 1. 3 neamhairdeac, m; neamhairdeac, P; neamhairdeac, O. II, 1. 3 go mba, m; iona aoinear cló, m. 1. 4 gearraeamne, m, O.

XXIV.—BATTLEOAK FOR WHOM I ALWAYS

October, 1691

October at Scatterry in the river of Limerick, being eighteen men of war, four fire-ships, and twenty ships of burden, bringing vehicles, ammunition, money, and all other necessities of war. . . . The French fleet, being informed of the surrender of Limerick, returned within a few days to France, with deep resentment at their unexpected disappointment. There went aboard of them a part of the Irish soldiers" ("A Light to the Blind," pp. 190, 191). From the present poem we learn that Sir John Fitzgerald was one of those who went to France at this time, and that Carrigafoyle, in the county of Kerry, at the mouth of the Shannon, was the port of embarkation.

David Ó Bruadair criticizes severely the soldiers of Sir John Fitzgerald who did not accompany their colonel to France. He accuses them of riotous conduct during the war, and of ingratitude to him who, by his courage, had gained for them from the English at Limerick those terms of peace which they were now using to excuse themselves for abandoning their former chief.

Metre:—(1) Rr. I-VI, *Áirpán*: (u) a u u u a u u u i u ó
(2) R. VII, *Áirpán*: (u) a u u i u i u á u í.]

I

Battleoak for whom I always have evinced an ardent zeal
And an undeceitful friendship springing from a heart sincere,
Though thou hast deemed my face and voice for some time past
indifferent,
Sad am I that thou with back turned sailest from thy fatherland.

II

I must part with thee for certain, since that warfare's end hath come,
Which I fondly hoped would leave thee ruling near me on this sod;
Dearer to me were thine anger than the smoothest looks of those
Unto whom I now must needs be meek and humble for a while.^a

^a And not for ever.

III

An ealḃa^a dá ndeaḃaíð dul íð ðliḡe éum peoil
pðo leanaḃian ı n-anaḃaiınn máð éríð a ðtpeoir
ðon paḡaipe ðo éleaḃtaðar pan aoir ðoḃóíð
atá aipeaḃtain ı n-aıḡeantaiḃ na ndaoine pór.

IV

San ımalapaıe ðo leaḃtanuiḡ uım éríḃ an éeo
pıpaıaıpeaḃt ní abaıaıııı aḃt íoðbaııt bó
an ḡeallamain ap maitḃmeaḃar ðo pıíḃ liḃ óóıḃ
pa ðeapa ðuııt ḡan pıaıaıpeaḃt na buıðne íð pðo.

V

İı marcalaḃ ap marḡað ðoḃıııı an éóıı
leap haııḡeað na Saıpanaiḡ ḡan ðliḡe ḡan éóıı
İı anaıpeaḃ pe peanaḃar dá pııne Seon
ḡo ḃıuiḡe paııḃpe pan aııııoḡal náıı líonað pór.^b

VI

Ó ð'eaıpaıar ḡan aııḡıoð ḡan inntlıonı́ óıı
ná aḃıuııḡ ðul ap eaḃııa le cloıðeaıı ım óóıı
aḃéuııḡııı ap éaııanaḃt an éoiııðe éóıı
ḡan ḃaııeað ap biḃ ḡo ðtaḡaııııı ðon éríḃ pe beo.^c

VII

Ó éeapaðar cıonııa cloııne áðḃaıð Éıııı
ıaıııııḡ na cuııḡe ıı ııııııe ð'pár ı ḡeoııı
ıı maııḡ naḃ ıııı aḡ ðul ı ðııáḃ ḃar ıııı
ıaıı paııḡe liḃ ó ḃıııı an ḃıáca éııııı.

^a ealḃa .ı. buıðean (P, M).

^b náıı pıḡa a mııııeán aḃt an cıonntaḃ (P, M).

^c et ní ḃıııııı Óáıııð an ḡııııe ııı (P, M).

ııı, l. 2 dá maḃııııı ðaıı má ıııı a ııııı, m; a ııııııı, O; an
ııııııı, P. ııı, l. 1 ıııııııı, m; ıııııııı, O. ı. 2 ıoðḃaıı, m;
ıoðḃaıı, O. ı. 3 maitḃeaḃıı, m; maitḃııeaḃar, O; maitḃııeaḃıı, P.
ı. 4 ḃeaıııa, m; ndeaııa, O. ııı, l. 3 aııııeaḃ, m, O; ðo pııne, O. ı. 4
ḃııııḡe, P; ḃııııı, O; ḃıııııııı, m. ııı, l. 4 ðon ıııı ııı, m, O. ııı, l. 1
ap áðḃıııı, m, O. ı. 3 a ııııııı, m. ı. 4 éum paııḡe, m, O.

III

As for those who failed to go with thee upon thy seaward march,
And to follow thee through hardships into which they might be led,
The excesses they indulged in in the days that now are past
Have by no means been forgotten by the memories of men.

IV

In the wretched rout which lately spread such gloom o'er all the
land,
I do not call it dissipation, but a sacrifice of cows,
The very promise of forgiveness then obtained by thee for them
Was the reason why thou wentest on thy way uncheered by troops.

V

Proud and haughty in the market I behold that band of men
Who, without regard to justice, robbed the Saxons lawlessly,
John¹ is heedless of their talking, if he signs before he finds
Some flaw or other in the Article² which hath not yet been fulfilled.^a

VI

Since I now have neither riches, silver coin, nor golden store,
And have no longer any strength to go campaigning sword in hand,
I beseech the lovingkindness of the Lord of righteousness
That thou mayest to this land return alive without a wound.^b

VII

Since the sins and the crimes of the clans of Conn's mansion³ have caused
The loftiest pile⁴ that once grew in the wood⁵ to depart,
Woe be to him who neglects to escape in good time
O'er the ocean with thee from captivity's harrowing rack.

^a May no one but the guilty be blamed for it.

^b And David did not get his prayer.

¹ John Bull, the Englishman.

² By the first of the Civil Articles agreed upon the third day of October, 1691, the Catholics of Ireland secured freedom of religion. Three weeks later the English Parliament violated it.

³ Ireland, vide Part I, p. 41, n.⁷.

⁴ Chieftain; viz. Sir John Fitzgerald.

⁵ In the ranks of the nobility.

XXV.—AN LONGÖRISEAÖ

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: Dáibhí ó bpuadair cct. (m) ; longar langar 'Eipeann 7 Dáibhí ó bpuadair cct (A) ; Dáibhí ó bpuadair cct . ar 'Eirinn dona Anno Domini 1691 amlaí dorónrad peacaða a cloinne féin longar langar d' 'Eirinn ran mbliadain rin, Regnum in se divisum desolabitur (L, M, N, P) ; an longöriseað .i. amlaí do rinriod peacuiðe a clainne féin longar langar d' 'Eirinn a n-October, 1690 (*recte* 1691) Dáibhí ó bpuadair cct. (Ang.), i.e. "The Shipwreck of Erin, composed by David Ó Bruadair on the misfortunes of Ireland in the year of the Lord 1691, viz., how the sins of her own children brought ruin and dispersion upon her in the month of October of that year : Regnum in se divisum desolabitur."

This poem was popularly known as An Longöriseað, The Shipwreck. It is

I

Le ciontaib na healta ag ar dallað a gcluarthuigre
le ppiotal a leapa tan cairgte a dnuarlaihte
pá mionnaib an leabair dá leamainn ní uaiman dam
an tuirpaim ro ar m'aire gur fearb an duanairead.

II

Innme ag gallaib ní maétnam dom éuairimri
ir cunnail a gceangean pa gcapadar buan gan reup
ní hionann ir clanna na n-ainnear ór gluaireapa
do riépeað a gceangal go rantaib le puainne fuilc.

III

Ní hiongnað banba meapcuigte an uama cuil
do éuitim ran aindeire i gceanaib a cuallaéta
rap éirið dá cátaib ag capað pe cpuaðetanaib
dá cioppbað gan píor ag ganğaib mar puapapa.

1, 1. 2 tán, P ; tan, L ; tuarlaihte, P. 1. 3 lámúinn, L ; leamainn, P.
1. 4 pá an cct., P ; pá omitted, L, m. II, 1. 4 ceangal, L, m ; cceangal,
P. III, 1. 1 an uama, P : an uama, L ; an uña, m ; i n-uain,a cuil, A
(O'Grady). 1. 3 éirið, P, m ; éirið, L ; éirið, m 2 ; cátaib, L.

XXV.—THE SHIPWRECK

After October, 1691

so entitled in E, M, and Ang., and the word occurs in the following poem, *Ḑéaḑ aibḑpioraḑ 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 longḑbriḑe úḑ Oáibḑ uí ḑruaḑair ḑ creibim ḑo ḑpail an longḑbriḑe rin aḑ Donnḑaḑ Ó Floinn a ḑCopaíḑ*. Donnchadh Ó Floinn's copy is extant in Brit. Mus. Ms., Add. 33567.

In this poem David Ó Bruadair treats of the misery of Ireland after the departure of the Irish army in October, 1691, and ascribes all the misfortunes of his native land to the dissensions that prevailed among the leaders, and the insubordination of the irregular troops. Disappointed at the turn events had taken, he announces in the last stanza his intention of not writing any more poetry for the men of Ireland.

Metre: (1) Rr. i–xl, *Amḑán*: (∪) 1 ∪ ∪ a ∪ ∪ a ∪ ∪ ua ∪ ∪
 (2) R. xli, *Amḑán*: (∪) í ∪ ∪ í ∪ ∪ a ∪ ó ∪.]

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

Dá ġeupġar 1 bpratainn ġan ġala ġan uallġubar
an riorma ġar ġreanadap maiġe ġuirġ Nuadap ġir
dap linne nġ peacā a ġur deāġġuġġe 1 nġuanape
naġ oirġearġ meaġā an marġā ġuaradap.^a

V

Nġ hionann ir aġallaġ an amail ġan ġuarġape
ġuimilear teanġa do ġneapib āp dġuailġmeāġ
d'ionnġar Sacran ir d'arm peāġ ġluaġġobal
ir ġurata an ġearain le ap ġeanaġap dġuir ap biġ.

VI

ġé ġuireāġ 1 ġearġar na ġāġurpāġ ġuadpāġ^b
ir ġuirġ ġāġ ġreapā ap a marġāġ aġ ġruāġāpāġāġ
d'ġuinnġionġ a n-eaġna ir d'ġeāġap a ġġruāġāġionġail
ir ionġā anam a hanaġuinn d'ġuarġladap.

VII

ġāġ ġoile naġ ġearġ na ġairġioġail ġuarġainġ
do ġmeāġ dā dġairġe ir d'ġearġāib an ġualanġāġāġ
do linġpeāġ a leāġġumāġ ap aġġearpāġ uaiġneapā
dā ġpġceāġ a ġpacapā deāib ap ġuailteāġar—

VIII

D'imipġib leāib ir mġanalġpan mġuairġearġā
ō Ţionainn ġo leāġain ġā ainġ aġ ualġarġāġāġ
ġan ġiolla ap biġ eaġarġā ir ġāġarġā an ġuāġōoilġ
āġ inneaġ an ġearġāġ ir ġaire na n-uapal ġin.

^a mā ġonġġionġar ē ġ muna ġġonġġionġar (nġearpāġar, m) nġ ġuāġ ir
ġionġāġ (A, L, M, P, m).

^b .1. 1 ġuimneāġ (A, M, P, m, L).

iv, l. 2 Nuadā, L, m, m2, P. v, l. 4 ġaineāġap, P, m. vii, l. 2
ġualanġāġāġ, L; ġualanġāġāġ, P, m, m2. l. 3 ġuiġpeāġ, P, L, m.
viii, l. 1 dionnapġāġ a leāib, m2. l. 3 ōn ġuāġōoilġ, 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 *Macariae 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 antèrius 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
 Conculcat refugos proiectis Saxones armis.

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

³ Vide Part II, p. 13, n. ².

IX

An conaélann cneapra leap leanað an puainnioment^a
 ip o'púiling peað mannap i leapðaið luaimneaða
 cumíða gé geallað don ðarppaið ðluair aður
 ní éuigim ó panðaið ður leaihar a ðcuairt tap muir.

X

ðac inéinn meapapða meapap ðan tpuailleað nið^b
 fuirpeað fá beannaið an éeannair puð buaða an ðuirt
 máir ioðan do bpaðað ðan paipbre puain ðo pe
 ní tulð ina þallainn dom þapañail pteaðað anoir.

XI

Þronða oo ðeaðaið ní þeapap an ðcualabað
 ðo huiñal cum deaðða pan maðaipe ap mbualað an þruim^c
 poineann a pealb an pealað beað puapaðap
 tuð pilleað na bpeappan ó þpaðaið a mbuannaigðe.

XII

I ðtiðéið bpeap þpala ðéap anaipeað puñ map rin
 piorðaið^d ðan airioðetain éneapuiðé an éuair tap ðoinñ
 ap nðpuioim an deaðaið na n-aice le puaim an tpuir
 longapað lanðapað pðaið map pçuaine tpuð.

XIII

Do lingeaðap pçata aco an deapð pan uaine þprioð
 ó ionað na ðleaca mo lapað le buaið cum cnuic
 aét ionañaið eaðlainne an tpeaððaið ap luar do ðul
 bað cum a an þeap ðpaðaið ap pçatani nó an pçuabaipe.

^a .i. an luét nár ðað cum aét an cár do leañaiñ (A, M, m, P).

^b .i. an deaðluét do uñluig þán pmaét tánið et nár éaill ap éill
 ná ap éapað pñaiñ (A, M, m, P).

^c .i. an luét að a paib pñil le tiðeapnap aður nár þan dá þeapañ
 (A, L, M, m, P).

^d piorð .i. coñnaiðe.

IX

The high-minded group^a who adhered to the good old cause,
And held out despite hardships on slopes that were slippery,
Though our fine youths were offered bribes here, I cannot conceive
In what way their journey o'er sea hath been foolishness.

X

Should a sober mind think to remain without spoiling aught^b
Under the horns of the power that won the field;
If known to be pure and his mantle without a crease,
'Tis no rent in his cloak for him now to submit, I think.

XI

I don't know if you heard of some people^c who humbly went
At the tap of the drum to the fight on the battlefield;
The brief spell of calm they enjoyed in their properties
Caused them to turn from the flag under which they served.

XII

Though to rest thus in hostile abodes be improvident,
They remain, nor discern the wound's cure from its violence,
And, when darkness draws nigh, at the sound of the armistice,
They break up in disorder and disperse like a flock of stares.

XIII

A band of them skipped o'er the fallow and lea-lands crisp
From the scene of the fight to the hills with cows shamefully;
But, when the corn in the harvestman's haggard is blown away,
'Tis the same to have swept as have grubbed for a little while.¹

αινιρεαῖ, L, P; αινιρεαῖ, m 2; αινεαρεαῖ, m. 1. 3 τριουρ, m. XIII, l. 1
uaiene, L, m.

^a The men who did not accept a bribe, but followed up the cause.

^b The good men who yielded to the power that prevailed, and who had never disappointed the Church or a friend.

^c The men who had their eyes on chieftaincies, and did not abide to maintain them.

¹ Grubbing or clearing the surface of a field with a hoe, called a grubber, preparatory to sowing the seed was the hardest kind of farmwork. The sweeper had a comparatively easy task.

xiv

Nuimhear na bpreapatalaé realgglan puaimneapa^a
 nár éuibidg don éairmipr aét caiteaín a gcruaé ra gcruid
 ionnar an aéta leap taétað an t-uan gan éoir
 i gcoinnib an éaire do íaladap uaéta an rruicé.

xv

An nuimhear ro éanaim nár íatail i gcuairpíngéib
 aét cupað aður treaðað aður tabairt gan fuaé gan oil
 a n-oineaé don aicme níor éarpmain luaé an uib
 dorinneað a gcreaéað ra gceapbað ó buaic go bun.

xvi

An cuimpearc Caitéean gá hairling ba uaémaipe^b
 ná an cuéaé pe ndeaéadap rlapair na pluapaidé
 upba ap éalam ba tapb le tuata aco
 nó upba ap aéraé mun aḡapað a fuaicé ap boin.^c

xvii

Cine na n-aétaé ó ḡlacadap uallaéap^d
 muine ná maéa níor éaingean ap buanna aco
 dá mionḡap ip mairḡ nár rmaétuig na buaicíollaiḡ
 pul d'iméiḡ a ndeaéaið dá ndeapcaib éum puaiðteaéair.

xviii

Dá gcuirpað an treanabean anairt a truaḡépruite
 pá bonnaið an earrpuiḡ nó i leabaið an luaim^e ri éoir
 ba cuma ði ḡairb na bpeatan dá puáétainri
 nó Cuirpall ó Capa nó Caéal ó Cuallaétaig.

^a .i. na deaḡḡaoime barántaimla biaðmapa bunáiteaéa (M, P).

^b .i. luét mullte an toraið .i. na moḡaið (M, P).

^c .i. ap muié nó ap boin (éaire, P) a gcoimarran (M, P, m).

^d .i. an cinéal céadna fóir (M, P).

^e luaim .i. abað (L, M, m, P).

xv, l. 2 fuaé, P; fuaié, L; fuaé, m. l. 3 uig, P, m. l. 4 boin, L; buin, P; bun, m. xvi, l. 2 le, m; rlapar, P. l. 3 tuaéta, m. l. 4 ná, Mss.; aérpué, P; aérar(p)ac, L, m; aḡapað, L, m; aḡapaið, P; a fuaié, P; a fuaé, L, m; uaé, m 2. xvii, l. 1 naéraé, m. l. 4 puaiateaéuir, L, P. xviii, l. 3 ḡairb, P; ḡarib, L, m 2; ḡurab 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 2}—could sight be more horrible
 Than the rage into which those muck-shovelling slovens got?—
 A bull to each boor of them seemed to be ruining
 Land or the like, if he proved not his spite on cows.^c

XVII

When that tribe of plebeians^d had taken to arrogance,
 Neither woodland nor milk-yard was safe from their billetings;
 For their gnawing, alas, no one punished the rapparees,
 Ere so many had fled to the wilds on account of them.

XVIII

If an old woman spread out her wretched frame's linen garb
 On the top of an abbot's bed or under a bishop's feet,
 She might just as well be maltreated by British roughs
 As by Caireall Ó Cara or Cathal Ó Cuallachtaigh.³

^a The good substantial men of solid credit who supplied provisions.

^b Those who destroyed the fruits, i.e. the serfs.

^c On the pig or cow (sheep, P) of their neighbours.

^d The same set still.

¹ In the fable of the wolf and the lamb. ² Plebeians, cf. Part II, p. 42, n. ³.

³ These names are invented to show the poor old woman was plundered by those who should have protected her. It is as if we should say in English that the plunderers were Frank Friendly and Charlie Chum.

XIX

Uppaim an tragaipɛ pɔ ɛlam̃ do řuaɛadap
 ġé honġað a baɛap ɪ nġradamaiɓ uaeɛɛpaɛa
 pɛɛille na pɛɛaipeann dá mbappað uim pɛuacaipe
 do bɛɛɛpɛað a plataim̃ le baa na buannaɛɛta.

XX

Ip cuiɛbɛe an ɛlaġaipɛ ap ɛeaɛɛɛɛɓ do ɛuapġadap
 muɛɛap na meacan ip banna na mbuanaiðɛe
 cuma nı řeaðap bıoð aiɛɛɛap^a ap buaðlannaıɓ^b
 tuilleað dá dɛaɛɛɛap nı paða ġo luaiðpɛaðpa.

XXI

lonam̃aið aipɛɛɛ pıoġ Saɛpan ġan řluaġɛumap
 ó řıuɛað na nɛaɓ dá nɛaɛaið ɛeıɛ pɛuama pıɛ
 uim ipɛapn aɛamapɛ ɛaca na huaipe řın
 do bɛɛɛpɛað an balla le paða na puaðɛuile.

XXII

Řán ġɛɛuim̃ne do leaɛadap amġıl na puaɛaipe
 aġ řonnað a leapa do řeaɛnað ap uaiɓpɛaɛaiɓ
 ɛupap do ɛaiɛġ mo ġalappa ġuapaɛɛtaɛ
 pa uıpe do ġabað řan ġcalaiɛ řı a ġɛluanaıpeaɛɛ.

XXIII

An puipe^c ġé paðað ap eaɛɛɛpa ɪ n-uaeɛað pɛuıe
 ip im̃neall a ɛapað ó ɛaɛɛɛap ap dɛuaɛal pıɛ
 a ġɛɛim̃ıoll a ɛaiɛııı ap řɛaɛaiɓ na tuaim̃e řı
 doɛonnaıpe an eaɛɛaið ıona paðaðap uaið anııı.

^a aiɛɛɛap .ı. milléan (P, M).

^b buaðlann .ı. bɛɛıɛıom̃ (L, M, P); má ɛuilleaðap é, ıonann aiɛɛɛap
 ġ milléan aġup ıonann buaðlann ġ bɛɛıɛıom̃ (m).

^c puipe .ı. řı nı pıoɛıġeapna (P).

xix, l. 3 mbapa(ð), m, L; mbappað, P. 1. 4 bɛɛɛpɛað, L. xx, l. 3 bıað,
 P; bıoð, L, m. xxi, l. 3 aɛamapɛ, L, m; aɛamap, P, m 2. xxıı, l. 2 řonað,
 m. 1. 4 pa ɛuıpe, m 2. xxııı, l. 2 ɛaɛɛɛap, m 2. 1. 4 doɛonnaıpe, 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 themselves,
And urged proud men on to avoid what was good for them;
That tour of theirs caused my disease to become acute,
For their wiles found a ready acceptance in such a port.¹

XXIII

The king, though equipped for the venture with little stock,
Though the state of his friends was the very reverse of due,
From the depths of his love for the men of this island-mound²
Perceived from the East³ the distress they were in for him.

^a If they deserved it.

¹ The crafty suggestions of the devils were readily accepted by the proud.

² Ireland.

³ France.

xxiv

An fuilingið þearða d'aigne a þruaðuigðe
 ó ðonapað an éeaða do þagair a luaiðmilleað
 tug iorriað agur airgeað tpealanha tuairgðe ip þip
 tap monðaið an mæpa pa þeappa agá mbuaðailleaðt.

xxv

Þuipbe an éeaða an tan d'airg tap þruað a rið
 ip cuiple na þanba i n-anapað an þuapcalta
 oiripeam agá nfor labair an luamaipe^a
 þup rcuirpeað a rcapa^b pe pleapairb an éuain go luét.

xxvi

Cuirpeap an caiðbile capðannað d'þuairð an uile
 a icðe agur a aiðeanða mearpuiðgðe uaið i gcpoir
 ag toirpeapc paðairne ip peaðða gðe puagairpe
 dár innill a éapa pe hapðain þuainne an éipr.

xxvii

I neiðib na cairpe ní þacaðap þuairc ap bið^c
 rni éugaðap airpe ðon ainm ór gþuairpeaðap
 gðeap míoðair a éeagapc ðon ealþa éuairceaptauð
 ó purðam gðe teallaið nfor anaðap uair an éluig.

xxviii

D'uirpeapbaið paða na þaþaprap nuacpuðað
 þileap an t-aðair go macaið na rþuamaðða
 le þuðairpe a þairpil tap cpeapairb an þualðapa
 do éuilleaðap airip mo mairg ip þuapaðap.

^a luamaipe .i. loingreoir (L, P).

^b rcapa .i. long (m, P).

^c ðap leat (P).

xxiv, l. 1 ðaigne, L, m. xxv, l. 1 ag rið, P. xxvi, l. 2 mearpuiðgðe,
 L, m; mearpuiðgðe, P, m2. l. 4 þuainne, P. xxvii, l. 1 þuapc, L;
 þuairc, P, m. l. 2 ainm, P, m. l. 4 purðam, m; purðam, P; Rurðam,
 L. xxviii, l. 1 tpaþaprað, L, m. l. 3 a þairðil, L, m, P.

XXIV

The brave patient lord, intent upon snatching them
From the rain's rage that threatened to ruin them speedily,
Sent money and goods to them, soldiers and smiting arms,
And came o'er the sea-crests in person to shepherd them.

XXV

When the flood in its proud course destructively broke its dams,
And Banbha's pulse throbbed in the throes of deliverance,
The skipper spoke not of delaying a moment's space
Till his ship at the quay-side was moored with its passengers.¹

XXVI

The kind-hearted leader² set forth upon signboards then
His prayer and his moderate orders through hate of wrong,
Forbidding the rule and excesses of highwaymen
Who were ready to ruin the basis of righteousness.

XXVII

They saw not a welt³ in the terms of that document,
And they did not give heed to the name it proceeded from;
Though meek the advice to the flock on the left⁴ he gave,
They stopped not the looting of hearths for a single hour.

XXVIII

For neglecting the grace of these newly framed benefits,
Which the Father⁵ rains down on the children of loyalty,
By transgressing the limits of duty with violence
They merited reproach, woe is me, and they got it too.

¹ King James landed at Kinsale, Co. Cork, 12th March [O. S.], 1688/9. In his Journal it is stated, "His Majesty's first care was to have the money, arms, and ammunition which he brought along with him from France safely landed and secured in the Fort of Kinsale" (*Macariæ Excidium*, p. 296).

² King James II.

³ A defect.

⁴ The wicked, viz. the goats as opposed to the sheep; cf. Matt. xxv. 32-33. These words might also be translated 'the Northerners.'

⁵ God the Father.

XXIX

Níor pionnað i rtairib na peanæað ruaðoilte
 gup geimeað i dtalmain aithail an cuaine ri
 buirib pa mbearta fá deapa go tpuailliḡṡe
 cup cpoice i nḡaḡ baile inna peapain map řuaitēanrap.^a

XXX

An řuipeann tuḡ pcannail pa ramail naḡ cualapa
 d'řuirm a peaðta řdo řarpcairniḡ a řuaḡarṡa
 ón dtuirigean dtpeabair leap peapaḡ anuar a řpuil
 ip ionḡantaḡ ḡlacaid naḡ plaitēap a dtuaparṡal.

XXXI

An cuire naḡ caigileað calla ná cualaibe
 ip d'imuir a n-allain^b ap aḡpann tuairlipe
 ó uprain ḡaḡ ana ḡéaḡ maiṡmeaḡ i ḡcpuaḡḡoirṡib
 ní řuiḡid luḡṡ peapa ḡup tairpe do řuapadap.

XXXII

I n-ionaðlann airḡṡe an bacaiḡ pa buaḡalla
 ḡlobal ip eallaiḡ ip apḡa an tpuaiḡ do ḡoid
 i ḡcumann an řaile do řarṡain rap nuaḡap enip
 ip ionḡnaḡ ap leacaiḡ ḡan raprainḡ a muanament.

XXXIII

Do řuipeain a ḡcaidipne ḡaḡa aḡup řuaḡaiḡ ri
 le liopṡaḡṡ na hairṡe ní capṡail ḡup luaḡ ḡam řcup
 i mionnaiḡ 'p i n-eapcaine óp rapaḡṡaiḡ cuan ip enuc
 mullaḡ an tairnḡe ip deapḡ ḡup buaileadap.

XXXIV

Ap řioppuiḡ an t-arm i ndeabaiḡ dár n-uapalaiḡ
 rap cuireað dár řpeapaiḡ cum řairḡe i řpuarlonḡaiḡ
 a řpuilingiḡ peappana ár n-eaḡlaiṡi d'řuaḡṡ amuiḡ
 ip d'iomalat beaṡa na healṡa řo anuar do řuit.

^a aḡṡ řapřor ní deapnaḡ řeiḡm leo (P). ^b allain .i. clú (L).

xxx, l. 2 řarpcuirn- a ř, L, m; řarpcuirniḡ a ř., P. xxxi, l. 1 coipe, L.
 l. 4 ccpuaḡḡoiriḡ, L. xxxii, l. 2 tpuaiḡ, L, m, P. l. 3 map, L. l. 4 ap
 leacaiḡ, L, m; a leacaiḡ, P; a nuanament, P; a muainiment, m2; a
 muanamerú, L; a muainime, m.

XXIX

Unknown in the stories of deep-read historians
Is the birth upon earth of a litter of such a kind,
Proud men whose conduct hath been the disgraceful cause
Of gallows erected like shop-signs in every town.^a

XXX

The men who abused thus in such an unheard-of way
The form of his law and derided his menaces
Are amazed that they have not obtained from the prudent king,
From whom every boon hath come, lordship as recompense.

XXXI

How that gang, who have hitherto spared neither coif nor pack,¹
But gambled in wayward contention their fame away,
From the Source² of all boons, who forgives even heinous crimes,
Could hope to find mercy is more than the wisest know.

XXXII

To make up for being plundered by beggars or servant boys
They kept robbing the poor of their clothes and their herds and crops;
While to tell how they loved a wench more than a wedded wife
It is strange a memorial has not been engraved on stones.³

XXXIII

To recite their quaternion⁴ of thieving and robbery
I think I may well cease, this lay is so wearisome;
In swearing and cursing by demons of ports and hills
The nail on the top of its head they have surely hit.

XXXIV

All our nobles who were by the army in battle slain,
All our men who were sent o'er the ocean in cheerless ships,
All the cold and exposure endured by our Church's priests—
The irregular life of that gang was the cause of all.

^a But, alas, there was no use made of them.

¹ Who spared neither woman nor man.

³ Cf. Part II, p. 22, rann vii.

² God.

⁴ Dossier.

xxxv

Ḑé éuḡamar amar ar aitéir ḡo tuairmeač
na neirte tuḡ earbaid na n-airtioḡal ruaiḡte re
ice mo ḡearmad fada ḡo mbuailpinn rppioc
dočonnarc na ḡarmain peačam ḡan ruaimneač.^a

xxxvi

Innirid falam ḡač fairce^b fuanḡlaire
ḡo bpuilid na hairm ri aḡ taḡra a ḡepuaḡčpuča
ḡan cionna.an peačtaire ḡ'eaḡair a n-uaim ḡan éiol^c
tuḡač dá aipe an té f'eačmail ran uain do ḡliḡ.

xxxvii

Níl tuirple ná taitneaí fá ar fcamalač pluaiḡ an puipt
re tuilleač aḡur ceačračač raíhpuin nári ruaiḡeara
ir mičid dam fcapač re peanmaib ruarača
ir nač ionaímar eača^d ná eallaiḡ a luač dom éiḡ.

xxxviii

Cine mo čapač dá meara ḡur ḡua mo ḡuč
čáid m'uilleanna ir m'earna na ḡearčiai le dua mo čpuib
čré čurpaim a nḡaradaim ḡé leaččiorpuaiḡ lua mo puipe
ní řilpinn an dačam dá pačaim im čluanaire.

xxxix

I ḡcuilte a maire do mārčaim ḡo buaballač
ḡé čričniḡ mo mēanma tačam a ḡuaparca
culaič ná capall do pačmar an ruaičair ri
ná oipeač an řarpuipt re breacač ní řuapara.

^a .1. na cpoča ḡan čorčaoi (L, M, m, P).

^b .1. fárač ḡača f'earpaim (L, P).

^c .1. ḡan éléim (L); ḡan claoine (P).

^d .1. arḡar (L).

xxxv, l. 3 ičce, P; ice, L, m; řiočam, m 2; rppioc, P; rppioč, L;
řpioč, m. l. 4 dočonnarc, P; dočonnairc ar ḡarmuin, m. xxxvi, l. 2
cpuaiḡčpuča, m 2. l. 3 ḡ'eaḡair, L; uaim, L; uaim, P; uain, m.
xxxvii, l. 1 pluaiḡ, P. l. 2 raíhpuin, P; raíhpuin, m, m 2; raíhuin, L.
xxxviii, l. 4 dačam, L, m, P. xxxix, l. 4 re, L, m, m 2; le, P.

XXXV

Although I have ventured to hazard a random guess
 At what caused the rejection and loss of the Articles,
 Look how long I've neglected to have a good fling at them—
 I, who see all around me the looms left without a thread.^a

XXXVI

Every green-clad tract ravaged doth tell how these instruments¹
 Are sadly complaining that void is the foreman's² will,
 Which arranged for their weaving without partiality;³
 Let him who betimes may from law stray take that to heart.

XXXVII

Not a slip or success that hath shadowed our country's host
 For forty Novembers⁴ and more have I failed to weave;
 It is time for me now to desist from such futile tunes,
 Whose reward brings no treasures of corn or herds home to me.

XXXVIII

If the tribe of my friends believe that my words are false,
 My elbows and ribs of my hand's toil give evidence;
 Though the strength of my eye is half spoiled by their fall from rank,
 I ne'er should have shed a tear, had I been a flatterer.

XXXIX

In the whirl of success, while it lasted victorious,
 Though the slumber⁵ of news of them shook my mind mightily,
 From the spoils of their onslaught not a horse nor a suit of clothes
 Nor as much as a passport did I by my writing get.

^a The gallows without ropes.

¹ The gallows.

² King James II.

³ That had ordered the gallows to be used impartially.

⁴ The forty years and more. The earliest extant political poem of David Ó Bruadair, *Cnéacat do óáil me im ártacá galair*, was written in the year 1652; vide Part I, p. 26.

⁵ Dearth.

XL

Sirim an ðearpað^a leaṛ ceapað an ðuað pan ðuil
pan bile^a do ðeannuiḡ le peannaib mo ðuain a bpuib
ppioṛaib^a an tpeaca do ðearþað i ḡpuarðpoioðciḃ
ḡo ḡcuillib pṛ ḡanḡa malairt na ðuaine ṛi.

XLI

ḡé ṛaoilear dá ṛaoipre beic̃ ṛearcair ṛóðail
im ṛciobapḡ aḡ ṛaoi aco nó im ḡearpaḡṛóðoṛt
óṛ cṛioð ḡi mo ṛtṛíocað ḡo ṛeanaḡṛóḡaib
ṛínor dom ṛepíḡinn ap ṛearaib ṛóðla.^b

xxvi.—ḡeað ainh̃riosac̃ peannaire

October, 1692

[Mss.: Maynooth, Murphy, xii, p. 97; xcvi, p. 17 (m). R.I.A., 23 B 37, p. 19 (B); 23 E 14, pp. 51, 105, 122 (E); 23 G 24 (G); 23 L 37, p. 160 (L); 23 M 30, p. 24, with completion in 23 M 31, p. 21 (M); 23 M 47 (M 47); 24 M 4 (M 4). British Museum, Add. 29614 (A). Private Ms. by Piaras Móinséal (P).

Title: ḡáibí ó ḡruadair cct. (all Mss.) ap ḡoḡuiḡeaðar luēt m̃illte an tṛoṛaib ap na coimḡíolaib do ṛṛioð (M; al. ṛṛíc̃) tṛé m̃óṛtṛócaire an aṛap neam̃ḡa a luimneac̃, October, 1692 (A, B, E, p. 51, E, p. 105, M, M 47, M 4), i.e. "David Ó Bruadair *cecinit* on the ingratitude of those who spoiled the fruit of the terms obtained through the great mercy of the Heavenly Father at Limerick, October, 1692" (1694, M 47).

Ranns vii and viii are omitted in A, E, p. 51, E, p. 105, G, L, M 30, M 47, but are found in E, p. 122, M 31, and P. Their genuineness is proved by the conchlann. The gloss in L on the first line of the poem shows that that Ms.

I

ḡeað ainh̃riosac̃ peannaire náṛ ṛiar a ḡlún^c
ir náṛ anacail an eaḡlair ná an ṛialḡoēt uíhal
aḡ damnað na n-airtíogaḡ náṛ ṛiaðað ḡúinn
ḡo ðearḡḡa níl m'ṛearḡra ṛe ḡia na nḡúl.

^a .i. an t-aṛair, an mac, aḡur an ṛpioṛaib naom̃ (P).

^b aēt beaḡán ap na ṛoṛaṛíḡ ṛóṛ (M, P, m).

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

XL, l. 1 ceappað, L; ceappaib, P. l. 3 do ðearþa, m. xli, l. 1 ṛóðuil dam, m. l. 4 ṛin ṛinor, m.

i, l. 1 an ṛaraire, m, G (corrected to peannaire). l. 2 náṛ ṛiaðað, P, M; do ṛiaðað, A, G, m, M 47.

XL

I beg of the Craftsman^a who formed the cuckoo and gnat,
And the Champion^a whose Passion redeemed me from durance vile,
And the Spirit^a who melts the cold ice in frigid hearts,
That Banbha's men merit a different song from this.

XLI

I had hoped to live in comfort when our gentry would be free,
As steward or as petty provost happily with one of them;
But, since I am reduced to old shoes as the net result of all,
Finis be unto my writing for the men of Fódla's land.^b

XXVI.—AN IGNORAMUS OF A FLAYER

October, 1692

formerly had them. It reads, “*reac̃t n-ãb̃p̃án* [i.e. seven stanzas] of this more at large on page 33.” There is a lacuna in the Ms. now between p. 25 and p. 36, Similarly the stanzas wanting in M 30 are supplied in M 31, originally part of the same Ms.

This poem is a continuation of the preceding poem, *le ciontaib̃ na healta*, The Shipwreck, though it was written about a year later, and in E it is given as if it were the ceangal to that poem. The poet attacks bitterly those who were dissatisfied with the terms of the Treaty of Limerick. The particular person upon whom David Ó Bruadair vents his anger is not named, but he and his followers are said to have brought about the ruin of the country by their robberies, oppression of the weak, disobedience to ecclesiastical counsels, disregard of the teachings of faith, and neglect of their duties to God.

- Metre: (1) Rr. i-v, *Ám̃p̃án*: ∪ a ∪ ∪ ∪ a ∪ ∪ ∪ 1a ∪ ú
(2) R. vi, *Ám̃p̃án*: (∪) ú ∪ a ∪ a ∪ í ua ∪
(3) R. vii, *Ám̃p̃án*: (∪) ú ∪ ∪ ú a ∪ ∪ 1a ∪ á
(4) R. viii, *Ám̃p̃án*: (∪) á ∪ 1 ∪ 1 ∪ 1a á ∪
(5) R. ix, *Ám̃p̃án*: (∪) 1a á a ∪ ∪ a ∪ ∪ í ∪ á.]

I

An ignoramus of a flayer who hath never bent his knee,
Who protected not the Church or the unselfish humble poor,
Though he goes about condemning the Articles we failed to get,¹
My ire in sooth is not directed against the God of elements—

^a i.e., The Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

^b Except a little still to come about the rapparees [viz. the Poem xxvi].

¹ So P.M. Other MSS. read *do p̃iabãb̃ dúinn*, ‘which we obtained,’ but cf. Poem xxiv, rann v, l. 4, supra.

II

Clét maétnamaim a éapétanaét a éiall ra éonn
 ip adamaim a éairipin gur ériall tap brú
 ip naé deapgluipne lapapaé ná dianépié tonn
 dár n-arḡain do ḡarbéuir a mbliathna púinn.

III

Ip barbarḡa baḡapar an ptiallaire úb
 éum airpinn naé paéa rin ḡo liaḡa a éúil
 ní taire do le halmra ní riarpa ḡnúip
 pán laḡraime do leatḡioppuiḡ a riaḡail úipb.

IV

Ní haiḡpeac leip a éeannapaic pe triaḡ na ḡtonn
 dá pearḡann an éairḡe le hiaḡaḡ na rúl
 'r ip anait leip ḡan banba ra biaḡḡaiḡ ponn
 ap bailleépié don eaḡla pe rianra a ḡlonn.

V

ḡéar éalma tap allamuir na ḡliaḡa tiuḡa
 do tapainḡeḡ le ceapḡulangi an tia dár mbrúit
 ní Sacpanaé ná ap éeanḡail rir do ptiall ár ḡerúip
 aét anaḡprie an deamain rin pe dia ḡan éúip.

VI

Cúip tap leap do pcaip ár paioḡe uainne
 rḡo múc ap éan pá ílait ḡo ríorḡpuama
 ḡronḡ dár ḡpeapailḡ peanḡa ap ríorḡuaile
 ip ḡronḡ pe plab ḡan pḡab ḡo mírḡuama.

VII

An longḡbripeaḡ long rin tuḡ dia na ḡḡráp
 ḡré éionnḡailḡ an úḡḡair ap riannailḡ Páil
 mo mionn rir ní éiubrainn naé biaḡ i ḡeráit
 cúntap ḡar n-unparrḡa i ḡcian ap éacé.

II, l. 3 nó, P, M, M 47; ná, m, G; dianéapḡ, M 47. III, l. liaḡa a éúil, Mss. IV, l. 2 hiaḡ, Mss. V, l. 1 ccliaḡa, M, P, M 47; ccliaḡuilḡ, G, m; ḡliaḡa, A (O'Grady); tiuḡ, M, P, M 47, G, m; tiuḡa, A (O'Grady). 1. 2 mbrúit, A (O'Grady); mbrúit, Mss. 1. 4 le dia na nḡúil, G, m. VI, l. 4 le plab, G, M 47, m. VII-VIII omitted in A, G, m, M 47.

II

But I wonder at His wisdom, at His prudence and His love,
And confess His ever-faithful mercy hath o'erflowed its banks,
Seeing that He hath not sternly sent to ruin us this year
A lurid flare of lightning or a fierce convulsion of the waves.

III

With brutal ribaldry yon render menacingly doth declare
That he will not go to Mass again until his poll grows grey ;
Not more prone to giving alms, he will not gladden a single face,
Because of the abatement¹ which hath docked his order's rule by half.

IV

He repents not of his wrangling with the Sovereign of the waves,
At whose will the ocean dries up in the winking of an eye ;
And much displeased is he that at the mere report of his great deeds
Banbha and her hospitallers² tremble not in every limb.

V

Brave as were the crowded ranks which with His rightful sufferance
Were hither drawn to bruise and crush us from beyond the sea ;
It is not the Saxon nor his allies that hath rent our troops,
But the groundless foul invectives of that fiend against his God.

VI

The cause which drove our gentry from us far away beyond the sea,
And quenched in deep dejection those who stayed behind beneath the
rod,
Is the constant booleying of some of our nobility,
And the ceaseless disobedience of men who took to plundering.

VII

The God of grace hath brought that shipwreck on the Fenian bands of
Fál
For the sins of him³ who was the cause and author of it all ;
I should not like to take my oath that the account of your upset
Will not travel far and wide and reach in time the ears of all.

¹ The cessation of the war or the Articles of relief.

² Ireland and her hospitable noblemen.

³ This person is nowhere more clearly named.

VIII

Các leap bpipeað bun gað pialcána
 pðo íárpuiğ buinne an ðipt le piaplámiað
 ðo beápnað cuipr ip cpuið an tia ip eláiçe
 aţáo anoir fá pcup go biaibeánað.

IX

Biaibeán pcpapairc ó d'ácpuiğ an coiñðe a éár
 a éliap ná leanpa ná a ðteağarç aríp go bpát
 pa ðia cá haite ðam aíteapc an pcaoinnpi pláip
 ná piarán cailleað pa bpeapğ pe ríğ na nğpár.

XXVII.—DO ÉEALĠ MO ÉOM

Circa 1692

[Mss. : Maynooth, Murphy, xii, p. 351 (m). R.I.A., 23 E 14, pp. 14, 50, 115 (E); 23 M 31 (M); 23 M 47. British Museum, Add. 29614 (A). Private: Ms. by Piaras Móinséal (P).]

Title: Dáibíð ó bpuabair oct. (all Mss.). These four lines were written

I

Do éealġ mo éom go tpom le haicfóib
 aircpap na gcoðnað lonn ðo learpuiğeað pinn^a
 pnað paicim ap bonn pan bponn ðo éaţuiğðip
 gan eapbaíð gan poğail aét moğaið ip maiptíñiðe.

XXVIII.—IS DAIHNA CNEAD

Circa 1692

[Ms. : T.C.D., H. 5, 4, p. 146, a Ms. written by Eoghan Ó Caoimh in the year 1699. In this Ms. these verses occur at the end of a number of fragments of poems]

I

Ip daihna cnead an bpeaţ po ap 'Eipinn oill
 pá ġallpmaæt bpeap tap leap dár élaon a cuimğ
 gan daihna plaţa ağ airpeað pcéimhe an pú<inn>
 aét clann pá peað ðo pcap pa céile cuim.

^a .i. paopclann 'Eipeann an tan ðo ðibpeað iab i nbiaíð ríğ Séamur, 1691 (M, P, E).

ix, l. 2 a éteağarğ, P. l. 3 ðam ağallañ, P.
 i, l. 2 éuimğ. l. 4 céile cuim.

VIII

Those who hitherto infringed the basis of each honest law,
And transgressed the bounds of justice by their devious attempts
To harm the property and person of the inoffensive man,
Are, since they have been disbanded, scoffing now at everything.

IX

The scoffing of a strapping scoundrel, since the Lord hath changed his
lot,
Who will not obey his clergy nor their teaching any more,
What greater need have I, O God, to answer such a blatant fool
Than the ravings of old women angry with the King of grace?

XXVII.—PIERCED HATH BEEN MY BREAST

Circa 1692

on the exile of the old chiefs of the Gaels and the confiscation and appropriation of their property by surly foreigners after the surrender of Limerick, according to the gloss in M, P, and E.

Metre:—*Amṛán*: (∪) a ∪ ∪ au ∪ au ∪ a í í.]

I

Pierced hath been my breast severely with full many a disease
At the journey of those gallant chiefs who laboured for our weal,^a
For in the land they loved to dwell in now so far as I can see
No one hath been left unrobbed or free from want but serfs and curs.

XXVIII.—A CAUSE OF GROANINGS

Circa 1692.

by David Ó Bruadair. If he did not compose them, the scribe, Eoghan Ó Caoimh, may be the author.

Metre:—*Amṛán*: ∪ au ∪ a ∪ a ∪ é ∪ í.]

I

A cause of groanings is this judgment by which mighty Erin lies
'Neath the sway of foreign Galls, to whom her yoke hath been diverged,
Without a prince's heir abiding 'mid the beauties of the land,
Having none but orphaned children parted from her bosom-spouse.

^a The noble clans of Erin when they were banished after King James, 1691.

XXIX.—*פאילטע י צעאללאג*

Circa 1692

[Mss. : Maynooth, Murphy, vii, p. 46; xi, p. 236; xcvi, p. 21 (m). R.I.A., 23 E 14, p. 42 (E¹) and a second copy, p. 137 (E²); 23 G 24, p. 342 (G); 23 M 34, p. 13 (M); 24 M 4, p. 138 (M⁴), Brit. Mus., Add. 29614 (A). Private Ms. by Piaras Móinséal (P).]

Titles: For the Honourable Sir James Cotter, congratulating his safe Return from England by a faithful friend who cordially wisheth him and his all Happiness both Spiritual and Temporal (M, E², P; a later hand has added in M *דאָיבֿ'ס וֹ הַפּוֹאָדאָר עֵצ.*); For the Honourable Sir James Cotter, Knight, congratulating his safe return out of England, *דאָיבֿ'ס וֹ הַפּוֹאָדאָר עֵצ.* (E¹, m); *דאָיבֿ'ס וֹ הַפּוֹאָדאָר עֵצ.* (G, M⁴) *אָר עֵצאָעט אַן רײַזירע סֵאָמוֹפּ מאַק קױטיר פֿלאַן וֹ שַׂאָפּוֹנאָבֿ (M⁴), i.e. on the safe return of the knight, Séamus Mac Coitir, from England; do Séamus mac Coitir יאָר מאַרפּאָבֿ זײַנע פּאַן מְבִלִּיאָבֿאַן . . . (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

*פאילטע י צעאללאג פֿאַר פֿאַר סֵאָמוֹפּ
פֿרֶעַנדלִיכֿ פֿינן פֿע עֵצאָעט אַן עֵרֶינ
דאָ עֵזיג טאָר לִינן פֿלאַן אַ שַׂאָפּוֹנאָבֿ
מאַל נאָך פֿלִימ דו עֵאַרנאָיִם עֵימ.*

II

*עֵימ דו לעאַרז פֿעאַט אַן רִיגֿרֶעאַל
פֿוֹ דו לעאַרז פֿפּאַטאִינן פּאַאַ אַן בֿרִיבֿעאַר
אַן בֵּימ דאָר עֵאַרע אַן גאַלגאַבֿ גִּנְמִיֵּעֵאַטאַבֿ
דֵּרֶימפּע אַ דֵּאַרע דו עֵלֵאַר נאַ עֵאַוירפֶֿיננע.*

i, l. 1 *Ceall-*, G; *Cealla*, P, m; *פֿאַר*, m, G. l. 2 *פֿרֶעַנדלִיכֿ פֿינן*, G. l. 3 *דאָ עֵצאָעט*, P, A; *דאָ עֵזיג*, m, G. ii, l. 3 *גאַלגאַבֿ*, m. l. 4 *דֵּרֶימפּע אַ דֵּאַרע*, P; *דֵּרֶימ פֿע אַ דֵּאַרע*, G, m; *דו עֵאַר*, G, m; *דו עֵלֵאַר*, P.

¹ This phrase, still current, signifies a very hearty welcome. The following incident recorded in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 1351 is probably the origin of the expression: "William O Donough Moyneagh O'Kelly [i.e., William mac Donnchadha Mainigh Ui Cheallaigh] invited all the Irish poets, Brehons, bards, harpers, gamesters or common kearogs, jesters, and others of their kind in

XXIX.—MAY O CEALLAIGH'S WELCOME

Circa 1692

Sir Luke Fitzgerald, of Tecroghan, in the County of Kildare (vide Rr. xiii-xv). The marriage articles are dated 30 July, 1688. In that same year he erected the monument, still existing, in the old parish church of Carrigtuohill. He commanded the famous *Dragúin Buidhe* under Lord Mountcashel in the unfortunate northern campaign of 1689, and was routed at Lisnaskea, 30 July, 1689. King James appointed him Governor of the City of Cork and the Great Island near it in February, 1690. In the campaign of 1691 he had a sharp skirmish with Captain Thornycroft at Bottlehill on the 30th of April. He was ordered by the Duke of Tyrconnell to cause Mac Cartymore's regiment of foot to march to the City of Limerick on the 29th of July. He held command then for King James in Kerry, and it was by his order that the mansion of Edward Denny, Esq., Tralee, was burned, 24th August, 1691. Being within the Articles of Limerick, Sir James Cotter remained in Ireland after the war, and died in 1705.

Metre: *Séadpað mór* (vide Part I, p. 119) and *Grúpnán* in alternate stanzas. The accented vowels are different in each of the *Grúpnán* stanzas. In addition, *Conchlaun* is observed throughout, i.e. the last word of one *Rann* is the same, in whole or in part, of the first accented word of the next.】

I

May Ó Ceallaigh's welcome¹ greet Sir James,
Glad am I the brave man hath arrived
Home from England safe across the sea,
Prince not feeble to maintain his steps.

II

A step that did good service to the just rights of the Royal Seal,²
And inflicted on the patent of the brewer's pack³ a wound,
Was the stroke by which the war-withe's daring exploit cut away
The ladder of their expectations from those greedy soldiers' wiles.

Ireland to his home upon Christmas this year, where every one of them was well used during Christmas holy Days, and gave contentment to each of them at the time of their Departure, soe as every one was well pleased, and extolled William for his bounty." Gothfraidh Fionn Ó Dálaigh's poem composed on this occasion has been edited and translated by Miss E. Knott in *Ériu*, v, pp. 50-69.

² King Charles II.

³ The Cromwellians; cf. *supra*, p. 21, n.², and the verses of Thomas Cobbes, quoted in Part I, p. 37, n.¹.

III

Ρέιηνιð þροίητα ηαò τυαρ τοιβέιη
 τυααδ α ðύιέε ιρ παοιηð þέ
 ρονηαò ρυαιρς ηαò ουβ þε ðεοραιð
 ηί τυρ αν ðυαιρς εολαιδ έ.

IV

Έ ζο ηιρηιòð ð'þιορς αν ατάρ ηεάηηða
 ð'έιζηιð þιυòα αρ þυð α ðεαρζηάηαð
 ι ηζλέαρ ζυρ ρυòð ðον ηηιò α ðταρβ τάηα
 ρòá έιρ ριη τρις ðο ρειοð ζο βαίη αν βάιρε.

V

βάιρε ροòλύ ρυδ αν ρυαηαιð
 ριαν α λάιηη ιρ βυαν αρ bun
 ιοηάιη τυδ ρεαλ ρυαιη ðά þριονηρα
 ζαν þεαρ ρηυαιλ ηα ðιονηρα αζ τυρ.

VI

Τυρ ρέιηηη αν τια ρο ιρ τριαò ðο Çοιτρεαòαιð
 ρά ηέαλαιð ciað ηί þιαðραιð ρορμαðαò
 βέιηη ιρ cιαν ραν þριαð ρα ι ζκοòρom 'ρ ι ζcιον
 ρρέαηηα ριαλα αν ιαρλα λοòλανηαιð.

VII

Λοò ηάρ τραιοòαð τηύò ηα þρεαλλταò
 ιαρ η-έιττεαòτ Çροιηη ceann ζυρ βέιη
 Séamυρ ðον λιον ðο έριαλλ τυιη
 ζηίοιη τυδ ηιανη αν ρυιρε ριέð.

VIII

Αη ρυιρε ðο ριέð ó ðέαðòοιη ðυιρε ηα ζεααρ
 τυδ ριðιρεαòτ ρέιέτς ιρ ðέιρςεαρς ειηγε ðον þεαρ
 ιονηυρ ηαò τρέατα ηέιò ηά ηιοòαιρεαòτ þρεαð
 τυδ τιðεαλ ðον τέ αòτ ζέιρε α ðοιηζ ι ηγαλ.

III, l. 1 τυαρ, P; τυρ, G; τυιρ, m. l. 2 παοιηαò, P. l. 3 ðεοραιð, P. IV, l. 3 ρζυιò, G; ρζυò, m; ρζυò, P; βιò, G; ηηιò, P, m. v, l. 3 ρυαν ρεαλ, G, m. VI, l. 2 cιαιð, P; cια, G, m; ηα þιαðυιð, P; ηί þιαðραιð, G, m. l. 3 βειηηη, G, m. l. 4 λοòλανηαò, P. VII, l. 2 η-ειττεαòτ çροιηη ceann, G, m; η-ιηέατς çροηέceann, P. l. 3 τυιη, G, m. VIII, l. 3 τρέαða, G, m; τρέατα, P. l. 4 ρυαιρ τιðβαλ (τιðεαλλ, m), G, m; τυδ τειðιολ, P.

III

War-tried soldier, free from all reproach,
 To meet him fills the poor around with joy;
 Cheerful fence, to strangers never dark,
 No vain resort of learned men is he.

IV

He with courage that was aided by the Heavenly Father's might
 Forced into a state of fury all his bitter enemies,
 And adroitly from the world removed the bull that led their herd,
 After which he whisked the ball home nimbly and so won the game.

V

A famous game the mighty hero won,
 His hand hath left a mark that long shall last,
 His hurling gained his prince a spell of rest,
 Nor left a smouldering foe opposed to him.

VI

The brilliant form of him who is the chieftain of the Coitir-clan
 No envious man shall e'er succeed in hiding under clouds of mist,
 His tribe in justice and esteem hath lived for ages in our land,
 The generous and noble stock descended from a Lochlann earl.¹

VII

Loch wherein the traitors' spite was quenched,
 Séamus of that race that roved the seas
 After the death of Crom² cut off a chief,³
 A deed which set his sovereign's mind at rest.

VIII

The sovereign whom he rescued from the chief Cú Chulainn⁴ of the gang
 Gave him an escutcheoned knighthood and land obtained by right of
 sword,
 It was neither fattened flocks nor the cajolery of bribes
 Gave this man his title, but the keenness of his blade in war.

¹ The Mac Coitirs are descended from a Danish chief, named Oitir, probably that Oitir, chief of the Lochlannaigh, who sailed from Loch dá Chaoch in 917 on an expedition against Scotland, where he was slain.

² Oliver Cromwell.

³ John Lisle, the regicide, who was killed by Sir James Mac Coitir at Lausanne.

⁴ Literally Cú na gealas, an epithet of Cú Chulainn.

ix

Ճաւած քե շրիւն սան քե հանքան
 սրբա լաւիւն նաւ տար քե տրեւ
 ա ճնէիւտ քի շրիւն ի ճելւոն նա ճարար
 շնոն նա ճարար ծան շարար շեւ.

x

Որ շեւոյն շարար նա ճարար շարար
 շ շարար շարար շարար շարար
 նաւ ճարար շարար շարար շարար
 շարար շարար շարար շարար.

xi

Շարար շարար շարար շարար
 ի շարար շարար շարար շարար
 շարար շարար շարար շարար
 շարար շարար շարար շարար.

xii

Շարար շարար շարար շարար
 ա շարար շարար շարար շարար
 շարար շարար շարար շարար
 շարար շարար շարար շարար.

xiii

Շարար շարար շարար շարար
 շարար շարար շարար շարար
 շարար շարար շարար շարար
 շարար շարար շարար շարար.

ix, l. 3 ճնէիւտ, P; na շարար, P; an շարար, G, m. l. 4 շարար, G, m.
 x, l. 4 շարար, G. xi, l. 4 շարար շարար շարար, G, m; քե շարար ա
 շարար, P. xii, l. 1 ա շարար, G; քար, m; շարար, G, P. l. 4 շարար, m.,
 P; շարար շարար, G, m, xiii, l. 2 շարար, G, m; շարար, P. l. 3 շարար, P.

¹ Darling.

² Youghal, Co. Cork.

³ Fairche Fhloinn, the parochia or territory of Flann, is Muscraige Uí

IX

To griffins warlike, to the weak a lamb,
 Hero-prop not gentle with the strong,
 Sunbright face that glows in knightly fame,
 Nut¹ of clerks to whom a song is due.

X

There is not from Eochail² to the borders of the land of Flann³
 A master of harmonious music nor a framer of a lay
 That is not bound to herald forth in verses full of melody
 The arrival of the lion safe and sound across the wave.

XI

Wave with flotsam for his noble tribe,
 In Barry's country⁴ be it duly known,
 Great delight on coming o'er the wave
 The brave knight brought its crosses to remove.

XII

May the cross whereon the sacred body of the Lord was stretched,
 With His breast by shirt uncovered for us in our wretchedness,
 In his children, wife, and manors, free from any hurt or harm,
 Shelter from the evils which befall a nation Éamonn's son.⁵

XIII

To Eamonn's son a helping hand is she,⁶
 The maid who never sets her heart on wealth,
 Daughter of the fair-haired Lord of Louth,
 Who grew with plaited tresses fresh and fair.

Fhloinn (Muskrylin), al. Muscraighe Mitine, a district extending from An Dribseach (the river Dripsey) to Buirneach (Ballyvourney), in the County of Cork. Ua Floinn, the chieftain of this district, had his castle at Magh Cromtha (Macroom), al. Caisleán Uí Fhloinn.

⁴ The baronies of Barrymore and Barryroe in the County of Cork.

⁵ Sir James was son of Edmond Mac Coitir.

⁶ Eleanora, wife of Sir James, was daughter of Matthew Plunket, the seventh Lord Louth. She died in 1698.

xiv

D'ár an ionnraic uíal ḡan ainnpéiréteac
 ḡo epáibéac ciuntaip cuméa cainntcéillib
 d'ár ḡac ciulḡuē clú ḡan caill téide
 ran mbláiténip mbúib do épú na bPlainḡeadaē.

xv

Éadpoēt a ḡnúip reada a paopcom
 ruaiméneac rilleaē a ruipc péib
 olúitḡeal a véaē ceapc a caolḡraoi
 ḡeas nár ceap pe maolḡnaoi a méin.

xvi

Méinḡlaine an epéimḡip ḡan tolḡ éáile
 'r ár bḡpéaíia dá éáile na bḡopaipéáipuib
 a caomḡpuē peam ééim éuige polap ḡráōmap
 do épéanuiḡ pe Séamup mac Coitip m'páilte.

xvii

Fáilte le pḡopcumann uaimpe
 dom pḡeap aonduíteē ḡo mbáib
 capnaim ḡan éapaib a mbliadna
 ó naē mapaid pianna Fáil.

xviii

Fáilte óm époiēe ḡan élaoine coipcéime
 i ndáil an laoiē im ḡuiēe naē pḡéléigim
 ó éac ḡé taoim tap líne amuiē epéimpe
 níop fáḡ mo óōḡrap tḡip mo buinḡpéimē.

xiv, l. 3 aēá ḡac, G; d'ár ḡac, P, m.
 capnnaim, P. l. 4 mapuib, G, P, m.
 l. 4 óōḡraip, m.

xvii, l. 3 cāpnáin, G, m;
 xviii, l. 2 um ḡuiēe, G, m, P.

XIV

In unruffled peace she grew an innocent and humble maid,
 Pious, quiet, gentle, charming, ever prudent in her speech,
 And each tuneful tone of fame, without a single missing chord,
 Grew in her, the gracious fair-skinned heiress of the Plunket-clan.

XV

Bright her features, slim her noble waist,
 Calm the glances of her placid eye,
 Close her white teeth, straight her eyebrow thin,
 Maid whose heart ne'er loved a vacant face.

XVI

Pure love of the graceful chief whose fame hath never been impaired,
 And of all our clans who are his spouse's firm and constant friends,
 Her comely beauty, bright and loving, lighting my approaching steps,
 Hath given to my welcome to Sir James Mac Coitir extra strength.

XVII

I pile up welcomes with true love and zeal
 For him who is my fellow-countryman,
 From me who am without a friend this year
 Since the Fianna Fáil¹ have disappeared.

XVIII

May a welcome from my heart, proceeding with unerring step,
 Meet the hero, whom I never fail to mention in my prayers,
 Though I am beyond the border, absent from my friends a while,
 Yet my love hath never left the old home of my family.²

¹ The Fenians of Fál, i.e. the Irish army.

² This line proves that David Ó Bruadair was born somewhere in the neighbourhood of Carrigtuohill in the barony of Barrymore, Co. Cork. The name, O Bruadair, is not uncommon in this district at the present day, though often corrupted into Broderick by English speakers. Vide Part I, Introduction, p. xi.

XXX.—IS URÓRA CLÉIB

After 1692

[Ms.: R.I.A., 23 L 37, p. 49 (L), transcribed from the author's autograph.]

Title: My observations upon the present things happening in this age (L). This poem is a complaint on the decline of poetry consequent upon the departure of the Irish chiefs. Sir James Cotter alone remained to carry on the old traditional hospitality due to learning. A note in L at the end of the second rann tells us: *Tuig supab é Gothfraigh Fionn prísomúgbar an dána ro*, i.e. "Understand that Gothfraigh Fionn is the chief author of this dán." *Dán* (art. metre) here glosses *pméir* *ir éigre* (vulgar poetry, i.e. the modern assonantal metres). We learn thus from this note the interesting historical fact that according to the tradition of the schools in the seventeenth century Gothfraigh Fionn was the first professional poet who wrote in the modern assonantal metres. There were two poets called Gothfraigh Fionn *Ó Dálaigh*, the former of whom died in 1387, and the latter in 1507. The latter is, it would seem, the one referred to here.

I

*Ir uróra cléib gan éigre doérom ar bun
ir fuirceann gan rcléir dobéarað oiréiri cion
zar imioll ir méala ppéir a crocha do ùl
ra bfuilb gan gléar gac pé ar a loig a bup.*

II

*Geað trudaireacét gléir a bfeadaib forzla a bfuil
ag pppiongar pe déanaí dpeacét i bpocalaib Scuic
ir furaide péire i bpeit na poçaille fir
nac tuigéar acét pméirliir éigre i bporba Cuirc.^a*

III

*Dá dtigeað le héinneac gréar i gcorínalaacét éirt
i gcunnaíl i gcéim 'r i réimib pcoile do éur
iar dtuiream an rceíl do adéarað pcothuppa glie
ionnur a céille air péin nac doirce Dutch.*

^a *Tuig sup bé Gothfraigh Fionn prísomúgbar an dána ro.*

II. 1. 3 a beit.

¹ The Irish language, so called from Éibhear Scot, an early ancestor of the Gaels, cf.: Keating, History, vol. ii, p. 26.

XXX.—MY HEART IS BROKEN.

After 1692

At the end of Rann ix the poet remarks: *Críóchnócad anoir malle peam bapamail do rcealaib na hampipe*, i.e. "I shall now finish by adding my opinion about the events of this age." The events he refers to are, first some writings recently published, and secondly the transitory nature of all human glory, even such as that which Louis XIV was gaining by his victories. The poem is not dated in the Mss.; but it would seem to have been written some years after 1692.

Metre:—(1) Rr. I-VII, *Amrán*: (v) 1 1 1 é 1 é 1 0 1 1 1

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

(3) R. IX, *Amrán*: (v) é 1 1 é 1 1 0 1 1 6

(4) R. X-XI, *Amrán*: (v) ú í 1 1 í 1 1 á 1 1 á.]

I

My heart is broken at the absence of correctly written verse,
And of the gentleminded folk who would bestow its due on it;
'Tis sad the beauty of its form hath vanished from the reach of sight,
While many here, though ill-equipped, are searching for it all the
time.

II

Nothing but the merest mumbling can the best of those attain
Who are striving now to fashion poems in the speech of Scot;¹
'Tis easy for their muse to blunder, knowledge now is so corrupt
That in Core's land² nought but vulgar poetry is understood.^a

III

If anyone could write a piece of poetry correct in form,
Prudently embroidered in the style and metres of the school,
When the tale was told, a clever Scottic³ yeoman would assert
That its sense to him was such that Dutch⁴ could not be more obscure.

^a Understand that Gothfraigh Fionn is the first author of this *Dán* (metre, kind of poetry).

² Munster, vide Part I, p. 120, n.¹.

³ Irish, vide Part I, p. 204, n.¹.

⁴ The sound of the Dutch became familiar to the Irish from the invasion of the Williamite army.

IV

Ó d'íméiḡ a cléiṫ dár ḡéill an fopur ḡo fuin
 ḡur fíleata an té nár léiḡ na ḡoṫara anoir
 ní éluinim pe héirneadh éiríadṫ eotara ṫoir
 ir ríoiríe réiḫ naṫ éarann oṫar ar bíṫ.

V

Fuirḡneamḡ cléipe ir b'réiṫleann b'porarṫa i b'riop
 ir tulaḡ an tréada ir tréiṫe d'f'orṫadṫ ḡo huir
 máḫ rruṫaire féarṫa an té nó roṫaire fuirṫe
 an bile rir Séamur raor mac Coirir a rppioc.

VI

bíle naṫ tréiḡeann tréiṫe porṫaile rir
 beíṫ foinéandṫa réim pe réimíe ir borḫ pe b'ruíṫ
 mar éuilleadh le héadṫaib léipe a éoilḡ ra éruibḫ
 do éuioḡ don féile réiḫṫeadh oṫair a b'ruíḫ.

VII

Adeir ḡliocar an traoḡail cé ḡur doirḫ an ḡuíṫ
 ḡur buille don baorraiḫ réadh do b'ronnaḫ ḡo b'riore
 adṫ tuíḡiḫ an taoḫnoṫṫa réadṫar foṫain a éuir
 ḡur cuirle don défearṫe daonnaṫṫe coṫuiḡṫe a éuirp.

VIII

Don ní ríleap ó f'earṫe ndé
 ir marḡ adeir ḡur buib'ré
 ní tuar tearṫe don té r'óirleap
 do f'earṫe ndé ar a d'ioróilḫ.

iv, l. 2 léiḡ. v, l. 1 a b'riop. vii, l. 2 builla.

¹ Poet living in the east of the county of Cork. David was living further west at this time, most probably in the county of Limerick, cf. Poems xxxii-xxxv, *infra*.

IV

Since the bands which science used to yield to now have disappeared,
And he who never read the vowels is esteemeed poetic now,
I do not hear of any pacts of payment for effectiveness
Between the Easterns¹ and a gentle knight² who ne'er rejects the
weak.

V

Edifice of clerks and woodbines,³ experts skilled in wisdom's lore,
Hill on which the feeblest flock finds fitting help in time of need,
He who roams in search of feasts or he who rolls expectant eyes
Finds the brave Sir James Mac Coitir is the man to set him up.

VI

Warrior who ne'er forsakes the traits which mark a man of might,
Calm and gentle with the gentle, with the haughty proud and stern,
Besides his other brilliant deeds of sword and hand he did his share
In helping bounty to deliver eight men⁴ from oppression vile.

VII

The wisdom of the world asserteth, gloomy though the saying be,
That it is a stroke of folly to be brisk in giving aught,
But the naked wretch who gets a cover for his skin perceives
The kindness which supports his body is a vein of charity.

VIII

Aught that flows from charity,
Woe who calls it moonless night,
No small pledge is his who aids
Poor folk for the love of God.

² Sir James Mac Coitir, for whom see Introduction to Poem xxix, *supra*, p. 186.

³ Skilful entwiners of verses, i.e., poets.

⁴ Eight literati of the well-known Blarney school.

IX

Na tréiēþir rin dréimear ne porɔaiḃ an þróir
 naē léiɣiḃ luēɔ béapla aɣur bročaiḃ na ɣcóiur
 a dé nime caonaiḃ ir coraiḃ ɣo deo
 an té rin ir aonurpa čočiuiɣče öóib.^a Amen.

X

Siub puiɣle naē raoilim ɣur deapḃča an dáiḃ
 rúnur caoilte na rcpíḃeann pa ap leačað map táiḃ
 ɔonn öílinne ap líne ran maide na láim
 o'þonni ríče ɣur číöðlaic ap čeapadap cáč.

XI

Clú laoiriɣ leap líonað ó þlačar ɣo lár
 aɣ brúč číorčə na čimčiolḃ i ɣcairmeapɔaiḃ áiɣ
 þiu ppiɣde öi čoiðče ní mairpe na öeáiɣ
 i bponne aoirə má čríöčnaiɣ a n-abair an páið.

^a Čríöčnóčəð anoir maille þeam ḃapañaiḃ do rčéalaib na haimprie.

x, l. 3 ppaoidə. l. 4 čríöčnaiɣ.

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.—*miúig soiceim*1^o Novembris, 1692

[Ms. : Brit. Mus., Eg. 154, fol. 83*b*, which was written by Edward O'Reilly, the lexicographer. In this Ms. the title of the poem is *Ḑáirib uá ḥpuadbair cct.* 1^o 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 *uá* (grandson) and *iarúin* (great-grandson) in ranns xxii and xxix respectively are to be taken in their strict sense and not in the general signification of descendant, then his grandfather, possibly, was called Diarmaid, and his great-grandfather Cormac. We are told also that he was related by blood to the O'Briens of Dál gCais (R. xxiv), Viscount Roche of Fermoy (R. xxv), the Fitzgeralds of Aine (R. xxv), the O'Sullivans of Dún Ciaráin (R. xxvi), and the Butlers of Dún Iasc or Cahir in the County of Tipperary (R. xxvii).

— Charles McCarthy, alias McDonogh, was one of the assessors for the County of Cork, appointed by a commission of James II, dated 10th April, 1690. As these assessors were chosen on account of their being men of great local influence, it is probable that this Charles (in Irish, Cormac) was the MacDonogh, chief of Duhallow. Lord Barrymore, writing to the Duke of Würtemberg on the 29th of October, 1690, says, "I have within these two days received a very humble

I

*Miúig soiceim go ríol ḡCártaig
ceinnlipe órú Éibir rínn
ó tá im foebair ḡnúr don ḡrianpuil
túr ár doebair trialluib rínn.*

II

*Re coónac cláir aoibinn Ealla
éagcaoinpíod mo luiz ó ló
ór é a ḥpíct i ḥpur don ḡealḡrán
lur ár píct ní reacrán dó.*

XXXI.—'TIS TIME TO GO WITH JOYFUL STEP

1st November, 1692

petition on behalf of Colonel McDonogh, chief of the country called Duhallow, between Mallow and the County of Kerry, and of another chieftain of a country called O'Callaghan, in order to obtain the protection of their Majesties. It is of very great consequence to draw over people of their quality and interest who will bring with them a thousand men and at least seven or eight hundred cows'' (D'Alton, King James's Irish Army List, London, 1861, vol. ii, p. 689).

In the year 1585 the Annals of the Four Masters mention the contention for the lordship of Ealla (Duhallow) between Diarmaid mac Eoghain mic Donnchadha an bhóthair mic Eoghain mic Donnchadha and Donnchadh mac Cormaic óig mic Cormaic mic Donnchadha. As the published pedigrees of MacDonogh of Duhallow are all imperfect, I will give here the later generations of the pedigree preserved in 23 L 37, p. 259, a Ms. in the R.I.A., transcribed by John Stack from a Ms. by David Ó Bruadair. It runs as follows: *Donncað mac Corbmaic mic Corbmaic mic Corbmaic mic Donncaða mic Donncaða mic Donncað mic Corbmaic mic Donncaða na rcoile mic Diarmada mic Diarmada mic Corbmaic fionn*, etc. In 23 L 37 the generations are continued up to Oilioll Ólum, but these can be found in Irish Texts Society, vol. xv, pp. 16-17, Nos. 111-84.

An account of the Mac Donoghs of Duhallow was published by Mr. Wm. F. Dennehy in the Journal of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society for 1894, vol. iii, pp. 157-162.

Metre: *Séaðnað al. réaðnað mór nó paða*, vide Part II, p. 39.]

I

'Tis time to go with joyful step to Cárthach's seed,¹
The headlines² of the noble blood of Éibhear Fionn,³
Since a bright face of that race before me shines,
I shall now set out upon my journey's start.

II

To the chief who rules o'er Ella's pleasant plain⁴
In the light of day I shall bewail my wounds,
Since none of the white grain⁵ can here be found but he
For he doth know full well the herb to give me ease.

¹ Vide Part I, p. 28, n.².

² The Mac Carthys are the senior tribe not only of the race of Éibhear Fionn, but also of all the Gædhil.

³ Vide Part I, p. 51, n.².

⁴ Duthaigh Ealla, the barony of Duhallow, in the county of Cork.

⁵ Nobles.

III

Mo liaç léigpion, mórán eile
 d'uaiprib Muiñneac ó naç mair,
 go mac Òonnèa an fuile mar aforç
 muirç ár n-opéra d'aéçore < air^.

IV

Àçaið féaruaime ñheic Òonnèa
 deaçpaið dán do buinne an buirð
 bpaç na çelip ap èpoð í Éibip
 'r a çol riam çan éimðig uirð.

V

Noççpaðpa ó ló cuirð dom èpéaççaið
 do çuin çaoñanta an èláip buig
 má çá go mbia pceol naç pçaoilim
 leop dom çia má çaoimim cuirð.

VI

bloç dom bpannðán beiç pá ñoçaið
 çá meapa dom beiç pa bpoim
 çuçpað liopça a lúb pa leaðán
 mo pçúç pçipioçça ap beaçán lóim.

VII

Àçaiç ár bponn çpón a çeumann
 ceannap pçarpainn ó puair riab
 d'açpað an ðponç go ruim póçñaið
 çpom aç poimn an póçñaið iað,

VIII

Pár na rian çan poçpom pírbçac
 do na poçaið póççap am
 çum a nuaill ór çac do çantain
 mo nuap páç a n-ançpuim ann.

III, l. 1 leigpion. IV, l. 1 féar uame. l. 2 deaçpaið dan do buingç.
 l. 3 Eibear. l. 4 eimðeaç. V, l. 1 do èpéaççaið. l. 3 mbia; pçaoil-
 pinn. VI, l. 4 pçuð. VII, l. 3 poðail. l. 4 a bpoçñaið.

III

I shall send my cry of woe—since there are not
Many other Munster noblemen alive—
Unto the Mac Donncha of the golden hair
On whom the deadweight of my grief may be discharged.

IV

Mac Donncha's fields of pasture green decide a lay
Is due unto the scion of that bounteous board,
The herds of Éibhear's heir attract the gaze of clerks,
For his desire is never to refuse their ranks.

V

A portion of my wounds I frankly shall expose
To the hound that watches o'er the gentle plain,
For, even though I fail to tell the tale complete,
My gloom is satisfied, if I bewail a part.

VI

Portion of my torture is to live with serfs—
How were it worse to be beneath a millstone crushed?
The list of their deceits and calumnies has caused
The ruin of my throat by scantiness of food.

VII

Perverse is the friendship of our landed churls,
Ever since they gained the lordship of the soil,
Inflated with success and pride they have become
Sluggish in the sharing of their harvest crops.

VIII

The ways, deserted by the hum of faithful bees,¹
Proclaim unto the boors that now the time hath come
For them to raise a louder cry than all the rest;
Woe to that which brought about their tyranny.

¹ The Irish nobles then in exile.

IX

Amriġ uarġo cian ġo ġereidri
 ar mo ċorpan cuing ġo mbiaġ
 'na bale bān dā bṛūt aġ poċaiḃ
 tād ġo dtenūt naċ poċaiḃ rian.

X

Ní leamainn leo rmiog ná rmeide
 rmaċt na bṛeannatā oirne ip cṛuaiḃ
 i n-am ġeoin a nġoċ dom ċiallġoin
 oċ na Seoin ar iarraiḃ uaim.

XI

Oċ Muiriġ mór maiēmāc Éamoinn
 Earcail íce an tréin 'r an cṛuaiḃ
 é naċ deonpaḃ don ċuain ċneamā
 buain pe leonaḃ tṛeana āp dṛuaiṛ.

XII

Dā mbiaḃ an tē i dṬraíġ lī ip clannṫa
 nō an ċuid eile fōr im ġar
 tré riaġail puċt ponṫ dār paobaḃ
 onġ im uċt nīor baogal dām.

XIII

bṛoic pe ráimain i n-aoir úcaiḃ
 bíċ ġupb anairt éiġean dúinn
 arír ġeaḃ bṛeaċ éiġin orain
 léiġim leaċ leam ċonaiḃ cúil.

ix, l. 1 uar ġo. l. 3 poċaiḃ. l. 4 tād. x, l. 1 leamainn. xi, l. 2
 earċail; cṛuaiḃ. l. 3 ċuan. xii, l. 3 poċaiḃ. l. 4 ní baogal.
 xiii, l. 1 ráimainn ann aoir úcaiḃ. l. 3 arir.

¹ John Bourke of Cathair Maothail (vide Part i, p. 88) and Sir John Fitzgerald, Bart., of Claonghlais (vide Part ii, p. 157), both patrons of our poet.

IX

I should hardly have believed in former times
 That there would be laid upon my wretched frame
 A boorish yoke to bruise it like a pale hard clod
 For that jealous herd that speaks not words of peace.

X

I should not even dare to nod or wink at them,
 Hard and heavy on me lies the flayers' sway,
 What time the chatter of their voices wounds my brain
 I grieve, alas, the Johns¹ are far away from me.

XI

Alas, the noble son of Éamonn, Muiris Mór,²
 A Hercules to save the wretched and the strong,
 He would ne'er have let the garlic-eating horde
 Venture to afflict a trithing of our land.

XII

If the chieftain who was settled in Tráigh Líf³
 Or the rest of them were living near me still,
 From the fitful laws, which almost drive me mad,
 There would be no risk of sadness in my breast.

XIII

My meddling with a spade, when it is fulling time—⁴
 However much I am in want of linen cloth—
 Again although it is a doom proves my need,
 I commit my case to my protective hounds.

² Sir Maurice fitz Edmond Fitzgerald of Caisleán an Lisín, who died on the 17th day of April, 1679. David Ó Bruadair composed an elegy on his death, vide Part II, pp. 172 et seqq.

³ Edmond Fitzgerald of Ennismore, Co. Kerry, son of John, Knight of Kerry. David Ó Bruadair composed his elegy also about the 6th of May, 1676, vide Part II, pp. 146 et seqq.

⁴ Tralee, Co. Kerry.

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

xiv

Ġé mað leabprán nġor an aġam
iomða bpaiteoir bġor im ċeann
a lor foca an ġainne ġeappċa
lġonta ár laione ip ġeappċa < ġeall >.

xv

O'earbuið ġan m'eaċ caoin ná ceanntréan
pán ġcoill peolaim ġaċa pe
poġnát ár muim ó an ġcuail enapaċ
puail naċ muib mo ġarpaċ e.

xvi

Óm ċuapðaið mionca pán muine
le mġleoiġ im luip ġaċ lá
iomða maipċ i maol mo ġualann
pe taoið taile nġm tualanġ pċá.

xvii

Ġon laoið iappap ap ċáċ coiðċe
ó naċ cpeibteap aċt na clúim
nġl pát uaim i leiċ a péanta
cluaim ġan cleiċ ip déanta dúim.

xviii

Ġmáil Oiřín d'ėip na péinne
puapap páðpaiġ ippeaċ óġ
caibċe ip bile búil dá n-aiċle
bile búib ġan paipne i póð.

xix

Óp éiġean dúimn ġeall do ġlacað
pup na ġpġobaið nár ġann cáil
cóip naċ tuġap taoð pe poiġeall
puġap cpaob ip coiðċeann dáib.

xiv, l. 2 bpaiteoir. l. 3 iota. xv, l. 2 pe. l. 4 muib. xvi, l. 4
nġum. xvii, l. 1 laoi. xix, l. 3 coiip na.

¹ This may signify not only his knowledge of Latin, but also his mastery of archaic Irish.

² The faggot-load.

XIV

Although I have not got a single booklet left,
 Many are the spies who lie in wait for me,
 When it comes to paying now for cream-shorn milk
 The full stores of my Latin¹ are of curt avail.

XV

Being without a quiet or a headstrong horse,
 To the wood I wander forth at every turn;
 From the faggot-load my back is full of lumps,
 The rider² whom I carry almost breaks me down.

XVI

From my frequent visits to the wooded copse,
 Carrying a billhook in my hand each day,
 Many a mark is left upon my shoulder top,
 Neither can I bear the stiffness of my side.

XVII

Any lay that seeks from others a reward
 Is believed by none, unless it be a cluain,³
 Though I want not reasons for refusing it,
 A cluain without disguise must be composed by me.

XVIII

Like Oisín, when the Fenians all were gone,⁴
 A young and faithful Patrick⁵ I have also found;
 Since they are gone who is there who should be more loved
 Than this gracious hero of unaffected ways?

XIX

Since I now am forced to seek another pledge
 To replace these griffins, not devoid of fame,
 In order not to have to trust a lesser chief
 I seized a scion who is just as stout as they.

³ Vide Part I, p. 93, n.¹.

⁴ Vide Part I, p. 16, n.¹.

⁵ As Oisín met St. Patrick so I have met a Patrick in Mac Donncha. Mac Donncha's Christian name seems to have been Cormac (Charles); see Introduction to this poem.

XX

Ó ro páḡrao inn im eirmeaét
ealḡa ḡreaḡpéiḡ na rcor rlim
dom réir ḡan roc biaiḡ an beanḡán
liaiḡ ár lot mo ḡealḡiál ḡill.

XXI

Ṭriaḡ an lonḡḡuirṡ ór liom éuirpear
croiṡpíḡ ciṡ ar ḡcúl dom éia
leaḡpaiḡ ṡrom na ḡcual ar éirín
ḡ'ḡonn beirṡ buan dom éleibín cṡia.

XXII

D'ua ḡaḡ plaṡa raoipe ronḡomn
pe reanaiṡpibḡ diall ip dḡ
ḡan aḡṡ don eo ip ua do Ṭiarmaid
maḡ leo a érua ní ciarḡuibḡ <clḡ>.

XXIII

Ar ḡac Máiṡḡpéiḡe ní ḡaoiḡḡiom
aḡ mál Múṡepaoiḡ beirṡ na ḡnia
iomḡa leir i ḡconnṡa a éairṡe
ḡiḡḡ bṡeir lonṡṡa ṡailce an ṡia.

XXIV

Ní ḡaoiḡḡiom fḡr ḡé maḡ oirḡear
arḡḡrḡ éair na cainnill éuain
na éruṡ raor aḡ rḡí ḡo roḡpaiḡ
ar lí caor na ṡpoṡuibḡ ruain.

XXV

Ná fuil bíocuiriṡ uair ḡear Muḡe
maipe na ḡpéiḡ ṡeolaiḡ rí
ṡpé fuil na laoḡ lonn ó Áine
conn ḡo ḡṡpaḡḡ ḡár láine lí.

xxi, l. 1 lonḡḡuirṡ. l. 3 leaḡpaiḡ. xxii, l. 2 diall aḡṡ dḡ. xxv, l. 4
ḡṡpaḡḡ.

¹ The castle of Kanturk.

² Or Diarmaid's descendant.

³ Or a vassal.

⁴ The Viscount of Muskerry. Donogh MacCarthy, Viscount of Muskerry, was

XX

Since that calm-faced flock, possessed of graceful steeds,
 Hath left me thus to pine away in wretchedness,
 This youthful chief will serve me now without a frown,
 My princely surety is the leech to heal my wounds.

XXI

When the chieftain of this camp¹ shall take my part,
 From my sadness he shall drive the clouds away
 And with a plaster cure the sores the loads have caused
 In order that my wretched chest of clay may live.

XXII

The heir of every chieftain's happy freehold lands
 In nature's course takes after his ancestral sires,
 But the salmon, Diarmaid's grandson,² stands alone,
 If they have got his blood, 'tis no dark share of fame.

XXIII

Of the son of Margaret I shall not boast
 That he is a sister's son³ of Muscraighe's prince;⁴
 There are many others in his charter-roll,
 Although that chieftain's power adds increase of light.

XXIV

Neither shall I boast, though fittingly I might,
 Of the harbour-light of Cas's⁵ noble blood
 Which in his freeborn form in ever peaceful streams
 As red as rowan-berries constantly doth flow--

XXV

Nor of the high blood of the Viscount of Fir Muighe,⁶
 Which conferreth beauty on his countenance,
 Mingling there with Áine's⁷ valiant heroes' blood
 Like the rushing wave, could fuller beauty be?

created Earl of Clancarty by Charles II in 1658, and died in August, 1665, his son Cormac (Charles) having predeceased him, June, 1665; vide Part I, p. 119.

⁵ Vide Part II, p. 47, n. ⁴.

⁶ Fermoy, Co. Cork; vide Part I, p. 155, n. ¹⁷.

⁷ Aine, formerly a possession of the Fitzgeralds of Desmond; vide Part I, p. 29, n. ⁵.

xxvi

Fuair ó dheagan Dúna Ciaráin
cuiple naé díre fódgar <all>
air ag ronnað praoic ir féile
lonnar laoié na préime éall.

xxvii

Cop ar riuðal real ór éigean
ní hairtear dul go Dún Iare
rionntreab do praoil rrué don tirláinic
na érué éaoim naé práinic <riare>.

xxviii

Ar gac ríogépraoib i bponn Fódla
aon réim práir buð fearann g<liað>
gac féicé d'uaið na préim dá leanaimn
'r ir céim cruaið re gceanpaimn <triall>

xxix

A ráé d'iarinó d'ár ó gCormac
caitleoðan úr dán aob dair
d'árað leirpan búide ir beoðar
deirpal dúine ár n-eolar air.

xxx

Do ééacé eangnam iocé ir úrñé
innleacé ceoil ir gcuipleann gcuil
impriaðab n-eac luaimneac láintrean
tuailgneac pa breac cáin géar <ciuin>.

xxxi

Do ééacé innleiom uairle ir oirðeiré
ioðna puirpe go pat ndé
glac mar Donn ar épannaið éeolmair
Goll do élanaið Éoðain <é>.

xxvi, l. 2 fódgar flairé. l. 4 éall. xxviii, l. 3 préim. xxix, l. 3
buiðe; beoðab. l. 4 duinn. xxx, l. 3 impriaðag.

¹ Barony of Dunkerron, Co. Kerry, lordship of Ó Sállobháin Mór; vide supra,
p. 44, and Part II, p. 237.

² Cahir, Co. Tipperary, of which Butler was the lord; vide Part I, p. 135, n.⁵.

³ From this rann and rann xxii the person to whom this poem was addressed

XXVI

From the dragon of Dún Ciaráin¹ he received
 An unexhausted vein announcing something great ;
 In him stimulating wrath and bounteousness
 Is the martial splendour of that noble stock.

XXVII

Since my foot must now needs travel for a while,
 It is no strain for me to journey to Dún Iasc,²
 A brilliant tribe that hath poured forth a healing stream
 Which in his graceful body ends not in a fen.

XXVIII

If I were to trace from every royal branch
 That swordland held in Fódla's sod by charter right
 Every vein his race did weave into its frame
 Hard would be the task which I should undertake.

XXIX

A choice great-grandson, sprung from Cormac's grandsons,³ is
 This youthful battle-lion whose emblem is an oak ;
 Grace and vigour kept increasing with his growth ;
 'Tis lucky for me to direct my steps to him.

XXX

He united prudence, meekness, noble looks,
 Intelligence of music and of tuneful pipes,
 Skill in riding horses, powerful and fleet,
 Lord whose legal judgments are acute and grave.

XXXI

He united stores of noble rank and deeds,
 Offspring of a royal prince by grace of God,
 A hand like Donn's⁴ upon the tuneful music-branch,
 The Goll⁵ of Eoghan's clans⁶ is he for chivalry.

would seem to be Cormac mac [Donnchadha?] mic Diarmada uí Cormaic MicDonncha.

⁴ Donn, son of Mílidh Easpáinne, drowned at Teach Duinn, off the coast of Kerry, on the occasion of the Milesian invasion; see Keating, History, II, pp. 80-86.

⁵ Vide Part I, p. 40, n.⁴.

⁶ The Eoghanachta of Munster, descendants of Eoghan Mór; vide Part I, p. 56, n.³.

xxxii

Do fairġreab é i ġceapbca an einiġ
 éirneab oć ní hionġnao leir
 peolao loinne ġo cpiunn epóda
 cuing an buinne ir bpóġda breir.

xxxiii

Da bpocta neac eol dom innrin
 ionnur an ġill do ġab mé
 oiġre plaća ir oirceap ioġna
 toirceap paća ríioġna an té.

xxxiv

Ním tualainġ ronn ríoiñ a pánbeapc
 poġbeaġ dom cuimne nár claon
 o'arlóio uaim tap o'puiñ a nbeacaiō
 pum cuail epuiñ pa breacaiō baop.

xxxv

bíe don foirri aġ puacetañ ppiompa

 oíom puġ ponnao le paet bioġġlóir

xxxvi

Ĥé nár ioncuir cář na coirpeleo
 an cúir pa deapa ir dañna léin
 ġac peca paġ do paimne paoincrlim
 cuġ a cainnt da claoincrinñ ġéir.

xxxvii

Oiombáiō dañpa a ndul tap allbpuaē
 poir mo birġ pa bun de
 cuġ a bpolañ inn ġan áirnéir
 colan cinñ ġan áairéir mé.

xxxii, l. 3 lainne; epóda. l. 4 bpóġda. xxxiii, l. 3 ir oirpceirp
 ioġna. xxxiv, l. 3 o'arlóġ. l. 4 pum cuail epuiñ pa breacaiō.
 xxxv, l. 3 ponnao. xxxvi, l. 3 pġáp a puġ do paimne paoincrlim.
 l. 4 a cainnt da claoincrinñ. xxxvii, l. 4 colann cin.

xxxII

Tempered and refined was he in honour's forge,
 Defraying others' sorrows seems not strange to him,
 Accurately he directs his deadly lance,
 Such the chieftain's sway that ever doth increase.

xxxIII

If anybody asks me, I know how to tell
 What this pledge is worth who hath adopted me,
 Heir begot by chieftain, fitted for the task,
 Offspring of a highly favoured queen is he.

xxxIV

I cannot here enumerate his famous deeds,
 All but very few of which have left my mind,
 Because of what hath thus escaped my memory
 A crippled mass am I, condemned by cruel dooms.

xxxv

There is one among this gang attacking me¹

 From me a sniveller hath taken in sharp-voiced rage

xxxvi

Though heed should not be paid to his contentiousness,
 The incident which caused it is a source of pain;
 Every frown thy smooth and narrow eyebrow gave
 Let loose the bitter tongue of his iniquity.

xxxvii

Woe is me that they have gone o'er foreign bounds,
 Those men who under God were wont to give me help,
 For their absence now hath left me cattleless,
 A leading calf no longer treated daintily.

¹ The second and fourth lines of this rann are omitted in Eg. 154, the only Mss. containing the poem that I know of.

xxxviii

Αὐτ Sean do búrce dia dá díðean
 ðpeacé peam dáil ní raop go pe
 biað gan ac ap þóð a ðolèa
 mo ðτόγβα mac Ðonnèa ðe.

xxxix

Ðúinn má um ðopaé ðr cionn Anna
 ð'uaρῖnnáib a lop láime linn
 ní þuil epé ðr epé buð capta
 þé peam þé ní þcappa þinn.

xl

Αιτέιμ ap ðia ðo agup ðip
 dá uprain ðiaðta na mboét
 þeiñþip a þup gan þall gan þoilme
 'p tall go nglup an glóipe noét.

xli

Rann í Óaoim má ðlið ó Ðálatið
 i noán gaé aoin a lop lóin
 ga cōpa ðo dúil 'na éapaid
 ionná dúin gan ganðaid glóip.

xlii

Ó geallar þún m'éaḡnaið ð'innþin
 ð'ua na ðepiaé naé tapcioð ní
 ðopinneap lán ènú ðo èanþain
 gè tú ap lár a macþaid <mí>.

xxxviii, l. 4 díðean. l. 4 mo ττόγβα mac.
 xli, l. 4 dúinn. xlii, l. 2 tapcioð.

xl, l. 3 þeiñþip; þall.

XXXVIII

Excepting Seán de Búrc¹ alone, whom God protect,
 A kinder face than his I never yet have met,
 Upon his castle lawn I shall not be refused
 Whatever the Mac Donogh leaves him to relieve.²

XXXIX

If I am moved by Anna³ most of noble dames
 On account of gifts of hand received by me,
 No clay is there, for clay she is, more lovable,
 I shall never in my lifetime part with her.

XL

I pray to God that he may grant to him and her,
 The two supporters of the feeding of the poor,
 Plenty without want or failure here below,
 And reveal them glory's light beyond the tomb.

XLI

If Ó Dálaigh owes, to pay for his support,
 A rann unto Ó Caoimh in every poem he makes,
 Why ought he to be more zealous for his friend
 Than I am bound to speak with undeceitful voice?

XLII

I promised to relate the secret of my grief
 To the grandson of the chiefs who ne'er stored aught,
 I have sung enough of song to fill a nut,⁴
 Although I am a month among their youthful bands.

¹ John Bourke, of Cathair Maohail, Co. Limerick; vide Part 1, p. 88.

² The translation is uncertain and the metre corrupt (póo : c66ba).

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

⁴ i.e. to fulfil all due. Cf. ní lán 6a6 cnú don 6po6uim6, Ériu, v, p. 142; and supra, Part 1, p. 182, R. cv.

XXXII.—*ḡeað scannail le daoínib*

Circa 1693

[Mss. : R.I.A., 23 E 14, p. 130 (E) ; 23 M 32, p. 2 (M). Private, a Ms. by Piaras Móinséal, containing two copies (P¹ and P²). E and P have been copied from M.

In all three Mss. the short introductory prose passage on the duty of praising benefactors is followed by *Ḍáibib ó bpuadair 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,

Ḍligib ḡac maiṭ a maoidéaib et ór maiṭ le dia a molað ḡ a maiṭ do mhaoidéaib epéaḃ uim naḃ molpauḃe a epéatúiriḃe do péir a maiṭḡnfoim ar a fion ḡ fóir epéaḃ uim naḃ aidiḃeoḃaḃ an té do cuibeoḃaḃ a maiṭḡnfoim ḡ naḃ foillpéoḃaḃ iab?

I

*Ḥeað pcanail le daoínib pfoim a n-anaḃpóide
pan maiṭir doḡnib luḃt pcaoilte a ḡceapṭa ḃóibpín
meapaim ḡup poimnte poimpe ir bappagóide
a ḃaḃapṭaḃ caoin don tí naḃ aidiḃeoḃaḃ.*

II

*Iar ḡcepaḃaḃ ḡaḃ epaoibḃe paoipe i ḃpeapann pḃóla
ir ar ḃeapraing na nḡpíob ba linn tap beannaib bḃéna
do hearḃaḃ^a pinn ḡo hípiol anaḃóineac
pá ama na daoipre aḡ píol ḡaḃ pearnḃóige.*

III

*Ḥear ḃpaba me taoib pe pcaoimhre peanaḃḃta
nár ḃainḡean ar ḡaoiṭ ná ar ḡímliḡ ḡairḃpéoṭa
ní pacaib mo élí pír í dom élan-naib comapran
a pallainn ḃá ḃpuim ḡup éioḃlaie Anna ḃoimra.*

^a earḃaḃ .i. ceapaḃ.

I, l. 3 bappagóide, P². II, l. 4 píolpác, P¹; píol ḡaḃ, 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, *Amhrán* : (u) a u u í u í u a u ó u
 (2) R. vi, *Amhrán* : (u) a u u o u u o u u i u u ú
 (3) R. vii, *Amhrán* : u ú u u ú u u a u u ó.]

All good deserves to be praised, and since God is pleased when He Himself is praised and His goodness extolled, why should not His creatures be praised for His sake in proportion to their good deeds, and, furthermore, why should not a man acknowledge and proclaim the good deeds of the person who helped him?

I

Though men are ashamed of recounting their miseries
 And the goodness of those who relieve their necessities,
 I adjudge it a point of pomp and conceited for one
 Not to acknowledge one's kind-hearted succourer.

II

After every free branch had been plundered in Fódla's land,
 And after our griffins had gone o'er the ocean's crests,
 I was committed in humble submissiveness
 'Neath captivity's hames to a whole breed of sourfaces.¹

III

Though long I have been to a ragged old coat reduced,
 Too worn to keep out either wind or rough icicles,
 My bosom found none of my neighbours to deal therewith
 But Anna,² who gave me her mantle from off her back.

¹ The Williamite planters.

² Anna ní Urthuile ; vide Part I, p. 88.

IV

An ãap̃tanað ãaoιnταιp̃ ðaoιlteað almnόpað
 ιp̃ p̃peap̃talað p̃iõp̃ ḡan p̃cið pe ðpeamaib̃ ónna^a
 a matal ḡeað maoid̃te ι mb̃p̃iḡ ap̃ ãuĩp̃ p̃appaip̃ óip̃ne
 ðo paðað ðon m̃ip̃ piñ b̃iõp̃ ðon tpaḡap̃tóip̃eaðt.^b

V

Óa n-abapað aoιnneað piñn ḡup̃ palam̃ḡlóipe
 lab̃aip̃t ap̃ ḡñfoim̃aib̃ paoid̃te ãapãp̃ t̃p̃ócap̃
 mõ p̃peaḡpa aip̃ p̃ep̃iðb̃ta ι ḡep̃ið áp̃ p̃eanm̃ópa
 nað blaðap̃ beid̃ buid̃eað ðon t̃i nað annam̃ p̃oḡnap̃.

VI

Már mapla beid̃ p̃op̃ða p̃oðum̃aib̃ p̃oιneanta p̃uðað
 palmað p̃oiðilleað p̃oĩp̃b̃ pe muip̃ear ḡað úip̃ð
 aḡ tab̃aip̃t a p̃oðaip̃ ḡan ðoðma ḡan tuip̃pe ḡan t̃ñúit̃
 leat̃p̃inḡinñ ãop̃aip̃ a hoip̃iḡ ní hũnap̃ ḡup̃ p̃iu.

VII

ḡeað dútp̃aðtað p̃ep̃úðaim̃p̃i m'aiñðeip̃e ðóib̃
 ðo p̃úil̃ p̃ip̃ añ ñðúð̃cap̃ ι ḡceannaib̃ ba ãóip̃
 ðon ãuĩnḡil̃ map̃ ãuḡnam̃ ãum̃ p̃eanma ιp̃ ðóit̃
 mõ ãúram̃ ḡõ ðp̃úḡp̃ið ap̃ Anna¹ ḡõ p̃óill.²

^a onna .i. laḡa (P¹); ona .i. laḡ (P²).

^b ðo ãomaoid̃aib̃ m̃ópa m̃ionca.

iv, l. 1 allamnόpað, P². l. 2 ona, P². l. 4 ðon m̃ip̃, P²; pañ m̃ip̃, P¹.
 v, l. 2 t̃p̃ócap̃, P¹; t̃p̃ocap̃, P². vi, l. 3 p̃oðuip̃, P²; p̃oðuip̃, P¹.

vii. This stanza is separated by a line in P¹. It occurs independently in M and E.

¹ .i. Anna ní Up̃t̃uile.

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

biaðtað ðiõb̃ p̃aoil̃iõp̃ ḡup̃ láip̃ añ luð
 p̃ḡup̃ p̃liað ḡañ ãp̃ið̃ c̃p̃oiñnoip̃eað̃ ápãp̃ muc̃
 añ t̃iã acõ b̃iõp̃ p̃iõp̃oiñiḡ̃ p̃eá̃p̃p̃dẽ ã ðtuḡ
 nã ðiaib̃ nað̃ b̃ið̃ ãoĩð̃cẽ ḡõ ḡáib̃t̃eað̃ ḡuip̃t̃.

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, *comdoin*, communion and favours].

¹ i.e. Anna ní Urthuile [vide Part I, p. 88].

² In P¹ four lines follow. Most probably they do not belong to this poem. They may be translated thus :

A biadhach among them imagines a mouse is a mare,
 And a pigsty's round bulk is a mountain without any end,
 But the generous man is the better for all that he gave,
 For he never shall know after that what bitter want is.

XXXIII.—IS PAÐA LIOM ǾO DEARÐETA

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: *ṪáíṪṫ Ṫ Ṫṛuadair 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.

Is paða liom Ǿo dearṪeta 'r is lánṪrónaṪ
don aicme rin a Ṫpacamairne lá ar comǾar
eaṪṫraṪ na ṪpearaṪcon aṫá i ṪṫlónṪar
par cealǾaṪ pan mbaile aco le ṫáimneolaṪ.

II.

Ṫám acpuinneaṪ im aice aniuǾ na rárleoǾam
le ǾcleaṪṫainnre le macanar Ṫeíṫ áipleoǾaṪ
re hairǾioṪ an ṫeallaíǾ rí ǾaṪ ṫráṪ nóna
mo ǾarṪcuilṫ ní heaǾal liom i láim Ṫṫuil.^a

III.

ÁṫcuinǾim ar eaǾnam an árṪcómáṪṫaíǾ
leap balṪaṪ luṪṫ bappaṪair na Ṫáibleoine
Ǿo Ṫpaicearra Ǿo ceannaraṪ na nǾnáṫóǾaṪ
an ealṪa is ár n-airǾṫeaṪne cnáimleoimṫe.

^a A hearth-money man.

i, l. 2 Ṫpeacamairne, D. ii, l. 1 am aice rí, P; aniuǾ omitted, P.
l. 3 Ǿo ṫráṪ, D. iii, l. 4 n-airṫeaṪna, 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:—Crípnán : (u) a u u u a u u u á ó u.]

I

Weary is my mind for certain sad and utterly forlorn
Thinking of the band of chieftains whom I saw in comfort once,
The heroic exploits of the manly hounds in Flanders now,¹
And the many of them wounded here at home by swoons of death.

II

If to-day those mighty lions were in power near me still,
With whom I was accustomed to disport myself without restraint,
I should not live in fear lest every afternoon my rugged quilt
Might be seized and held by Odell^a for the money of this hearth.

III

I beseech the wisdom of the Great Omnipotent, by whom
In former times the haughty hordes of Babylon were stricken dumb,²
That I may see that flock of chieftains ruling in their loved abodes
And behold my cruel robber suffering from broken bones.

^a A hearth-money man.

¹ The Irish army, which had followed King James II to the Continent, distinguished itself specially in the campaign of Flanders against England.

² The confusion of tongues at the building of the tower of Babel (Gen. xi, 1-9).

XXXIV.—IS LIAÓTAIN LEASUIĠTE

29^o Julii, 1693

[Mss.: Maynooth, Murphy, x, p. 351 (m). R.I.A., 23 O 39, p. 195 (O); 24 M 4, p. 128 (M). T.C.D., H, 1, 18, fol. 4 (H).]

Titles: *Óaíbíð ó bpuabair cec. map ġnátuġað ap láimnéac̃ta* (M, *láimneapa*, m) *Sir Seáin mhic Ģearailt .i. tiġearna na Claonglaire i ġcaġ Landen* (M, *Landon*, m) *aġ bpábanġ i b̃plónbpar an 29 lá do July, A.D. 1693, ip tpẽ na ġpóðac̃t inpan ġac̃ ġeáðna puair an Seán p̃eairpáíðce op̃b puip̃eac̃ta* (M, m); *Óaíbíð ó bpuabair cec. do Sir Sean mac Ģearailt ap ron a ġairġe a ġcaġ Landen aġ Brabant an 29^o lá do July, A.D. 1693, na b̃puair p̃e tpẽ na ġpóðac̃t pan ġac̃ rin op̃b puip̃eac̃ta* (O); i.e. "David Ó Bruadair *cecinit* in commemoration of the heroism of Sir John Fitzgerald, Lord of Claonghlais, in the battle of Landen at Brabant, in Flanders, on the 29th of July, A.D. 1693, in which battle the aforesaid Sir John obtained a grade of knighthood on account of his bravery." The date, 29^o July, 1693, is the only heading in H, the author's autograph. The battle of Landen was fought on the 19th of July, 1693, O.S., that is the 29th of July, 1693, N.S. As David Ó Bruadair's other poems are dated according to the old style, the 29th of July in the title of this poem may represent the date of composition and not the date of the battle. It was at the battle of Landen that Patrick Sarsfield was mortally wounded.

Sir John Fitzgerald's early career has been dealt with before; vide Part I, pp. 138, 180, 184, and Part II, Introduction, p. xx, et seqq., also pp. 154, 166, 206, 218. In 1686 he was Lieutenant-Colonel of Major-General Justin Mac Carthy's regiment of foot, and in 1689 he became Colonel of the same. With it he served at the siege of Derry in that year. In June, 1691, he fought hard to withstand De Ginkle's army on its advance against Athlone. At the siege of Limerick he was obliged to give way to a Frenchman who was, according to D'Usson, "more versed in the science of defending fortified places." Being royalist rather than nationalist in sentiment, he approved the acceptance of the articles of Limerick

I

Ip liaótain learpuiġte ap ġiac̃ do ġapaðpa
 an rian po leac̃ap ġup buaið tú an lá
 ap ġliaðtaið ġap̃ba d'p̃iannaib̃ deap̃b̃ta
 ip iad p̃eac̃ lapairp̃i aġ luaġuġað a lám̃
 a p̃eiac̃ na panna po d'p̃iað na nĢearpaltaġ
 d'p̃iað ġo p̃eap̃ba ip puair clú an láip̃
 iaplaġt m̃ac̃aire a mb̃liaðna ó ġeannaġair^a
 dia ġan m̃apla doð buanuġað plán.

^a ut fertur et m̃ap̃ b̃p̃eag̃ é ní dõm̃pa ip b̃p̃eag̃ é.

1, l. 1 an rian nap̃ ġac̃uip̃ le buaðclú an lá, O; a t̃p̃iaġt̃p̃i ġalma ó ġluair ġuġainn tairġ, m. 1. 2 ġliaðtaið, O, m; luaġú, and so in all such endings, v.g. buanuġ, puarġlú, p̃tuamúġ, t̃puailiú, ġuap̃dú, H. 1. 3 d'p̃iað, O; p̃eap̃ba, H, O, m.

XXXIV.—A LECTION TO CURE

29th of July, 1693

and the transference of the Irish army to France. He sailed from Carrigafoyle towards the end of October, 1691, but he complained that he was disappointed at the fewness of those who accompanied him. Yet their numbers were sufficient to form a regiment, known as the Régiment de Limerick in subsequent campaigns. He was appointed colonel of this regiment, and with it he fought in various parts of the Continent, acquiring "glorious renown in Normandy, Germany, and Italy." He distinguished himself particularly at the battle of Landen or Neerwinden, 19/29 July, 1693. William III of England was defeated in this battle by the Duc de Luxembourg. De Ginkle, another old adversary of Sir John's, was drowned in the subsequent flight. After this battle there was a report current in Ireland that Sir John Fitzgerald had had an additional degree of nobility conferred upon him. What that degree was is not stated definitely. In the introduction to this poem it is said he received an "order of knighthood." This cannot mean merely that he was made a knight, for his father, Sir Edmond Fitzgerald, had already been created a baronet about 1645, and he had succeeded to his father's title in 1666, or at the latest in the spring of 1667. In the poem itself the additional degree of nobility is referred to as *ia plaéct maéaipe* (an earldom of the battlefield). Perhaps some rank in the French nobility is meant. David Ó Bruadair did not attach much importance to the rumour, as is evident from the note which he appends to the last line of the first stanza of this poem. After the battle of Landen we find Sir John Fitzgerald serving in Italy with the French army under the Maréchal de Catinat from 1693 till 1696. When peace was concluded between Louis XIV and Victor Amadeus II, Duke of Savoy, he returned to the North, and is said to have fallen in the battle of Oudenarde on the 11th of July, 1698, in which battle Major-General Nicholas Fitzgerald was also mortally wounded.

Metre:—(1) Rr. i-III, *Amprán* :(u) *ia u a u u ia u a u u u ia u a u u u ua ú á*
or more briefly : 3 {*ia u a u u*} *ua ú á*(2) R. iv, *Amprán* : (u) *á ia u u ia u u é u u.*]

I

A lection to cure the deep gloom of thy friends

Is this spreading report that thou wonnest the day
Against the rough ranks of those resolute bands

Who had quickened their hands to put thee to shame.

O shield of these parts¹ of the Geraldine 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 Claonghlais was the only portion of the former extensive possessions of the Fitzgeralds in the county of Limerick then remaining in Geraldine hands.

II

A ériaiéir éannaraiğ riappar anbrainn
 d'iarrrma heacétrað ip fuaiðeamlail d'pár
 mian ip meanma biar ip mairrpear op
 ciaét paol ġrabadam ağ fuarcluğað a ġcáir
 i ðerriar na mbailte ri éiar ġo bpaicearra
 ġrian ðo leacan ağ rtuamuğað rcaite
 na bpaioðon mağail ri i n-iapaét t'aéarða
 ip iað ġan acpuing ap éuarðuğað io ðeáig.

III

Triall tan cairġir a hiaéail eacéarann
 iaiðrið anamuð nuağnúr náir
 eliar ağ palméur bpaépa ip beannaét lið
 rianrpar t'airrpear ġan truailliuğað i ðeráét
 ap ðciaét éum baile ðuit biaio ðo t'páireri
 ağ iarrpaið cairpe 'p buð fuaréur dáil
 an éliaé náir éeangail rið ðia na Carraiğe
 ip iað pe t'páirerin an uair úð eláé.

IV

Eláé biaðrean ağ iarrpaið ðo éaoimnaéair
 an cáin riap lið i rian linne d'éimig ðul
 ip cáin píaðta naé iaðran ġo n-éirġe a ður
 lá riarrpaið éu a éiğearna na Claonğlaire.

II, l. 1 fuaiðiuil, H, m. l. 2 fuarğlað, O, m; fuarğlí, H. l. 4 mağail, O; acpuinn, O, m; éuarðuğað ðearð, O. III, l. 1 tan, H, m; tráé, O; a hiaiéil eacéarann triall t. é., O, m; iaiðrið, H, m; anamuð, H, O, m; nuağnúr, O, m; náir, m. l. 2 beannoét, H. l. 3 biað, m; ġo cairpe, O, m, with gloss cairri .i. friendship, m. l. 4 rið, H; leat, O, m; eláé, m. IV, l. 1 eláé biaðrin, O, m. l. 2 éimioð, H, O, m. l. 3 píaðta, H; iaðta, O, m.

II

O powerful lord who shalt foster the weak
With the rest of thy exploits of wide-growing fame,
Their hope and their courage shall be and remain
Thy advancement in rank while redeeming their plight.
In command of these towns in the west may I see
The sun of thy cheek, as it humbleth the pride
Of these insolent hounds who usurp thy estate,
By thee rendered powerless and begging all round.

III

When thou shalt resolve to depart from abroad,
Full many a fair modest face shall draw near,
Clerks chanting speeches and blessings upon thee,
Directing thy steps without fail to the shore ;
When home thou art come, there shall be on the watch for thee,
Seeking that mercy they little deserve,
Those who cleaved not to thee on the day of the Rock,¹
When they gazed in the hour of thy weakness on thee.

IV

In their weakness shall they then come seeking thy aid
Who refused to go west on the sea-road with thee,
And may others more valiant than they arise here
To serve thee, O Lord of the Claonglais,² one day.

¹ Carraic an Phoill, Carrigafoyle in Kerry, on the southern shore of the estuary of the Shannon, the port from which Sir John Fitzgerald sailed for France with only a small portion of his followers; vide Poem xxiv, supra, p. 161.

² Vide Part I, p. 150, n.¹.

XXXV.—a շօճտարիծե նա շարալտալիցե

Circa 1693/4

[Ms. : H. 1. 18, the author's autograph, in which it follows the preceding poem, Իր լիճճտար լարալիցէ, with no other title than "The ensuing lines were composed in answer to a false message." The false message, which purported to come from a lady of the Fitzgeralds, was a request for the return of a cloak she had

I.

Ա շօճտարիծե նա շարալտալիցե րա հաճաւ ճան ճրնից
նի ըրաւճամաօսիւ ա ն-աբարճօսի մուն Խբիւծմ ածաւարտ
ա բալլաւնին ծա նցալլաւ րի ծօ Շաճ յար րիւծ
իր ծարԽ լոնն նա շարաւ արիր նաւ րաճաւ ա ծաւլ.

II.

Մօ մարից ծօւծե րարաւ րոնն ծօն աւծլոնն սիր
լար ծաւնիւ րոնն Ի ծարարաւ ծիւ ճան րիւծիւր ւմում
աւծրիւր ծի նա մարԽաւիւ մար ածմաւ ծաւնն
նաւ ճլաւբամաօսիւ ճան աւնցաւ րիւնն ծ աւ մարից րե մծաւ.

III.

Նա մարաւ րի ճար Խարաւաօսիւ նա ճրաւծան ար ճարիւր
նա շօճտ ար րարիւ ծա մԽարաւաօսիւ նա րաւծԽար րիւծ
ճաւ շար աւաօսմ ծ արարարիւցաւ մօ ծալլաւծ շաւ
նիւր շարաւծաւցաւ ճօ նաւաւ ծաւն Խաւ րաւլլաւ Ի րարիւր

IV.

Աւա ծ' րարաւ ճաւնն նա հալլարիւցնա րա շարաւԽար րիւ
րա ծ' աւաւլաւաւծ նա հաւաւլաւ յ' ր ծօն ծաւծԽար ա ծաւն
ւմ Խաւ ծիւ նաւ շար ար ճաւ րա րաւծաւն րար
ճար ծարԽ լոնն նար շարաւլ րի Խար շարաւ ղաւն.

I, 1. 1 շարալտալիցե. 1. 2 աւծրիւր. II, 1. 1 շարաւծե. 1. 2 ա շարաւծ ծի;
րարիւր ա մար. 1. 3 Խարաւաւ; աւաւ. 1. 4 ճլաւաւաւ; րար; մծաւ.
III, 1. 3 արարարիւ. IV, 1. 1 հալլարիւցնա; շարաւ. 1. 2 ծաւաւաւաւ.

XXXV.—MESSAGE-BEARERS OF THE LADY GERALDINE

Circa 1693/4

bestowed on the poet. The lady in question was doubtlessly Lady Ellen Fitzgerald, wife of Sir John Fitzgerald, of Claonghlais. She survived her husband, and was still living in 1702 (vide Part II, p. 167).

Metre:—Grímnán: (u) a u í u a u í u aó u ú.]

I

Message-bearers of the Lady Geraldine¹ of frownless face,
I believe not what you say about the thing of which she spoke,
If she promised thus to give her little cloak to such a Tadhg,²
She would never, I feel certain, try to get it back again.

II

The noble lady's parting with me is a lasting woe for me,
She who grieved to see me without food or plenty within reach,
As its deathlay tell her, I should, if I have the wherewithal,
Not heed any but a real angel from the gracious maid.

III

Let her not imagine that my plea is folly or a joke
Or undue encroaching on that wealth of hers at which I gaze,
Though weak am I, since the abasement of my kind protective friends,
I never grumbled till I failed to strut enveloped in a cloak.

IV

So perfect are the actions of this noble queen of brilliant blood,
So instant is my prayer and such the poverty in which I live,
That though in truth my breast is not a block to bear the strokes of
flails,
I'm sure she never did approve of my being treated shabbily.

¹ Lady Ellen Fitzgerald, wife of Sir John Fitzgerald of Claonghlais, vide Part II, pp. 166, 167.

² An Irishman or a Catholic, vide supra, p. 97, n.³.

XXXVI.—ḡeað éiḡean fulanḡ

9° Martii, 1693/4

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

I.

Ḥeað éiḡean fulanḡ uille a ðeṛiall anuap
 ðo ḡnéiṛið ḡuipṛe an éṛuinne a mbliaðna im buaic
 ní béapla bṛipṛe ap biṛ ðo ṛeiall mo ṛeuaim
 aṛṛ mé ḡan ṛṛuip ðo éuipṛeað eiall im ðuain.

II.

Níl éiṛeaṛṛ ðom i ḡcumaið eiaṛṛ mo nuap
 ð'éip na ḡṛoiṇḡe ðile i ḡeian ðoéuaið
 mo léan aniuð na ṛip ap iappaið uaim
 naṛ ḡéineað ḡuṛ mo ḡuib dá bliacṛaið ḡuap.

1, l. 1 uile. 1. 2 um buaic. 1. 4 mé.

XXXVI.—ALTHOUGH I NEEDS MUST BEAR WITH

9th March, 1693/4

from David Ó Bruadair, who died about four years later, January, 1697/8.

Metre:—*Árnpán*: (u) é u i u i u iá u uá.]

I

Although I needs must bear the weight of the bitter fortunes of the
world

That in varied forms are falling down this year upon my head,
'Tis not any faulty language that hath rent and spoiled my wit,
But the absence of the wealth that would put sense into my muse.¹

II

I have got, alas, no vigour left for forming friendships now,
Since the dearest friends I had have gone away to distant lands,
'Tis the absence of those heroes that hath left me weak to-day,
For with them my oral voice was never fearful of its risks.

¹ No one esteems his poetry because he is poor; cf. Part II, p. 20, R. II, and *calam ip maoin ag fuideam mo céille, Cúirt an Mheadhóin Oidhche*.

CORRIGENDA

[Minor cases of omission, or misplacement of diacritical marks, have not as a rule been included in the following list. They were due mostly to oversight, but often to too strict adherence to the spelling of the Mss. Their correction offers no difficulty.]

PART I.

- p. 4, R. v, l. 1, for ḡpádō read ḡpádō.
- p. 38, R. xxvii, l. 4, for cuana read cuanna.
- p. 44, R. xxxix, l. 4, for Páilbe read Pailbe.
- p. 45, R. xl, l. 3, for 'moanings' read 'millstones.'
- p. 54, R. x, l. 4, for ceanna read ceann.
- p. 59, n.¹¹, for 'Julia' read 'Julia, *recte* Ellen'; cf. Cork Hist. and Arch. Journal, 1900, p. 142.
- p. 64, R. xxix, l. 4, for ḡionpūil read ḡ'ḡionpūil, and translate, 'noble blood.'
- p. 75, R. viii, l. 4, for 'prince's gown' read 'fringe of a gown.'
- p. 81, R. i, l. 4, and R. ii, l. 1, for 'gouty' read 'goatish.'
- p. 88, R. xxv, l. 1, for pcpfob read pcpfob.
- p. 102, R. xxii, l. 2, for ḡpopaḡ read ḡpopa.
- p. 103, last line but one, for 'Bourke's' read 'Brooke's.'
- p. 123, l. 22, for a read á.
- p. 129, R. xvi, l. 1, translate, 'A valiant man in battle fray which Liaghairne was not fond of.'
- p. 142, R. xi, l. 4, for áip read áit.
- p. 142, R. xiii, l. 3, for námaḡ ḡ'áip read námaḡ ḡ'áip.
- p. 143, R. xi, l. 4, for 'calendar' read 'body.'
- p. 144, R. xvii, l. 2, for 'to ape-renowned' read 'of death unto,' and n.² may be deleted.
- p. 160, R. xlix, l. 3, an eaḡaip read a n-eaḡaip.
- p. 169, R. lxvi, l. 2, for 'its pavilions' read 'crowds of people.'
- p. 179, R. xciv, l. 2, translate, 'As thou in a casket black-draped art in sad gloom borne.'
- p. 180, R. xcix, l. 4, for ḡeapḡpḡiaḡaḡ read ḡeapḡpḡiaḡaḡ.
- p. 186, R. v, l. 2, for pḡpḡaiḡpḡ read pḡpḡaiḡpḡ.
- p. 186, R. vi, l. 1, for ḡ'ioḡpḡaiḡ read ḡ'ioḡpḡaiḡ.

- p. 186, R. vi, l. 4, for $\epsilon\alpha\beta\rho\iota\delta$ read $\epsilon\alpha\beta\rho\iota\delta$.
 p. 190, R. xi, l. 2, for $\delta^{\prime}\iota\alpha\rho\ \mu\acute{o}$ read $\delta^{\prime}\iota\alpha\rho\mu\acute{o}$.
 p. 190, R. xii, ll. 3, 4, for $\tau\alpha\iota\lambda\lambda\acute{\rho}\iota\eta\epsilon$, $\mu\alpha\iota\rho\iota\eta\epsilon$ read $\tau\acute{\alpha}\iota\lambda\lambda\acute{\rho}\iota\eta\epsilon$, $\mu\acute{\alpha}\iota\rho\iota\eta\epsilon$.
 p. 191, R. xi, ll. 1, 2, translate, 'No wonder that his tribe increase: for Maurice's great-grandson's sake,' and correct p. 190, n.¹, accordingly. The reference is to Maurice, great-grandfather of Sir John Fitzgerald.
 p. 191, R. xii, ll. 3, 4, translate, 'Leader of Tál's tribal flocks: the infant branch, our Mary's heir.'
 p. 197, notes: for n.² read n.³, and vice versa.

PART II.

- p. 20, R. iv, l. 2, for $\rho\tau\alpha\iota\tau\epsilon$ read $\rho\tau\acute{\alpha}\iota\tau\epsilon$.
 p. 36, R. vii, l. 4, for $\epsilon^{\prime}\rho\acute{\iota}\rho\iota\eta\eta\epsilon$ read $\epsilon^{\prime}\rho\acute{\iota}\eta\eta\epsilon\mu\acute{\iota}\epsilon$ (so 23 N 32).
 p. 37, R. vii, l. 4, for 'who is thy Truth' read 'thy noble Son,' and *dele* n.⁴.
 p. 52, R. iv, l. 3, for $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\pi\epsilon$ read $\rho\epsilon\iota\pi\epsilon$.
 p. 52, R. v, l. 4, for $\rho\epsilon\sigma\acute{o}\tau\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\alpha\lambda\lambda$ read $\rho\epsilon\sigma\acute{o}\tau\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\alpha\lambda\lambda$, and translate Scoto-Galls, i.e. Anglo-Irish.
 p. 71, R. xl, l. 1, for 'fettters' read 'stream'; for 'limb-confining' read 'from loins.'
 p. 73, R. xlvi, l. 2, translate, 'charming is the hero,' or else read $\alpha\mu\alpha\rho$ for $\alpha\mu\eta\alpha\rho$.
 p. 74, R. li, l. 1, for $\beta\rho\iota\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\delta$ $\beta\rho\acute{\alpha}\iota\lambda\tau\epsilon\alpha\delta$ read $\beta\rho\sigma\acute{o}\gamma\alpha\delta$ $\beta\rho\alpha\iota\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\delta$, and translate, 'marriage assaults.'
 p. 75, R. li, l. 4, for 'game' read 'land.'
 p. 80, E, l. 5, read $R\acute{\alpha}\iota\tau$ $R\alpha\sigma\iota\epsilon\alpha\eta\eta\eta$ (?), i.e. $R\alpha\sigma\iota\eta\epsilon$ in $U\acute{\iota}$ $\rho\alpha\iota\lambda\acute{\epsilon}$.
 p. 87, l. 4, for 'tempest' read 'sign.'
 p. 110, R. vi, l. 2, for $\alpha\eta\alpha$ 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, $\Theta\epsilon\alpha\sigma\alpha\rho$ $\rho\upsilon\alpha\eta$ $\alpha\rho$ $\acute{o}\eta\epsilon\iota\delta$ $\zeta\epsilon\alpha\rho\alpha\delta$, and contains the same ideas, but there is no direct quotation from it here (T. F. O'Rahilly).
 p. 110, R. vii, l. 4, for $\rho\acute{o}\delta\alpha\iota\mu$ read $\rho\acute{o}\delta\eta\mu\alpha\iota\mu$.
 p. 112, R. xv, l. 3, for $\mu\alpha\epsilon\tau\eta\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau$ read $\mu\alpha\acute{o}\epsilon\tau\eta\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau$.
 p. 116, R. xxviii, l. 1, translate, 'His final sickness seized on him.'
 p. 121, R. xxxviii, ll. 2, 3, translate, 'Death hath reached unto her bounds: so that her lamb's bright fleece can not.'
 p. 126, R. v, l. 1, for $\epsilon\alpha\eta\delta\beta\alpha\iota\lambda\epsilon$ read $\epsilon\alpha\eta\delta$ $\beta\alpha\iota\lambda\epsilon$.
 p. 128, n.¹, Uamna is the name of the river that flows by Castlemartyr, co. Cork.
 p. 129, R. x, l. 4, for 'fertile plain' read 'bounteous pail.'
 p. 129, R. xi, l. 3, for 'there in presence' read 'in the country.'

- p. 130, R. xvii, l. 1, for baile read baile, and translate, 'Martra [i.e. Castle-martyr, co. Cork] is his castle-home by hereditary right.'
- p. 131, n.¹, for 'is not known' read 'was Fitzgerald.'
- p. 134, R. v, l. 4, for eapca read éapca.
- p. 136, R. xii, l. 4, for iompaill read iompaill.
- p. 145, R. iii, l. 4, for 'can' read 'canst.'
- p. 151, l. 3 of notes, for 'Thomns' read 'Thomas.'
- p. 153, R. xv, l. 1, for 'peaks' read 'towers.'
- p. 154, l. 8 of headnote, for mað read mac.
- p. 154, R. i, l. 3, for péile read péile.
- p. 155, l. 4 of headnote, for 'he was married to' read 'he (Eamonn) was son of Tomás Cam and.'
- p. 155, R. ii, l. 2, for 'rank' read 'casque.'
- p. 159, R. i, l. 4, for 'blow' read 'beam' (R. Foley, T. F. O'Rahilly).
- p. 160, R. x, l. 2, for lár for láir.
- p. 162, R. ii, l. 3, for pionnpað read pionnpað.
- p. 163, last line of notes for pionn í read pionnpí.
- p. 164, R. iv, l. 4, for péim read péin.
- p. 164, R. vii, l. 3, for notεacuib read nað teapcuib, and translate, 'I see their judgment, 'tis no paltry one: lightning flash, unnoticed by the blind.'
- p. 181, R. ix, l. 1, for 'faultness' read 'faultless.'
- p. 187, R. xxvii, l. 2, for 'spur-straps' read 'strapped spurs.'
- p. 188, R. xxxii, l. 2, for τóριξ read τóριξ.
- p. 189, R. xxxv, l. 3, for 'partnership' read 'portership.'
- p. 196, R. liv, l. 4, for n-éaδ read τ-éaδ.
- p. 200, R. lxvi, l. 4, for mbeapτ read mbpeaτ.
- p. 201, R. lxvi, l. 3, for 'strong' read 'weak.'
- p. 202, R. lxix, l. 3, for cumḡaib read cumḡaib.
- p. 202, A, l. 2, for ḃpaðac read ḃpaðac?
- 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 époraib read époraib.
- p. 213, R. xvii, l. 1, for 'are almost pus' read 'can hardly walk.'
- p. 220, R. iv, l. 4, read na leitin ríor ḡo leige rí map neoib 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 ceapðóca read ceapτa.
- 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 náρ read náρ.
- p. 262, n.⁴, last line, for 'cem' read 'pacem.'
- p. 264, R. iii, l. 3, for þραðað read þραðað.
- p. 266, R. vii, l. 1, for 'loathsome' read 'lying.'
- p. 270, R. xvii, l. 3, for ðócaρ read ðócaρ.
- p. 272, R. xx, l. 3, for ρυιρε read ρυιϛne.
- p. 274, R. xxiii, l. 3, for mbρυϛað read mbρυϛa.
- p. 276, R. xxix, l. 4, for ð'páp read ð'áp.
- p. 277, R. xxix, l. 2, for 'praise' read 'love.'
- p. 281, R. xliii, l. 2, for 'Fréidhlim' read 'Féidhlim.'

PART III.

- p. 21, n.³, l. 4, for 'debtor' read 'plaintiff' (owner).
- p. 207, R. xvi, l. 4, translate, 'I am rendered useless by the stiffness of my side,' or, 'I am of no avail against the powerful.'

GLOSSARY

[The Roman numerals refer to the Parts, the Arabic to the pages]

aba: ap aba ḏóib, on their behalf, ii, 274.

ac: refusal, iii, 214.

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

apopt: gold, iii, 202.

aḡḏpuine: ? i, 76.

áibéipeačt: exultation (?), iii, 152.

aiðleann, *f.*: lady, iii, 226.

aiðleann, *m.*: mail-clad chief, ii, 210; iii, 54, cf. paðleann.

alcneað: to pile up stones, ii, 98.

aiñneapa: remote, unintimate, ii, 160.

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

andpeann: rough, ii, 128.

áipleoḡač: gay, sportive, iii, 220.

aipc: reproach, ii, 28, 286.

aiṛnéibim: I tell, ii, 102.

aičceoač: refuting, i, 196.

aičigim: I frequent, inhabit, ii, 78.

aičrim: I beget, iii, 12.

all: something great, iii, 210.

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

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

amaille: ill-luck, i, 136.

aiñnur: subtlety, i, 60.

amparrán: commissariat, foraging party, prop. iomčupán, iii, 116.

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

anaipeač (aiñpeač): heedless, i, 180 iii, 162, 168.

anamub: very many, prop. an-iomað, iii, 224.

anḡpoic: quarrelling with, iii, 182; cf. bpoic.

anḡuain: distress, ii, 108; iii, 46; an(a)ñóin, iii, 134.

anḡuaineač: distressed; anañóine-ač, iii, 140, 216.

anñúčt (anñúḡeačt): affliction, loneliness, ii, 190.

annaorñ: impious man, ii, 160.

aonca: union, ii, 90; iii, 20, 22.

apčač: pertaining to death, i, 144.

ápa: love (?), ii, 162.

apblann: haggard, harvest, ii, 38.

áppuioð: stern chief, i, 152.

apc, knowledge, i, 60.

apc: defect, ii, 22, 32, 40.

apcač: marshy, ii, 254.

aplóibim: I escape, iii, 212.

aččopc: to discharge, unload, iii, 202.

ačnañ: spoils, ii, 28; ḡan a., resultless, i, 162.

baðḡaipe: boaster, vaunter, i, 72.

báim, báib: I am, they are, ii, 106.

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

baipéal: pride, ii, 260.

baipleač: deer, stag, i, 32.

báipčéipeačt: keeping watch, iii, 152.

balḡaipe: a rough, i, 180.

- bannaćán : guarantee, iii, 40.
 báptain : injuring, ii, 116, 238.
 béine : bevy, iii, 58 ; people, iii, 150.
 béirteačt : surliness, ii, 158.
 biaibéán : wit, scoffer, ii, 106 ; iii, 184.
 biaibéánać : uproarious, i, 168 ; scoffing, grumbling, iii, 184.
 bileanaib (?) : i, 126.
 billéađ : a billet, a written note, iii, 122.
 biopacán : cock-boat, ii, 58.
 bioppa : liquor, iii, 6.
 bliacail : risk, = ppiacail ? iii, 228.
 bóćail : ostentation, bragging, boasting, iii, 134.
 bóćáľta : ostentatious, ii, 256.
 boġađúpać : senseless chatter, ii, 64.
 bóľać (bóľlać) : cattle-drove, i, 142, 198 : ii, 232.
 bollptéir : bed of death, qu. Eng. bolster, ii, 150.
 bonnduirć : upstart, i, 72 : cf. duirć.
 bonnpać : shank, i, 76.
 bonnpaoi : a real sage, ii, 282.
 bořđrér : wainscot, wall-seat, i, 170.
 bráirľeadać : flowery (of style), iii, 146.
 brannđán : torture, iii, 202.
 branon : sorrow, i, 68 ; branać, sorrowful, i, 10.
 breġanta ; hoity-toity, iii, 88.
 bréigľic : false births, false charges, ii, 266.
 bríbéir : a brewer, Oliver Cromwell (cf. i, 37 n.¹), iii, 20, 186 ; bríbéirpeačt, brewing, iii, 16.
 brüllér : drivel, i, 204.
 briotair : spite, jealousy, ii, 192.
 broġađ : to impress (on you, opaiđ), iii, 144.
 broġđa : ir. br. breir, that is ever increasing, iii, 212.
 broic : to meddle (with, pe), iii, 204, cf. anbroic ; broicim : to meddle with, bother about, ii, 70.
 bruaćairpeačt : hovering, lowering, iii, 166.
 buađľann : judge, gl. breitearh, iii, 172.
 buaiciollać : a tory, rapparee, iii, 170.
 buailteačar : herding in cattle fields, iii, 166.
 búirġurta : a stolid boor, i, 132.
 bulabáirín : confusion, i, 98.
 bunáirteač : long-established, iii, 170 n.^a.
 buppóġ : hard fortune, ii, 198 = bappóġ ?
 butúr : b. cúinġeać, 'an angular knife' for scraping horsehoofs, ii, 232.
 cađirpne : quaternion, dossier, iii, 176.
 caimeapteač : a filthy, demoralized man, iii, 136.
 cáirpér : trappings, iii, 152.
 cairb : vessel, i, 44 ; cairbće, naval, iii, 72.
 cáirpér : caressing, fondling, elegance, iii, 212 ; cáirpérpeač : fondled, caressed, iii, 152.
 call : ġan call, faultless, ii, 180.
 callairpeačt : being recited aloud, iii, 126, 140.
 canntaoir : stocks, torture, i, 172.
 canóim : (1) a text, reference, i, 200 ; (2) cannon, iii, 142.
 cár : throat, i, 126.
 capbađ : to torture, iii, 22.
 capġađ : to smash. iii. 118.

- capc : casque, helmet, ii, 154 ; cask (of beer, &c.), ii, 28, 220 ; casket, coffin (*sic recte*), i, 178.
 caṭlonn : prowess in war, iii, 46.
 cé : the world ; ns. an cé, iii, 58 ; gs. an cé, ii, 26, 46, 120, 202, 240.
 ceal : death, oblivion : ap ceal, ii, 140 ; iii, 4 ; ʒan éiol, without fail ; gl. ʒan claoine (P) ʒan cléim (L), iii, 178 ; n. pl. cealta an cé, the world's forgetfulness, ii, 202.
 cealtair (ceallair) : countenance, ii, 160, 180, 250 ; i ʒc. naomh, in a consecrated fane, or on the image of a saint (?), ii, 22.
 ceannpacán : chieftain, iii, 118.
 ceapórdac : ʒan c., planned without order, i, 202.
 céibeal : strife, gs. an epaioipcéibil, iii, 18 ; ds. céibil, i, 14 ; as. céibil, i, 58.
 céim : style or metre, iii, 194 ; degree of longitude, iii, 78.
 ceobruic : mouldiness (?), ii, 232.
 cfméapa : chimera, delusion, iii, 18.
 cinnpéal : cinnpéalna, stars of first magnitude, iii, 14.
 cinnpeal : maliciousness, ii, 68 ; c. pumpe, taint of pompousness, i, 140 ; oipɣ ʒuaipóinnpil, the work of mean flunkeyism, iii, 48.
 ciollóg : little cell, chapel, ii, 200.
 cionnar : flaw, ii, 194.
 cionnuar : waywardness, ii, 138.
 c්රේpeac : contentious, iii, 14.
 c්රിɣim : I am bent, intent (do, on) iii, 164.
 clair : ditch, i, 32 ; ii, 206, an ʒuar-clair, the cold trench, grave, ii, 114 ; metaph., snare, ii, 276 ; Lat. *sulcus*, ii, 76.
 claoiminn : iniquity, iii, 212.
 clar : choir, ii, 18 ; iii, 116.
 cluicte : a hussy, i, 74.
 cndátoip : joint of meat, cutlet, ii, 82.
 codb : code, learned writings, i, 18 ; ii, 264 ; iii, 112.
 cóipneac : a tonsured person, cleric, friar, i, 150 ; ii, 208, 254.
 cómháb : ciuil ip cómháb, 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.
 connpac : hounds, ii, 192.
 conntrapac : aversion, iii, 40.
 copann : tonsure, húba cóipne, skull-cap, iii, 138.
 corp(a)óip : pointed end of an anvil, ii, 230.
 cpaipneac : musical, i, 166 ; i.e. cpaipneac.
 cpeaɣaire : a stiff, unbending person, curmudgeon, iii, 132.
 cpeamuire : herbalist (?), garlic-collector, ii, 134 ; qu. cneamuire.
 cpiṭeapa : sparkling, iii, 66.
 cpiṭip : (1) spark, i, 192 ; (2) trembling, hesitation ; ʒan óia (ceo) ʒan cpiṭip, ii, 8, 176 ; náp céim cpiṭe, no easy task, ii, 120.
 cpiṭleon : tremor-producing wound, ii, 120, 200.
 cpócap : bier, hearse, iii, 82 ; shelf, dumb-waiter, ii, 224.
 cpoiṭéal : cruelty, i, 204.
 cpunnca : croucher, ii, 284 ; debauchee, iii, 136.

cualaire: packman, faggot-carrier, iii, 176; bludgeoner, i, 82.
 cuanaipet: retainers, i, 172.
 cuilite: i gc. a maire, in the whirl (midst) of their success, iii, 178; cf. gúilighé.
 cúilpiall: a back-cut, iii, 2.
 cuimpearc: rabble, iii, 170.
 cuin: when, i, 92; ii, 202.
 cúinḡe, *f.*: corner, ii, 282; cúin-ḡeac, angular, ii, 232.
 cúinḡe, *m.*: prop, chieftain, leader, i, 40, 146, 202; ii, 6; iii, 80; *gs.* an cúinḡe, iii, 42.
 cuirpe, *m.*: band, horde, i, 8, 200; iii, 50, 152, 176, 188.
 cúiteac: requital, ii, 210; being in the debt of (*pe*), iii, 42.
 cúlnúm (*v.l.* cúlnaict) ?, i, 74.
 cumá: fee, i, 148; bribe, iii, 156, 168.
 cumaid: friendship, comradeship, company, i, 124; ii, 6; iii, 228.
 cumair: (1) a maid (?), ii, 124; (2) brief, ii, 184.
 cumḡaim (*cum acc.*): I am able to do, ii, 128, 168, 202.
 cuméac (cúmécac): comrade, ii, 210, 222; bḡeagcúmécac, forger-clique, ii, 6; comécac, i, 94; ii, 108.
 cunnaid: ceapað an cunnaid, the general's plans, iii, 148.
 cúntap: perplexity, i, 74, 86; ii, 6, foolish adventure, risk, iii, 38.
 cupraiceac: scurvy, i, 122.

daile: moroseness (?), ii, 22.

daipéne: acorns, ii, 72.

dalac: tax, toll, i, 294; cf. dolac.

damad (: capad): ? ii, 110.

daoirte: boor, bumpkin, ii, 14; iii, 134; cf. dúirt(e).

darán: a clod, i, 86.

deácpaim: (1) I adjudge, decide to be due, iii, 22; (2) I adhere to, bict naó díob do deácpair, though they were not followers of theirs, ii, 248.

deiric: secret, mystic, ii, 164.

déirín: payment, i, 98.

día: day, ii, 146; iii, 120, 224.

diall: d. *pe* peanaicirib, to take after one's ancestors, iii, 208.

díméac: demesne, iii, 16.

díneac: (1) multitudinous, ii, 88; (2) a healing potion (?) i, 96.

díobað: glossed báp (death), iii, 12; díobaim: *pul* ndíobdóḡap, before I shall die, iii, 12.

díobuicte, díobairḡte (*b* not aspirated): awful, ii, 14; iii, 24.

díocmárc: dáp d. uaeta, to whom he was as spoils to be seized, iii, 50.

díonaḡair: watch over, i, 22, 226.

díorpuac: haughty, iii, 74.

dír: dice (?), ba dír liom, I felt anxious, ii, 14.

dírbeag: despising, looking down on, i, 156.

dírlḡim: I adopt i, 174; extinguish (?), i, 24 *n.*; dírlḡicte, forfeited or consecrated (?), iii, 56.

dócaib: twenty, ceitpe dócaib, eighty, ii, 278.

doéum: to, ii, 96; rhyming with ó (long) and stress on the first syllable, iii, 124.

dolað: distress, iii, 54; *pa* dolað a mbí ap Ólaonḡlaip, obeyed by all Claonghlais, ii, 168; cf. dalað.

dorḡmáirac: blubber-lipped, i, 82; cf. dorḡda, gloomy, ii, 38.

ἄσπετος: (?) ii, 128.

ἀσπίς: bad road, iii, 122; hard-ship, i, 102.

ἀσπίς: gravestone, ii, 114; also called ἀσπίς (sic lege) ii, 130.

ἀσπίς: retreat, iii, 154.

ἀσπίς: superscription, ii, 286.

ἀσπίς: endorsement, iii, 28.

ἀσπίς: uprightness, ii, 60.

ἀσπίς: plaited (of hair), iii, 66, (v.l.).

ἀσπίς: (1) a versifier, poet, ii, 58; (2) a poem-book, iii, 166; ἀσπίς, composing poems, iii, 164.

ἀσπίς (g. s. ἀσπίς): doubling, i, 74; iii, 98, 104.

ἀσπίς: with pouted lips (as in sucking), iii, 42; from ἀσπίς, mouth (Luc. Fid. 292, 313, &c.).

ἀσπίς: I beget, ii, 284.

ἀσπίς: a worm that causes disease, ii, 168.

ἀσπίς: churl, cf. ἀσπίς, i, 72 (v.l.), and ἀσπίς, ii, 14.

ἀσπίς(e): boor, iii, 38; cf. ἀσπίς.

ἀσπίς: a haughty mien (?), i, 76.

ἀσπίς: gossiping, i, 72.

ἐ: woe, alas, gl. ἀσπίς ἐ ἀσπίς ἀσπίς, iii, 152.

ἐ: a person; ὁ ἐ ἀσπίς, by any one, ii, 154; cf. ἐ.

ἐσπίς: greeting (O'Curry), ii, 100, 104; but rather adventure, occasion; cf. ἀσπίς.

ἐσπίς: want of warmth (?), ii, 118.

ἐσπίς: death-script, elegy, ii, 198.

ἐσπίς: = ἀσπίς, riches, i, 179.

ἐσπίς: I hand over, entrust, i, 100; iii, 216; ἐσπίς .i. ἀσπίς, iii, 216, n. a.

ἐσπίς: wrath, ii, 30: cf. ἀσπίς, iii, 22.

ἐσπίς: vassal, churl; ἀσπίς ἰσπίς, lords and churls, ii, 64; cf. ἀσπίς.

ἐσπίς: result (good or bad), i, 30, 64, 142; iii, 28.

ἐσπίς: flourishing, i, 166.

ἐσπίς: I become, ii, 118; iii, 162.

ἐσπίς: a step, something small (?), iii, 18.

ἐσπίς: loss, defect, i, 174; ii, 258; ἀσπίς ἀσπίς, a perfect goat, ii, 46.

ἐσπίς ἰσπίς: craving, thirst, ii, 220.

ἐσπίς: earls (?) i, 204; or perhaps pl. of ἀσπίς, churl, q. v.

ἐσπίς: payment, defraying the cost, ii, 224, 278; iii, 196, 212.

ἐσπίς: shroud, iii, 54.

ἐσπίς: wretchedness, iii, 208.

ἐσπίς: warbling, i, 158.

ἐσπίς: a rancorous rascal, iii, 136.

ἐσπίς: sneering, iii, 6.

ἐσπίς: armour-rack, metaph. a mail-clad chief, i, 198; ii, 206; cf. ἀσπίς.

ἐσπίς: 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.

ἐσπίς: ἀσπίς, without fail, iii, 14.

ἐσπίς: tidings, ii, 56.

ἐσπίς: a smile, ii, 20; ἀσπίς, I rejoice, ii, 96.

- pall: failure, iii, 214.
 palméuire: ? i, 84.
 palmuipe: ravager (?) i, 84.
 pámuipe: a loafing rough, i, 80.
 papam: with me, in my presence,
 1st s. paipioma, iii, 132; 3rd s.
 papair, ii, 258; iii, 16, pappair,
 besides, iii, 218.
 papc: covert, iii, 78; ap papc, im-
 pounded, or in shelter, i, 84;
 papcað: sheltering, i, 56.
 paða: a surly fellow, iii, 10; cf. poða,
 puða.
 peacáap: deed, exploit, i, 146; cf.
 eaáap.
 peacátnac: righteous, i, 144.
 peamaipe: lanky-tail, i, 82.
 peapḡain: wrath, iii, 22, 118; cf.
 eapḡain.
 péige: rogue, ii, 278.
 péile: ii, 36. Mr. T. F. O'Rahilly
 takes péile, recurring festival, to
 mean here an interval, and translates
 'If thou wert favourable to me for a
 spell.'
 peileḡnfoin: treacherous deed, ii, 220.
 peip: (1) marriage, ii, 50, 86; (2)
 company, ii, 424; (3) g. pl. pear,
 feast, ii, 134; (4) the Feis of Tara,
 ii, 226.
 peipce: a store, ii, 76.
 peoáannaið: storms, i, 182.
 piað: (1) deer, iii, 78; (2) land, ii, 74,
 128; iii, 46, 88, 188, 222.
 piaðca: valiant, iii, 224.
 pialað: veiling, shadow, ii,
 270.
 piapán: ravings, angry language, iii,
 184.
 piaplaoidcað: a wandering minstrel,
 ii, 194.
 pileoir: craftsman (?), i, 14; cf.
 pileoir.
 pionnraoi (ponnraoi): ap p. i
 ngéillrine, pining in captivity, ii,
 284.
 piopra: ? ii, 146, rim (of pot, &c.).
 pfoéal (puibéioll): wretch, iii, 8.
 plocap: self-indulgence, iii, 110.
 poáall, f.: corrupt matter, phlegm,
 &c., ii, 40, 88; iii, 154, 194.
 poánað: sneering, ii, 136.
 poátaim: I ask, ii, 78; iii, 212.
 póðmaim: I suffer, ii, 110, 111.
 pól: ? ii, 142
 poilcéap: mystic lore, iii, 14.
 ponaoid: mockery, ii, 144.
 poppán: salutation, visit, ii, 38;
 chattering, iii, 90.
 poppaáap: fat, grease, i, 106.
 poða: boor, pl. poðaið, iii, 202, 204;
 cf. paða, puða.
 puacáain: attacking; aḡ p. ppioma,
 iii, 212.
 puab: a spectre of death, i, 164;
 a vile woman, ii, 22; p. na paille,
 a sneaking rogue, ii, 248; iii, 52;
 wastrel, iii, 90.
 puaiðeamail: extensive, iii, 224.
 puainne, m.: basis, prop, support,
 i, 176; ii, 60, 180, 174.
 puainniment: foundation, Lat. fun-
 damentum, leap leanað an p.,
 by whom the good old cause was
 followed up, iii, 168.
 puairc: welt, defect, iii, 174.
 pualán: idiot, i, 108.
 puallár: i, 84. Text corrupt.
 puan: a cloak, iii, 168; puanglar:
 green-clad, iii, 178.
 puaircap: encamping (?), iii, 124.
 puarḡaipe: flatterer, iii, 136, 166.

puarctan: relief, iii, 166.
 puba (: τρoμoδa) v.l. puða: hacking, ii, 272.
 puon: end, ii, 136, 152; iii, 196.
 puipóim: I keep vigil (?), i, 64.
 pup: satiating (of a stream), ii, 126.
 putá: contemptible wretch, g. pl. putá, i, 126 (bis), d. pl. i, 122; cf. patá, potá. Perhaps poió, a wasp.
 putal: silliness (?), i, 108; putalac in co. Cork means 'vigorous' (R. Foley).
 ḡabrac (mss. ḡabrapac): twig withes; rinnce an ḡ.: withe-dance (of hanging of traitors), iii, 110; dāirpa an ḡ.: withe-dance, iii, 130; pá ḡabrapac: gagged, i, 178.
 ḡaibdeac: sleek-coated (of the ḡlar ḡaibneann), ii, 232.
 ḡaibéalaiḡ: Gæls, iii, 156; glossed éirionnaiḡ, *ibid.*
 ḡaillíó: pious, or the family-name, Galway (?), ii, 160.
 ḡáipéar: gap, trench, iii, 150.
 ḡalḡad: war-withe, champion, iii, 186.
 ḡan always takes the acc. case in 'O Bruadair.
 ḡarua: gallows, iii, 178, gl. cpoða, *ibid.*
 ḡeaḡ: ruail naó ḡeaḡ, can hardly walk (sic recte), ii, 212; cf. ḡeaḡaim = ḡabaim, ii, 54.
 ḡeaḡpar: gaffer, i, 36; iii, 130.
 ḡeamar: gammer, i, 36; iii, 130.
 ḡeannairpe: mallet, hammer, ii, 230.
 ḡéibinne: a dastard, ii, 156.
 ḡiorróḡ: scrap, fragment, iii, 22.
 ḡiorc: barm, yeast, ii, 66.
 ḡiorcainpe: meddler, i, 130.

ḡiurca: tankard, i, 76; cpd. búirp-ḡiurca (i.e. ḡúirce), stolid boor, i, 132.
 ḡlair: stream, ii, 70; ḡlairín, streamlet, i, 110.
 ḡlairḡíol: paltry payment, iii, 6.
 ḡlár: howl, 126.
 ḡleannóir: glensman (?), i, 14.
 ḡliac: ranks, iii, 182, 222; used metrically for cliaó.
 ḡlionndar: cpd. ppaóḡlionndar, presumptuous passion, ii, 6; ḡlionndarac, sprightly, i, 110.
 ḡlonn: exploit, i, 68; iii, 182.
 ḡlúineac: (1) knotgrass, i, 76; (2) full of stairs, i, 168; cf. tap ḡlúinib na rcaibne, i, 74; (3) prolific, cf. meicḡlúineac, fat-loined, ii, 4.
 ḡlur: ḡl. na ḡlúine, the light, halo of glory, iii, 214.
 ḡnácḡ: favouritespot, ancestral abode, iii, 220.
 ḡnua: a sister's son, iii, 208.
 ḡóirpice: Goidrise, iii, 72, 73 n.⁶. To the references there given add from the Contention of the Bards: cuiḡ a ḡaibḡ ḡé caoirḡíḡlic: ḡur éiríḡ baóib caírc ḡóirpice (R. Foley).
 ḡoirce: cherish, 2 pl. imperat. (?) of ḡoirim (ḡoraim), ii, 172.
 ḡoraḡ: a drubbing, iii, 74.
 ḡócaipe: a goatish man, i, 80 (*bis*).
 ḡoḡara: vowels (?), iii, 196.
 ḡrann: moroseness, iii, 90.
 ḡreaḡac: full of horses, i, 166; from ḡreaḡ, al. ḡraib, i.e. ḡroib.
 ḡréaḡac: (1) Grecian, ii, 86; (2) a standing epithet of the Geraldines, i, 146; ii, 156, 196, 202, 206, 228.
 ḡreap: a turn, bout, ii, 242.
 ḡreibimín: abuse, ii, 220.

- ɣpéill: (?) ii, 162.
 ɣpíollpa: grilse (?) ii, 68; cf. leibce
 an ɣpíollpa, oighe cinnce,
 O'Carolan, p. 164.
 ɣpoɣaíne: a person with big haunches,
 ii, 94.
 ɣpúrdíne: a base, dreggy tribe, iii,
 38.
 ɣpuinne: (?) i, 126.
 ɣualap: shoulder-load (?) or for ɣual-
 pear, a coal man (?), i, 80.
 ɣuilíḡce (ɣuilíce) ɣúipnín: a whirl-
 wind, ii, 282; cf. cuilíce, *supra*.
 ɣuicé: reproach, ii, 40.
 ɣúḡaó: crouching, springing posture,
 i, 74.
 ɣunó: venture, iii, 72; metrical
 licence for ɣnó.
 ɣuḡaíð: a singer (?), i, 126.

 húða: hood, i, 74; húða cóipne,
 skull-cap, iii, 138.
 húpla hápla: an old Irish cheer, ii,
 68.

 í: any one, iii, 216, i.e. aoí; cf. é.
 iap: (1) = iapaín, afterwards, there-
 after, ii, 120, 144; (2) iap a pear-
 pan, posterior, i, 82.
 iapínó: great-grandson, i, 190 (*sic*
lege), iii, 210.
 ice: 2 s. pres. subj. as imperative of
 doócm, iii, 178.
 impiadað: riding, driving, iii, 210.
 ineolup: discoverable, ii, 200.
 inne: interior, entrails, ii, 40.
 inneacup (Ms. inne cup): impletion
 (?), iii, 6.
 inneam: power, favour (of God), iii,
 166.
 innpcne: talk, eloquence, ii, 14, 196.

 innclíom: store, abundance, iii, 162,
 210.
 ioblaíð: Jewish, villainous, ii, 268.
 iomup: knowledge, ii, 238.
 iomlat: transport, iii, 148; knocking
 about, struggle, i, 100; irregular life,
 iii, 176.
 iomluéc: multitude, nation, i, 182.
 íomóḡ, f.: ivory, i, 136.
 iompall: erring, ii, 136, 160.
 ionḡaí: impious, ii, 140; ionaḡaí (?)
 ii, 4.
 ionnap: nature, character, likeness, ii,
 188; iii, 212; ionnup a n-innill,
 the way to prepare them, ii, 234;
 adverbially, like, after the manner of,
 i, 124; ii, 120, 286; iii, 146, 156,
 170, 194; conj. ionnup (ḡo, naó),
 so that, ii, 90, 120, 168; iii, 168.
 ionncam: income, i, 76; iii, 134.
 ionncamar: le hī., with interest, iii,
 36.
 ionnpa: (1) grievous, hard = O. I.
 anpe, andpa (?) ii, 8; (2) ð'ionnpa
 = ð'ionnpaíðe (?), about, regarding,
 iii, 112; (3) = únpa, ounce, i, 116 n.
 ionnpmað: striking, i, 72, 162; maóḡ-
 ionnpmað, striking down and humb-
 ling, ii, 4; ionnpmaíḡce, struck,
 ii, 104.
 ionncpupc: interest (on money), ii,
 32.
 iuðic: judge, ii, 278; iuðic cāipcīl,
 circuit judge, ii, 276.
 iupnaó: hank, ii, 282.

 láaim: unload, discharge, i, 168.
 ládup: handling, prowess, iii, 140;
 laocldáup, i, 80; *recte* láḡaḡap.
 laḡrame: abatement, iii, 182; relief,
 i, 180; iii, 156.

ʎambʎl: cubicle partition, ii, 102.
 ʎaɪpeam: near me, iii, 22; ʎaɪpɪompa
 occurs as v.l. for ʎaɪpɪompa, iii,
 132, vide ʎapam.
 ʎanɟap: vide longap.
 ʎaomaɪpe: a blazer, a reckless fellow,
 i, 80.
 ʎapán: vide ʎopán.
 ʎapɪuɪpe: packman, iii, 10.
 ʎeaðán: abuse, calumny, iii, 202.
 ʎeaɪɪɪɟe: road to success, iii,
 94.
 ʎeaðcuɪn: (?) ii, 118.
 ʎeaɪɪɪɟe ʎaɪpe: a decrepit watch-
 man, iii, 20.
 ʎeɪbɪonn: ranks, iii, 132.
 ʎeɪðce: a helpless mass, i, 74.
 ʎaɪɪpe: a lazy lounge, i, 128, from
 the proper name Liaghairne.
 ʎaɪmum: distress, i, 174.
 ʎonnɪɪɪɪ (ʎonnɪɪɪɪɪ): a worthless,
 incompetent man, i, 74; iii, 40.
 ʎocap: defect, flaw, i, 94.
 ʎóóɪnnéal: day-star, life-light, iii,
 84.
 ʎóɪaɪpeaɪɪ: lading, i, 182.
 ʎoɪm: milk, ii, 128.
 ʎoɪɪm: I muddy, ii, 98.
 ʎonɟ: (1) ship, iii, 20, 176, 182, etc.;
 (2) vessel (of food), ii, 96; milk-
 vessel (?) i, 168; (3) dwelling, ii, 136;
 religious cell (?) ii, 116; (4) setting of
 a stone in a ring, ii, 130.
 ʎonɟap ʎanɟap: ruin and dispersion,
 shipwreck, utter confusion, iii, 164
 (bis); ʎonɟapaɪɪ ʎanɟapaɪɪ, they
 break up in disorder, iii, 168.
 ʎopán: child, weak person, iii, 80;
 panɪʎapán, iii, 118.
 ʎua: l. mo ʎoɪɪɪ, the strength of my
 eye, iii, 178.

ʎuaɪn: abbot, glossed ʎuaɪn .i. abað,
 iii, 170.
 ʎuamaɪpe: pilot, glossed ʎoɪnɟ-
 ɪeɪɪ, iii, 174; ʎuamaɪpeaɪɪ,
 piloting, navigating, iii, 52, 58.
 ʎuar: ap l. ðo ðul, to be blown away,
 iii, 168.
 ʎúɪpað: tossing, i, 86.
 ʎuɪɪɪɪpe: raggedness, i, 126.
 ʎuɪɟe ʎoɪm: to be favourable to me,
 ii, 36; cf. s.v. ʎeɪle.
 ʎuɪɪ: hand, iii, 206.
 ʎúmpaɪnaɪɪ: lubberly, i, 74.
 ʎupna: cobwebs, ii, 66.
 ʎúɪɪɪɪaɪɪ: a kind of thin, flat seaweed,
 i, 76.
 maɟɪuɪpe: a big-pawed fellow, i, 80.
 maɪɟ: an affected air, ii, 24; iii, 136.
 maɪnɟleɪɪpeaɪɪ: ostentatious, upstart,
 i, 18.
 maɪnɪɪ: trifle, jest, ii, 118.
 maɪnnɪpe: mirthfulness, ii, 72.
 mana: cause, occasion, desire, ii, 26;
 manað: ii, 250.
 manap (mannap): handling, i, 98,
 164; ii, 44, 228; iii, 168; manap:
 ɪɪapað, iii, 54; cf. O.I. monap,
 work.
 maɪɪ: month of May, i, 100.
 maɪɪlɪn: a stone-breaker's hammer,
 bald, as it were, at both ends, ii. 232.
 maɪɪbán: dead person, i, 182; dead-
 head, dullard, iii, 40.
 maɪɪaɪɪɪ: riding, i, 178, and trans-
 late 'thy being borne by horses in a
 black-draped casket (coffin).'
 maɪán: (?) i, 98.
 maɪɪaɪɪ: brewing (?), i, 168.
 meapɪaɪɪ: distracted (?), ii, 30.
 meɪɪɟɪneac: a slut, ii, 220.

- meipre : amercement, iii, 80.
 méitpeað : stewing, roasting, iii, 22.
 mícabur : silly bombast, ii, 64.
 mileoð : a billbook, iii, 206.
 mionðar : gnawing, iii, 170.
 mionopð : (1) the Order of Friars Minor, ii, 208 ; (2) helpless folk, ii, 200.
 mfor (mfr) : champion's bit, prize, ii, 164, 186, 202, ; proper function, iii, 218.
 mórtað : (1) carcass, ii, 228 ; (2) infamous, iii, 136.
 muaið : ii, 56.
 muaipeað : Ðar m., by heaven ! i, 82.
 muanamet : memorial, commemoration, iii, 176.
 murð : milk pail (*sic lege*), ii, 128.
 municeað : stiff-necked, ii, 4.
 murp : dead weight, iii, 202 ; night-mare, ii, 98 ; rapmupet éitð, a lurking lie, ii, 144.
 múnclum : conceit, folly, i, 206.
 múpcað : redolent (?), i, 168.

 nað ar nape : the enchaining of science, ii, 26.
 neamþupað (neamþuipað) : in-different, iii, 160.
 neorð : a fool, ii, 220, R. iv, l. 4.
 nðeaðar : = maðaðar, chivalry, iii, 46.
 nuaipeað ; noble, i, 80.

 ðo : = úð, with dsf. óð, i, 82 ; aumrip uarðo, in former times, iii, 204.
 oð : sadness, iii, 204.
 oððaið : ɔo ho., i.e. ɔo hionðaið, opportunely (?), i, 104.
 onn : rock, metaph. bridegroom, ii, 82.

 onna : weak, deficient, ineffective, i, 202 ; ii, 152 ; iii, 148 ; gl. lað, iii, 218, n.a.
 onnapur (d.s.) : resources (?), i, 126, = ionnaþur (?)
 opr : lord, ii, 64, vide s.v. upc.
 oprar : lit. Oscar, i, 40 ; as a common noun, warrior, champion, i, 52 ; ii, 94, 184.

 peall : peanpeall, old leather rags (?), ii, 214 ; púca peill, name of an inedible fungus, ii, 10.
 pileoir : ? ii, 214, 276 : cf. pileoir.
 pinnre : fence, rapier, iii, 98.
 pionnpa : fencing, skill, dexterity, i, 86 ; ii, 4, 30, 68, 226, 246, 284 ; iii, 40.
 placarpe : an obese man, iii, 134.
 plar : the posterior, iii, 98.
 plannc : cloth, rags (?), ii, 214.
 pleiðce cuipc : bottom of a caldron, i, 74.
 pléimur : the Flemish language, iii, 150.
 plubaipeað : blubbing, i, 82.
 ponncþp : music of bagpipes, ii, 284.
 pópaipeað : popery, iii, 88.
 potáta : potato, ii, 66.
 ppamaldta : messy, i, 80.
 ppétep : blaming, displeasure, ii, 258.
 ppiompallað, f. : craker, i, 74.
 pponócum : primness, prudery, affection, ii, 66.
 ppuar : display, ostentation, ii, 20.
 ppuimpín : extremity, end, ii, 246, and translate, 'he put a tack in Tom King's extremity' (?)
 ppúnca : an upstart, i, 36.

púca: lout, i, 72; p. pé, temporizer, ii, 272; p. peill, an inedible fungus, ii, 10.

púdarlaç: a powdered wench, i, 72.

púncctum: a full stop (in print), i, 76.

paipne: affectation (?), iii, 206.

painnc: eyebrow, iii, 212.

paipnéir: rashness (?), ii, 56.

peádam: metaph. a chieftain, i, 28; cf. oam pé.

peáinneall: brilliant light, applied to B.V.M., i, 6; to Christ, ii, 30.

peilgín: club-foot, ii, 220.

peírneap: (1) career, i, 64; (2) reign, iii, 76, 126.

peímhéacç: exploit, iii, 66.

peír: vide bórðpeír.

peáçtain: çan p. coirçéime, unable to walk a step, iii, 122.

peað: sorrow, penalty, ii, 128.

peíðuirç: king of boors, ii, 14.

peimeír: twaddle, i, 202.

peðán: ballad, iii, 90.

peç: a frown, iii, 208.

peðaim: I direct, ii, 142.

peonnaç: a sniveller, iii, 212; p. peað (?), ii, 40.

peopaire: rapparee, iii, 180 n.^b.

peçaire peuirç: a roller of expectant eyes, iii, 196.

peaçaç: a dashing fellow, ii, 58.

peaçtain: maltreating, iii, 170.

peaðçteaç: wilderness, moor, iii, 100; peaðçteaçap, living in the wilds, iii, 170.

peain(n)e: a hair, a whit, ii, 20; iii, 164.

peanaç: wild, fierce, i, 80; çal-peanaç, wildly excited, i, 80.

peanaíð: a mighty hero, iii, 188.

peanoç: a hairy wight, wretch, ii, 40.

peunç: restraint, restrictions, ii, 2.

peúntaç (v.l. panntaç): a strapping fellow, i, 76.

peúrðam: looting, iii, 174.

peigheap: humour, satire, ii, 204, 216.

peil: counter, shelf, ii, 28.

peipár: a proper name (?), i, 98.

peann: bulwark, i, 110.

peolann: p. púl an ðannçpeáçta, princely charm of ladies' eyes, ii, 150.

peár: lord, i, 28, 30; ii, 154; acme, ii, 164.

peapa: ship, gl. long, iii, 174^b.

peápa: frown, iii, 212.

peaoinne: pe. peanaçóçta, an old ragged coat, iii, 216; a wastrel, iii, 8; pe. pláir, a blatant fool, iii, 184.

peáçlonn: shelter, i, 146.

peeaç: bush, shop-sign, iii, 84.

peeaçapaç, f.: spluttering, iii, 136; peiçtaipaçç, ii, 170.

peeiðeall: cpd. peaipepeiðeall, a frigid sheet, a worthless ballad, ii, 138.

peçinneaç: threadsewn, laced (of sandals), ii, 234.

peçoirç: the Irish language, ii, 54.

peçllaím (peçlaím): I scald, scour, wipe out, i, 174; pe. mo peapçta, I break my heart, ii, 242.

peçot: an Irishman, i, 50; ii, 94, 226, 280; peçotuppa, an Irish yeoman, iii, 194.

peçot: i, 174, for peçot, score or peçóð, ship?

peçotçonn: ship-traversed sea, iii, 68

peçpíobaire: courier, iii, 28.

pprioc : to have a fling at, iii, 178 ; to buck one up, iii, 196.

ppriog : a spring, ii, 96 ; Engl. 'spring' is used of a lock, ii, 234.

ppriogap : striving, fighting, ii, 6, 106 ; iii, 194.

pprifor : sprit (of a ship), i, 64.

pputaire : roamer, quester, pp. p̄ap̄ta, iii, 193.

p̄tá : use, worth, iii, 206 ; cf. m̄for̄tá, Dinneen's Dict., and m̄for̄táib̄, Gadelica, i, p. 72.

p̄táib̄eab̄ : arrogant envy, iii, 150.

p̄taoire : stage (for corn-ricks), ii, 20.

p̄táire : stage (for acting), ii, 72.

p̄tánaim : I stop, yield, refrain from, i, 32 ; ii, 120 ; iii, 102.

p̄taoine : boor, dolt, ii, 14.

p̄teiling : a stillion, ii, 220, so translate.

p̄tım : go p̄tım p̄táit, with a proud show of state, iii, 52.

p̄t̄abaille : extravagant display, i, 136.

p̄t̄ap̄ : stile, steps, p̄t̄ille na p̄t̄ap̄eann, iii, 172.

p̄t̄ap̄aire : a strapping scoundrel, iii, 184 ; p̄t̄ap̄aireac̄t : dissipation, iii, 162.

p̄t̄ille : a wench, iii, 172.

p̄t̄uipım : I rend, ii, 178.

p̄tuab̄ad̄ : to submit, iii, 168.

p̄tuamuḡad̄ : humbling, iii, 224.

p̄tuauḡım : I stop, interfere with, i, 86 ; p̄tuab̄od̄ = p̄tuab̄od̄ad̄, ii, 258.

p̄uab̄n̄úap̄ : freshness of wit, wisdom, i, 132.

p̄uab̄peop̄ : contemptuousness, i, 140.

p̄uall : the needs (?), i, 142.

p̄uanač, f. : hood, cloak, blanket (?), i, 86, 128.

p̄uap̄ : idiot, illiterate churl, ii, 20.

p̄ub : excitement, ii, 56, 70.

taib̄bleoir : recte scout (= taib̄leoir), iii, 54.

taiḡde : wherewithal, substance, provision, (taob̄) metaph. force, strength, ii, 204, 212.

taiḡuip̄ : pleasant ; gl. b̄inn, iii, 130.

táir̄beal : foray, expedition, i, 30.

tair̄ḡeac̄ : obsequious, iii, 18.

tair̄m̄eab̄ : memory, ii, 78.

tallaim : (1) I find room for, ii, 126 ; (2) I cut off, ii, 252.

tallann : reproach, i, 42 ; vide tačlann.

táin̄an : a young shoot, i, 190.

táin̄ḡuile : callousness, i, 80.

tanac̄ : laying out a corpse, ii, 252.

tanála : bellowings, i, 82.

taib̄n̄eal : = táin̄n̄eal, deadly trance, iii, 18.

tačlann : insult, i, 138 ; vide tallann.

t̄eac̄taım : I have, possess, iii, 210.

taḡh̄aim : I happen, 3 s. fut. (?) t̄ioḡd̄, ii, 200.

teap̄uib̄ : scarcity, scantiness, ii, 164 (where read nač teap̄uib̄ for not̄eac̄ad̄), iii, 22, 226.

teap̄tuḡım : I test, sample, iii, 6.

teip̄t : terce, metaph. beginning (?), ii, 282.

t̄ilım : I fill, imperat. t̄ile, ii, 262 ; t̄il̄ib̄, ii, 106 ; fut. pass. t̄il̄p̄̄deap̄, i, 192, pp. t̄il̄t̄e in cpd. p̄l̄óḡt̄il̄t̄e, iii, 68.

t̄in̄p̄ beo : a living torch (?), i, 192.

t̄iom̄lačt : intrigue (?), ii, 6.

toca : rich, proud, iii, 28.

τούραp : journey, iii, 200.
 τούpée : departure, ii, 150.
 τούpπεαó : scornful rout (?), i, 114.
 τολg : hole, flaw, i, 22, 24, 81, 126 ; ii, 180 ; iii, 168, 192.
 τοννόg, *recte* ducks, i, 110.
 τονπαóαó : *recte* full of tuns, i, 166.
 τοpεαó : boarish (?), ii, 92.
 τοpε : in cpd. ενάμήτοipε, meat-joints, or cutlet (?), ii, 82.
 τούεlυgίm : I beg (ap, of), i, 6.
 τpάvβλέipεαóτ : marching, iii, 150.
 τpαιp : trash, i, 128 ; cf. τpυip.
 τpάvτίθε : a prompt and punctual man, ii, 254.
 τpαop : treason, ii, 272 ; cf. τpαopίp-
 óθιδεal, treasonable strife, iii, 18.
 τpαpαó : to cripple, shrivel, i, 48, 176.
 τpεαgλαipε : vulgar display, ii, 204.
 τpέιmίm (?) ; I draw back ; έpέιmίpυó
 ón pάτ, i, 28, *lege* όpέιmίpυó ?
 τpεop (gs. τpεopann) : nail-mould,
 ii, 232.
 τpίaοντα, m. : the Triune God, iii,
 18.
 τpίap : (1) treason, iii, 122 ; (2) sway,
 mastery, i, 116 ; iii, 48, 52, 224.
 τpιαόταim : ón ταν όο τpιαόταó έύ,
 since thou hast become queen, or
 been lorded, i.e. married, iii, 24.
 τpόcap : mercy, charity, iii, 218.
 τpop : crowd, society, g. s. τpυip
 (ű short), iii, 30.
 τpυó : starling, g. pl. τpυó, iii, 168.
 τpυóόίp : stuttering, i, 202.
 τpυip : (1) stuff, means, wealth, iii,
 228 ; (2) g. s. τpυipe, trash, i, 126 ;
 cf. τpαιp.
 τυαιpεapταó : on the left, iii, 174.
 τυilleog : a little hole, a flaw, ii,
 198.

τυιmίτε (τυιmίgτε) : (1) possession,
 i, 166 ; (2) inhabitants, i, 124 ;
 (3) surface (of earth), ii, 4.
 τυipeann : *recte* flash of lightning, ii,
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 τυipτε : (1) birth, ii, 6 ; (2) = τυipτιó,
 parent, ii, 72, 120.
 τυpαó : (1) kilndrying, iii, 170 ;
 (2) = τopαó, fruit, advantage, i,
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 = τυpa, or τυpαιó, towers, i, 6.
 τυpba : cause of ruin, loss, i, 122,
 198 ; cf. upba.
 υαιó : (1) proud, or (2) = υαιm, cave (?),
 ii, 20.
 υαιne, f. : lea-land, iii, 168.
 υαιp : noble, iii, 208 ; υapmνáió,
 noble dames, iii, 214.
 υαιóneαó : supporting, i, 168.
 υαλαó : pl. υαlga, mighty labours,
 exploits, ii, 22.
 υapam : haughty, ostentatious, ii, 20.
 υapóó : aίmipip υapóó, in former
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 υόóτlán : υ. τmnn, a sore heart-load, i,
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 υille : g. s. υilleann, etc., elbow, need,
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 սրրաւոն : share, ii, 102, glossed արծ, iii, 156.
 սրրնւնա : noble, admirable, i, 108.
 սրժաճ : (1) slaughter, iii, 150 ; (2) slaughterer, in cpd. բարձրսրժաճ, i, 24.
 սր : usury, ծնբաւե սր, iii, 104.
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- Bourke, John fitz Redmond : of Cahirmoyle : i, 11, 88, 94 ; ii, 62, 88, 90, 110, 114, iii, 214.
- Bourke, Redmond : father of John Bourke of Cahirmoyle, i, 94 ; ii, 110.
- [Bourke ?], Richard : iii, 6.
- Bourke, Ughna (Agnes) : daughter of John of Cahirmoyle, married Dominick Roche, epithalamium on, i, 88-117.
- Boyle, Alice : married John Barry of Liscarroll, i, 50.
- Boyle, Lewis (1619-1642) : Lord Kinelmeaky, ii, 52.
- Boyle, Richard : Earl of Cork, i, 50.
- Brabant : in Flanders, iii, 222.
- Bran : slain at Bealach Leachta by Brian Boróimhe, i, 204.
- Branagh : the O'Byrnes of co. Wicklow, i, 152.
- Brasaoil : Brazil, iii, 72.
- Breatain : Britain, Wales, i, 40, 64 ; ii, 84, 248 ; iii, 78.
- Breatnaigh : the Branaghs or Walshes, i, 154.
- Breifne úí Raghallaigh, i, 59.
- Breifne úí Ruairc, i, 58, 152.

- Brennan**, (uí Braonáin) : an Ossory family, ii, 68.
- Brian (Boróimhe) mac Cinneide** : King of Ireland, died 1014, iii, 120, 124, 166.
- Brian Ruadh** : ancestor of the Mic Uí Bhriain of Ara, i, 108.
- Brighid** : two rivers in co. Cork (1) tributary of the Blackwater, (2) tributary of the Lee, i, 78, 84 ; ii, 144, 244.
- Briostó** : Bristol, England, iii, 72.
- Browne** : family of, i, 152.
- Browne, Eleanor** : daughter of Sir Valentine Browne, first Baronet, iii, 44.
- Brosnach** : Brosna, on borders of Kerry and co. Limerick, ii, 228.
- Brugh í Bhreasail** : Ballybrassil, on the Great Island, Cork Harbour, parish Tempierobbin, ii, 56 (R. Foley).
- Bunóc** : river Bunoke, flows through village and lands of Broadford, co. Limerick, tributary of the Deel, i, 172.
- Butler** : family of, called Síol Geilbirt, i, 195 ; descended from Walter fitz Gilbert, i, 200 ; took Irish name of Mac Piarais, i, 134.
- Butler, Frances** : daughter of Sir Theobald Butler ; she died in 1733, i, 90.
- Butler, James** : first Duke of Ormonde (1610-1688), i, 198 ; called Marquis na Carraige, i, 58.
- Butler, Margaret** : daughter of Thomas Butler, seventh Earl of Ormonde, iii, 65.
- Butler, Pierce** : iii, 136.
- Butler, Sir Theobald** : i, 90.
- Butler, Tomás Dubh** : iii, 64, 65.
- Butler, Sir Walter** : of Kilcash, i, 131, 134.
- Buttevant, Franciscan Convent of** : ii, 254.
- Buttevant, James fitz Richard** : Viscount of, ii, 246, 250 ; descent of, i, 63 n.
- Caesar, Julius** : iii, 68.
- Cahiravahilla, Viscount** : *vide* Roche, Dominick.
- Cairbre** : Carbury, co. Cork, iii, 104.
- Cairbre** : son of Art Aonfhear, i, 68.
- Cairbre, Cait** : plebeian King of Ireland, ii, 42.
- Caiseal** : Cashel, co. Tipperary, i, 28, 98, 150 ; ii, 202 ; iii, 62, 106, 138, 152.
- Caisleán an Lisín** : ii, 172, 173, 196.
- Caisleán ó Liathain** : 'O Bruadair there in 1648, i, 20.
- Caisleán uí Fhloinn** : Magh Cromtha (Macroomb), co. Cork, iii, 191.
- Callainn** : in parish Kilgarvan, barony Glenarought, co. Kerry, i, 144, 188.
- Calvin, John** : ii, 32 ; iii, 88.
- Caoilte mac Ronáin** : i, 40.
- Carraig (na Siuire)** : Carrick-on-Suir, i, 58.
- Carraig Locha Cé** : Mac Dermot's Castle, L. Key, co. Roscommon, i, 154.
- Carraig an Fhiaich** : near Kinsale (?), co. Cork, ii, 244.

- Carraig an Phoill** : Carrigafoyle, co. Kerry, iii, 160, 224.
- Carraig Tuathail** : Carrigtuohill, barony Barrymore, co. Cork ; original home of David 'O Bruadair, iii, 193.
- Carran** : identified with Rinn Corrainn, near Kinsale, i, 54, 64 ; ii, 244 ; but in East Cork the word Carn (Carran), taken absolutely, means Capn Tiarpa near Fermoy (R. Foley).
- Cárthach Chaisil** (c. 969-1049) : ancestor of the Mac Carthys, i, 28, 58, 150, 192 ; ii, 156 ; iii, 43.
- Carter** : a planter, ii, 256.
- Castleisland (Co. Kerry)** : ii, 17.
- Cathair dá Dhamh** : in co. Cork, residence of Eoghan 'O Caoimh's, iii, 124, n.^a.
- Cathair Luirc** : Cathair Dúna Iascaigh, Cahir, co. Tipperary, iii, 136.
- Catherine of Braganza (Queen)** : iii, 110.
- Cathair Maothail** : Cahirmoyle, in parish of Rathronan, barony Shanid, co. Limerick, i, 11, 88, 94 ; ii, 86, 88, 108, 126, 130.
- Cathfradh** : i, 158.
- Cealla an Chléirigh** : i, 60.
- Ceallachán Chaisil** : King of Munster, i, 44 ; iii, 106.
- Ceall Alatach** : Clonelty, barony Glenquin, co. Limerick (?), i, 164.
- Ceall Comáin** : Ceall Cholmáin (?), Kilcolman, near Cahirmoyle, co. Limerick, i, 96.
- Ceall Chonnrach** : Kilcoorha, parish Killeedy, barony Glenquin, co. Limerick, i, 164.
- Ceall dá Channa** : Tiaquin, near Athenry, co. Galway (?), ii, 70.
- Ceall Dara** : Kildare, i, 152.
- Ceall Eidhleach** : Killilagh, parish Monagay, co. Limerick, i, 164.
- Ceall 'Ide** : Killeedy, barony Glenquin, co. Limerick, i, 162 ; ii, 248.
- Ceall Mhíchíl** : Kilmihil, parish Ballingarry, co. Limerick, i, 164.
- Ceall na mBallach** : Buttevant, co. Cork, ii, 250 ; iii, 152.
- Ceann Biorraide** : an early Irish warrior, ii, 88.
- Ceann Cora** : Kincora, near Killaloe, co. Clare, ii, 212.
- Ceann Léime** : Loop Head, co. Clare, or Slyne Head, co. Galway, ii, 70.
- Ceann tSáile** : Kinsale, co. Cork, ii, 82.
- Ceapach** : Lower Cappagh, co. Limerick, i, 164.
- Ceara** : barony Carra, co. Mayo, i, 152.
- Cearmad (Milbheol)** : i, 68.
- Céis (Chorrainn)** : Keshcorran, co. Sligo, i, 64.
- Charles (Séarlus), King** : Charles I of England, i, 54 ; Charles II, ii, 274 ; but called Cormac, i, 26 ; ii, 276.
- Charles V (Carolus Quintus)** : Emperor, ii, 194.
- Cianachta Glinne Geimhin** : Keenaght, co. Derry, i, 156.

- Ciar**: ancestor of Ciarraighe, Kerry, ii, 148.
- Ciaraigh**: clan of Uí Ciardha, in co. Kildare, i, 152.
- Ciarraighe**: Kerry, ii, 252.
- Cinéal mBéice**: barony Kinalmeaky, co. Cork, ii, 52.
- Cinnéide**: father of K. Brian Boróimhe, i, 204; iii, 120, 124.
- Cinnsiolaigh**: inhabitants of co. Wexford, etc., i, 154.
- Ciorcam**: Kirkham, a Williamite general, perhaps *leg.* Ciorc cam, Major-General Kirke, iii, 154.
- Clancarty, Donogh**: first Earl of, i, 29, 113, 128.
- Clanna Charoluis**: followers of Charles, or children of Charles I, iii, 134.
- Clanna Chéin**: Cianachta Glinne Geimhin, q.v., iii, 134.
- Clanna Eoghain**: Eoghanachta Mumhan, iii, 88, 210.
- Clanna Mhíleadh**: Milesian Irish, i, 48; iii, 110.
- Clanna Néill**: Uí Néill, i, 56; iii, 134.
- Clanna Táil**: clans of co. Clare, iii, 134.
- Clann 'Eibhir**: Munstermen, iii, 120.
- Clann Mághach**: in Connacht, iii, 124; cf. Coillte Mághach.
- Clann 'Orlaithe**: the boors of Ireland, iii, 10, 11 n.¹.
- Clann 'Ugha** (al. 'Ughna): the Huguenots, iii, 150.
- Claonach**: Clonagh, Connello Lower, co. Limerick (?), i, 162.
- Claonghlais**: Clenlish, barony Upper Connello, co. Limerick, i, 150, 180, 188; ii, 168, 218; iii, 158, 222, 224.
- Clár Chuinn**: Ireland, i, 18.
- Clár Fhéidhlim**: Ireland, ii, 280; iii, 154.
- Clíodhna**: drowned in Tonn Téide, i, 64; ii, 244.
- Cliu**: E. of co. Limerick, and barony of Owey and Arra, co. Tipperary, i, 188; iii, 122.
- Cloch Liath(mhuine)**: Cloghleaftin, near Mitchelstown, co. Cork, ii, 228.
- Cluain**: Cloyne, co. Cork, ii, 186.
- Cluain Lom** (Eoghanachta): Cloinlomonaghta beside Iniskeen (Desmond Survey), now probably merged in latter (John Canon Begley, P.P., Limerick), i, 164.
- Cluain Tairbh**: Clontarf, co. Dublin, iii, 106.
- Cnocán Róid**: in co. Cork, i, 78.
- Cnocán Ruadh**: Knockanroe, in demesne of Gort na Tiobrad, Springfield, barony Glenquin, co. Limerick, i, 162.
- Cnoc Fírinne**: Knockfeerina, near Ballingarry, co. Limerick, i, 162.
- Cnoc í Choille**: Knockanohill, parish of Kilworth, barony of Condons and Clangibbon, co. Cork, ii, 80 (R. Foley).
- Cnoc Rafann**: Knockgraffon, co. Tipperary, ii, 13.
- Cnoc Rátha**: Knockraha, parish Kilquane, barony Barrymore, co. Cork, ii, 244.

- Cobhthach** : King of Ireland, i, 198.
Codan, George, O.S.F. : i, 194.
Cóige Olltach : Ulster, iii, 150.
Coillte Mághach : Kiltimagh, co. Mayo, iii, 125 n.^e.
Coireán : Chois Choireain, Waterville, co. Kerry, iii, 60.
Colepis (Colepoys) : a Protestant English settler, ii, 256.
Colla (Uais) : i, 136 ; ii, 54.
Colum Cille, St. : i, 106.
Conaire Mór : iii, 52.
Conallaigh (al. Uí Chonail) : barony of Connello, co. Limerick, i, 96, 148, 190 ;
 ii, 86, 94.
Conchubhar mac Nessa : ii, 88.
Connhaol (mac 'Eibhir) : ii, 102.
Conn Céadchathach (123-157 A.D.) : i, 18, 40, 56, etc. ; ii, 54.
Connla : son of Conn Céadchathach, i, 40.
Connlaoch : son of Cú Chulainn and Scathach, i, 102.
Cooper, Captain : ii, 80.
Corc mac Luighdheach : i, 120, 128 ; ii, 284 ; iii, 86, 139.
Corcach : Cork, i, 100 ; ii, 76, 96, 112 ; fort of, iii, 110 ; poets of, iii, 196, 197.
Corca Dhuibhne : Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, i, 154 ; ii, 82.
Cormac : Charles I of England, iii, 82 ; Charles II, iii, 15.
Cormac (mac Airt) : King of Ireland, i, 120.
Cormac : a poet, unidentified, ii, 228.
Cos na Coradh : borders of river Corra, which flows through Mainistir na Coran
 (Midleton) and Baile na Cora into Cork Harbour (R. Foley), ii, 246.
Cothluighe : near Baltimore, co. Cork, i, 154.
Craiftine : i, 166.
Craig (Liath) : Craglea, near Killaloe, co. Clare, i, 64.
Craobhach : Peter Creagh, Catholic Bishop of Cork, iii, 30, 102.
Críoch Barrach : Barrymore and Barryroe, co. Cork, iii, 190.
Críoch Chuinn : Ireland, iii, 120.
Críoch Cobhtaigh : Ireland, i, 198.
Críoch Colla : Ireland, i, 136.
Críoch Conaill : Connello, co. Limerick, ii, 114.
Críoch Chuirc : Munster, i, 120 ; iii, 46.
Críoch 'Eibhir : Ireland, iii, 22, 104.
Críoch Fáil : Ireland, ii, 10.
Críoch Fhéidhlim : Ireland, ii, 168 ; iii, 18.
Críoch Lochlann : Denmark and Norway, iii, 146.
Críoch Néill : Ireland, ii, 266.
Críoch Oiliolla : Munster, ii, 274.

- Críoch Róisteach** : Roche's country, barony Fermoy, co. Cork, i, 114.
Cræsus : ii, 194.
Cromadh : Croom, co. Limerick, i, 112 ; ii, 96.
Cromwell, Oliver : iii, 14, 15, 20, 186, 187, 188.
Cromwellians : i, 35, 37.
Cruachain : Ratheroghan, co. Roscommon, ii, 64.
Cruinne, Cathair na : Corunna, Spain, iii, 70.
Cú : Cu Chulainn (q.v.), i, 68 ; called Cú na gealas, iii, 188.
Cuanaigh : barony Coonagh, co. Limerick, i, 152.
Cú Chulainn : i, 68, 102 ; ii, 4 ; iii, 188.
Cúige Ulltach : Ulster, i, 102.
Cúirsigh : barony of Courceys, co. Cork, ii, 82 ; al. Cúrsaigh, i, 154.
Cúisín, Hannraoi : i, 98.
Cúm, An : iii, 136.
Cumhall : i, 40, 68.
Cúrí : iii, 52.
Curnán : ii, 64.
- Dáire** : ii, 78.
Dál n-Aithre : i, 154.
Dál n-Araidhe : i, 154.
Dál gCais : i, 56 ; ii, 100.
Dál nEoghain : i, 156.
Dál Fhiachra : i, 152.
Dál Riada : i, 156.
Daly, Denis : iii, 76, 88.
Danair : Danes, i, 28, 204.
Daoil : r. Deel, co. Limerick, i, 150, 174, 192 ; iii, 154.
Dartraighe : i, 154.
Dáibhi(th) : King David, i, 22 ; ii, 194.
Dealbhna : Delvin, co. Westmeath, i, 158.
Deane : a planter, ii, 256.
Déirdre : i, 38, 52.
Déisigh : i, 152.
Dennis, Bernard : ii, 278.
Diarmaid : soubriquet of an Irish Catholic, iii, 94, 102, 103, 104 ; an Irish soldier, iii, 126.
Diarmaid 'O Duibhne : i, 40 ; ii, 78, 80.
Dickson : a Protestant English planter, ii, 256.
Digby : a Protestant English planter, ii, 256.
Diseart Diarmada : Tristledermot and Castledermot, co. Kildare, ii, 76.

- Doire Lamhruidhe: ii, 90.
- Domhnall Baisceannach: D. of Corcovaskin, co. Clare, an Irish soldier, iii, 130.
- Donn (mac Míleadh): iii, 210.
- Donnchadh mac Briain Bóroimhe: i, 44.
- Donnchadh Bóirne: D. of the Burren, co. Clare, an Irish soldier, iii, 130.
- Donncuan mac Cinnéide: i, 44.
- Druim an Fhiaidh: near Gort na Tiobrad, i, 162.
- Druim (Drom) Collachair: Drumcolliher, co. Limerick, ii, 168, 230.
- Druim 'O Marcha: ii, 66.
- Dubhlaing (Dúnlaing) 'O hArtagain: i, 44.
- Dubhs, The: the O'Sullivans, iii, 50.
- Dubhthach maccu Lughair: i, 92.
- Duibhlinn Life: Dublin, iii, 56.
- Duincheall (qu. Dúincheall?): St. Andrew's, Suffolk Street, Dublin, on site of Danish Thingmote, iii, 56.
- Dúnaoi: Mortagh Downy, informer, ii, 284.
- Dún ar Aill: Doneraile, co. Cork, iii, 124 n.^a.
- Dún Ciaráin: barony Dunkerron, co. Kerry, iii, 210.
- Dún Ciorc: Dunkirk, France, i, 76.
- Dún Déide: Dundeady, co. Cork, ii, 250.
- Dún Eoghain: Dunowen, co. Cork, ii, 250.
- Dún Iasc (Iascaigh): Cahir, co. Tipperary, i, 134; iii, 210.
- Dún Lóich: Dunloe, Kerry, iii, 56, 62.
- Dúrlas: Thurles, co. Tipperary, i, 198.
- Dutch (language): iii, 194.
- Ealla: Duhallow, co. Cork. i, 152; iii, 200.
- Eamhain: Navan Fort, near Armagh, i, 42, 154; ii, 90, 92.
- Eang Fhéidhlim: Ireland, iii, 120.
- Earcail: Hercules, iii, 204.
- 'Earnaidhe Mumhan: Clanna Deaghadh, in S. or S.W. Munster, i, 154.
- Eas Geibhtine: Askeaton, co. Limerick, i, 144, 150, 178.
- Eathur mac Cuill: i, 48.
- 'Eibhear Fionn: i, 50, 56, 68; ii, 54; iii, 60, 200.
- 'Eibhear Scot: ii, 282.
- 'Eigipt: Egypt, iii, 72.
- 'Eile uí Chearbhaill: i, 58; iii, 2, 152.
- Eilís: Queen Elizabeth, iii, 64, 76, 77, 78.
- 'Eimhear: i, 38.
- 'Eire: Ireland, i, 18, *et passim*.
- 'Eirne: river Erne, i, 56.

- Eochaidh**: King of Ireland, i, 40, 202; ii, 54.
Eochaill: Youghal, co. Cork, i, 114; ii, 56, 234; iii, 190.
Eoghan Mór: King of Munster, i, 42, 56.
Eoraip: Europe, ii, 226; iii, 70, 78.
- Fadhbach**: Fybagh, near Tralee, ii, 204.
Faibhe Fionn: King of Desmond, i, 44.
Fairche: Farrihy, co. Limerick, i, 170.
Fairche Fhloinn: Muskrylin, co. Cork, iii, 190.
Fál: Ireland, i, 62, 70; iii, 40; Inis Fáil, i, 26, 198; Gort Fáil, iii, 118; Fálghort, i, 198.
Fanatics, The: iii, 96, 98.
Feádh: an pobal seach Feadh, Pubblebrien, co. Limerick (?), i, 162.
Fearann Floinn: Ireland, ii, 22.
Féarmhagh Floinn: Ireland, ii, 200.
Fearna: Ferns, co. Wexford, ii, 52.
Féidhlim Reachtmhar: i, 68, 200; ii, 168; iii, 42, 120.
Féil: river Feale, Kerry, ii, 150, 254; iii, 152.
Ferriter, Pierce: iii, 44, 77, 121.
Fiadh Mogha: Munster, iii, 46.
Fiann (Fianna): i, 14, 17, 78, 198; ii, 8, 204; pianna Pául, the Irish Army of James II, iii, 182, 192.
Fíngin Dubh mac Aodha Duibh: ancestor of the O'Sullivans, iii, 48, 50.
Finnín Fearna: ii, 52.
Fionn mac Cumhaill: i, 40, 130, 194, 198, 202, etc.; i, 22, 62; iii, 106.
Fionnbharr: i, 42.
Fionnghlais: river Finglas, that branch of the Bunoc that flows by Killeedy Castle and St. Ita's monastery, barony Glenquin, co. Limerick, marked Bunoke on the map (J., Canon Begley, P.P.), i, 172.
Fionntann: i, 70, 198; ii, 32; iii, 92.
Fionnuala: a kitchen-girl, iii, 112 n.^a.
Fir Chualann: i, 154.
Fir Luighne: i, 154.
Fir Manach: i, 154.
Fir Muighe: i, 154; iii, 208.
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 fitz Maurice: of Caisleán an Lisín, ii, 186, 200.
Fitzgerald, Edmond fitz John: of Inis Mór, ii, 146, 148, 150; iii, 205.
Fitzgerald, Sir Edmond fitz Thomas Cam: i, 138, 146, 176, 188, 190; ii, 156.
[Fitzgerald?], Edmond: of Baile na Martra, ii, 122.

- Fitzgerald, Elizabeth**: *vide* Aghieran, Elizabeth.
- Fitzgerald, Ellen**: wife of Sir John Fitzgerald of Claonghlais, ii, 166, 244; iii, 226.
- Fitzgerald, Garrett**: Earl of Desmond, i, 146.
- Fitzgerald, Gearalt**: a scribe, i, 122.
- Fitzgerald, Sir John**: of Claonghlais, i, 11, 90, 138, 176, 184, 190, 192; ii, 133, 154, 156, 206, 208, 210, 218; iii, 106, 107, 124, 125, 158, 160, 222, 224.
- Fitzgerald, John**: Knight of Kerry, ii, 146.
- Fitzgerald, John fitz Thomas**: of Callann, i, 144, 188.
- Fitzgerald, Mary**: of Ballymaloo, co. Cork; m. Domhnall 'O Sáilliobháin Mór, iii, 55 n.³.
- Fitzgerald, Mary**: mother of Sir John Fitzgerald of Claonghlais, i, 148, 190, 192; ii, 154, 156.
- Fitzgerald, Maurice fitz Edmund**: of Caisleán an Lisín, ii, 172, 176, 177, 184, 186, 188, 196, 200, 202; iii, 204.
- Fitzgerald, Maurice fitz David**, of Cloyne: iii, 5.
- Fitzgerald, Captain Robert**: ii, 3.
- Fitzgerald, Thomas an apadh**: i, 144.
- Fitzgerald, Thomas cam fitz Maurice**: i, 176, 188.
- Fitzmaurice, Onóir**: m. Edmond Fitzgerald of Caisleán an Lisín, ii, 196, 200.
- Flann**: King of Ireland, i, 192; ii, 22, 152, 200.
- Flathartach**: an Irish soldier, iii, 118.
- Flóndar**: Flanders, iii, 220; Flóndras, iii, 222; cf. Plóndras.
- Florence** (in Italy): ii, 234.
- Fód Fhéidhlim**: Ireland, iii, 42.
- Fódla**: Ireland, i, 144, 146, 196; ii, 222, 236, 252, 284; fearann Fódla, iii, 216; fonn Fódla, iii, 112, 210; iath Fódla, iii, 78.
- Fonn Fionntainn**: Ireland, ii, 32.
- Forba Cuirc**: Ireland or Munster, iii, 194.
- Freamhain**: Frewin Hill, Westmeath, ii, 64.
- Fuitminsata**: a planter, ii, 256.
- Gaibhne** (Gaibhneann): ii, 222, 230, 232.
- Gáidéalaigh**: Gadeli, Gaels, iii, 156, 157.
- Gailianach**: a Leinsterman: iii, 42.
- Galway** (family name): ii, 159.
- Garadh mac Mórna**: i, 42.
- Gascúin**: Gascony, iii, 70.
- Gearmain**: Germany, iii, 82, 83.
- George** (Castriot): ii, 182.
- Gilbert**: *a quo* Siol nGeilbirt, the Butlers, i, 200.

- Giolla Deacair, An :** ii, 76.
Glas Ghaibhneann : ii, 232.
Glaucus : i, 160.
Gleann dá Bhodhar : Glandavoure, near Inis Caoin (Peyton's Survey), J. Begley, C.C., i, 170.
Gleann Maghair : Glanmire, co. Cork, ii, 246.
Gleann ó gCathbhadh : probably valley of Nenagh river, co. Tipperary, i, 154.
Gleann ó nGaiste : ii, 66.
Gobnait, St. : i, 52.
Góidrisce (g. s. Góidrisce) : iii, 72, 73 n.⁶.
Goll mac Mórna (Móirne) : i, 40, 42 ; iii, 106, 210.
Gort na Sceiche : Gortnaskehy, in the extreme N.E. of co. Cork, ii, 240.
Gort na Tiobrad : Springfield, barony Glenquin, co. Limerick, i, 166, 182, 190 ; ii, 168.
Gort Nuadhat : Ireland, iii, 166.
Grace (family) : i, 58 ; de la Grós, i, 154.
Gráinne, dr. of Cormac mac Airt : ii, 62, 80.
Greadhnach : river Grinagh, co. Limerick, i, 110.
Gréag : Greece, i, 56.
Greallach : ii, 66.
Grúda : river Groody, co. Limerick, i, 74.
Guaire Aidhne : ii, 46.

Hartstonge, Sir Standish : Baron of the Exchequer, ii, 272.
Hector : iii, 68.
Hen, Henry : Chief Baron, ii, 272.
Henry VII : iii, 66.
Hodar : an English Protestant settler, ii, 256.
Holónt : Holland, iii, 148.
Hurley (Ní Urthuile), Anna : daughter of John, of Knocklong, m. John Bourke of Cahirmoyle, i, 88, 94, 104 ; ii, 50, 62, 112, 120 ; iii, 214, 216, 218.
Hurley, John, of Knocklong : i, 89 ; ii, 113.
Hurley, Sir Maurice : i, 89 ; ii, 113.

Inbhear Coise na Coradh : river Corra, flowing through Midleton, co. Cork (R. Foley), ii, 246.
Inis Chaoin : Iniskeen, parish Mahoonagh, barony Glenquin, co. Limerick, i, 164.
Inis Faithleann : Inisfallen, in Lower Lake of Killarney, ii, 58.
Inis Fuinidh : The Isle of the West, Ireland, ii, 268.
Inis Mór : Ennismore, near Listowel, co. Kerry, ii, 152.
Inis Sionna : King's Island, Thomond Island, in Shannon, at Limerick, iii, 148.
Innia : India, iii, 72.

- Inse í Chuinn** : (Earl of) Inchiquin, ii, 92.
- Iollan 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.
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- Ráth Ceanann** : Rathcannon, parish Athlacea, 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).
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- Seannaid** : Shanid, near Shanagolden, co. Limerick, i, 28, 150.
- Seon** : John Bull, an Englishman, iii, 96, 162.
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Teach Molaige : Timoleague, i, 64 ; perhaps Templemolagga is intended, ii, 244.

Teagh an dá Phota : Twopothouse, between Mallow and Buttevant, co. Cork, ii,
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Teamhair : Tara, Meath, i, 44, 154 ; ii, 226 ; perhaps Teamhair Luachra is
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Tobar an Ghéidh : near river Bunóc, barony Glenquin, co. Limerick, i, 172 : cf.
parish Monagay.

Tomb (al. Tonn, Druim) Daoile : Tomdeely, barony Connello, Lower, co. Limerick,
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Tráigh Bolgáin : Trabolgan, barony Imokilly, co. Cork, i, 160.

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- Uamna, An**: river flowing by Castlemartyr, Castlerichard, Fanisk Bridge, Inchiquin Castle, and Crampaun Bridge to sea at Béal Tuinne, co. Cork (R. Foley), ii, 128.
- Uí Bágghna**: usually Uí Bágghna is said to have been united with Barryroe to form one barony; in reality Uí Bagghna is Barryroe (R. Foley).
- Uí Bruin**: i, 156.
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IRISH TEXTS SOCIETY.

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THE IRISH TEXTS SOCIETY was established in 1898 for the purpose, of publishing texts in the Irish language, accompanied by such introductions, English translations, glossaries, and notes as might be deemed desirable.

The Annual Subscription is 7/6 (American subscribers, two dollars), payable on January 1st of each year, on payment of which members will be entitled to receive the current volume or, at the option of the member, any one of the earlier volumes which may still be available. There is no entrance fee.

The payment of a single sum of £5 (colonial or foreign members £5 5s. 0d. ; American members 27 dollars), entitles to life membership. Life members will receive one copy of each volume issued subsequently to the receipt of this sum by the Society.

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 Fírbís' Book of Genealogies and from those of O'Clery, both of which works were contemporary with those of Keating, but are the result of independent study. The Indices, which the Editor has treated with great fulness of detail, will not only be invaluable for the study of the history of which they form a part, but they are also likely to prove an important work of reference to all students of early Irish History. The labour of producing the first complete edition of Keating's History, with translation, is now brought to a conclusion, and the Council feel much satisfaction in the accomplishment of this important task.

Arrangements are being made by which a limited number of sets of the four volumes of the completed edition can be purchased for the sum of 30/- net each set.

The Rev. P. Power's edition of the Lives of St. Declan and St. Mochuda is now ready, and forms the Society's publication for 1914. (Volume XVI. of the Series).

It is the first of the Society's volumes that is devoted to Irish hagiology, and the fact that the life of St. Declan is printed from a manuscript originally deposited at Louvain and now preserved in the Burgundian Library, Brussels, gives the work a special interest at the present time. The peril to which such manuscripts are exposed in time of war is now being brought home to us, and it affords an additional reason for pressing forward the work of

publication in which such societies as the Irish Texts Society are engaged. This volume brings our publications up to date.

During the present year, the Council hope to publish the third and concluding volume of Rev. J. MacErlean's edition of O'Bruadair's Poems which is now going through the press. This volume will contain the interesting historical poems relating to the time and deeds of Sarsfield and will throw new light on local affairs in and about Limerick during and after the sieges of that city in 1690 and 1691.

The Rev. L. MacKenna, S.J., informs us that he has completed his edition of the Contention of the Bards and that the work is now ready for press.

Mr. J. H. Lloyd has sent us the manuscript of his edition of the Poems of Hugh Mac Shane O'Byrne, of Wicklow, and the publication of this work is now occupying the attention of the Council.

Other offers of texts have been received, and volumes mentioned in former reports and not already published are in progress.

The Council have to record with great regret the death of their old and valued friend Mr. P. O'Kinealy. It was owing to his generous financial help that the Society was able to publish the large volume of Keating's Indices, the cost of which would otherwise have been quite beyond its resources; and it is thus considerably owing to his generosity, that the members have, without extra cost to themselves, become possessed of so extensive a work. In addition to this valuable support, the Council have been informed by the Executors of Mr. O'Kinealy, that under the terms of his will, the Society is entitled to a reversionary legacy of £500. The Council wish to express the gratitude that they feel for the interest shewn towards the Society by this long standing member, and to record their regret at his death.

Twenty new members have joined the Society during the year. Their names are:—

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Dr. S. F. Ua Cianáin. | 11. Miss M. Perry. |
| 2. Professor Yann M. Goblet. | 12. Library of Illinois University. |
| 3. Miss Mary O'Doherty. | 13. Mr. W. P. Briley. |
| 4. Mr. James Rice. | 14. Rev. A. M. O'Sullivan, O.S.B. |
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| 9. Mr. Diarmuid Lynch. | 19. Enri M. S. O h-Anluain. |
| 10. Mr. George MacPhail. | 20. Máire Ní Aodha. |

The adoption of the Annual Report was moved by Mr. Samuel Boyle, seconded by Dr. England, supported by Mr. T. W. Rolleston, and carried with a cordial recognition of the services to the Society of Miss Eleanor Hull, Honorary Secretary.

Mr. Samuel Boyle then submitted the Annual Financial Report and Balance Sheet.

THE IRISH TEXTS SOCIETY.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1915.

THE SOCIETY'S ORDINARY PUBLICATIONS.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Balance from previous year	73	3 2	By Editing	145	0 0
„ Subscriptions	257	14 2	„ Postage & Stationery	7	18 10
„ Donations	68	17 5	„ Printing	416	16 0
„ Interest on Investments	16	4 7	„ Salary	30	0 0
„ Balance	198	5 1	„ Sundries	14	9 7
Total	£614	4 5	Total	£614	4 5

THE SOCIETY'S IRISH-ENGLISH DICTIONARIES.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Receipts (already published)	2984	2 7	By Payments (already published)	2418	14 0
„ Sales (net)	106	9 0	„ Printing, &c.	17	11 6
			„ Balance	654	6 1
Total	£3090	11 7	Total	£3090	11 7

THE SOCIETY'S JOINT CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

ASSETS.			LIABILITIES AND BALANCES.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Ordinary Publications (Stock 9000 Vols.)	654	6 1	By Balance	198	5 1
„ Dictionary (Stock 400 large, 400 small)			„ Investments	456	16 0
„ Bank overdraft	27	1 2	„ Due by Publisher	21	6 2
			„ In Assistant Secretary's hands	5	0 0
Total	£681	7 3	Total	£681	7 3

(Signed) SAM BOYLE, *Hon. Treasurer.*

Examined Books, Accounts, and Balances, and found correct.

(Signed) P. D. O'HART, }
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-optation not more than two members, who shall retire annually.

5.—All property of the Society shall be vested in the Executive Council, and shall be disposed of as they shall direct by a two-thirds majority.

6.—Three Members of the Executive Council shall retire each year by rotation at the Annual General Meeting, but shall be eligible for re-election, the Members to retire being selected according to seniority of election, or, in case of equality, by lot. The Council shall have power to co-opt Members to fill up casual vacancies occurring throughout the year. Any Member of Council who is absent from five consecutive Ordinary Meetings of the Council to which he (or she) has been duly summoned, shall be considered as having vacated his (or her) place on the Council.

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE.

7.—The Consultative Committee, or individual Members thereof, shall give advice, when consulted by the Executive Council, on questions relating to the Publications of the Society, but shall not be responsible for the management of the business of the Society.

MEMBERS.

8.—Members may be elected either at the Annual General Meeting, or from time to time, by the Executive Council.

SUBSCRIPTION AND LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

9.—The Subscription for each Member of the Society shall be 7/6 per annum (American subscribers, two dollars), entitling the Member to one copy (post free) of the volume or volumes published by the Society for the year, and giving the right to vote on all questions submitted to the General Meetings of the Society. The payment of a single sum of £5, or from Colonial and foreign members £5 5s. 0d., and American members 27 dollars, shall entitle a member to life membership and to receive one copy of each annual volume issued subsequently to the receipt of this sum by the Society.

10.—Subscriptions shall be payable in advance on the 1st January in each year.

11.—Members whose Subscriptions for the year have not been paid are not entitled to any volume published by the Society for that year, and any Member whose Subscription for the current year remains unpaid, and who receives and *retains* any publication for the year, shall be held liable for the payment of the full published price of such publication.

12.—The Publications of the Society shall not be sold to persons other than Members, except at an advanced price.

13.—Members whose Subscriptions for the current year have been paid shall alone have the right of voting at the General Meetings of the Society.

14.—Members wishing to resign must give notice in writing to the Honorary Secretary, before the end of the year, of their intention to do so: otherwise they will be liable for their Subscriptions for the ensuing year.

EDITORIAL FUND.

15.—A fund shall be opened for the remuneration of Editors for their work in preparing Texts for publication. All subscriptions and donations to this fund shall be purely voluntary, and shall not be applicable to other purposes of the Society.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

16.—A General Meeting shall be held each year in the month of April, or as soon after as the Executive Council shall determine, when the Council shall submit their Report and the Accounts of the Society for the preceding year, and when vacant seats on the Council shall be filled up, and the ordinary business of a General Meeting transacted.

AUDIT.

17.—The Accounts of the Society shall be audited each year by auditors appointed at the preceding General Meeting.

CHANGES IN THESE RULES.

18.—With the notice summoning the General Meeting, the Executive Council shall give notice of any change proposed by them in these Rules. Ordinary Members proposing any change in the Rules must give notice thereof in writing to the Honorary Secretary seven clear days before the date of the Annual General Meeting.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

(N.B.—Members are earnestly requested to send Notice of Changes of Address to the Hon. Sec., 20 Hanover Square, London, W., to avoid mispostage of Books and Notices).

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS:

NAMES.	ADDRESSES.
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O'Kinealy, Mrs. 50 Meadway Court, Hampstead Heath, N.W.

LIFE MEMBERS:

Kelly, Paul Herrick 20 Cheapside, London, E.C.
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Arlen, Charles R. Chichester Ho., Chancery Lane, London, W.C.
Assessors, Board of per J. J. Keane, Secretary, Room 10, City Hall, Holyoke, Mass., U.S.A.
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Banks, Mrs. M. M. 7 Wadham Gardens, London, N.W.
Barron, E. W. Woodstown, Co. Waterford.
Bartholomew, J. 56 India Street, Edinburgh.
Baudis, Dr. Josef Cechova Trida 296, Prague vii., Bohemia.
Beary, Michael, C.E. Abbeyside, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
Bergin, Prof. Osborn J. University College, Dublin.
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Bigger, F. J., M.R.I.A. Ardriagh, Antrim Road, Belfast.
Blaikie, W. B. c/o Messrs. Constable & Co., University Press, 11 Thistle Street, Edinburgh.
Bligh, Andrew Camden House, Leighton Buzzard, Beds.
Boddy, J. K. 319 Clapham Road, London, S.W.
Boland, J. P., M.P. 40 St. George's Square, London, S.W.
Boland, P. J. Glenarde, Galway.
Borthwick, Miss N. c/o Irish Book Co., 6 D'Olier Street, Dublin.

NAMES.	ADDRESSES.
Boswell, C. S.	.... Fairseat, Totnes.
Bowers, James F.	.... 2048 Howe St., Chicago, Ills., U.S.A.
Boyd, J. St. Clair, M.D.	.... Chatsworth House, Malone Road, Belfast.
Boyle, Rev. J., P.P.	.... Gortahork, Letterkenny, Ireland.
Boyle, Samuel	.... 37 Deauville Rd., Clapham Park, London.
Bradley, J., M.D.	.... 32 Lawrence Street, Drogheda.
Brannick, Laurence	.... Station K, Los Angeles, Cal., U.S.A.
Breen, Rev. D.	.... 85th St. and 23rd Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Brennan, James F.	.... Peterboro', N.H., U.S.A.
Brennan, William F.	.... 11 North La Salle St., Chicago, Ills., U.S.A.
Brett, Sir Charles	.... Gretton, Malone, Belfast.
Briley, W. P.	.... 50 Adelaide Street, Dublin.
Brodrick, Hon. Albinia	.... Ballincoona, Caherdaniel, Co. Kerry.
Brogan, Anthony, J.	.... 185 Madison Avenue, New York, U.S.A.
Brooke, Rev. Stöpford, A., M.A.,	c/o J. Bain, 14 King William St., Strand, London, W.C.
Brophy, Michael M.	.... 48 Approach Road, Margate.
Brown, Professor A. C. L.	.... Northwestern University, Evanston, U.S.A.
Brünnow, Prof. Dr. R. E.	.... Forty Nine, Library Place, Princeton, New Jersey, U.S.A.
Bryant, Mrs., D.Sc.	.... North London Collegiate School, Sandall Road, London, N.W.
Buckley, C. P.	.... Kilcock, Co. Kildare
Buckley, Daniel	.... Maynooth, Co. Kildare.
Buckley, James, M.R.I.A.	.... 11 Homefield Road, Wimbledon, Surrey.
Buckley, John J.	.... National Museum, Dublin.
Buckley, Michael J.	.... 5 Iona Drive, Dublin.
Buckley, Rev. Brendan, O.S.F.	.... Franciscan Monastery, Mount Partry, Ballin- robe, Co. Mayo ..
Burchardi, Gustav, PH.D.	.... 41 Hopefield Avenue, Salusbury Road, West Kilburn, London, N.W.
Burnside, W.	.... The Croft, 28 Bromley Rd., Catford, London.
Byrne, G. P.	.... H.B.M. Consulate General, Shanghai, China
.	
Cady, Miss Ruth	.... 447 West 120th St., West Pullman, Ills.
Cahill, Rev. E., S.J.	.... Mungret College, Limerick.
Cahill, Vincent	.... 7 Lavagh Villas, Ashfield Rd., Ranelagh, Dublin.
Calder, Rev. George, B.D.	.... 10 Glasgow Street, Hillhead, Glasgow.
Carey, J.	.... Clohanbeg N.S., Cooraclare, Co. Clare.
Carey, Rev. Thomas, M.R. The Presbytery, Eden Grove, Holloway, London, N.
Carigan, Very Rev. Wm. Canon,	Durrow, Queen's Co.
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Cassedy, James, B.A. M.R.I.A.,	Tigh Chluana, Berkeley Street, Dublin.
Castletown, Rt. Hon. Lord 52 Green St., Park Lane, London, W.
Cavanaugh, Very Rev John,	Notre Dame University, Notre Dame, C.S.C. Indiana, U.S.A.
Christian Brothers' School	.... per The Superior, Westport, Co. Mayo.
Clongowes Wood College	.... per The Rector, Sallins, Co. Kildare.
Cochrane, Robert, I.S.O., LL.D.,	17 Highfield Road, Rathgar, Dublin.
Coffey, George, B.A., M.R.I.A.	.... 5 Harcourt Terrace, Dublin.
Coghlan, Rev. G. P.	.... 2141 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Cohalan, Very Rev. J. Canon,	The Presbytery, Bantry, Co. Cork.

NAMES.	ADDRESSES.
Colgan, Nathaniel	.... 15 Breffni Terrace, Sandycove, Co. Dublin.
Collins, Edward, LL.D.	.... E.D.O., Custom House, Dublin.
Collins, Jeremiah	.... 29 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.
Conaghan, John	.... Gortahork, Letterkenny, Ireland.
Condon, Rev. R.	.... Park St., Campsie, Sydney, N.S.W.
Condon, Richard F.	.... 22 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, U.S.A.
Convent of Our Lady of Mercy	St. Peter's, Derry.
Cooke, John, M.A., M.R.I.A.	.... 66 Morehampton Road, Dublin.
Corkerry, Patrick	.... Bridge Street, Dingle, Co. Kerry.
Costello, Thomas, M.D.	.... Bishop Street, Tuam, Co. Galway.
Courtauld, G.	.... The Waver, Wethersfield, Braintree.
Cox, Prof. Edward G.	.... University of Washington, Seattle, Wash- ington, U.S.A.
Cox, Rt. Hon. Michael, M.D.,	26 Merrion Square, Dublin
Crawford, W. R.	... Croghan, 3 Salisbury Rd., Wealdstone, Harrow.
Crehan, Rev. B., C.C.	.... An Gleann, Baile-idir-dha-abhainn, Co. Mayo
Crimmins, Hon. John D	.... Emmet Arcade, 624 Madison Avenue, New York, U.S.A.
Crone, Dr. J. S., J.P.	.... Kensal Lodge, Kensal Green, London, N.W
Cross, Professor T. Peete Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, Virginia, U.S.A.
Crotty, John F Lansing, Michigan, U.S.A.
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Curran, Rev. Michael J. Archbishop's House, Drumcondra, Dublin.
Curtis, Edmund 80 Brookhouse Hill, Fulwood, Sheffield
Dalton, John P.	.... Portarlington, Queen's Co
Dalton, Michael	.... Killeen, Victoria Place, Blackrock, Dublin
Day, Robert, J.P., F.S.A., M.R.I.A.	Myrtle Hill House, Cork.
De Bhal, An t-Athair Tomás,	Drumcollogher, Co. Limerick.
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Delany, Very Rev. W., LL.D.,	St. Ignatius', 35 Lr. Leeson St., Dublin.
Digby, Everard W. c/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54 Parliament Street, S.W.
Dillon, John, M.P.	.... 2 North Great George's Street, Dublin.
Dobbs, Miss M. C.	.... Port-na-gabhlán, Cushendall, Co. Antrim.
Dodgson, Ed. Spencer, M.A.	.... Jesus College, Oxford.
Donaghey, Rev. J. B., PH.D.	.... St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, Ireland.
Donnellan, Dr. P.	.... Castlereagh, Co. Roscommon.
Donnelly, M. J., M.D. Summit Hill, Pa, U.S.A.
Dottin, Prof. Georges 39 Boulevard Sévigné, Rennes, France.
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Doyle, J. J. Inland Revenue, Adelaide Street, Belfast.
Dunn, Professor Joseph Catholic University, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
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Enschedé, M. Johannes Huize "Ipenrode," Heemstede, Holland.
Esler, Mrs. Rentoul The Rev. The Rector, St. Patrick's.
 4 Queen's Road Peckham, S.E.

NAMES.

ADDRESSES.

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Farrell, R. W. Merrion, Thornford Road, Lewisham Park, London, S.E.
Fenton, James Westport, Co. Mayo.
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FitzGerald, Miss Ellen Hotel del Prado, Chicago, Ills., U.S.A.
FitzGerald, M. J. 18 King St., Snow Hill, London, E.C.
Fitzmaurice, Rev. E. B., O.S.F. Franciscan Convent, Drogheda.
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Flynn, J. D. 516 M. St. S.E., Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
Fogerty, George J., R.N. 67 George Street, Limerick.
Foley, Miss Aine Ring, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
Fraher, Daniel Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
Fraser, James, C.E. Inverness, N.B.
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Freeman, A. Martin 166 Lauderdale Mansions, Maida Vale, W.
Fynes-Clinton, O. H. Weirglodd Wen, Upper Garth Road, Bangor N. Wales.
Gaelic League, Limerick	.... 17 Thomas Street, Limerick.
Gaelic Society, London	.... J. C. Dryden, Scots Corporation Hall, 7 Crane Court, Fleet Street, E.C.
Gaffney, J. S., B.A., Crown Solr.	86 O'Connell Street, Limerick.
Gaffney, T. St. John	....
Gahagan, F. Evett	.... 8 Doughty St., "London," W.C.
Gaidoz, Professor Henri	.... 22 Rue Servandoni, Paris vi.
Gallwey, Col. Sir Thomas	.... Junior United Service Club, London, S.W.
Gannon, John P.	.... Power's Hotel, Kildare St., Dublin.
Garnett, Edward	.... The Cearne, Kent Hatch, Nr. Edenbridge.
Gates, H.	.... 56 Wilton Road, Muswell Hill, London, N.
Gayley, Professor Charles Mills	2328 Piedmont Avenue, Berkeley, Cal., U.S.A.
Geoghegan, Rich. H.	.... East Sound, Washington, U.S.A.
Gill, T. P.	.... Department of Agriculture, &c., Dublin.
Glynn, J. A., B.A.	.... St. Jarlath's, Ailesbury Road, Dublin.
Glynn, Thomas	.... Gort, Co. Galway.
Goblet, Prof. Yann M.	.... 1 Villa Niel, Paris xvii.
Godrill, Neville P.	.... Stanhoe Hall, King's Lynn.
Gordon, Principal	.... Victoria Park, Manchester.
Gore-Browne, Miss E. M.	.... Fawley Rectory, Southampton, Hants.
Grainger, Wm. H., M.D. 408 Meridian Street, E., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
Graves, A. Perceval, M.A. Red Branch House, Wimbledon, Surrey.
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Greene, George A., M.A., LITT.D.	2 Tanfield Court, Temple, London, E.C.
Gregory, Lady Coole Park, Gort, Co. Galway.
Griffin, Miss G. Leake Strand, Kilkee, Co. Clare.
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Gwynn, Prof. Edward, F.T.C.D.,	34 Trinity College, Dublin.
Gwynn, Stephen, M.P., House of Commons, Westminster, S.W.

NAMES.	ADDRESSES.
Hackett, J. D.	.... 41 West, 55th Street, New York, U.S.A.
Hamel, Dr. A. G. Van	.... Nieuwe Haven 93, Rotterdam.
Hamilton, George L.	.... Dept. Romance Languages and Literature, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.
Hamilton, Gustavus Ballinteer Lodge, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
Hanly, P. J. Cartron Hall, Longford, Ireland.
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Harrassowitz, Otto per Wm. Wesley & Son, 28 Essex Street, London, W.C.
Harrington, Rev. D. P. 701 North 40th St., Omaha, U.S.A.
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Henry, Miss Anna 7352 Coles Avenue, Chicago, U.S.A.
Henry, Robert Mitchell, M.A. Queen's University, Belfast.
Hickey, Rev. B.	.... St. Mary's, Wellington Rd., Ashton-under- Lyne.
Hogan, John	.... 7 Prince Arthur Terrace, Leinster Square, Rathmines, Dublin.
Hogarty, Thomas	.... 1372 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, U.S.A.
Holland, W.	.... Ardfield, Clonakilty, Co. Cork.
Hollingworth, Miss Mary A.	.... Leithen, Newnham Road, Bedford.
Hooper, P. J.	.... <i>Freeman's Journal</i> Office, 211 Strand, London, W.C.
Horsford, Miss Cornelia	.... 27 Craigie Street, Cambridge, Mass, U.S.A.
Hutton, Mrs. A. W.	.... 17 Appian Way, Dublin.
Hyde, Professor Douglas, LITT.D.	1 Earlsfort Place, Dublin.
Ingram, J. Kells	.... 13 Hatch Street, Lower, Dublin.
Irish Club, Johannesburg	.... Box 1054, Johannesburg, South Africa.
Iveagh, Rt. Hon. Lord, K.P.	.... per Harold Bruce (Sec.), 5 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.
Jack, John	.... 53 High St., Fortrose by Inverness, N.B.
Jennings, H. B.	.... Layham House, Layham, Nr. Hadleigh, Suffolk.
Jeudwine, J. W., LL.B.	.... Riverside, Batheaston, Somerset.
Johnston, J. P., sc.D.	.... Churchtown Park, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
Jones, Capt. Bryan J.	.... Lisnawilly, Dundalk.
Jørgensen, M. Arne	.... University Library, Helsingfors, Finland.
Joyce, Wm. B., B.A.	.... 10 Grosvenor Square, Rathmines, Dublin.
Joynt, Ernest E.	.... 46 Tirconnell Road, Inchicore, Dublin.
Joynt, Miss Maud	.... 21 Annesley Park, Rathmines, Dublin.
Kavana, Miss Rose M.	.... 300 S. Elmwood Av., Oak Park, Illinois, U.S.A.
Keane, J. J.	.... City Hall, Holyoke, Mass., U.S.A.

NAMES.	ADDRESSES.
Keappock, Rev. Thomas	.... Miltown, Rathconrath, Co. Westmeath.
Keating, Miss Geraldine	.... Cannon Mill Cottage, Chesham, Bucks.
Keating, Thomas F.	.... 23 Warren Street, New York, U.S.A.
Keliher, Thomas	.... 134 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.
Kelly, John F., PH.D.	.... 284 W. Housatonia St., Pittsfield, Mass.
Kelly, Thomas	.... Orleans Club, King Street, St. James's. London, S.W.
Kelly, Thos. Aliaga	.... 61 Anglesea Road, Donnybrook, Dublin
Kemp, A. Gordon	.... The Limes, Gayton Road, Harrow.
Kennedy, Miss N.	.... 7658 Coles Avenue, Chicago, U.S.A.
Kennedy, Rev. J.	.... Falcarragh, Letterkenny, Ireland.
Kenny, J. P.	.... 51 Strandville Avenue, North Strand Road, Dublin.
Kenny, P. J.	.... 1020 Francis St., Jackson, Michigan, U.S.A.
Ker, Prof. W. P.	.... 95 Gower Street, London, W.C.
Kiely, James P.	.... 98 Blackhall Street, New London, Conn., U.S.A.
Kiely, John M.	.... The Cott, Cullin, Millstreet, Co. Cork.
Kinsella, John J.	.... 22nd and Halsted Streets, Chicago, U.S.A.
Knox, H. T.	.... Rivershill, St. George's Rd., Cheltenham.
Knox, Rev. P. B. St. Patrick's Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A.
Lamotte, W. de G. Solicitor's Dept., Treasury, Whitehall, S.W
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LITT. D.	
Laurel Hill Convent Limerick.
Law, Hugh, A., M.P. Marble Hill, Ballymore, Co. Donegal.
Lawlor, Rev. H. J., D.D.	.... 32 Palmerston Road, Dublin.
Lawson, T. Dillon	.... Bank of Ireland, Galway.
Leach, Dr. H. G.	.... American Scandinavian Foundation, 25 West 45th Street, New York, U.S.A.
Lefroy, B. St. G.	.... Derrycashel, Clondra, Longford.
Livingston, Rev. Wm.	.... 308E 37th Street, New York, U.S.A.
Lloyd, Joseph H.	.... Buaile na Gréine, Stillorgan Park, Dublin
Longworth-Dames, M.	.... Crichmere, Guildford, Surrey.
Loughran, Owen	.... Inland Revenue, 4 Asylum Road, Derry.
Lyman, W. W., junr.	.... 2353 Prospect St., Berkeley, California.
Lynam, E. W.	.... British Museum, London, W.C.
Lynch, Diarmuid	.... Granig, Kinsale, Co. Cork.
Lynch, M. C.	.... 20 East Bank, Stamford Hill, London, N.
Lynch, P. J., F.R.S.A.I.	.... 9 Northbrook Road, Leeson Park, Dublin.
Lynch, Timothy	.... Sun Lodge, Sunday's Well, Cork.
Lynch, Very Rev. Dean Patk.	.... St. Wilfred's, Hulme, Manchester.
Lysaght, S. R.	.... Backwell Down, Flax Bourton, Somerset.
MacAlister, Professor R. A. S.	.... Newlands, Clonskeagh, Co. Dublin.
Mac Aoidh, Ian	.... 33 Curzon Rd., Muswell Hill, London, N.
MacAuliffe, J. J.	.... 16 Northcote Terrace, Bradford, Yorks.
MacBride, A., M.D.	.... Infirmary House, Castlebar, Co. Mayo.
MacBride, Joseph M.	.... Harbour Commissioners' Office, Westport.
MacCaffrey, Rev. J.	.... St. Patrick's College, Maynooth.
MacCann, Daniel	.... 1223 Oak Avenue, Evanston, Ills.

NAMES.

ADDRESSES.

MacCanna, Peadar	.... 128 Chapel Street, Newry.
MacCarthy, Michael J.	.... Abbeyside N. S., Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
MacCaul, Rev. P. D.	.... St. Eunan's Coll., Letterkenny, Ireland.
MacClintock, Captain H. F.	.... 16 Queensberry Place, London, S.W.
MacCollum, Fionan	.... c/o The Gaelic League, 624 Madison Avenue, New York, U.S.A.
MacCormick, Rev. F., F.S.A. (Scott.), F.R.S.A.I.	Wrockwardine Wood Rectory, Wellington, Salop.
MacCunnigean, Rev. J.	.... Derrybeg, Letterkenny, Ireland.
MacDermott, Rev. John, P.P.	.... Croghan, Boyle, Co. Roscommon.
MacDomnaill, Frederic S.	.... Box P.O. 211 East London, S. Africa.
MacDonagh, Frank	.... "Thomond," 176 Cavendish Road, Clapham Park, London, S.W.
MacDonald, Rev. Thomas	.... The Presbytery, Portadown, Co. Armagh.
MacDowell, T. B.	.... Secretary's Office, G.P.O., Dublin.
MacEnerney, Very Rev Francis	.... Adm., City Quay, Dublin.
MacEnri, Seaghan P., M.D.	.... 2 Palmyra Crescent, Galway.
Mac Eochadha, Lorcan	.... Tulach O bh-Feidhlim, Co. Cheatharlach.
McErlean, A. A., LL.B.	.... 22 W. 16th St., New York, U.S.A.
MacFadden, M.	.... The Hotel, Gortahork, Co. Donegal.
MacFarlane, W. D.	.... Macdonald College, Quebec, Canada.
MacGarrity, Joseph	.... 5412 Springfield Avenue, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
MacGarry, John A.	.... 1008 Security Building, Chicago, Ills., U.S.A.
MacGearailt, Tomás Dhaithi	.... 16 Norroy Road, Putney, London, S.W.
MacGinley, Connell	.... Glasheydevitt, Commeen, Cloghan, Donegal.
MacGinley, P. T.	.... 108 Drumcondra Road, Dublin.
MacGinley, Rev. D.	.... Newtowncunningham, Co. Donegal.
McGoorty, Hon. John P.	.... Court House, Chicago, Ills., U.S.A.
McGovern, Rev. J. B.	.... St. Stephen's Rectory, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, S.E.
MacHugh, Patrick	.... St. Patrick's College, Maynooth.
Mackay, William Dr.	.... c/o Messrs. Innes and Mackay, Solicitors, Inverness.
MacKenna, William C.	.... 206, S. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ills., U.S.A.
MacKenzie, Ian	.... 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
MacKenzie, William	.... 14 Westhall Gardens, Edinburgh.
Mackintosh, Very Rev. Alex- ander Canon	The Presbytery, Fort William, N.B.
MacLagan, R. C., M.D.	.... 5 Coates Crescent, Edinburgh.
MacLees, William H.	.... 379 Grant's Avenue, Cypress Hill, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.
MacLeod, Norman	.... 295 Byres Road, Glasgow.
MacLoughlin, James L.	.... 9 Queen Street, Derry.
MacManus, Padraic	.... Mount Charles, Co. Donegal.
MacNaghten, Hon. Helen	.... Runkerry, Bushmills, Co. Antrim.
MacNamara, Dr. G. U.	.... Bankyle House, Corofin, Co. Clare.
MacNamara, Lt.-Col. J. W.	.... Corofin, Co. Clare.
MacNeill, Patrick Charles	.... Inland Revenue, Glenlivet, Ballindalloch, Banffshire.
Mac Phail, George	.... Hearnesebrooke, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway.
MacSuibhne, Domhnall	.... 945 West 54th St., Chicago, Ills., U.S.A.
MacSuibhne, Padraic	.... 5 Highfield Avenue, Cork.
MacSweeney, E. G., M.D.	.... 481 Main Street, Brockton, Mass., U.S.A.
Maffett, Rev. Richard S., B.A.	.... 17 Herbert Road, Sandymount, Dublin.
Maier, Rev. John	.... Salina, Kansas, U.S.A.
Mahony, J. J.	.... Suite 608, Ashland Block, Chicago, U.S.A.
Mahony, T. MacDonagh	.... Cuileannach, Lindsay Road, Glasnevin, Dublin.

NAMES.	ADDRESSES.
Mahony, W. H. Springfield Avenue, Chatham, New Jersey. U.S.A.
Martin, Rev. J. J., P.P. Tarbert, Listowel, Co. Kerry.
Martyn, Edward Tullyra Castle, Ardrahan, Co. Galway.
Maude, Mrs. Trevor Hill, Newry.
Meade, Miss Kate 3249 Congress St., Chicago, U.S.A.
Meagher, Rev. T., C.C. Corofin, Co. Clare.
Meehan, William 6 O'Connell St., Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
Merriman, P. J., M.A. University College, Cork.
Mills, James Public Record Office, Four Courts, Dublin.
Milne, Rev. John, D.D. Newlands Manse, W. Linton, Peeblesshire.
Mintern, Joseph Kilmurry, Passage West, Co. Cork.
Mockler, Rev. T. A. St. John's College, Waterford.
Molloy, Rev. Dr. St. Eunan's College, Letterkenny, Co. Donegal.
Moloney, Francis 314-15 Beacon Building, 6 Beacon Street, Boston, U.S.A.
Mooney, James Bureau of American Ethnology, Smith- sonian Inst., Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
Moore, Norman, M.D. 67 Gloucester Place, Portman Square, London, W.
Moore, Rev. H. Kingsmill, D.D., M.R.I.A. Church of Ireland Training College, Kildare Place, Dublin.
Morris, Patrick Donaghmoyne, Carrickmacross, Co. Monag- han.
Mount Melleray, Rt. Rev. Lord Abbot of	Cappoquin, Co. Waterford.
Mount St. Joseph, Rt. Rev. Lord Abbot of	Roscrea, Co. Tipperary.
Murphy, J. J. Fintan 16 Effra Road, Brixton Hill, London, S.W.
Murphy, Rev. A. W., P.P. Brosna, Co. Kerry.
Murphy, Rev. D., C.C. Dunkerrin, Roscrea, Co. Tipperary.
Murphy, Rev. James E. H. Rathcore Rectory, Enfield, Co. Meath.
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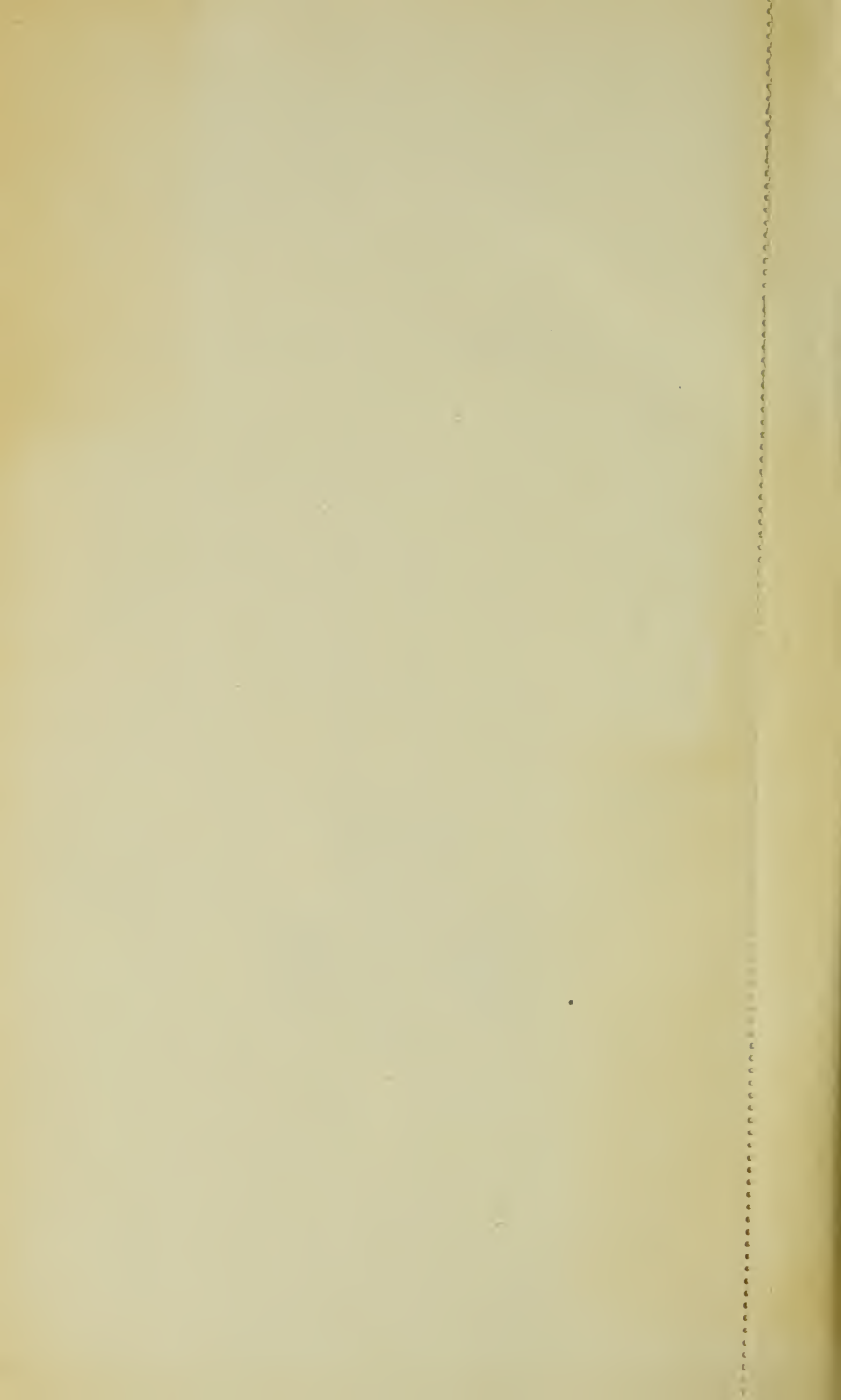
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