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POEMS ON THE UÍ DHOMHNAILL
(*circa* 1641)

Ph. D. THESIS

EOIN MAC CÁRTHAIGH

SCOIL NA GAEILGE

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN

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VOLUME II (OF TWO VOLUMES)

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VARIANT READINGS

(POEMS 3, 4, 5, 7)

POEM 3: MANUSCRIPT READINGS

(Do toirneadh ceannas chlann gCuinn) ˙

Variant readings: All variations which might be of significance are noted here; use of contractions and absence or presence of length marks are only noted when they might have a bearing (however minor) on how the MSS. are to be interpreted. MSS. are ordered chronologically.

MSS. Stoneyhurst College MS. A·11·20 (vol. ii), pp. 26-30 [= **St.**]; 23·**G**·24·268i; F·vi·2·255 [= **F6**]; 23·**C**·21·26; F·iii·1·276 [= **F3**]; F·ii·4·329 [= **F2**]; 24·**A**·17·320; 23·**N**·7·21; 23·**B**·24·290.

For further information on the MSS., see intro., chapt. 3.

Heading:

St. An f(ear) c(éad)na cc/ [= Gofr/ og m/c an baird (p. 20 of MS.)];
G. Gofr/. m^{c} an bhaird cc^{t} d/. shéag/ Ó dhómhnaill;
F6. Gofradh m^{c} an bháird cc/t air bhás uí dhómhnuill;
C. Gofr/. óg mac an bhaird cc/t;
F3. Gofr/. m^{c} an bhaírd cc/t do shéaghan ó dhómhnaill;
F2. Gofr/. mac an bhaírd cc/t do sheágan ó dhomhnuill;
A. Gofr/. m^{c} an bhaírd cc/t;
N. Gofra óg mac an bhaird cc/t;
B. Gofra óg mac an bháird do chlann ccoinn;

1a. *G.* D/.; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.* toirn$_{7}$.; *F6.* c$_{7}$/as; *C.* [ceannas *abs.*]; *F3.* ceanas; *N.* chlainn; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* chuinn; *N.* g-coinn; *B.* ccoinn;
1b. *F6.* tárl/.; *C.* tarl/.; *N.* thárlaidh; *B.* thárlaigh; *F6.*, *C.*, *F2.* dóibh; *St.* [dia *abs.*]; *F6.*, *A.* d/. [*not* do]; *F6.* doghruinn; *St.*, *C.* dogruing; *B.* dhoghruinn;
1c. *F2.*, *A.* cneasgoin; *F6.*, *A.* d/.; *G.*, *F6.*, *A.*, *N.*, *B.* chur; *C.* cuir; *St.* ttann; *G.*, *F6.*, *F2.* tt$_{7}$/;
1d. *St.* easbhaigh; *G.*, *F6.*, *C.* easb/.; *B.* easbaigh; *St.* bfuil; *N.* fuighiol;

2a. *F3.* Dó?; *St.*, *G.*, *F6.*, *C.*, *F3.*, *A.*, *N.*, *B.* beanadh; *F2.* bh?eanadh; *F6.* bl/.; *C.* blaith; *N.*, *B.* bláith; *C.* bfortain; *N.* bh-forthain; *B.* fforthain;
2b. *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* [*erroneously transposed with line 3b of Eg.*]; *St.* táinig tren an fhormuidthnuidh; *G.* tain/. trén fhormad tnúitheadh; *F6.* taínig tréan fhormad tnúithig; *C.* tainig trean an fhormad tnúth; *F3.* tainig trean fórmad tnúitheadh; *F2.*, *A.* tainig tren fhormad tnúitheadh; *N.* táinigh treun an fhormad-thnúith; *B.* táinigh treun an fhormaid-thnúith;
2c. *A.* fó; *F6.* roghnuibh; *C.* rioghnibh; *St.* shill; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.*, *N.* shíol; *C.* siol; *St.* gcuinn; *N.* g-coinn; *B.* ccoinn; *C.* n/.; *G.*, *F6.* ccur/.; *F2.*, *A.* ccura; *N.* g-curadh;
2d. *St.*, *G.*, *F6.* g/; *C.* poinn; *St.* díbh; *G.* dhiobh; *C.* d?ph; *F6.* g/. [*not* g/]; *N.*, *B.* [g/ *abs.*]; *St.* diobhugh/.; *G.*, *F2.*, *A.* diobúgh/.; *C.* díobhúgh/; *F3.* diobugh/.; *N.* díobhughadh; *B.* díobhugh/;

3a. *F6.* D/.; *F3.* Dó?; *St.* bean/.; *G.*, *C.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *N.*, *B.* beanadh; *F6.* $b/_{7}$.; *C.*, *N.* coir;
3b. *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* [*erroneously transposed with line 2b of Eg.*]; *C.* gnaith; *N.*, *B.* gnáith; *C.*, *N.*, *B.* acladh;
3c. *St.* giod; *G.*, *F3.*, *F2.* g_{7}.; *A.* geadh; *St.* tnuidh; *C.*, *B.* truith; *N.*, *B.* barrántas; *St.*, *G.*, *F2.*, *A.* breagh; *F6.*, *F3.* br_{7}.; *N.* breag;
3d. *G.*, *F6.* d/.; *F3.* ghábhaltais; *St.* gaoid/; *C.* gaodh[1]; *N.*, *B.* gaodhal;

4a. *St.*, *C.*, *A.* siol; *St.* ccuin; *N.* g-coinn; *B.* ccoinn; *B.* eol; *St.*, *N.*, *B.* iomláin;
4b. *G.* tharl/.; *F6.* tárl/.; *C.* tarl/.; *N.* thárlaidh; *B.* thárlaigh; *C.* trúadh; *N.*, *B.* truaigh; *N.* o'n [*not* an]; *St.* eisiomláir; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* an teisiomlair; *C.* eisiomlair;
4c. *C.* togl/.; *N.* tógla; *B.* toghla; *C.* tolchair; *C.* n/; *St.*, *C.* bfionn; *B.* ffionn;
4d. *St.* comhda; *St.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* orcra; *F6.* orchr/.; *C.* orcr/.; *C.* n/.; *C.* heirion;

5a. *St.* ariamh; *N.*, *B.* roimh; *St.* aniodh;
5b. *C.*, *B.* gaodhal;
5c. *C.* clar; *St.* tnúdh; *C.* tnut;

5d. *G.* c^{m}; *F3.*, *F2.* cuim [*not* ceím]; *St.* ccúll; *C.* chul; *N.* chúl; *St.* ch?uireadar; *G.*, *F6.*, *C.* chuír$_{7}$ur; *F3.* cuireadar; *A.* [*erroneouly gives* gliadh teamhra an ghilshluadhe, *this tradition's version of line 6b*];

6a. *St.* Tainig da truaighe diombuaidh; *G.*, *F2.*, *A.* Taínig gá diombáidh is truaighe; *F6.* Taínig cá diombágh is truaighe; *C.* Thainig ga trúaigh diombuaidh; *F3.* Táinig ga diombaidh is truaighe; *N.* táinigh, gá truaighe diombuaidh; *B.* Tháinigh, cá truaighe diombuaidh;
6b. *St.* térma gliadh an gaoidhealshluaidh; *G.*, *F2.* gliadh teamhra an ghílshluaidhe; *F6.* gliadhai?re teamhra an ghil shluaidhe; *C.* tearam glíadh an gaoidil shl/.??; *F3.* gliadh teamhra an ghil shluaidhe; *A.* gliadh teamhra gur chuireadar [*confusion with line 5a*]; *N.*, *B.* tearam gliaidh an ghaoidhil-shluaigh;
6c. *St.* n^{ch} bfuil; *G.* fl; *C.* fuibh??; *B.* ffuil; *N.*, *B.* eirghe; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *N.*, *B.* dóibh; *C.*, *F2.*, *A.* doibh;
6d. *C.* shoir [*not* fhoír]; *A.* fhíor [*not* fhoír]; *G.*, *F6.* g/.; *F3.* gan [*not* go]; *N.*, *B.* h-iomlán;

7a. *C.* Gabhl/.; *St.* gaoid/; *C.* gaoidil; *C.* n/.; *St.* ngliag; *C.*, *N.*, *B.* ngliaidh; *G.*, *F6.*, *F2.* tt$_{7}$/; *C.* ttean; *N.* d-teann;
7b. *St.* ccuin; *N.* g-coinn; *B.* ccoinn; *St.* midhe; *F3.*, *N.*, *B.* mídhe; *G.* mair[???]; *F6.* mai?r$_{7}$/; *C.* mairion; *F3.* mair$_{7}$/; *F2.* mairean;
7c. *St.* coimhreidh; *G.*, *F3.* coímhréidh; *F6.* coimhréig; *C.*, *A.* coimhreidh; *St.*, *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* connla; *C.* conl/.; *N.* connladh;
7d. *C.* coimreir; *N.*, *B.* chomhréir; *St.*, *F2.* dfein; *G.*, *F6.*, *A.* dfeinn; *C.* [dfh?éinn *abs.*]; *F3.* dféinn; *B.* d'féin; *F6.* allmhúrdha; *B.* allmhurdha; *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* allmhardha;

8a. *St.* mbEin; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* mbein; *C.*, *N.*, *B.* mbain; *C.* dfoirin; *F3.*, *N.*, *B.* dfoirnn; *St.*, *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* haibhle; *N.*, *B.* haidhbhe;
8b. *St.* sdúire; *G.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* sdiúire; *C.* stiur; *B.* stiuir; *St.* luinge; *St.* landaingne; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.*, *N.*, *B.* lándaingne; *C.* lán daingne;
8c. *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* leó [a *abs.*] laoidheang; *C.* laos?dheang; *St.* luct;
8d. *G.*, *F6.* g/.; *F6.* sgaoil$_{7}$/; *C.* sgaoilean; *St.* dulc ananf/.; *G.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* dulc an fh/. sin; *F6.* dulc anfadhsin; *C.* dulc an?sa; *N.* d'ulc a n-anfaid;

9a. *F6.*, *C.*, *N.*, *B.* críoch; *St.*, *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *A.* Fhódla [*added* after crí(o)ch]; *C.* Fódl/. [*added* after críoch]; *F2.* Fhodla [*added* after crích]; *N.*, *B.* Fodla [*added* after críoch]; *N.*, *B.* fhoinn; *St.*, *N.*, *B.* ealtaigh;
9b. *St.* ní fhuil le saoileachtain suil; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* fhuil; *C.* ní bhf; *N.* bh-fuil; *B.* ffuil; *N.*, *B.* súile; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.*, *N.*, *B.* re [*not* le];
9c. *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* iar [*not* air]; *N.* g-clodh; *St.* aoibhnE(cht)a; *F3.* aoibheang?; *F6.* chl//; *C.*, *F3.* clann; *St.* ccuin; *N.* g-coinn; *B.* ccoinn;
9d. *F6.* iar [*not* air]; *F6.*, *B.* ccaill; *C.* ccal; *A.* cinéal [*not* ccall]; *N.* ceall [*not* ccall]; *St.* caoimhslE(cht); *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.*, *N.* caoimhshlea(cht)a; *C.* coimshlea(cht)a; *B.* comh-shlea(cht)ain; *N.*, *B.* chonaill;

10a. *F6.* mheic [*not* mic]; *C.* meic si m/c; *St.* mh^{c} [*not* mic]; *N.*, *B.* mhic [*not* mic]; *N.* coinn; *B.* choinn;
10b. *St.* cineil; *C.* conaill; *N.*, *B.* chonaill;
10c. *F3.*, *A.*, *N.* dúbla; *B.* dúbladh; *F6.* crádh; *C.*, *F3.* caithios; *St.* ccoin; *G.*, *F3.*, *F2.* ccionn; *N.* g-cionn;
10d. *G.*, *F6.* d/.; *F6.* bháith/.; *F3.* bhiaidh; *G.*, *F6.* fl/.as; *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* flaithas; *St.* bfeaíneadh; *C.* bfeineadh; *N.* g-cineadh [*not* bhféinneadh]; *B.* ccineadh [*not* bhféinneadh];
[*C.*, *N.*, *B. end here*];

11a. *St.* Nell; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* is [*not* as]; *St.* pughai?r; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* rúghair;
11b. *St.* ógb/.; *F6.* óguibh; *St.* fhionnul/.; *G.* fionnul/.; *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* fionnuladh;
11c. *G.*, *F6.* d/.; *St.* chaithleom/; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* chaithleómhain;
11d. *G.* cr$_{7}$; *St.* aithleon/.; *F2.* aithleónuidh;

12a. *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* Seághan; *G.*, *F6.* d/. dhul; *St.* dhol; *F3.* d?ul;
12b. *St.* nell; *F3.* cianfoirfe; *St.*, *G.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* cumhadh;
12c. *St.* Eining; *G.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* aoinioch / aoineach; *F6.* aoinneach; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* a bhfiadh; *St.* bhreagh; *F6. F3.* br$_{7}$.;
12d. *St.* aoibhill; *F3.* na ngaog^{l};

13a. *St.* chumhadh; *G.*, *F6.* d/; *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* do; *F3.*, *F2.* cumhaidh;
13b. *St.* níarmhum/; *F6.* núrmhumhain;

13c. *F6.* chruachuin; *A.* cruachain; *St.* mheadhbha; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.* mh_{7}.be; *G.*, *F3.*, *F2.* aniogh; *F6.* aniugh;
13d. *F6.* is [*not* s] fá; *St.* túathuibh; *F6.* thuaithibh; *F3.*, *A.* tuathaibh; *St.*, *G.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* teamhra;

14a. *G.* b/; *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* bean; *St.* níar [*not* aniar];
14b. *F2.* c?oruinn;
14c. *St.* n/.; *St.* as [*sic.*] a aoi [*not* a r aoighe]; *G.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* afaoighe [*not* a r aoighe]; *F6.* a faoígh [*not* a r aoighe];
14d. *F6.* [a *abs.*]; *St.* cconnachtaibh; *G.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* cconnachtuibh; *F6.* cconna(cht)^{bh};

15a. *St.*, *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* fós; *St.* ton/;
15b. *St.* eatarra; *G.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* eatorra; *F6.* eatortha;
15c. *G.* rághoimhe; *A.* róthoimhe; *G.*, *F2.* clann; *F6.* chl//; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.* chuinn; *A.* cuinn;
15d. *F3.* treabhárr [*not* tré bhárr]; *F6.* bhár; *St.* deaghfhola; *G.*, *F2.* d_{7}.fola; *F6.*, *F3.* d_{7}.fhol/.; *A.* ndeighfhola; *F6.* uí; *St.* ndomhn//; *F6.* dhomhnuill;

16a. *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* A ttír; *St.*, *G.*, *F2.* crotha; *F6.* chrot/.;
16b. *G.*, *F6.* d/. bhí; *F6.* dh^{t}; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* toighin;
16c. *F6.* g/.; *F6.*, *F3.*, *A.* mhic; *F3.*, *F2.* chuinn;
16d. *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* mur / mar [*not* nár]; *St.*, *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *A.* duitsi; *St.* g/.; *St.* doghuing; *G.*, *A.* domhruinn; *F6.* doruing; *F3.* domruinn; *F2.* domhruinn;

17a. *G.*, *F6.*, *F2.*, *A.* D_{7}. oighre;
17b.
17c. *St.* sioll; *St.* eoghain; *F3.*, *F2.* fhéill;
17d. *G.* doghruin; *F6.*, *F3.*, *A.* doghruinn; *F2.* doighruin; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* dóibhseín;

18a. *St.* G/d íad; *G.* Gidh i^{t}; *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* Gidh iad; *St.* fionngh(ear)all; *G.*, *F2.* f(ann)ghaoidhil; *St.* bhruaich; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* bruach; *St.* banbha; *G.*, *F3.*, *F2.* banb/.; *F6.* b/b/.; *A.* banba;
18b. *G.*, *F2.*, *A.* fear; *F6.* f(ear);

18c. *F6.* d/.; *G.*, *F6.*, *A.* freímh; *F2.* freaimh; *St.* caithréidh; *F3.* ccaithréidh; *F2.* chathréidh; *F6.* bh(ear)nnais; *F3.* beárnais;
18d. *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* aithbhéim athraoi; *St.*, *G.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* ttighearnais; *F6.* ttigh(ear)nnuis;

19a. *St.* crabhaigh; *F2.*, *A.* crabhadh; *F6.* crích/.; *F6.* br$_{7}$.;
19b. *St.* innse; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* ínnsi; *St.* gaoidh/;
19c. *St.* damhna; *F2.* dhamna; *St.* duinn;
19d. *St.* tarla; *F3.*, *A.* tárla; *St.* fhorthuin; *F3.* fhortúinn;

20a. *St.* hionmaoidhte; *G.*, *F3.*, *F2.* hionmhaoidhte; *F6.* hionnmhaoidhte; *A.* hiomhaoídhte; *St.* fuil; *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* ndála;
20b. *F3.* ccuir; *St.* ccead ceanaibh; *G.*, *F6.* cc$_{7}$chánuibh; *A.* ccéadaibh [*not* ccéad chánuibh];
20c. *F3.* ngaoi?[*blot*]; *G.*, *F6.* d/. ghabh; *St.* dhe;
20d. *St.* mar; *St.* aoinfhir; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* aoinfhear;

21a. *F6.* atá [*not* tá]; *F6.* niogh [*not* a niogh];
21b. *G.* **m**^{ic}; *F6.* mhic; *F3.*, *A.* meic; *F2.* m^{ic};
21c. *St.* g^{ch};
21d. *St.* g^{ch} [*not* g/]; *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* gan; *St.* sloig; *F6.* sloíg; *F3.*, *A.* slóigh; *F2.* sloigh; *G.* na; *F6.* n(a); *F3.* ná; *A.* socaidhe;

22a. *St.* M^{c}; *St.* riog; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* Mic; *F6.* ríog; *F3.*, *A.* ríogh; *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* gan; *St.* reabr/.; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* reamhra;
22b. *St.* snuaigh; *St.*, *F6.*, *A.* eolchuire; *G.* eolcare; *F3.* eolchare; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* ingheanra; *St.* [*adds* leadhuibh *at end of line*];
22c. *St.* teardhma; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.* t$_{7}$.ma;
22d. *St.* feadma; *G.*, *F6.*, *F2.* f$_{7}$.ma; *F6.* n(a); *St.* feinn [*not* fínnfhl/.dhaibh]; *G.*, *F6.*, *F2.* fínnfhl$_{7}$.aibh; *F3.*, *A.* fínnfl$_{7}$.aibh;

23a. *G.*, *F6.* tort/.; *F3.* tortha; *F2.*, *A.* torta; *St.* talmhain; *G.* talm/; *F6.* talmhann; *F3.* talmhan; *F2.*, *A.* talmhuin;
23b. *G.*, *F6.* d/.; *St.* griasamhl/.; *G.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* griasamhladh; *F6.* griosamhladh;
23c. *G.*, *F3.* fl/.a; *St.* fuil; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* bhfuil;

23d. *F6.* n(a);

24a. *G.*, *F3.*, *F2.* is [*not* as]; *St.* tarraigh;
24b. *St.* cognaidh; *G.*, *F3.*, *F2.* chodn/.; *F6.* chodhn/.; *A.* codhn/.; *F6.* chl//; *St.* rioghdalaig; *G. F6.* ríoghdhál/.; *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* ríoghdhala;
24c. *G.*, *F2.* chinn$_{7}$.; *F6.* chin$_{7}$.; *F3.* cinn$_{7}$.; *G.* ráin/.; *F6.* raínidh;
24d. *St.* táinidh; *G.* tain/.; *St.*, *A.* filleadh; *G.*, *F6.*, *F2.* fill$_{7}$.; *F3.* filleagh; *St.* bflaithais; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* bhflaithis;

25a. *F3.* Ionad; *F2.* choinid; *St.* clEth;
25b. *St.* talm/e;
25c. *F3.* bhruachmhar; *G.*, *F6.*, *A.* b$_{7}$/uibh; *F3.* beanuibh; *F2.* bh$_{7}$/uibh
25d. *St.* neoill; *St.* árdreannuigh; *G.*, *F6.*, *F2.* árdr$_{7}$/uibh; *A.* áirdreannuibh;

26a. *St.* fuinn; *St.* sgath/.; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* sgathaig;
26b. *St.* cuinn; *St.* chédchach/.; *G.*, *F6.*, *F2.*, *A.* ch$_{7}$chathaig; *F3.* chéadchathaigh;
26c. *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* aonduine; *St.* fhuile; *F6.*, *F3.* bhfuil; *F2.* fuil;
26d. *F3.* caomh mhóighe; *F2.* caommhoighe; *A.* caomhmóige; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* cobhthuig;

27a. *F2.* aírmh[eic?];
27b. *St.* sEain; *F6.* d/. [*not* ó]; *F2.* crú;
27c. *St.* as; *St.* créidhim; *G.*, *F2.* creidhimh; *F6.* creidhm; *F3.* creídimh; *A.* creidhim; *G.*, *F6.* d/.; *F6.* chalg;
27d. *A.* [a *abs.*]; *F6.* deir//; *St.* as [*not* is]; *G.* [is *abs.*]; *St.* égn^{ch}; *G.* eígneach [éagnach *in margin*]; *F3.*, *A.*, *A.* éigneach; *F2.* éisgneach;

28a. *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* milig; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* maicne; *G.*, *F6.*, *F2.* dal/.; *F3.*, *A.* dala;
28b. *G.*, *F6.* c$_{7}$/; *F2.* cean; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* caomhna; *St.* gc [*not* gach]; *St.* éngházbhaidh; *G.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* aongháb/.; *F6.* aonghábha;
28c. *St.* criothn/.adh as; *A.* criothnaig adhar; *F3.* chóir; *St.*, *F3.* a cheann; *G.*, *F6.*, *A.* a ch$_{7}$/;
28d. *St.* biothphugh(ur); *F6.* bioth phúir; *St.* cháigh; *F6.* chách; *St.*, *F2.* coitceann; *G.*, *F6.* g/. coitch$_{7}$/; *F3.* coitchion; *A.* coitc$_{7}$/;

29a. *St.* Taínig; *F6.*, *F2.*, *A.* Tainíg; *St.* ainnseín; *F6.* oile;
29b. *St.* criothn/adh; *G.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* criothannadh; *F6.* criothnagha; *G.*, *F2.*, *A.* ccasmhuile; *F6.* ccosmhuile; *F3.* ccusmhuile;
29c. *G.*, *F6.* ccur/.; *F2.* ccura; *G.*, *F6.*, *F2.* sa cc_{7}/;
29d. *G.* mum/; *A.* mumhain; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.* $míl_{7}$.; *F2.* milig;

30a. *St.* Rioga(cht); *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* Ríghea(cht);
30b. *G.*, *F6.* m^{c}; *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* mac; *St.* cathaibsigh; *F6.* chathabhsigh; *F2.* cathabhsaigh;
30c. *St.*, *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* dubha; *F3.* ói?r; *F2.* chómfhill;
30d. *St.*, *G.* mum/; *F3.* mumhann; *F2.* mumhan; *St.* oilill olum;

31a. *St. ainnsein; F6.* ann sin; *F3.*, *F2.* ainnseín; *G.*, *F6.* g/.; *G.* brugh b/b/.; *F6.* brog b/ba; *St.* banbha; *F3.*, *A.* banba; *F2.* brug banbadh;
31b. *St.* buighean; *G.*, *F6.* $buidh_{7}$/; *St.* dhuaimseach; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* duaibhseach; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* danardha;
31c. *St.* neamrath; *G.*, *F6.* d/.; *A.* coimhghe;
31d. *St.* $meanmn^{c}$; *G.*, *F6.* g/.; *G.*, *F6.* m_{7}/amn^{ch}; *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* meanamnach; *St.*, *G.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* maicniadh; *F6.* $mh^{c}niadh$;

32a. *F3.* [*transposes qq. 32, 33*]; *G.* D/.; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.* $hinnl_{7}$.; *St.* gér; *G.*, *F3.*, *F2.* gh(éar); *F6.* g(éar); *A.* gear; *F2.*, *A.* gleo; *F6.* nimhe [*not* goimhe];
32b. *G.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* moighe; *F6.* múighe; *St.* mocraimhe; *F2.* mochruín?e;
32c. *St.* sul rainig an eadrain de; *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* raínig; *G.* anr?án de; *F6.*, *F3.*, *A.* an eadrán de; *F2.* anearan;
32d. *G.* ttain/.; *F6.* turbha;

33a. *F3.* [*transposes qq. 32, 33*]; *St.* thuitsiod; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* thuitsiad; *St.*, *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* tinn [*not* teamuill];
33b. *St.* Art og [*inserted*] crodha [*etc.*]; *F6.* c(rodh)a; *F2.* chrodha; *G.* clann; *F6.* cl//; *F3.* clan; *St.*, *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* [chonaill *abs.*]; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *A.* oilill;
33c. *St.* tug siad; *G.* t/.siad; *F6.* tugsat; *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* tugsiad; *F3.* am [*not* an];
33d. *St.*, *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* asiad; *F6.* sgéal/.;

34a. *St.* Nuallgubha; *St.*, *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.* oilill;
34b. *G.*, *F6.* d/.; *St.*, *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* bheanas; *G.*, *F3.*, *F2.* br/.; *F6.*, *A.* brígh;
34c. *F6.* n(a); *G.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* dheoígh/.;
34d. *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.* iair; *St.* [a *abs.*]; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* sa [*not* a];

35a. *St.* ceid; *G.*, *F6.* An ch_7 fh(ear); *F2.*, *A.* fear; *G.* do ch/.; *F6.* d/. ch/.; *F3.*, *A.* do cuaidh; *St.* cath; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* ccath;
35b. *F6.* g/.; *G.* mum/; *A.* mumhain; *F6.* m(ór); *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* teall/.; *G.* [teaghl/. *in margin*];
35c. *G.*, *F3.*, *A.* théalaig; *F6.* thíoluig; *F2.* theámlaig; *St.*, *F2.* cnis;
35d. *F3.* sgéal á?il; *F6.* anágh; *St.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* naithris; *G.* n?aithris;

36a. *F2.* cloinne;
36b. *St.* tainig; *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* taínig; *G.*, *F6.*, *A.* doimh$_7$/ma;
36c. *St. F3.* truagh; *G.*, *F2.*, *A.* truagha; *F3.*, *F2.* [fá *abs.*]; *St.* gnathars/.; *G.* gnáthar(a?cht); *F6.* gnáthársadh; *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* gnáth ars/.; *F2.* ghoimh;
36d. *St.* san lathairsin uád danm/; *G.*, *F3.* san laithirsin h/. dainimnigh; *F2.* san laithirsi h/. dainimnigh; *F6.* san laithir sin uaidh [*line ends here in F6.*]; *A.* san laithirsin uaig dainimnig;

37a. *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* A s_7.; *G.* d/.; *St.* ar thosaigh;
37b. *St.* trea(cht)aire; *G.*, *F2.* thea(cht)are; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.* an [*not* a]; *St.* turissin;
37c. *St. F6.*, *A.* do san; *G.* d/. san; *St.* bhann;
37d. *St.* g/.; *St.* sósar; *F6.* soís(ear); *F3.* an [*not* ann];

38a. *St.* G/.; *F6.* f(ear); *G.* d/.; *G.*, *F3.*, *F2.* innis$_7$.; *F6.* inns$_7$.; *G.*, *A.* dho;
38b. *St.* d cláochladh tig/. crotha [*sic.*]; *G.* d/.; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.* thig$_7$.; *A.* thigeadh; *G.*, *F2.*, *A.* claochladh; *A.* crodha;
38c. *F2.* nár [*added*] ghuís nár; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* nár; *St.*, *F2.* faoil/.; *G.* fh?aoil/.; *F6.* fhaoil$_7$.; *F3.* faor?l/.; *A.* fhaoil/.; *F6.* finn;
38d. *F6.* aénfhir; *F6.* n(a);

39a. *St.* oilill; *St.* miodhóil; *F3.* míodhóil;

39b. *St.* hoile; *F6.* eile; *St.*, *G.*, *F6.*, *F2.*, *A.* dfuil; *F3.* dfhuil;
39c. *G.*, *F6.* d/.; *F6.* ch(ear); *St.*, *A.* mumhain; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.* múmhuin; *F2.* mhumhuin; *St.*, *G.*, *F3.*, *F2.* a moigh [*not* a niug]; *F6.* amuigh [*not* a niug]; *A.* am?hóir [*not* a niug];
39d. *St.* cur/ a cruac/; *G.* curúidhe; *F6.* cúráoi; *F3.* cúi?rúidhe; *F2.*, *A.* curuidhe; *G.*, *F3.*, *F2.* chruachoin;

40a. *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* [acht *abs.*]; *St.* eimhir; *F2.* finn;
40b. *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* airsa; *A.* oilioll;
40c. *F6.* n(a); *G.*, *F6.*, *F2.* d_7.fhir; *A.* deighfhir; *G.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* is [*not* as];
40d. *St.* ceil/.;

41a. *St.*, *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* leanmhuin;
41b. *G.*, *F6.* d/.; *St.*, *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *A.* thuit [*added*] tráth; *F2.* tuit [*added*] traith; *F6.* [truagh *abs.*]; *F6.* is [*not* an] míshéan; *F3.* mhísean; *F2.* miséan;
41c. *G.*, *F2.* d_7.i?ath; *F6.*, *F3.* d_7.rath; *A.* deighrath; *G.*, *F2.*, *A.* dho; *F6.* dhó;
41d. *G.*, *F6.* eog/; *A.* eogain; *St.* meanmn^{c}; *G.*, *F6.* m_7/amn^{ch}; *F3.* meanmnach; *G.*, *F6.* d/.;

42a. *St.*, *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* bhráithre; *St.* bun/.;
42b. *St.*, *G.*, *F2.*, *A.* leision; *St.*, *F6.* g(éar); *F3.* ghéar; *St.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *A.* dháil; *G.*, *F2.* dáil;
42c. *St.* ng(eo)ghoin; *St.* ni ch?uir;
42d. *G.*, *F6.* d/.; *St.*, *G.* eog/; *F6.*, *A.* eoguin; *F3.*, *F2.* eogan; *St.*, *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* uairsin;

43a. *St.*, *G.*, *F6.* Do ch/.; *A.* Do cuaidh; *St.* cclaocl/.; *G.*, *F3.*, *F2.* ccláochl/.;
43b. *St.* dhuis/.; *G.*, *F6.* d/. dhúisig; *F3.* dhearacha;
43c. *G.*, *F6.* sgéal/.; *F6.* mhúighe; *F6.* [ó *abs.*]; *G.*, *F6.* d/.;
43d. *St.* croidhe; *G.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* chríodhe; *F6.* chróidhe; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* gur [*not* do]; *St.* cuart/.; *G.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* chuardaigh; *F6.* chuarduig;

44a. *F6.* baranntas; *St.* banbha; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* banba;
44b. *St.* oilill; *St.*, *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* sa nathardha;
44c. *St.* eimhir; *F2.* fínn;
44d. *F6.* g/; *St.* éinfhir; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *A.* aoinfhir;

45a. *St.* oilill; *St.* cloinn; *St.* coir; *G.* choiir (?);
45b. *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* [s *abs.*]; *G.*, *F3.* dfhuil; *St.* ndalaig; *G.*, *F2.*, *A.* ndáluigh; *F6.* ndál/.; *F3.* ndaluig; *St.* ndol; *St.* S(ea)ain; *G.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* Seaghoin; *F6.* csheó?in;
45c. *St.* trath; *G.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* neimsheadh; *F6.* neimhsh$_{7}$.; *St.* anos; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* annois;
45d. *G.*, *F6.*, *F2.* d(eir)$_{7}$.; *F3.* dear$_{7}$.; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* ccúnntas;

46a. *G.*, *F6.* Tárl/.; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* annois; *St.*, *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* tré ég *or* éag [*not* bhás]; *F2.* [aoinfhir *written instead on line 46b*];
46b. *G.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* dsaislibh; *G.*, *F3.*, *F2.* slea(cht); *St.* seangaoidh/; *G.*, *F6.* s$_{7}$/ghaoidhil; *F3.* seangaoidhil; *A.* seanghaoidhil; *F2.* s$_{7}$/ghaoidh^{l};
46c. *St.* dol; *St.*, *A.* breith; *St.* gas?r?/.e; *F6.* gasra; *F3.* gas[r/.]g?e; *F2.* gasr/.e;
46d. *St.* amsaine;

47a. *St.* cumra; *St.*, *F6.*, *A.* cloinne; *St.* dal/.; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* dáluigh;
47b. *F6.* n(a); *F3.* n?a; *St.* b(ea)nganuibh; *G.* bh?eaganaibh; *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* beagánuibh;
47c. *St.* deigean^{ch}; *G.*, *F2.* d$_{7}$.nach; *F6.* d$_{7}$.n^{ch}; *A.* deighnach; *F3.* daluig [*not* déigheanach];
47d. *F6.* *G.* cr//; *G.*, *F6.* d/.; *St.* réidhfiodhach; *F6.* réighfidh; *A.* reidhfhiodach; *St.* réghe;

48a. *F6.* bh$_{7}$.; *F3.* bhiad; *F2.* bhiaidh; *St.* t(re)inb(ri)od; *F6.* treinbhriogh; *A.* tréinbhróidh;
48b. *G.*, *F6.* d/.; *St.* chonallchuibh; *A.* chonnallcuibh;
48c. *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* ní beo fál; *G.*, *F6.* d/; *F3.* do; *St.*, *G.*, *F2.* l$_{7}$. ór;
48d. *St.* S(ea)an; *G.* seag/; *F3.*, *F2.* seaghan; *A.* seagan; *St.*, *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* mb$_{7}$.; *F6.* n(a); *St.* bheathaigh; *G.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* bh$_{7}$.thuidh; *F6.* bheathuidh;

49a. *St.*, *F3.*, *F2.* ríoghr/.e; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* freímhe; *G.*, *F3.*, *A.* chuínn;
49b. *G.*, *F6.* d/.; *St.* tra; *G.*, *F3.*, *A.* trath; *St.* cru; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *A.* chonaill; *F2.* conaill;
49c. *F6.* m$_{7}$[*with length-mark*]; *St.* anduilghe; *F6.* n(a); *St.* dheagh/.; *G.* dh$_{7}$h/.; *F3.*, *F2.* dheádh/.; *A.* dhéadaidhe;

49d. *St.* o[*not* a]ccuimhne; *F6.* a chumha [*not* a ccuimhne]; *F2.*, *A.* a ccúimhe [*not* a ccuimhne]; *St.* ccroidheaguibh; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.* ccroidh$_{7}$.aibh; *A.* ccroidheadhaibh;

50a. *St.* sloidh; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.* slóigh; *A.* slóig;
50b. *St.* fhuinnse; *St.* dfasugh/.; *F6.* dfasughadh;
50c. *F6.* g/; *St.*, *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* aonduine; *G.*, *F6.* b/.; *F3.*, *F2.* badh; *G.*, *F6.*, *F2.*, *A.* dáibh;
50d. *A.* fiór [*not* foír]; *G.*, *F2.*, *A.* chaomh; *G.*, *F3.*, *A.* cruacháin;

51a. *G.*, *F6.*, *F2.*, *A.* G$_{7}$.; *F3.* Gea?; *G.* conntb/t; *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* contabhuirt;
51b. *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* mb(earr)nnaibh; *St.* baoghl/.a;
51c. *F3.* namhad; *G.*, *F6.* d/.; *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* do; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* chuir;
51d. *St.* ttnudh; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* ttnúith; *St.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* tainig; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* thúrnnuimh;

52a. *St.* saoil; *St.* misi; *F6.* mise; *F6.* is [*not* s] ní;
52b. *F6.* g/.; *St.* bfuigh/.; *G.*, *F3.*, *F2.* bhfuigh/.; *F6.* bhfúigh/.; *A.* bhfuigaidh; *G.*, *F6.* caomhfhl/.; *A.* caomhflaith; *St.* ch?ruacháin; *G.*, *A.* chruacháin; *F6.* chruachain; *F3.*, *F2.* c(ru)acháin;
52c. *St.* bár?; *St.*, *F3.* dairmreannaibh; *G.*, *F6.*, *F2.*, *A.* dairmr$_{7}$/aibh; *St.* fhian; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* fiann;
52d. *G.*, *F6.* bhailbh$_{7}$/aibh; *F3.*, *F3.* bhailbheannaibh; *F2.*, *A.* bhailbheanaibh; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* fiadh; *St.* nea(cht)ran; *F6.* nea(cht)r//;

53a. *St.* ttug [*not* ttugadh; *G.*, *F6.* ttugad; *St.*, *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* dia; *F6.* diolgha; *G.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* dho; *F6.* d/.;
53b. *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* mur / mar [*not* nár] thuill; *St.* shuil [*not* thuílll]; *St.* bruach; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* banba;
53c. *A.* mall [*not* mball]; *F6.* n(a); *F6.* gortsholus;
53d. *St.* dfolt/.as; *F6.* dfaltanas;

54a. *St.* do [*not* dá] radh [*not* rádh];
54b. *St.* timcheall; *G.* timpc/; *F3.*, *F2.* timpcioll; *A.* timpchioll; *St.* eir/; *A.* eirion; *St.* einrian; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* aoinrian;

54c. *St.* dob fiú; *F6.* do bfiú; *St.* baigh; *F2.* baidh; *G.*, *F6.*, *A.* re [*not* le]; *F3.*, *F2.* ré [*not* le]; *St.* ccobhthaigh; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.* chobhthaigh; *A.* cobhthaigh;
54d. *St.* allmhurchaigh; *F6.* allmhurch^{bh}; *F3.*, *F2.* allmharchaibh; *A.* allmharcaibh;

55a. *St.* Do leanf/.e; *F6.* Do leanfuídhe; *F3.* Do leannfúighe; *F2.*, *A.* Do leanfuighe;
55b. *A.* cuir;
55c. *St.*, *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* sa [*not* fá]; *F6.* mágh;
55d. *St.* fhionnuladh; *G.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* fiónnuladh;

56a. *St.*, *F3.* do chur; *G.* d/. chuir; *F2.*, *A.* do chuir;
56b. *St.* fhéduim; *G.*, *F6.* f$_7$[*with length-mark*]uim; *F3.* dá adhbhar as nách chóir dá comhmháoidheamh;
56c. *St.* slóidh; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* sloígh/. gall; *F6.* ghaoidhil; *F3.* gaoidheal;
56d. *St.* an [*not* am] choir; *F3.* ch?óir; *G.*, *F6.* (?), *St.* comhm.; *F3.* chomháoidheamh; *F2.* comhaoidheamh; *A.* cómhluaidh [*(from line 57b), not* chómhmáodheamh];

57a. *G.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* A [*added*] sé; *G.*, *F6.* ch$_7$[*with length-mark*]; *G.* bl/.an; *F6.* bl/.i?n; *F3.*, *A.* bliaghain; *F2.* bliaghan; *St.* buan;
57b. *St.* cuig; *G.* ch?úig; *F6.*, *F2.*, *A.* cuíg; *F3.* chúig; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* caógaid; *F6.* re [*not* le]; *St.* caomhlúadh; *F3.* cómhluaidh;
57c. *St.* doighire; *G.* dh?é; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* ndáil;
57d. *St.*, *G.*, *F3.*, *F2.* oigh/.; *F6.* oighidh; *A.* oigaidh; *F6.* ai?r; *St.* s(ea)án; *G.*, *F2.*, *A.* seagháin; *F6.* cseághan; *F3.* seaghain; *G.* 1655 [*in margin*];

58a. *St.* bhúad(ur); *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* air oile;
58b. *F3.* chlár; *St.* iughuine;
58c. *G.* do bhfeárr; *F6.* d/. bf(earr); *F3.* do bfhear; *A.* do bféar; *G.*, *F2.*, *A.* ná; *F6.* n(a);
58d. *St.* a ttean; *G.* a tt(ean); *F6.*, *F3.* tt$_7$/; *F2.* a ttean; *A.* tteann; *F6.* sa [*not* as]; *A.* is [*not* as]; *G.*, *F6.* d/.; *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.* toírnn$_7$.; *A.* toírnneadh;

Closure: *G.* d/. · toirn$_{7}$. · c$_{7}$/as · cl(ainn)e · chuinn; *F6.* d/. · toírn$_{7}$. · c$_{7}$/as · chl// · chuinn; *C.* [*none*]; *F3.* do · toirn$_{7}$. · c$_{7}$/as · cl//e · c[ian?]; *F2.* [*none*]; *A.* [*none*]; *N.* [*none*]; *B.* [*none*].

POEM 4: MANUSCRIPT READINGS

(Gabhla Fódla fuil Chonaill)

Variant readings: All variations which might be of significance are noted here; use of contractions and absence or presence of length marks are only noted when they might have a bearing (however minor) on how the MSS. are to be interpreted. MSS. are ordered chronologically.

For further information on the MSS., see intro., chapt. 3.

MSS.: Stoneyhurst College MS. A·11·20 (vol. ii), pp. 69-73 [= **St.**]; 23·**G**·24·275; 23·**C**·21·27; 23·**B**·24·292; **E**·vi·2·370.

Heading:
St. Gofr/. óg m/c an bháird cc/;
G. Gofr/. óg m^{c} an bhaird cc/t d/. ó Dómhnaill;
C. An fear c$_{7}$.n/. [Gofr/. óg mac an Bhaird] cct;
B. An fear céadna [Gofra óg Mac an Bháird] cc/t air fhuil Chona?ill;

1a. *C.* Fodhl/. fuill; *St.* conaill;
1b. *C.* gan [not *gach*];
1c. *B.* comhlana; *St.* as;
1d. *St.* sailghe;

2c. *St.* daghcómaill; *St.*, *C.*, *B.* nglan;
2d. *C.*, *B.* [gl/ *abs.*]; *St.* glanaill conghulban [*sic.*];

3a. *G.* teall/.; *B.* tteallaig;
3b. *G.* díona; *St.* a tógair; *G.*, *C.* a teagar; *St.* thighe; *G.* tighthe;
3c. *G.* ngl/;
3d. *G.* ghabhl/.; *C.* ghabhal/.; *G.* le [a *abs.*] seasamh;

4b. *C.* banb/. [ban *added*] bean;
4c. *St.* gan; *B.* tolga 'na; *St.* soin;
4d. *G.*, *C.*, *B.* faobhar; *St.*, *G.*, *C.* cabhair; *B.* ccabhair;

5a. *St.* Ni; *St.* lor; *G.* lór; *B.* de [*not* do];
5b. *B.* fána [*not* fa a];
5c. *St.*, *G.*, *C.*, *B.* [an *abs.*]; *St.* aonn(ea)ch; *G.* aoinneach; *B.* aon neach;
5d. *B.* bhrughadh; *St.* daoineach; *G.*, *C.* daoinneach; *G.* dhairine; *B.* dhairinn?e;

6a. *G.*, *C.* cláir;
6b. *C.* fuinn; *B.* foinn;
6c. *G.*, *C.*, *B.* bhreath;
6d. [*C. erroneously anticipates end of line 7c & all of line 7d here, then replaces them with line 6d as above*]; *B.* righ; *St.* g/ fhreasabhra; *B.* frasabhra;

7a. *G.*, *B.* is [*not* as]; *St.* f(eir)de; *G.* fearrda; *C.* feirrde; *St.* soin;
7b. *St.* fichiodh; *B.* de [*not* do];
7c. *C.* siol;
7d. *B.* anama; *C.* ithfrinn;

8a. *St.* thairoi?gir; *G.* tharngair; *C.* tharngar; *B.* thairrngir; *G.*, *B.* puirt; *St.* [ag (*deleted*)]; *St.*, *G.* duin; *C.* dhuin; *B.* dhúinn;
8b. *St.* sgolui?mh *[not* s colum]; *B.* Seolam [*not* s colum];
8c. *St.* teog(ea)(cht); *G.* féil; *C.* feile; *B.* fhéil; *St.*, *B.* oile; [*B. erroneously gives* dhiobh *[line 8d] on this line]*;
8d. *St.* dhíbh; *G.* diobh; *St.* a [*not* an]; *St.* ríoghroighe; *B.* rioghraidhe;

9a. *G.* nimh; *B.* séimh [*not* neimh];
9b. *St.* na [*not* nó]; *St.* raigh; *G.* chaisil; *C.* chamh?isil;
9c. *St.* cómhshlódh; *B.* comhshlóigh; *B.* coire; *B.* ccionn;
9d. *B.* fiormhór; *G.* [na h *abs.*]; *C.* na heirean;

10. *C.*, *B.* [*q. abs.*];
10a. *St.* tra ar [*not* tuar]; *St.* tt(re)n;
10b. *St.* [*repeats* oileach]; *G.* innis; *St.* saimher;

10c. *G.* ler chruaidh; *St.* cruaidh;
10d. *St.* thuaigh; *G.* th/. is;

11a. *C.* [*line abs.*]; *B.* san [*not* sin];
11b. *C.* [*line abs.*]; *B.* árdphoirt;
11c. *C.* oigreacht; *C.* [na *abs.*]; *St.*, *G.*, *B.* nórghlac; *St.* [*instead of* nglan:] ngór? [*deleted*] ngleab; *G.* ngl/;
11d. *St.* mhórmhac; *C.* mor mc; *B.* Míleadh;

12a. *St.* A nduadh; *G.* Anduadh; *C.* A ndúadh; *B.* A nduaidh; *St.*, *B.* tar; *G.* thar; *G.* cách; *B.* is gach;
12b. *G.* a ccathuibh a ngoil a ngliadhthuibh; *St.* cconghaluibh;
12c. *G.* le; *C.* cceimion cogadh; *B.* cogad;
12d. *St.* diobh [*not* díon]; *C.* eirion;

13a. *St.* deoigh a ndeoidh;
13b. *C.*, *B.* dais;
13c. *St.* féine; *C.*, *B.* fein; *G.*, *C.*, *B.* le;
13d. *C.* ceanais;

14a. *B.* Aig [*not* a] cur;
14b. *C.* iomlaid;
14c. *C.* cru; *St.* cEinnbhile; *G.* chinn-; *B.* bhréag;
14d. *St.* deimhnighe; *G.* de[*blot*]ghthe; *St.* dídean; *C.* dhídhean; *B.* dhídean;

15a. *St.* fhuinn; *C.* foinn; *St.* grianaigh; *G.* ghrianuidh; *C.* grianaig; *B.* ghrianaigh;
15b. *C.* fá fu[??]in; *B.* fá fuiri?nn; *St.*, *B.* ainmhianaigh; *G.* ainmhiannuidh; *C.* ainmhianaig;
15c. *St.* ar lár; *G.* re lár;
15d. *St.* fhear; *B.* fear; *St.* toc(ra)dh;

16a. *St.* as; *St.* cubhaig; [*replacing* mín:] *St.* slim; *G.*, *B.* slím; *C.* slimm;
16b. *C.* ineosuin; *B.* ineosainn; *C.* déirin;
16c. *G.* d/. bhl/. finneamhna; *C.* do bhlaith fineamhn/.; *B.* de bhláith;
16d. *B.* táith;

17a. *St.* dan [*not* don]; *G.*, *C.*, *B.* dán [*not* don]; *C.* duail;
17b. *G.*, *C.* ma; *B.* má; *G.*, *C.* anshoídh;
17c. *B.* d'úbhair [*not* dúir]; *St.*, *B.* riogh;
17d. *G.*, *B.* re sadhaile; *St.* saghoile; *C.* sogaile;

18a. *B.* Do bhearadaois; *C.* [a feis *abs.*];
18b. *G.* da mb/.; *C.* mbeadh; *St.* thrá; *St.*, *G.* ttogha; *C.* air [a *abs.*] tógha;
18c. *G.* siol na [???] fuarsi; *B.* fuair sí; *St.* dfhearuibh; *G.*, *B.* dfearaibh; *C.* dfear/b;
18d. *St.* a gh?éag ghinealaigh; *G.* a ghéagh? geineall/.; *C.* gheineal/g; *B.* geinealaig;

19a. *C.* cconuil; *St.* Gég do chumhra chlann cconaill;
19b. *St.* sdfhíonfhuil eóghain abhramhoill; *G.* is dfiorfhuil Eog/ amhramhuil; *C.* sd?ion fuil eogh/. amharam/.; *B.* 's ó ion-fhuil Eoghain amhramhuil;
19c. [*abs. from Eg., which links our 19ab & 20cd together as one q. and omits our 19cd, 20ab*] *G.* braon d/. chru cholla na ccath; *C.* braon do chrú coll/. na ccath; *B.* braon de chru Cholla na ccath;
19d. [*abs.* from *Eg.*] *G.* na fonna riu is riarach; *C.* na san/. riu fa riarach; *B.* na fonna riu fá riarach;

20a. [*abs.* from *Eg.*] *G.* Crann d/. choill mhóir miodhoil; *C.* Crann do choill mhór an miódh; *B.* Crann de choill mhóir an mhíodh-óil;
20b. [*abs.* from *Eg.*] *G.* dfionfh/l each/. muighmheadhoin; *C.* dfionn?fuil eachaig maoidhmh?roinn; *B.* d'fíon-fhuil Eachaidh Muidhmheoin;
20c. *G.*, *C.*, *B.* sruith; *G.* teígle na tuil re; *C.* taigle nach tuil le; *B.* re; *St.* haois [*not* baois];
20d. *G.* ó dhuibh is ó dhrobhaois; *C.* an duibh as drobhaois; *St.*, *B.* drobhaois;

21a. *St.* cuinn; *B.* Choinn; *St.*, *B.* theamhraigh; *G.* theamhr/.; *C.* theamhraig;
21b. *G.* s cu[*blot*] chaoin; *C.* is chuinn caoin; *B.* is choinn; *St.* chruachan; *C.* chruachán loighea?n;
21c. *B.* de [*not* do]; *St.*, *G.*, *C.*, *B.* ndálaigh; *St.* druime air druim; *G.* druim andruin; *B.* droim air dhroim;
21d. *St.* sháraigh; *G.* shár/.; *C.* sharuig; *B.* chéad choinn;

22a. *St.* deach/.; *G.* dheach/.; *C.* deachaig;
22b. *C.* mc; *B.* mac; *G.*, *B.* bhuidhe; *C.* bhuídhe;
22c. *G.* gaisgidh; *C.*, *B.* gaisge; *St.* $_7$ [*not* agas]; *G.* [agas *abs.*]; *C.* Et [*not* agas]; *B.* is [*not* agas]; *G.* fós;
22d. *G.* is [*blot*]an; *C.* dreimhe le [a *abs.*] dúcha?s; *B.* re [*not* le]; *St.* dhúgchas;

23a. *B.* doiminic ó domhnaild;
23b. *St.* déitfea(cht); *G.*, *C.*, *B.* ionchómhluin;
23c. *B.* céille aig á; *St.* agh(re)ighe [*not* aga]; *C.*, *B.* chliar; *B.* shlím;
23d. *C.* n/ heireann; *B.* ina [*not* na];

24a. *B.* Tárlaidh; *G.* miann; *St.* mianuibh; *C.*, *B.* mianaibh;
24b. *St.* banbha; *C.* an fhiodh; *St.* fhinnghrianaigh; *G.* fhinnghriannuidh; *C.* fin ghrianaigh; *B.* fhinnghrianaig;
24c. *B.* ffuair sí;
24d. *St.* thréighe; *G.* threígh; *C.* threithe; *B.* thréithe; *G.* [a *abs.*] uaisle; *C.* úaisle [a *abs.*] abhocht;

25a. *C.* mordhacht; *B.* mhordacht; *St.* mhein; *C.* mein; *B.* mhéin; *G.* reabhr/.;
25c. *B.* oile;

26a. *G.* cheannais; *C.* A chrodhacht a cheanas feann/.; *B.* A chrodhacht, a cheannus feadna; feaghna;
26b. *St.* cairpeoracht; *G.* chairpearacht; *B.* chairpeoireacht;
26c. *C.* bhar; *B.* aig; *St.* crudh;
26d. *St.* thréighe; *C.* threithe; *B.* thréithe; *St.* lúdh; *G.*, *B.* lúith;

27a. *St.*, *B.* Dá mbeith; *G.* D[*blot*] mb$_7$.; *C.* Da mb$_7$;
27b. *St.* soin [*not* sión]; *B.* chogadh is gach; *St.*, *C.* conarrod; *G.* conar ród;
27c. *St.* san [*not* fán]; *St.* ccomgleicsi;
27d. *St.*, *G.*, *C.* doimnicsi doimnic;

28a. *B.* Do bheith; *B.* cláir; *C.* Fodhl/.;
28b. *C.* le; *C.* cheadfhogura; *B.* ccéad fhógra;

28c. *St.*, *C.* bhfein; *B.* ffféinn; *B.* ádh ccrann-ruaidh; *St.* chranruadh; *St.*, *B.* curadh; *G.*, *C.* chur/.;
28d. *St.* dagshluaidh; *G.*, *C.* deaghshl/.; *B.* deagh-shluaigh; *St.* cáigh; *B.* cách; *St.* ceannsúghadh; *G.* cheannsúghh?/.;

29a. *C.* airiomh [*not* a ríomh]; *B.* áiriomh [*not* a ríomh];
29b. *B.* cliar; *St.* ól [*not* eóil]; *B.* eol; *St.* ealagha; *G.* eala?dhna;
29c. *St.*, *B.* fiana; *St.* g/; *C.* tachadh; *B.* taca;
29d. *St.*, *B.* miana; *B.* deagh-fhlaithe;

30a. *St.* iárrf/.; *G.*, *C.* iarfadh; *St.*, *B.* oile;
30b. [*C.* f?eís]; *B.* feis; *G.*, *B.* colg; *St.* leóidh; *St.* laochr/.;
30c. *B.* a [*not* ag]; *St.* groidhEr; *G.*, *C.* groideagar; *B.* grod-eagair; *B.* gliaidh-sgreadh; *G.* is g?readh;
30d. *G.*, *B.* is; *St.* fh?ian; *C.* fian; *B.* fiann; *G.* [a *abs.*]; *B.* a n-éigeann;

31a. *St.* Sról; *St.* datta; *B.* datha; *St.*, *B.* dol; *St.*, *C.* le [*not* re];
31b. *St.* bhein; *G.*, *C.* bheann; *B.* bean; *St.* buabhallaibh;
31c. *St.* meanma; *G.* meannma; *C.* meann n?a; *B.* meanmna; *St.* fhéin; *St.* ghairgbheódha; *G.* ghairgbheóidh; *C.* gargbheodh; *B.* gharbh bheo; *St.*, *C.* grinn; *G.*, *B.* ghrínn;
31d. *G.* árdéobha; *C.* ardeob/.; *B.* áirdeobhaidh; *B.* [a *abs.*] inntinn; *St.* inntinn;

32a. *St.* mhianaibh; *St.* fheadmha; *B.* fheudfaidh [*not* fheadhma];
32b. *B.* stoc fó fheinn fhineamhna; *St.* fhéin; *G.* fhéinn; *St.* fineamhna; *G.* fhinneamhna; *C.* finneamhn/.;
32c. *St.* tinnmhe; *C.* tein?mhe; *B.* tinmhe; [*replacing* crann:] *St.* cean; *B.* cealg; *G.* chre?an; *B.* creach; *C.* cr[?]ach;

33a. ga [*not* go]; *B.* choinn;
33b. *C.* uan?; *G.* clann; *C.* chlan;
33c. *St.* bruach; *St.* faichthe; *G.*, *C.*, *B.* faithche; *St.* bfiar; *B.* ffiar; *St.*, *G.*, *B.* ceart;
33d. *C.* bhiad; *B.* bheith; *St.* eithfea(cht);

34a. *St.* haithnigh/.; *G.* haithníghe?; *B.* ge'r; *B.* san [*not* sin];
34b. *G.* cormach?; *C.* corm/c mac [*not* mór] meic; *B.* cormac [mór *abs.*] mac; *G.* aé?nfhir;
34c. *St.* chubhaigh; *C.* chu?ibhe; *St.*, *G.*, *C.*, *B.* a crann;
34d. *St.* lughaigh; *G.* lúghaidh; *C.*, *B.* lughaidh; *St.*, *G.*, *C.* tteamhraigh; *B.* tteamhair;

35a. *St.* Lughaigh; *G.* Lúigh meann?mnach m/c mheic; *St.* meanmnach m/c mh?eic; *B.* meanmnach [m/c *abs.*] mac con; *C.* mic;
35b. *G.* tárl/.; *St.* tarla dho dia do phughar; *C.* tarl/. do? dia do dóghrann?g; *B.* thárlaigh dho dia do dhoghruing;
35c. *G.* grionnárd gl/; *C.*, *B.* grionard; *St.*, *G.*, *B.* shlím;
35d. *G.* hionarb/.;

36a. *G.* Aimsea?r; *C.* Aimssear; *G.* eig/; *St.* soin;
36b. *G.* taín/.; *B.* tháinigh; *St.* lugaigh; *G.* lúigh/.; *C.* luaighiad; *St.* cobhlaigh; *G.*, *C.* cobhlaig; *B.* cabhlaigh;
36c. *St.* go c(ri)ch bfodgloin bfinn bfáil; *G.* g/.[*for* go]; *C.* crioch; *B.* críoch; *G.* fhoid ngluin bhfínn bhfáil; *C.* fodglain bfinnfail; *B.* fhód-ghlan fhinn fáil;
36d. *St.* ógbhaidh; *G.* ógb/.; *C.*, *B.* ogbhaigh; *St.* tim; *St.*, *G.* tteagmhail; *C.* tteangmail; *B.* tteagbháil;

37a. *St.*, *B.* trá; *B.* an [*not* don]; *St.*, *G.*, *C.* eingsi; *B.* éing-si;
37b. *G.*, *C.* an [*not* na]; *St.* timchillse; *G.*, *C.* timchillsi; *B.* timchioll-si;
37c. *B.* toinn;
37d. *St.* riomhac; *G.*, *C.* rioghmh/c; *C.* chuin; *B.* coinn; *St.* cédchathaigh; *G.*, *C.* chéadchathaig; *B.* chéadchathaigh;

38a. *C.* Ceanas fodl/.;
38b. *G.* tárl/. ón; *C.* tarl/. do [*not* ó] lo; *B.* thárlaigh ó'n ló; *St.* ón lósoin; *B.* san [*not* sin]; *St.* lughaigh; *G.* luíghuidh; *C.* lughaid;
38c. *G.* méaduighthe; *B.* meudaighthe; *St.* muc [*not* mac]; *G.* m/c;
38d. *G.* [*blot, not* go] lá [a *abs.*]; *C.*, *B.* [a *abs.*]; *G.* chormac; *C.* cormc; *B.* cormac;

39a. *G.* lúigh/.; *B.* lughaigh; *St.* leann [*not* lann];

39b. *G.* [*blot, not* ag] agallamh; *St.* agallaimh; *C.* fear; *B.* ffear;
39c. *C.* leac fulng/ch; *St.* fhuilngeach; *B.* fhulaingeach;
39d. *C.* ttuillmheach; *St.* tteamhr/.; *G.* tteamhroidh; *C.* tteamhraig; *B.* tteamhraigh;

40a. *G.* D/. ; *C.* corm/.c; *St.* lán [*not* g?lán]; *G.* [*contraction for* "croidhe"]lán; *C.* croidhelan; *B.* croidhe lán;
40b. *St.* fhalach; *G.* dá [*blot*]ach; *B.* fholach; *B.* an [*not* na];
40c. *B.* d'uamhain; *St.* gég; *St.* ngoili; *G.* ng[*blot*];
40d. *St.*, *G.* aige dá [*inserted*] nionghoire; *C.* da [*inserted*] niongai?re; *B.* dá [*inserted*] mhongaire;

41a. *B.* D'itheadh; *St.* fhéarghuirt; *B.* feur-ghoirt; *C.* eac; *G.* na riogh; *B.* righ;
41b. *St.* t(re)idsoin; *B.* san [*not* sin]; *St.* eissiod;
41c. *St.*, *C.* as [*not* is]; *St.* cc(re)iddís; *B.* ccreididís;
41d. *St.* bheiddís; *G.* ag buachuill; *C.* buadhchaill; *B.* buachaill;

42a. *St.* éaraic; *St.* fheor; *B.* fhéir; *G.* ghluin; *C.* ghlo?in; *B.* ghlain;
42b. *G.* gabhtur *C.* gabhtar; *St.* ceana; *G.* ch/a; *C.* ch_7.n/; *B.* ceanna; *St.*, *B.* trá; *St.* t(re)ad soin; *G.* tréadsuin; *B.* treud san;
42c. *G.* sgur bhaóghal; *C.* sgur baog^{l}.; *B.* 's gur bhaoghal; *B.* ina [*not* na]; *St.* ngeoigh;
42d. *B.* feoir; *St.*, *G.*, *C.* airdriogh; *B.* árd-righ;

43a. *St.* Tuitf/.; *G.* air; *St.* lugh; *G.* lúgh; *C.* luigh/.; *B.* lughaidh; *C.*, *B.* leor; *B.* san;
43b. *St.* caoirigh; *St.*, *G.*, *B.* ccluanaigh; *C.* ccluainaige;
43c. *St.* ráigh; *G.*, *C.* ráith;
43d. *G.* dá ráidh; *B.* rádh; *St.* an dligheadh; *G.* ainghligheadh; *C.*, *B.* aindlighe;

44a. *B.* Leor; *St.* cormac; *St.* chnis; *C.* cneis; *St.* gloin; *C.* gloinn; *B.* gheil [*not* ghloin];
44b. *G.* báiri [*not* barr]; *St.* ccaoruc; *G.* ccaér/ch; *St.* ccluanaigh; *G.* ccluanoigh; *C.* ccluainaige; *B.* ccluanaich;
44c. *G.* g/. [*not* do] ghlór; *B.* de [*not* do] ghlór; *St.* [a *abs.*]; *St.* mogh;

44d. *St.* laogh [*not* luach]; *G.*, *B.* ann ar; *St.* itheadair;

45a. *St.* chorm/c; *G.* chormuich ; *C.* Cormc; *G.*, *B.* uí; *B.* choinn;
45b. *G.* teagh; *St.*, *G.*, *C.* criomhthuinn; *B.* criomhthainn;
45c. *St.* slódh; *B.* slóigh; *C.* saorad [*not* haoradh]; *St.* dfhuil;
45d. *G.* claona; *B.* ionna [*not* ina];

46a. *B.* Cormac; *C.* fearta; *B.* feartaigh;
46b. *G.* air luigh/.; *St.* lughaigh; *St.*, *C.*, *B.* tra; *C.* n/. [*not* an]; *St.* tairrngeartach; *C.* tarngarthach; *B.* tarngairtheach;
46c. *B.* isé; *B.* éilig;
46d. *B.* aon fhir; *G.* an éiri?;

47a. *St.* Lugh/.; *G.*, *C.* Lúigh/.; *B.* Lughaidh; *B.* os [*not* is]; *C.* teamr/.; *B.* teamhrach;
47b. *St.* do aithnígh siod infheadmha; *G.* infheadhma; *C.* infheadhm/.; *B.* an fheadhma;
47c. *C.* tromm?fhlaith; *B.* trom-fhlaith; *G.* dóigh; *St.*, *B.* deachaidh; *G.* dheach/.; *C.* na deac/.;
47d. *St.* corma; *G.*, *B.* cormac; *St.* c(eir)tbh(re)athuibh; *G.* cceartbreathaibh; *B.* cheartbhreathaibh;

48a. *St.* ttú; *G.* leanamh; *B.* leanfad;
48b. *St.*, *B.* fágbhaigh; *G.* fágb/.; *C.* faidhaidh; *St.* lúghaigh; *G.*, *C.* lúigh/.; *B.* lughaidh; *St.*, *C.*, *B.* trá;
48c. *B.* [airt *writen twice*]; *St.* arna; *B.* an [*not* na];
48d. *G.* cairt; *St.* dhoilghe; *St.*, *C.*, *B.* dearsgnaighthe; *G.* dearsgnaithe;

49a. *St.* cuinn; *B.* choinn;
49b. *St.* aniú; *G.*, *B.* aniugh; *St.*, *G.*, *C.* dhoimnic; *B.* dhomhnaild;
49c. *G.* a [*not* ar] thur;
49d. *G.* air ábhacht;

50a. *St.*, *C.* mein; *B.* méin; *B.* árd; *B.* ionna [*not* na];
50b. *St.* foirm; *G.* fhoirm; *C.* form; *B.* fhorm; *St.* [bhreith *abs.*]; *C.* breith; *St.*, *G.*, *C.* breitheamhnais;

50c. *C.* sa [*not* fá]; *St.* c(ear)t; *St.* cáigh;
50d. *C.*, *B.* racht;

51a. *St.*, *G.*, *C.* Failtiogh/.; *St.* cáig; *C.* gnúis gloin;
51b. *G.* claona; *C.* claon/.; *G.*, *C.* teamhr/.; *B.* teamhraich; *St.* t(ra)tsoin; *G.* tráth; *C.* [???];
51c. *St.*, *G.* fhuinn; *C.*, *B.* fhoinn; *St.* eachaigh; *G.* each/.; *C.* eachaig; *B.* eachaidh;
51d. *G.* uain; *St.*, *B.* don uainsin; *C.* do uain sin; *St.* cuinn; *B.* choinn; *St.* c(eir)tb(re)athaigh; *G.* cheartbhreathaidh; *C.* cheirtbhreathaigh; *B.* cheart-bhreathaigh;

52a. *C.* Do f?eachaidh; *B.* feuchadh;
52b. *B.* tuirsiughadh;
52c. *St.* comhdhlac; *St.*, *C.*, *B.* do chinn;
52d. *G.* chorm/c; *C.* corm/c; *St.*, *G.*, *C.* le [*not* re]; *C.* lin; *B.* ling; *St.* lughaigh;

53a. *St.* fhuight(ear); *G.* fuighthear; *C.* fuightear; *St.* éintír; *B.* aon tír; *St.*, *C.* uile; *G.* eile; *B.* oile;
53b. *St.* timcheall; *B.* timchioll; *C.* fodl/.; *B.* feuraige;
53c. *St.*, *C.*, *B.* gan [*not* go] lorg; *B.* lainne; *St.*, *G.*, *C.*, *B.* le [*not* air] a laimh;
53d. *C.* congmhail;

54a. *B.* Is; *St.*, *G.*, *C.*, *B.* faide; *C.* [a *abs.*]; *G.*, *C.* chuínn; *B.* choinn;
54b. *St.* feachthar; *C.* feachtar; *B.* feuchtar; *B.* ua ui; *C.* Domhnaill; *B.* domhnaild;
54c. *St.* dóigh [*not* dó]; *G.* d/.a tromshlat; *C.* dual da? ttromm sh?lat; *B.* dual do a throm-shlat;
54d. *G.* n/.; *G.* chormuic; *C.* Corm/c; *St.* chorsoin; *G.* d/ chorsin [*followed by* chur]; *C.* da?n; *B.* do'n ccor san;

55a. *St.* Níor [bh *abs.*] iongnadh; ; *C.* iongn/.; *B.* iongna; *St.* crú; *G.* conuill; *C.*, *B.* chonaill;
55b. *St.* an uradhuill;
55c. *C.*, *B.* bhanba;

55d. *C.* ghabhal/.;

56a. *St.*, *G.*, *C.* Doimnic; *G.*, *B.* is; *G.* dual d/.;
56b. *St.* tochmhai?rc; *G.* tochmair?; *G.* garmo;
56c. *G.* bl/.; *C.* blaith; *B.* bláith; *St.*, *G.*, *C.* mailleach; *B.* mhailleach; *St.* mhoigh; *C.* magha; *B.* mhaighe;
56d. *G.* saimhneach; *C.* samhbheach; *B.* sámh-bheach; *G.* g/ oil aimseardha; *C.* g/ oil neamhfeardha;

57a. *St.* finbhima; *G.* finneamhna; *C.* fineamhn/.; *G.*, *B.* taibhgheas; *C.* thaibhdheas;
57b. *St.* dfhionfuil; *C.* dfionnfuil; *B.* d'fíon-fhuil; *St.* briain; *G.* bhr/; *G.*, *C.* m/c; *B.* mhic; *St.* eachaigh; *G.* eachoidh; *B.* eachaidh;
57c. *St.* geg do chumhra clann ccolla; *B.* géi?g; *C.* cúbhr/.; *B.* de [*not* do]; *C.* cloinn; *B.* chlainn; *G.* cholla; *C.* ccoll/.;
57d. *C.* umhl/.; *B.* umhlaigh; *St.* ea(cht)orra; *G.* eachtortha;

58a. *C.* [dia *abs.*]; *St.*, *B.* da [*not* do]; *G.* do?; *St.*, *G.*, *C.* dreich; *St.* trom(dha); *B.* ttromdha;
58b. *St.* mEis; *G.*, *C.*, *B.* meas; *St.* measarda;
58c. *G.* aga; *B.* aig á; *St.* craoibh; *C.* craobh; *B.* chraobh;
58d. *St.* cial; *G.* ciall is aoibh is ailgine s ceannsacht; *C.* aillghinn?e;

59a. *St.*, *G.* dia da [*added*] dreich; *C.* da [*not* dia]; *B.* dá [*not* dia];
59b. *St.* t(ré)ighe; *C.* tréithe; *G.*, *B.* is dual; *C.* is dúal d/.; *B.* dheigh-mhnaoi;
59c. *C.* daill$_{7}$.; *St.* dise;
59d. *C.* uírtise; *St.* uirthei?se;

60a. *C.* eamoin; *B.* mhic; *St.*, *B.* eoghain;
60b. *G.* ambrighid d/. bhuaintreoruidh; *C.* a mbr[igh *del?*]ide do buaintreoraigh; *B.* mbrighdich mín do bhuan-threoraigh; *St.* buaint(re)araigh;
60c. *G.* go?; *G.* as [*not* is];
60d. *G.* eagna is feile; *C.* eagn/.; *C.* firine;

61a. *C.* grúadh; *C.* leac/.;
61b. *G.* néamhant/.; *B.* niamhonta; *St.* oighr/.; *G.* oighridh; *C.* oirigh; *B.* oighre;

61c. *St.* mhalaigh; *G.* mhalainn; *C.* mhalluin; *B.* mhaluin; *C.* caol/. cearta;
61d. *St.* caomha; *C.* caom/. ar ghruad [*not* aghaidh]; *B.* a gruaidh [*these two words replacing* aghaidh]; *G.* inneallta; *C.* inealta;

62a. *St.*, *B.* deaghghlan; *G.* deaghghl/; *C.* deaghlan; *St.*, *C.* as [*not* is];
62b. *C.* glac/.; *C.* lan geall/.; *B.* lán-gheala;
62c. *B.* beul; *C.* g/ oil dhealb/.; *St.*, *B.* ndealbha;
62d. *St.*, *C.* throig; *G.*, *B.* throigh; *C.* meirleabhr/.;

63a. *St.* chumhra; *C.* chúbhr/.; *B.* de [*not* do]; *St.* chriaidh; *C.* crúadh [*not* chriadh]; *G.*, *C.* chiníl; *B.* chinil;
63b. *C.* .i. [*for* inghean]; *C.* ceannsa; *St.*, *G.*, *C.* caitilin;
63c. *St.*, *G.*, *C.*, *B.* a [*not* an] sean; *B.* sean-gharma; *C.* garm/.;
63d. *St.* lér; *C.* lear; *B.* le'r; *St.* légh; *G.* lég; *C.*, *B.* léig.

POEM 5: MANUSCRIPT READINGS

(*Mo mhallacht ort, a shaoghail*)

MS. version given above is from the (usually) superior *RIA* 24·P·27, 104-8; all differences between 24·P·27 and G. 167 are noted below.

For further information on the MSS., see intro., chapt. 3.

Variant readings from *NLI* G. 167:

1d. fortúin; **2a.** gidh; **2d.** féachtar; **3d.** throsgrais; **4b.** ta; **4d.** go fior; **5a.** Nas-sardha; **5c.** callachdha; **5d.** ar ghabhsat; **6a.** Alexander; **6b.** ced imper; **7a.** Caesar; **7d.** a shaoghail; **8c.** a dh.; **9a.** tsaoghail; **9b.** díoth; **9c.** dhiobh; **9d.** chomaoin; **10c.** críosd; leighios; **13a.** atá; **13c.** bhar; **14c.** mar; **18d.** ar ar ngráidh; **19b.** thús go; **19c.** bú; **19d.** a cciontuibh; **20a.** ar ar son; **21b.** uí; **22a.** fuarais; **22b.** bliadhan; **26b.** chóig; **27a.** thaistilsiod; **27d.** ccomhnaide; **28b.** abfuairsiot; **28d.** éntíre; **29c.** bliadhna; **29d.** ccoimhéad; **32c.** siar et soir; **33a.** Ré bheag mbliadhan; **33b.** -bheagán; **33c.** fuarais; **34c.** mheasardha; dheanas; **35b.** mithe; **37c.** mbeire; **39b.** go heirr; **39c.** bfuair; **40a.** tuirsi; conghuin; **40d.** mílte; **41b.** a maoín; **41c.** deana aiseag; **41d.** bhréithre; **42a.** Budh luaithe libhse liomsa ina libh; **42b.** dfios; **42d.** dhíbhse i nd.

POEM 7: MANUSCRIPT READINGS

(Treóin an cheannais clann Dálaigh)

MS. readings from British Library *Egerton* 112, p. 480.

The following are characteristic of this MS.:

(i) What was presumably tall *e* in the scribe's source MS. is often expanded as *ea*, even before *i*;
(ii) *i* is often written *í*;
(iii) Neg. of pres. rel. cop. is often written with mark of length (*nách*);
(iv) Simple prep. *i* is usually written *a*;
(v) Simple prep *ar* (= "on" etc.) is usually written *air*;

These variants are not noted below except where they might also represent something else; e. g., in some cases, *a* (for prep. *i*) might also represent 3 pl. possessive.

The absence, in the following, of any line or quatrain number means that I have not noted any difference between the version in *Egerton* 112 and that in *NLI* G. 167.

For further information on MSS., see intro., chapt. 3.

Heading: Gofr/. óg m/c an bháird arís;

1a. dálaig;
1b. gach éinghábhaidh;
1c. ionghaire;
1d. Féidhlim;

2a. a ndeacraibh;
2b. dálaicc; muircheartaicc;
2c. caoir shlóig; ttachar;
2d. ceachtachaidh;

3a. dídh?in;
3b. chóige;
3c. mogh;
3d. easúmhl/.; nách [*not* snach]; lámhthar;

4a. gach;
4b. gach; anáibhsicc;
4c. bfiadhuighthibh;
4d. bhá cháir [*not* fa choír]; grianoirir gaoidheal;

5a. neart [*not* fuaradar];
5b. sailge; ghuirt ghailian;
5c. buadh [*not* duadh]; faidhaigh; breadh;
5d. diarraidh;

6b. dh?óibh; priomhport phártaláin;
6c. a [*not* i];

7a. aonbhuadh;
7c. dálaicc; dán;
7d. na [*not* i];

8b. dálaicc; ningill;
8c. daon toil; mbráidh [*not* mbaídh];
8d. gach;

9a. fheadhna;
9b. feidhim;
9c. armnuaighe;

10b. mac;

10c. fheidhim; dheacra; cuir;
10d. dálaicc;

11a. ráith; breadh;
11b. sás [*not* sa]; cheairt;
11c. roimheaghra; ghlain;
11d. sbraic; ccliaithaibh;

12a. Cómhla;
12d. fiadhaighe;

13a. thoírbheartach;
13b. ionarbtha; fhiann; neachtrann;
13c. néamhanta; nár;
13d. aonshompla; nulltach;

14a. Míleadh;
14b. eón [*not* én]; bhfuilteach;
14c. doilicc;
14d. iarraicc;

15a. chorcra; sleadh;
15b. máilleadha;
15c. rathmhar;
15d. ionnsaightheach;

16a. chalbhaicc;
16b. dúsgadh; Míliodh;
16c. gasra;
16d. cosmhuile [*not* cobhsaidh];

17a. ngábhadh;
17b. cuínge; chlainne; dhálaicc;
17c. draicc;

18a. ealaigh;

18c. chothaicc;

19b. chalbhaicc; sdá [*not* os da]; chómhardha;

20a. gach [*not* a] anshóigh;
20b. phuirt pharrtholóin;
20c. a bhrog [*not* sa brugh];
20d. cagadh;

21a. éanam;
21b. heagna;
21c. níor; sin;
21d. dhéaghaidh;

22a. céadchathach;
22b. gliadh; tarr/.;
22c. gur; shnaidhim; bhanbha;
22d. neartmhar [*possibly* neartmhair];

23c. gur; imreasán;
23d. chláir; chobhthaicc;

24a. uim [*not* mun];
24b. bhraonaibhsicc;
24c. cogadh;
24d. hoba; [a *abs.*];

25a. ionarbthar; ciallaidh;
25b. árdfhiannaibh;
25c. sbáinn; glé nuaidhe; ghloin [*not* ghil];
25d. fhéaruaithne; éibhir;

26a. mbliaghna;
26b. idir; fhiannaibh;
26c. le [*not* re]; bláthachadh; breadh;
26d. tháthughadh; déaigean;

27a. [*Line reads:*] Tig an uair sin go bhfonn fáil;
27b. adhbhail; easbáinn;
27c. breacbhanbha; mbrog;
27d. mogha; neartchalm/.;

28a. iarthar; nó;
28b. fheargach; fhinnfheidhlim;
28c. eóghan; imeag [*not* mheírsheang];

29a. bhanbha; mbrog;
29c. confadh;
29d. deóghan; is dá [*not* s da]; allmhúrchaibh;

30a. [*Line reads:*] Cúig bhliaghna déag dearbhtha an sdair;
30b. ríogaibh;
30c. an dá shluagh [*not* andaghshluaigh];
30d. go [*not* da];

31a. [*Line reads:*] Do choingibh Conn fa géar ga
31b. [*Line reads:*] an roinn cheartso air chrich fhódla
31c. [*Line reads:*] drong armfhuileach nar iarr ceart
31d. [*Line reads:*] do mhian allmhúrach dimtheacht

32a. eoghan;
32b. fithche; céad;
32c. fiann; léar; cuireadh;
32d. buidhean; easbáinn;

33a. bhiamuine; fuireath *or* fuireadh;
33b. do bhí [*not* dob é];
33c. theasaolta; bhfinn; bhfáil;

34a. eoghan;
34c. triaith; chruadhfhorlann;
34d. gan; cómhruinn; chuain;

35a. churaidh;
35b. fhanadar; allmhúraicc;
35c. caithaighthe; re [*not* le];
35d. iath [*not* fhiadh]; clachfhoirfe;

36a. Tionóltar;
36b. múighe;
36c. gur;
36d. deóradh;

37a. M/c; féidhlim; mbeannach;
37b. cairpeóir; néirionnach;
37c. bog ársaidh;
37d. obairsin;

38a. breithnúghadh;
38b. céadchathach;
38c. [*Line reads:*] roinn air a ceart fhonnaibh ni cuir;
38d. ná; eachtrannaicc;

39a. Geabhaidh; uim; chláir;
39b. caomhfhógra;
39c. bhrúgh; bhanbha;
39d. dhaoine;

40a. Gluaiseadh;
40b. dáirseadhaibh;
40c. ccéimion; cconfaidh;
40d. dallmhúrchaibh [*not* deachtronnch/.];

41a. Dioghla; gan; fhuireach;
41b. allmhúrach;
41c. as ur [*not* a shúr]; gliadh; diomardadh;
41d. iath [*not* fhiadh]; fhionnárdghloin; fhionntain;

42a. Gríosaidh; a [*not* i]; cogaidh;
42b. déirge; aoinphobail;
42c. [*Line reads:*] roghne slóig chathardha chuinn;

43a. M/c;
43b. cubhra; chriche;
43c. buainleasa; breadh;

44a. Baineadh; ndeachaidh; de;
44b. choice[.?.]dóibh; cuain;
44c. chruachaidh; cuinn; chnadhbha;
44d. droing; uathaicc; allm[*blot*]dha;

45a. Tabhra; féarde; a rath;
45b. dfeólmhach; cniosghall [*no stroke over* -s-]; chláir;
45d. laochradhaibh; oil/.;

46a. leith air leath;
46b. braineoín;
46c. raoin; coilligh; caoilfhleadh;
46d. aoidheadh;

47b. cuidea(cht)ain; mhac;
47c. fhionnghlan [*not* coirmfhionnghlan]; chuan;
47d. loinglíonmhur; Londan [*stroke + punctum over* -n-];

48a. Ní bhíodh; ttugaidar [*not* ttag/.];
48c. [*Line reads:*] fá chlár bhfinnlígheal bhfear bhfáil;
48d. imdhídhean;

49a. ón [*not* ona];
49c. chosg; gleódhocra;
49d. beóghonta; bíodhbha;

50a. [*Line reads:*] A mhílidh go méinn bhflatha;
50b. imea(cht)raicc;

50d. caomhchloinne;

51. [*Quatrain abs.*];

52b. dhraicc;
52c. shógh; gach; díon;

53a. rún dochais; cháidh;
53d. sgríbh; seanán; saoileacht[*blot*];

54a. tharringir; feárde;
54b. [*Line reads:*] do chuir chiaraín a ccuimhne;
54d. dod thaoibh; tarrngire?

55a. luibh ag lios [*not* ribh ag ráith];
55b. sa [*not* s ag]; sean;
55c. chaithcnis;
55d. chuinn; chonaire;

56a. Aírdeóchaidh;
56b. gliadh;
56c. tfeadhmaibh; lúith; lámhaicc;
56d. sléad; ioldánaicc;

57a. úigh; oileach;
57c. a ndóigh;
57d. óigh; toileamhuin;

58a. chalbhaigh;
58b. fhoinn; loghaso;
58c. an docrachta [*not* a dhocrachta];

59. [*Absent from Nat. Libr. G. 167; MS. version given above is from this MS.*];

60a. Inghion; bháitéir; coir;

60b. [*Line reads:*] ag nách caoin caidriobh miochair;
60c. tréighthe;
60d. as í [*not* as sí]; haonrogha;

61a. dul;
61b. haire;
61c. neamhdho(cht)the; a [*not* i];
61d. bhéim [*not* mheín]; dhearlaigthe [*with blot directly above* -g-]; dhaonacht;

62a. béarthar;
62b. iomshláin;
62c. deirbhdhíol;
62d. is [*not* as]; coimseach;

63a. [*Line reads:*] As daingean búdh cóir a cur;
63b. hathar;
63c. posd; raith;
63d. nuaisleachta;

Closure: Treóin // an // cheannuis // clann // dálaicc

PART 2: SECTION (C):

NOTES ON POEMS 1 - 15

NOTES ON POEM 1

(Dia libh, a uaisle Éireann)

Introductory: The scribal introduction to this poem may be translated:

> "It is *Uilliam Óg* [etc.; see note on scribal introduction, below] *Mac an Bhaird* who composed this poem inciting the men of *Éire* and advising them to join with each other in one lov[ing bond] of friendship and in one [bond of] unity at the beginning of the illustrious war [of] 1641."

While, ostensibly, the poet addresses this poem to all of the nobility of Ireland [lines 1a, 14b, 34a, 35d, 41d], both Gaelic Irish and 'Old English' [lines 6c, 13b], it is clear from q. 44 (*A uaisle Cheinéal Conaill*) that his main audience is the nobility of *Tír Chonaill*. The similar *Dia libh, a laochruidh Gaoidhiol* [*LBran*, poem 35] is, likewise, addressed to all of Ireland's soldiery but clearly intended as an incitement of the *Gabhal Raghnaill* branch of the *Uí Bhroin* and their followers [lines 3789-92].

In many ways, this poem is the 'bardic' equivalent of a political pamphlet.

The poet alludes to the oppression which has been suffered by his audience [qq. 6-8] - all of Europe is aware of this [q. 8] - and sets out their main grievances clearly: their lands have been settled by foreigners [q. 9]; they have been deprived of their patrimony and are seen as foreigners in their own erstwhile territories [q. 10]; they have been left without landed wealth [q. 46]; furthermore, the nobles of *Tír Chonaill* are not to be numbered among that minority of Irishmen who have retained some measure of status [q. 45].

The audience are seen as the authors of their own misfortunes; their failure to redress their grievances is put down to their sinfulness [line 2c & see n.], to God's anger with them [q. 37] and to their internal divisions [q. 35].

To regain political power and possession of their lands, the audience should not resort to petitioning government [q. 18]; violence is the appropriate method of ensuring that their grievances are redressed [e. g., q. 20]. Indeed, the purpose of the present poem is to incite its audience to engage the 'New English' in battle [qq. 1, 11, 12, 14] and to gain political control [lines 3ab]; God is on their side [qq. 15, 16] and victory has been foretold [q. 2; line 38c].

The audience are urged to remain loyal to their [Catholic] faith [q. 4] and to trust in God, whose support will be of greater help to them even than their own military efforts [q. 5].

A main preoccupation of the poet's is the need, if victory is to be achieved, for unity [qq. 17, 21, 42]; internal divisions are to be avoided [q. 19]; old enmities between families are to be forgotten [qq. 39-41]; everyone must do his best [line 19d]; the effort must be a shared one [line 17d].

An apologue [qq. 22-33] illustrates this need for unity; in it, a wise man summons his sons and instructs each to snap a whole quiverful of arrows in two; they fail to do so and are annoyed at their father for setting them such an impossible task; however, when the sage distributes the arrows singly, they have no difficulty in breaking them; the father explains the moral of this exercise to his sons: if, like single arrows, they are divided, they will be easy to defeat; however, if, like a quiverful of arrows, they stay united, their strength will be unassailable. The sons accept this lesson and commit themselves to unity. The audience of the present poem are urged to do likewise [q. 34].

I am not aware of the source of this apologue.

The fact that the present poem is included in an *Ó Domhnaill duanaire* and the fact that this family were the leaders of *Ceinéal gConaill*, to whom it is addressed, suggest that it may have been commissioned by a member (or members) of that family.

Textual commentary:

Scribal introduction: The MS. reads:

uilliam og m/c

Uilliam [space] *uilliam oig m/c an bháird do rinne ....*

There is no indication that any of these words is to be omitted; all of this is written in the same hand. For discussion of this poet's identity and line of descent, see intro., chapt. 2, § 3.

1b.***tógbh[haidh] tosach caithréimeann:*** Cp. *air do tógbhadh tús cogaidh* = "against him the war hath been begun" [*TD* 18·30]; *Cia an t-éanchogadh riamh roimhe/ nách air féin do fillfidhe - / gi bé do thógaibh i dtús?* = "What war has there ever been in which he that first started it was not vanquished?" [*TD* 18·16]; *tosach troda dháibh ó dheoraidh/ dá láimh bhoga leomhain Liag* = "the two generous hands of the Lion of Liag will be allowed by his soldier to begin the fight" [*Magauran* 4319-20].

caithréim: For transl. "triumph" rather than "battle-roll", cf. *cruas a gcean 's a gcaithréimeann* = "the strength of their achievements and their battlings" [*AiDD* 16·6]; also used by Céitinn of Roman triumhphal processions: *an tan do bhíodh caiptín cosgrach dhíobh féin 'na charbad caithréime ag triall go tóicheastalach i nglóir-réim tré a ghníomhaibh féin* [*Trí Bior-Ghaoithe* 470-2]; *do iomchradar ar a nguailnibh go honórach ₇ go gcaith-réim mhóir an tseanaidh Rómhánaigh do bheith 'na dhiaidh go hionadh a adhnaicthe é* [*Trí Bior-Ghaoithe* 5567-70];

1d.***romhithe*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *róimhithidh* for sense, to provide requisite syllable count and for rhyme with *fhóirithin* [line 1c].

Although the use of *ró(i)-*, the first element of this compound, is never, to my knowledge, expressly condemned in such tracts as *BST* or *IGT*, its absence from the vast bulk of the poetry of the schools suggests that it was considered incorrect, *ro(i)-* and *ra(i)-* being the preferred forms.

We know that *ró(i)-* became widespread in the looser verse of the late-16th and 17th centuries; note, for example, assonance in this pre-1602 *amhrán*:

róghrádhmhar, *bórdbhláithe*, *bótháinteach* [*Butler* 2236-40];
róchrábhaidh, *bheólrádhaim(-si)* [*Butler* 2254-6];
rósgáthmhur, *ógáirne*, *bhórdbheárrtha* [*Butler* 2260-4];
and also:
rói-ghlic : *Ghóidrisc* [*IF* 16·185; early 17th c. *óglách*as poem].
However, it is also found in compositions from the latter half of the 16th c. and the early to mid-17th c. which, in all other respects, conform to the classical standard[1]:

(i) *ródháile* (v. l. *ridháile*) : *órfháinne* [*LBran* 2030-3; poem composed 1550-97];
(ii) *róimhithigh* : *bhfóirithin* [*LBran* 1186-8; poem composed 1550-97];
(iii) *róimhithidh* : *fhóirithin* [*O'Hara* 43-4 &n.; poem composed pre-1560 (?)];
(iv) *róidheimhin* : *fóiridhin* [*ib.* 1289-91; poem composed 1566-89];
(v) *róirighin* : *fóiridhin* [*ib.* 988-90; poem composed 1566-89];
(vi) *róaithfir* : *gnóaighthir* [*TD* 33·7; poem composed pre-1591 by Tadhg Dall Ó hUiginn];
(vii) *róighreanta* : *mhóirshleachta* [*Dán na mBr.* 7·10; poem composed 1600-1614 by Giolla Brighde Ó hEodhasa]
(viii) *róishlighinnmhe* (all MSS.; edited text reads *[róimhfhleidhinmhe]*, which does not rhyme perfectly) : *n-óiridhibh-ne* [*DiD* 89·14; poem composed pre-1636]; McKenna would seem, at a later date, to have come to prefer the MS. reading over his emendation [see *O'Hara* 32 n.];
Note also:
(ix) *róbhrugh* : *ógbhadh* [*LBran* 4390-1; poem composed pre 1630; metre only requires perfect assonance];
(x) *róghar* : *mhóradh* [10·49cd; poem (post-classical in several respects) composed mid-17th c.].
(xi) *rámholta* (my emendation; MS. *romholta*) : *ábhachta* [10·35cd; poem (post-classical in several respects) composed mid-17th c.].

an uain d'fhagháil: Translated "[for you] to have got the opportunity [that you now have]."; more literally "to get the opportunity". Might also be translated

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[1]. It will be noticed that many of these examples involve rhyme with *fóiridhin* or *fóirithin*; this is simply because this word is more readily accessible in the vocabularies of edited texts than *ro(i)-*, *ró(i)*, which receive scant attention, and is not of any added significance here.

"[for you] to obtain a spell [in power]" (cp. *uain na hatharrdha d'fhadháil* = "[to] obtain a spell of the patrimony" [*O'Hara* 500]; *deich rígh uair it éagmhaissia / díbh a n-uain don Fhódlasa* = "the ten Kings who before thee took turn in ruling Fódla" [*AiDD* 20·18]).

2.Transl. is very literal; import of q. is "Long ago, prophets foretold that this trouncing of *Conn*'s plain would end and that we would receive this help; only the extent of your sins has prevented the fulfilment of these prophecies".

2a.***Fríoth le fáidhibh:*** For transl. "prophets foretold" (lit. "[knowledge of] it was received [in prophetic trances, visions etc.] by prophets"), cp. *Tú do chan Colum Cille, / ortsa fuair Fionn fáisdine* [2·43ab].

2b.***acht a-mháin méad bhar bpeacaidh:*** The notion that the Irish were the authors of their own misfortunes and that their sufferings constituted the vengeance of a just God finds frequent expression in 17th c. Irish poetry; cf. *Ní hé shaoilim acht díoltas Dé uile / ortha ó nimh do shil 'na bhraonaibh* [*5 17th c. Pol. Poems* 1·149-150 (p. 10); in reference to the Irish; poem composed c. 1640] and also the following lines quoted or referred to by (Cecille) O'Rahilly in a note [*ib.* 1·149 n.(pp. 106-7)] on the couplet just quoted from her work: *Mo léan, ní hé tréine na slógh sain / ná buirbe na fuirnne ó Dhóbher, / ná neart naimhde do chaill ar ndóchas / acht díoghaltas Dé tá ar Éirinn fhód-ghlais* [*Piaras Feiritéar* lines 293-6]; *Ní neart sluaigh, ní heasbuidh bheatha, / Ní marcshluagh Gall dar ghluais ó Bhreatuin, / Ní clíth cumuis, ní díth spracuidh, / Do chuir sluaite na hÉirionn chum ratha / 'S do chuir trom-dháimh mhór ina mbailte, / Faraor, faraor! acht méad a bpeacaidh* [*Dán na mBr.* 49·90-5 (= *RC* 14, 153); poem composed by the Franciscan, Séamus Carthún, c. 1659].

2c.***cosg an mhadhmasa:*** Translated "the ending of this defeat"; more literally, "the staunching of this rout".

3d.***rí na nuile ardfhlaithis*** (MS.)***:*** For the reasons set out below, this is emended to *rí na [h]uile ardfhlaithis*; if this emendation is correct, it is to be presumed that *nuile* of MS. results from confusion with *rí na n-uile* = "the king of all men, of all creation" (e. g. *a rí na n-uile is na n-aingeal* [*DiD* 13·8]).

Treatment of the construction 'art. + *uile* + noun' may be discussed as follows:

(a) The teaching set down in the tracts:
The practice set down in *IGT* ii § 20 (which is, to my knowledge, the only place this word is discussed in the tracts) is that:

(i) *uile* is to be treated as a fem. noun;
(ii) *uile* itself can be sing. or pl.;
(iii) *uile* itself is not inflected except in dat. pl., when it becomes *uilibh*;
(iv) the art. preceding *uile* is the same as it would be before any other fem. noun; a variant reading, from only one MS., replaces *na huile* (art. + gen. sing. of *uile*) of main MS. with *na nuile*;
(v) *uile* is to be followed by gen. pl.; a variant reading, from only one MS., gives *marbh na huile fhera* (acc. pl., whereas the main MS. has ... *fher*);
(vi) all declensional cases of *uile* (sing. and. pl.) except gen. pl., lenite a following noun;
(vii) when *uile* itself is in gen. pl., the following word is eclipsed;

Only one example of correct usage with *uile* is given there; this is: *Mó iná feidm duine don Dúileamh / deilbh* ***na n-uile dhúileadh*** *dhó* [*IGT* ii § 20, ex. 777]; this contradicts the main MS.; either the variant reading referred to in point (iv) above is correct or this rhyming example should be emended to read *na n-uile ndúileadh* or *na huile dhúileadh*.

Only one example of incorrect usage with *uile* is given there; this is: *A trénlámh* ***an uili fhear*** */ a éngrádh Muiri Maighdean .l.* [*IGT* ii § 20, ex. 778]; presumably, this example (which, unusually for *IGT* ii, is not metrically fixed) is incorrect because the art. before *uile* is masc.

(b) The practice of the poets:

Examples which comply with (or, at least, do not contradict) the *IGT* teaching (it will be noted that, in each of them, *uile* is followed by a noun whose nom. sing. and gen. pl. forms are identical): *dúil do mharbh* ***an uile fhear*** */ as duine marbh nach muirbhfeadh* = "a creature that has slain every man, only a dead

man would she not slay" [*IBP* 32·11]; note also (without art.) *dá sgrios ó gach* ***uile olc*** */ dot fhios uile tre umhlocht* [*DiD* 20·20].

Examples which could be emended to comply with *IGT* ii § 20: *tar Mhac Dé* ***na n-uile fhear*** */ ní duine an té nach tuigfeadh* [*DiD* 22·1; could be emended to *na huile*]; *Ar ndéanamh* ***na n-uile olc*** */ do ghéabhadh duine ó dhúthrocht* [*DiD* 57·27; could be emended to *na n-uile n-olc* or *na huile olc*]; *Fear aithne* ***na n-uile cheard*** */ dom thréaghadh truagh an díbhearg* [*DiD* 101·38; could be emended to *na n-uile gceard* or *na huile cheard*]; *Is é as reacht* ***don uile fhior*** */ duine ag teacht is duine ag dul* [*DiD* 3·37; could be emended to *fhear*].

(c) The practice of the present poet:

(i) The following, from the present poem, does not contradict *IGT* ii § 20: *uaidh i láimh gach duine díobh / dar bháigh* ***an uile eissíodh*** [lines 28cd of this poem];

(ii) The following example could be emended to comply with *IGT* ii § 20: *a ghrádh saor* ***don uile fhior*** */ slógh na cruinne do chithfiodh* [*Archiv. Hib.* I (1912), p. 100; could be emended to *fhear*];

(iii) The following, from the present poem, is doubtful as I do not understand *léaghadh* [see 15d, n.]: *ag léaghadh* ***an uile eang*** */ déanadh gach duine a dhícheall* [1·19cd] (read *a n-uile*?; emend to *na huile*?; *an uile* might be in nom. position).

(iv) The following disagrees with the *IGT* teaching and cannot be emended to comply with it: *leis ní háir* ***don uile bhean*** */ amháin acht Muire Maighdean* [*Archiv. Hib.* I (1912), p. 100].

(v) The instance (from the present poem) currently under discussion cannot be emended to comply with the *IGT* teaching: *rí* ***na nuile ardfhlaithis*** (: *maithis*).

(d) Conclusions:

I suggest that the construction 'art. + *uile* + noun' went through the following stages of development during the classical period:

(i) The gen. pl. followed *uile* (teaching of *IGT* ii § 20].

(ii) Probably because so many nouns have the same form in nom. sing. and gen. pl., nom. sing. came, at some stage, to replace (or to be used as an alternative to) gen. pl. after *uile*. A similar process is to be seen in the use, in late classical poetry, of nom. sing. rather than (or as an alternative to) gen. pl. after multiples of ten [see intro, chapt. 7, § 5 (b)]. The only example of which I am aware in which the noun following *uile* is definitely gen. pl. (rather than nom. sing.) is *IGT* rhyming example 777; in regard to initial mutation, as stated above [§ (a)], this example seems to contradict the teaching it is presented as proof of.

(iii) In the late classical period, once use of nom. sing. after *uile* had become an established practice, a tendency to inflect sing. nouns after *uile* began to emerge; this tendency may, indeed, have been confined to the present poet; however, the frequency with which inflexion shows in the MSS. from which the examples in § (b), above, originate (none of which, it must be said, are metrically fixed) suggests that this practice was more widespread.

I suggest further that, at all stages, when *uile* is sing., the fem. art. precedes it [; the only exceptions to this are *IGT* rhyming example 778 (quoted above), which is condemned as incorrect, and (possibly) the doubtful line 15d of the present poem]. There is no reason to believe that the present poet would depart from this.

It is to the last of the three stages outlined above that the present poet belonged. I suggest that, in the construction 'art. + *uile* + noun', he treated:

(i) art. as fem. sing. (cf. *rí na [h]uile ardfhlaithis*, where *an uile* would be unmetrical);

(ii) *uile* as sing. (cf. sing. art. in all examples cited above from his compositions);

(iii) *uile* as leniting a following noun (cf. *a ghrádh saor don uile fhior*, where lenition is required for alliteration);

(iv) the noun following *uile* as sing. (cf. all examples cited above from his compositions);

(v) non-inflexion (cf. *don uile bhean* : *Maighdean*) or inflexion (cf. ***don uile fhior***, not metrically fixed; *na [h]uile ardfhlaithis* : *maithis*) of the noun following *uile* as optional.

It is for these reasons that I give *rí na [h]uile ardfhlaithis* in the edited text [line 3d].

In regard to *an uile eang* [line 19c of the present poem]: if this is in gen. position and if it (rather than *na huile*) is what the poet intended, it must be concluded that the present poet went still further and treated the art. before *uile* as (optionally) masc. or fem.; such treatment of constructions with *uile* occurs in 17th century prose texts (e. g. *ag soillsioghadh an uile dhomhain* [*Desid.* 4630] alongside *gu bfhuil an uile dhuine olc* [*Desid.* 2282-3]).

4a.***laoidheadh:*** Proinsias Mac Cana ["*Laíded, Gressacht* 'Formalised incitement'". *Ériu* 43, 1992, 69-92] points to the distinction drawn in O. Ir. and Mid. Ir. texts between *laoidheadh* and *greasacht*; although both involved the notion of "incitement, 'psyching up' (before battle), 'egging on' (during battle), etc.", the former meant incitement through the use of praise, while the latter might be characterised as "well-intentioned incitement by derision" [*ib.* p. 91]; in both cases, however, the word means "an exhortation", "an incitement to action", "(the act of) exhorting etc." that is well-intentioned. Mac Cana also shows that the two words tend to be used indifferently in Early Mod. and Mod. Ir.
In the present poem, *laoidheadh* [lines 14a, 13a] is used by the poet of the exercise he himself is engaged in; in the course of the poem, the poet employs both praise and derision to accomplish his aim; *greasacht* of the scribal introduction also has this meaning. However, *do gríosadh* [line 44c], which is translated "was provoked", appears to entail a lack of good intentions on the part of its agent.

4c.***féachaidh:*** In translation, this word is taken to have its literal sense here; however, the poet might also be using it in the sense of "tests, proves", for

which cf. *Do féachadh a lámh leabhar / i dtreasaibh gan tuirseaghadh* = "has been tested in fights" [4·52ab]; *a Mhuire mhór, fég bhar bhfearta / fán tréd searcdha saoidhiomhuil* = "display your mighty powers on behalf of the loving, agreeable flock" [*Dán na mBr.* 21·19 (*dán díreach* poem)]; and the following from *DIL* [s. v. *fégaid* I (c)]: *an drong as mionca ro fécchadh ⁊ rofromhadh* [*AFM* v 1736·17]; *go rofhéchsat ... cruas a ccloidhemh ⁊ troma a ttuagh ar chloignibh a cceleadh ccomhlainn* [*AFM* v 1646·7]; *no go bhféachaim oruibh ... mo neart* [*Oss.* vi 116·15].

4d.***na sénaidh dfoirneart éireann*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *ná[s] séanaidh d'fhoirneart Éireann* for sense; infixed pron. refers to *creidimh* [line 4a]. Loss of *-s* during MS. transmission is probably due to following *s-*; cp. scribal ommission of fem. inf. pron. before *s-* in *Ná sir clach na cuirre grían, / ní bhíadh uirre achd an rath ríogh* [recte *nás*], *Ná sir géill ar Ghaoidhealuibh / mas libh féin a bhfúarabhair* [recte *nás*]; note that both of these examples (from *IGT* i § 82) are intended to show nom. for acc. because of presence of infixed pron.

Without this emendation, *na sénaidh dfoirneart éireann* of the MS. would have to taken to be an instance of the poorly attested and doubtful *séanaidh do* (= "blesses, gives a blessing to"), and the line translated "do not acquiesce in the oppression of *Éire*"; for *séanaidh do*, cf. *senais don dáim a tir Gaidheal* = "he blessed the band" [*Anecd.* i 70 § 173, quoted *DIL* s. v. 2 *sénaid*]; Carney's emendation to *sén d'fhior* [= "a blessing to the man"] [*Butler* 3; MS. *sen ar fhear*]; *Sén dé duit* [*Caithr. Thoir.* p. 31, quoted *Butler* 3 n.].

5a.***Tabhraidh éanaghaidh air féin / dóchas i nDia:*** Translated "As one man, trust in God"; more literally "Turn one face to hoping in God", "As one man, undertake it [i. e.] hope in God". Cp. *Tabhraidh ... / éanaghaidh ar allmharchaibh!* [line 40a of this poem]; *Dó as chuibhdhe cosg a gábhaidh / ... / 's is dó as éigean aghaidh air* [8·16, below]; *Cuiridh bhur ndóchas i nDía; / aigill go maith mac María; / tug t'aghaidh ar Dhía na ndúl, / an Día ó bhfaghair fortún* [*LClAB* 20·21-4].

5d.*torn/.* (MS.)*:* Emended to *turnamh*, which is given as the correct vn. form in *IGT* iii § 55, where *tornamh* is marked *lochtach*. Note use of the correct root *turn-* in MS. at line 7a. *Cong[n]amh* [MS., line 5c] is changed to its var. *cungnamh* [for which, see *IGT* ii § 47; iii § 44] to provide rhyme.

6d.***nar saoileadh uaibhse d'fhulang:*** Translated "which you were not expected to withstand"; like *le*, the prep. *ó* is often used to indicate agent of vn. or passive; cf. *Gléasdar uadh, dá inntleacht féin, / udhaim dhaor don eoch ainnséin* [6·33ab]; *'gá nuaroinn gan dísle ón druing* [6·12c]; *suidhe ó Aodh ina hudhaim* [6·28d].

7b.***frí[o]th adhbhar bhar n-éagcruaidhe:*** Translated "the cause of your weakness has come"; more literally "the cause / substance of / reason for your weakness has been found".

7c.***d[á] gach taobh:*** I take *taobh* here to mean "direction"; e. g. *gidh bé taobh dá ttiocfa ar ccion* [*O'Hara* 1359] = "whencesoever" [*ib.* vocab s. v. *taobh*]; *don taoibh theas* [*DiD* 74·50] etc.

fa adhbha: Note non-inflexion (fixed by rhyme with *dtarla* [line 7d]) of *adhbha*. [Because this question arises elsewhere in these poems, the discussion which follows deals also with *ealbha*].

Although, in *IGT* ii § 4, both *ealbha* and *adhbha* are classed with lenited-dental stems, this is qualified by the following statements, from which it is clear that they can retain nom. sing. form in all (declensional) cases, nom. and pl.

(i) ... *inann ghabaid acht ó ulaidh suas d'úathadh ⁊ d'illradh dá n-imarcaidh*, i. e. "they are inflected in the same way [as the head-word], but all words occuring in this list of nouns up to and including *ula* can retain nom. sing. form in all (declensional) cases, sing. and pl.

(ii) Variant reading *an tráth téid a réim asda*; i. e. "when they are inflected".

(iii) Note also that, in *IGT* ii § 130, *adhbha* is included among a list of words *ina ted rem ferindsgi ⁊ banindsgi*, i. e. "which could have either masc.-type or fem.-type inflexion"

Cf. also the following, metrically fixed, examples of non-inflexion of *adhbha*: *faghla as gach éntaoibh ón fhior / fá* ***adhbha*** *ngégchlaoin nGaoidheal* [*O'Reilly*

Poems 1444]; *tegh 'sa ghabhla um ghormthobar / fleadh na* ***hadhbha*** *a hoir-feidhiodh* [*Maguire* 1395]; *ceandchor do hsíodh le bhfear bhfaghla / gur bhean a díon d'****adhbha*** *aoil* [*O'Hara* 4349-50]; *go ttargha an luingsin tar lear / go* ***hadhbha*** *ttuirsigh tTailltean* [*IBP* 3·9].

Cf. further the following, metrically fixed, examples of non-inflexion of *ealbha*: *ag sin feidhm na finn****ealbha*** (: *fheadhna*) [7·9b, infra]; *ag cor* ***ealbha*** (: *meardha*) [*TD* 11·8]; *lomnán d'****ealbha*** (: *Teamhra*) [*TD* 16·19]; *laogh oighe dar n-****ealbha*** [*Dán Dé* 8·17, quoted *DIL* s. v. 1 *elba*]; *damh rígh****ealbha*** (: *fíneamhna*) [*TD* 21·32]; *don rígh****ealbha*** (: *fíneamhna*) [*O'Reilly Poems* 459]; *mur coin Emhna a ccrú chaoilshledh / tú ac sgaoileadh* ***ealbha*** *fhéindeth* [*Maguire* 2108-9; an ex. which suggests optional masc. gender].

8b.***moghsaine:*** Also used in this sense of general, rather than individual, slavery / oppression by Keating: *moghsaine Gaedheal fá Lochlonnaibh* [*Keat.* iii, 2752]; cf. also (of Christ freeing humanity from the devil's power): ... *fuil do dhaonnachta ro-uaisle do doirteadh ... dár bhfuasgladh ó anchumhachtuibh an diabhuil (agá rabhomar inar modhuibh a mbroid ⁊ a modhsuine)* [*Desid.* 61-4].

9b.***foireann allmharach:*** Translated "a foreign team"; the metaphor appears to be the commonly used one of a board-game; for which metaphor, cf. , for instance: *Fan rath imrid aicme Ír / foireann bheodha bheart gceiníl / dar clár imirte fiadh Fáil / grian na himirce ón Easbáinn* [*Fan rath imrid aicme Ír* (*Eg.*112·478), q. 1]; note further the way in which *foireann chalaidh* (the shore defenders, the native side [see *TD* 9·3 n.], the home team) is contrasted with *foireann allmhardha* (the invaders etc.) in: *D'fhoirinn chalaidh chláir Bhanbha / gonuid fhoirinn allmhurdha, / fada i ndán, acht go dtí asteagh, / clár Dhá Thí do thileadh* (from a poem dominated by the board-game metaphor) [*LClAB* 15·13-16; noted by Knott, *TD* 9·3 n.]; cf. also *Foireann chalaidh Chláir na bhFionn, / clann Israhél na hÉireann* = "Shore-defenders ..." [*TD* 9·3].

9c.***cuir:*** For translation "alligned", see *MD* vocab., s. v. *cur* and *TD* 1·6 n., where the meaning of this word is discussed at length.

10d.***neartdhrongaibh*** (MS.)*:* Since it has no metrical value, the initial (*d-*) of the second element of this cmpd. is delenited; see *IGT* i § 40 and note rhyme with *eachtrannaigh* [line 10c].

12b.***liamhaidh bhar lanna meirgidhe*** (MS.)*:* Line octosyllabic in MS.; since all words except *bhar* are necessary for sense and participate in alliteration or rhyme, the line is emended to *liamhaidh lanna meirgidhe*; it is to be presumed that scribe was influenced by presence of *bhar* in preceding and succeeding lines.

12c.***brios:*** I am aware of no example of this word in Irish literature which would fit the context here. However, cf. Sc. G. *brios* = "mockery, derision" [*Dwelly*]. Perhaps this is the meaning intended by *Tadhg Dall* in *Ní mór do chradh cháich chaomhnus / sróll glan nách gnáth i ngiaillbhrios* [*TD* 6·18 & see Knott's note].

12d.***maoidhidh atach go háitheas:*** Lit. "Declare an invocation to victory". I am aware of no other ex. of *atach go h-*; alternatively, this might be emended to *go n-* and translated "joyfully make an invocation [to arms]".

14a.***fearr*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *fhearr*; for len. of compar. of adj. after rel. cop., see intro., chapt. 6, § 42.

ar an uair as fhearr: I take this to mean that conditions are now favourable to gain victory. McKenna [*AiDD* 96·4 n.] suggests that this clause may mean "always", "whenever necessary" in *[biaidh] soin ar an uair as fhearr / uaim 'n-a ceann 's [an troigh] do tholl*, which he translates "I shall need it always and the (other) foot too, which He got pierced" [*AiDD* 96·4]. I would differ with him on this and translate "I shall need it [even] at the best of times" (i. e. "even when things are going well for me").

14d.***gabhaidh*** (MS.)*:* Emended to its var. *geabhaidh* [*IGT* iii § 23] to provide rhyme with *leanaidh* [line 14c].

15c.***do-ní dóigh de:*** For meaning "makes an easy mark, soft target of", cp., for example, *Do-ní gach duine dóigh di* = "everyone is targetting her" [6·42a];

Fíor-fhlaith ní déantar dhé dóigh = "The good prince is thought too strong to touch" [*IF* 18·120]; *Dána don éag cur chuige / is tríd do rinne dhé dóigh / é ar gclódh Earcoil Samsóin* [*Tadhg Mac Dáire*, *RIA* MS. 23·F·16, p. 32, v. 10; quoted *IF* 18·120 n. (p. 193)]; *Ní dóith d'aonduini hoighriocht; / ní déntar ód dheaghoirbheart / dóith chogoidh do chloinn Eadhra* = "no man dare claim thy inheritance, owing to [thy] great gallantry no man dare contend with Ó hEadhra" [*O'Hara* 1565-7].

15d.***gach tír róimh dá roiléaghadh:*** "before you, every country [...]"; I have no idea what the poet means by this. Cf. also *ag léaghadh an uile eang* [line 19c], which, likewise, I do not attempt to translate. *Léaghadh* usually means "(act of) reading". It is possible that the poet intends the rhymes *roileaghadh* : *dheanamh* [lines 15cd], *leaghadh* : *deanadh* [lines 19cd]; cf. *DIL* s. v. *legad* = "(act of) dissolving, melting etc.); however, although *déan-* is pronounced as a short syllable in some of today's dialects (e. g. Gaoth Dobhair pronunciation */d'en/*; Ó Siadhail, 1991, p. 186), *dean-* would be most irregular in the classical period, even in its closing years.

16a.***féin*** (MS.)*:* Emended to its var. *féine* to correct syllable count.

16cd.***ni as sia na faghaid bhar bfaill / do anaig dia bhar ndoghraing*** (MS.)*:* This presents two problems. Firstly, *faghaid* (3 pl. imperative), which could only have *an ghasraidh Ghall* [line 10b] as its subject here, seems out of place. Secondly, and more importantly, 3 sing. past *do anaig* is, to the best of my knowledge, unattested. The normal 3 sing. past of this verb is *ainic*, *anaic*, *ainigh*, *anaigh*; see *IGT* iii § 52 and note the following collection of rhyming examples:

(i) <u>Verb:</u>

anaic (: *tslait*) [*DiD* 74·28]; (:*raluit*) [*O'Reilly* 2452];
ainic (: *raim[h]ic*) [*IGT* iii § 52];

anuig[h]eadh (: *fuig[h]eadh*) [*IGT* iii § 52];
aingheadh (: *bairrg[h]eal*) [*IGT* iii § 52]; (:
fhailgheadh) [*O'Hara* 2448]; (: *dtairngeadh*) [*AiDD* 88·4];

aineoghas (: *laibheoras*) [*AiDD* 34·22]

(ii) Verbal noun:

anaghal (: *thalamh*) [*O'Reilly Poems* 1628]; (: *anumhal*) [*Maguire* 1000];
gen. sing. *anaghail* (: *foghuil*) [*O'Reilly Poems* 1306];
(: *aghaidh*) [*IF* 9·13];

anacal (:*tapadh*) [*GB* 4·26]; (: *docar*) [*DiD* 1·14; *O'Reilly Poems* 1528; *IF* 29·10]; (: *ghlacadh*) [*DiD* 7·25];
(: *bhfocal*) [*DiD* 27a·20];

Three possible solutions present themselves:

(i) Retain MS. *faghaid* : *anaig*, assuming existence of otherwise unattested 3 sing. past *do anaig* and transl. lines 16cd "God has warded-off your plight .... May they [i. e. the *Galls*] not catch you unawares any longer".
This has the advantage that *do-gheibh faill duine (eile)* is well attested; cp. *Ní hás dí dá bhfaghthaoi a faill / foraois mhillteach, magh tadhaill* = "If she be exposed to attack, little will profit her this wretched pasturage, this transitory world" [*AiDD* 50·8]; *Fear ar seilge fuair ar bhfaill / cruaidh a fheirge nó gur fhill / gual oinigh* = "When hunting us, He found us at His mercy, but the (burning) coal of .. love ... bent the steel of His anger" [*AiDD* 63·32] etc. For further constructions with *faill*, see notes on 5·29d & 11·5a; for a similar construction with *baoghal*, see note on line 26d of this poem.

(ii) Emend to *faghai[dh]* (2 pl. imperative) : *anaig[h]*. While this is in keeping with 2 pl. invocations of the surrounding quatrains and while it provides a well-attested verbal form and is the minimal emendation, the construction *do-gheibh duine a fhaill (féin)* would be most unusual and would not be in keeping with other usages of verb + *faill* [for which, see (i) above and notes on 5·29d & 11·5a].

(iii) Emend to *faghai[r]* (passive imperative) : *anaig[h]*. While this is a more drastic emendation, it is felt that it provides the only combination which offers

an both attested verbal form (*anaigh*) and an attested use of *do-gheibh faill* [for which, see note (i), above].

ainghidh: *Ainghidh 'x'* can mean "protects 'x'" (e. g. *a grás féin do anuic ionn* [*O'Reilly Poems* 2452], which I take to mean "her own grace has protected us") or, as here, "wards off (etc.) 'x'": *maith an bhuaidh do bhí ar an tslait / na sluaigh is í do anaic* (of Moses' rod) [*DiD* 74·28; quoted *DIL* s. v. *aingid*]; *Bean le bronnadh fhailgheadh n-óir, / ler haingheadh goradh a gruaidh* = "so that her face was safe against scorching" [*O'Hara* 2447-8]; *gidh bé taobh dá ttiocfa ar ccion / ar ccionta ar-aon go n-aincthior* "so that our mutual charges ... may be refuted" [*O'Hara* 1359-60]; *Fuair mac d'fhiort a hainliamhna / an tslat don fhiodh fhailmríoghdha / - aingheadh a fhíoch troimdhíoghla - / ar chíoch mbairrgheal mbainríoghna* = "... may she restrain His stern vengeful fury" [*AiDD* 60·38]. Cf. also *do dhíon amhl[ua]idh th'intinne* = "To protect your spirit[s] from affliction" [10·25, this thesis].

17a.***Seasamh*** (MS.)*:* Emended to 2 pl. imperative *Seas[aidh]* for sense; unless the first and fourth lines of this q. were to be linked directly with each other [*rannaidh seasamh ar son a chéile 'na éigin oraibh*], which would be most unusual, *Seasamh* of MS. must represent corrupt transmission of a verb; furthermore, all other lines in q. contain a single instruction (in the imperative). It is to be presumed that the scribe's exemplar read *seas/.* and that he expanded this incorrectly; he may have been influenced by modern tendency (e. g. in Kerry *Gaeltacht*) to use *seasamh* as a var. 2 sing. imperative.

17b.***tuigeadh cách bhar gcoimhdhéine:*** Translated "let everyone understand that you are [all] equally vehement"; more literally "let everyone understand your equal vehemence".

17c.***séididh fa Ghallaibh bhar ngoimh:*** Literally "blow your hurt (etc.) at foreigners". The literal meaning of *séididh fa* is "blows at (towards)"; cf. *ar eagla go séidfeadh an díomas fá rosgaibh a réasúin iad, 7 go dtiocfadh dhe sin a dhalladh go spioratdha* [*Trí Bior-Ghaoithe* 10450-1], which I take to mean "for fear that pride would blow them into the eyes of his reason and that, as a result, he would be blinded spiritually". For extended use, cf. *Mun dtí d'Éanmhac Ríogh na ríogh / tar fíoch go ngéabhadh ar ngaol / séideadh feirge is fuatha fún / ní*

feirrde ar súr uatha ar-aon [*DiD* 44·10] = "Más rud é nach mian le Dia mo ghaol do ghabháil (i. grádh do thabhairt dam) d'aimhdheoin a fheirge, beidh a fhearg, ₇c. dom sgrios" [*ib.* n.].

17d.***na héigin:*** Emended to *'na éigin*. The word *éigin* here is dat. sing. [*IGT* ii § 54]; it is to be presumed that scribe mistook it for nom. pl. [*IGT* ii § 53] and that this explains presence of *h-* in MS.

rannaidh ... ar: This verb-prep. combination in the meaning "divide among [people]" is common in today's Irish; e. g. *roinnim mo chuid bídh ortha* = "I distribute my food amongst them" [*Dinneen* s. v. *roinnim*]; I am aware of only one example of it in the classical language, where *r. idir* is more common: *Dearbh do chumhacht, a chroch naomh, / ós tú fhóireas gach aontaobh; / a chroinn ar nach léir lochta, / **roinn ar** cléir do chumhochta* = "divide amongst" [*O'Reilly Poems* 1121-24].

18a.***Ó fuair bhar bhfearg a fobhairt:*** Translation "Since your anger has been tempered" is literal; the poet's meaning might be "since your anger has been provoked" or "since your anger has been channelled into positive action" etc. *Fobhairt* literally means "(act of) tempering [as metal would be tempered]"; however, it is usually used metaphorically; cf. the following examples: *Is géar an fhobhairt é an brón* [*Dánta Grádha* 53·11; quoted *DIL* s. v. *fobairt*]; *Do faighreadh - feirrde m'aigneadh - / meise, a bhaisréidh bhrághaidgheal / nach mealltair go hollamh ionn / i gceardchaibh ollamh Éirionn* = "I was trained in the smithies of Éire's sages ..." [*AiDD* 41·8; the retort of a poet whose learning has been questioned]; *Guais an doinnshleagh ruithneach ruadh / do foighreadh i bhfuil an ríogh* = "We should fear too the flashing reddened spear tempered in the Lord's blood" [*AiDD* 58·21]; *Ní thugsam dhóibh - ní díoth soin - / foighreadh a ngaoidhilg grianaigh* [*Teagasg* 18-9], which I take to mean "I will express them [i. e. the teachings of the church] in simple language"; *As so is iontuigthe, an mhuinntear nach coimhlíonann na breatha aithrighe, gurab éigean a bhfaghairt i bpurgadóir leis an mbráith-theine ₇ leis gach gné oile phéine dhleaghair dhíobh d'íoc innte* [*Trí Bior-Ghaoithe* 4001-4; of the cleansing fires of Purgatory].

18b.***ná cluintear ...:*** More literally, the unwieldy "let not petitions being made (etc.) [by you] at every step / stage to them to take *Fódla* from foreigners be heard of from you".

19a.***tnúth le chéile*** (MS.)*:* Emended to correct *re chéile*. For *tnúth re h-*, cf. *nach bíodh tnúth i ngach baile / riú ...* [5·27cd]; *Maith an locht airdríogh óige / tnúth cáigh ris is romhóide* [*DiD* 105·1];

19c.***ag léaghadh an uile eang:*** This corresponds with [...] of the translation; for *ag léaghadh*, see 15d, n.; for *an uile eang*, see last paragraph of note on line 3d.

20a.***re [a] aithris:*** Although not absolutely necessary, *[a]* is inserted for clarity; cp. *Ná bíodh feasda re a rádh ruibh* [line 21a].

20c.***gan sníomh reann:*** For *sníomh* = "brandishing, plying [weapons]", cf. for instance *Is é iomthús an chatha / ... / ar sníomh a airm d'fheirg Murchaidh / maidhm san leirg ar Lochlannchaibh* [*DiD* 85·25]; *do thuill flaitheas / ... / ... / le sníomh goirmreann d'Fhine Airt* [*DiD* 110·10]; note that *sníomh* is used in its more literal sense "breaking, bending" in line 29c, below.

20d.***'s:*** I take this to be pres. rel. cop. "who are [a group]"; however, it might also be conj. "and", in which case transl., "... and smug" and [to being called] "A group who are restricted ...".

'na gcotchaibh (MS.)*:* Emended to its correct written form *codchaibh* [*IGT* ii § 187]; for rhyme between *codchaibh* and *rochtain* [line 20c], see *IGT* i § 105; Ó Cuív "Phonetic basis", p. 101. Note that spellings of this word in *-dch-* and *-tch-* are used indiscriminately in prose texts from the period; cf. nom. pl. *cotcha* [*Trí Bior-Ghaoithe* 5277, 8756; *Scáthán* 4345]; nom. pl. *codcha* [*Mac Aingil* 4340, 4342, 5049]; dat. pl. *codchuibh* [*Buaidh* 78]; dat. pl. *cotchaibh* [*Scáthán* 5075, 6923; *Keat.* i 116·z, quoted *DIL* s. v. *cuit* 1].

21b.***drong ag gabháil re Gallaibh:*** Since the behaviour of this group in presented by the poet as being the opposite to that of of the *drong oile i n-éanrann* of line 21d, it is clear that *gabhaidh re h-* here has the same meaning as the

common *gabhaidh le h-* = "accepts, sides with", for which cf. the following examples: ***Gabh** tar mo lochtaibh **linne** / maith dhúinn airde m'inntinne* [*RIA* 3·C·13, 610; quoted *TD* 10·37 n.]; ***gabhaidh** Dia **leis** tar a locht* = "God forgives him spite of his sins" [*AOD* 1·3; quoted *DIL* s. v. *gaibid* V (i)]; *'N-a gcloinn tabhartais a-táid; / ní **ghabh leo** acht an lá iompáid* [*DiD* 52·28] = "ní admhóchaidh sé mar chloinn iad muna ..." [*ib.*, n.]; ***gabh linn** mar bhar bhfilidh féin* = "accept me as your own poet" (not metrically fixed) [*Maguire* 2245].

It might be suggested that *gabháil re h-* of the present text should be emended to *gabháil [l]e h-*; however, *gabhaidh re h-* = *gabhaidh le h-* = "accepts, sides with" is attested elsewhere; cf. *Ag so mé dhuit, a dhreach ghlan, / **gabh rinn** a-rís mar ollamh / láimh a láimh is cneas re cneas* = "accept me again as ollamh" [*O'Hara* 2143-5].

21c.***is ar-oile a-nonn 's a-nall:*** Translation "and so on (?), coming and going [between both factions]" is uncertain; one might expect "and another [*drong* / group is] coming and going [between both factions]"; however, in the classical language, *ar-oile* in that sense is usually used reflexively, coming directly after a prep. or a noun; the only exception to this of which I am aware is *Atáid a lán do lochaibh / is araile do shrothaibh* = "There are many lakes and streams too" [*IF* 5·53].

21d.***i n-éanrann:*** Cp. *ní ro fháccaibhsiot toíseach ... nár chuirsiot a n-aonrann coccaidh friu* = "whom they did not induce to become their confederate of war" [*AFM* v 1660·11; quoted *DIL* s. v. 1 *rann* I (g)].

22c.***re nég*** (MS.)***:*** This is taken to represent *re n-éag* (= "before [his] death") and is retained, with a question mark, in the edited text; likewise, its translation is followed by a question mark. This is because it does not rhyme with *céim* [line 22d]. It is likely that the MS. is corrupt. I am not aware of any name or common noun (*Néigh*, *Niagh*, *Éigh*, *Iagh*, *-dh*) or verb (*éigh* etc.) which would fit the context here.

It is also possible that *céim* is the word which requires emendation; however, since *céim* is unambiguous and would have to be replaced, in the event of emendation, with a word of similar import, it seems unlikely that this is the case.

22d.***foirmeamhail:*** Translation "united" is uncertain; might also mean "disciplined" etc.; while the context clearly requires that *foirmeamhail* mean something like "united", its precise meaning here is difficult to establish; it is probably simply along the lines of "form-like", i. e. "shaped", "formed (into a unit)" etc.. I am not aware of any similar use of this word or of *foirm* (from which it adj. is derived) in other texts, except perhaps *socrúgha do chur ar a' bPárliment, ⁊ a chur a bhfuirm et a n-ordúghadh* [*Párl. na mBan* 483-5]; *as í foirm docuaidh etorra* = "agreement, contract" [*ALCé* 1538, p. 312; quoted *DIL* s. v. *foirm* (b)]; *foirm shidha do chengal atorra ar a fuighedh hUa N. an caislen ⁊ an foirm do dul o cheile aris* [*AU* iii 322; quoted *DIL*, loc. cit.].

23.**(transl.):** The translation given above presumes the following sequence of meaning: *Dá gcur re chéile* [line 23a] *i roinn nó i n-uaim athardha* [line d], *cinnis* [line a] *inntleacht do dhruim deighchéille dá chloinn do-chuaidh i dtarbha* [lines bc].

23a.***Cinnios*** (MS.)*:* Emended to its correct form, *Cinnis*.

23d.***uaim athardha:*** Translated "paternal unity", taking *athardha* to be an adj.; might also be rendered "unity of patrimony" (i. e. "unity in regard to their patrimony"), taking *athardha* to be gen. sing. of subst.

24c.***gach báidh:*** For use of *gach* with abstr.s, see *DIL* s. v. *cach* (g).

gach báidh ... dar chum: Translated "all the love that he conceived"; more literally "that he composed, formed, cultivated".

25a.***fógraidh do:*** "Commands"; cf., for instance, *Sliocht an tsósuir is é féin / do bheannuigh Dia mar dheighfhréimh, / **fógrais don** tsinnsior 's dá shíol / umhlacht dóibhsiomh gan fhairbhríogh* (of Isaac's sons) = "He commanded the senior and his seed to give obedience to them" [*Dán na mBr.* 38·92]; ***dá bhfógradh** athair **dá** mhac gan toradh d'ithe, ⁊ go n-íosadh an mac an toradh tar a chrois, níor chneasda don athair an mac do bhásughadh ... ar a shon sin* [*Trí Bior-Ghaoithe* 3371-4].

do g/. fear (MS.)*:* Emended to *dá* [correct form of prep. before *gach*] *gach f[io]r* [correct dat. sing.].

25b.***glac:*** Note use of nom. in acc. position, because of following *do* + vn. (i. e. *do bhriseadh*); for discussion of this phenomenon, see intro., chapt. 7, § 1 (a).

25c.***thuill*** (MS.)*:* Emended to its var. *thoill* to provide rhyme with *roinn* [line 25d].

25d.***gan roinn ar ball:*** Translated "without dividing it up [into individual arrows]"; more literally "without division by member". Cf. (in today's Irish): *Céad a roinnt ar dheich* = "to divide one hundred by ten" [*Ó Dónaill* s. v. *roinn*^{2} 4] etc.

26a.***Féchaid?*** (MS.)*:* Question mark in MS. version applies to *-d*; MS. has *féchaid* with a stroke over the *-d* which repesents either (i) length mark or (ii) length mark + punctum.

26b.***an ghlacsoin:*** Note use of nom. in acc. position, because verb and direct object are separated; for discussion of this phenomenon, see intro., chapt. 7, § 1 (d).

26d.***'s ní fríoth baoghal 'na briseadh:*** While I can find no examples of *do-gheibh baoghal i n-*, its meaning here is clear. The comparable *do-gheibh baoghal ar* is well attested; cf., for instance, *Do ráidhsead ... / ... / 'n-a aonar go raibh a-rís / baoghal air nochan fhuighdís* [*DiD* 86·16] = "ní leomhaidís tabhairt faoi dá mbeadh a shluagh i n-éinfheacht leis" [*DiD* 86·16d, note] i. e. "that they wouldn't get another chance [to attack] him"; *óná fuairseatt baogal forsna Gallaibh la daingeninnille an ionaid a mbátar* = "as they could get no chance of attacking the English owing to the strong nature of the place where they were" [*BAR* 90·z]. With *do-gheibh baoghal ar*, compare *do-gheibh faill ar* which has the same meaning. Note also *Ba fer diogalta .... cona frith a bhaoghal cein baoi i mbiú* = "so that he was never taken unawares so long as he lived" [*BAR* 52·z] where *do-gheibh baoghal duine* is synonymous with *do-gheibh faill duine* [for which see note on lines 16cd § (i), above]. We may con-

clude from the above examples that *do-gheibh baoghal i n-* and *do-gheibh faill i n-* [for which, see 5·29d n.] mean the same thing; this justifies my transl. of *ní fríoth baoghal 'na briseadh* [line 26d] as "and no opportunity was got to divide it [by sharing out the arrows]".

27c.***tig de:*** Cf. *tug do theacht dá n-úrchrobhaing* = "made their noble cluster capable of" [2·42b, below]; *De thiocfas ... / ... / dol do tháth Banbha as a broid* = "it is he who will prove capable ... of going about rallying *Banbha* from her bondage" [8·17]; *A Spiorad naomh neamhmarbhtha / ... / tigeadh dhíotsa deaghadhbha / do dhéanamh dhuit im chridhe* = "... may'st Thou succeed in making fair abode for Thyself in my heart" [*AiDD* 57·3]; *cionnus thiocfa dhíot, a dhuine, / íoc do chionta uile ar n-éag* [*DiD* 26·26]; *Atáid tíre maith an bhreath / 's is é as moladh ionnta ar neach / blogh talmhan dá dtíosadh dhé / do bhuain d'fhairrge nó d'uisge* = "it is a matter of praise for a man ... if he succeed in taking some land from the sea or flood" [*IF* 5·62]; *Táinig dhíot díon do shleachta; fuair tusa a hucht t'oirbhearta / ... / anáir Ghall agos G[h]aoidheal* = "Thou hast succeeded in defending thy race ..." [*O'Hara* 1573-6].

28b.***soighead:*** Note use of nom. in acc. position, because *do* + vn. is understood to follow *soighead*, i. e. *tug soighead [do chur] i láimh gach duine díobh* = "he caused an arrow to be put"; for discussion of this phenomenon, see intro., chapt. 7, § 1 (a).

28d.***bhaídh*** (MS.)*:* Emended to usual verbal form *bháigh*.

-síoth (MS.)*:* Emended to its var., *-síodh*, for rhyme with *díobh* [line 28c].

29a.***Rannaidh re h-:*** This is the correct verb-prep. combination; it is metrically fixed here by alliteration (*Riú mar do rann an fisidh*); cf. also *acht rannsa ris do roichion* [9·30d]; *fada atá sin 'nar seilbhne / rém lá ribh ní roinnfimne* [*IBP* 19·6]; *Seoid gan iaraidh rú randaidh, / clú ó chliaroibh do chendaigh* [*Maguire* 452-3].

29d.***no oírdne:*** Emended to *n[a h]oirdne* for sense; same emendation (*no* > *na*] is necessary at line 32c.

30d.***a chlann ghrádhach an nglaic sin:*** Clearly being an erroneous anticipation of line 31b, above which it appears in the MS., this line is deleted in the edited text.

31b.***[dá gcuirthear] ... an nglaicsin*** (MS.)*:* Although acc. sing of *glac* is *glaic* and *an nglaicsin* is correct acc. sing. + demonstrative suffix, nom. sing. *an ghlaicsin* is also correct because demonstr. suff. *-sin* can palatalise a preceding consonant [see 3·30ab n.]. That the subject of pass. verbs should be in nom. is implicit in *IGT* v § 18. For this reason and on the basis of what follows, *an nglaicsin* (MS.) is emended to *an g[h]laicsin*

Use of acc. after passive verbs does occur in EMI prose texts; cf. *do conncas damh* ***an obair mbig-si*** *do chor amach* [*Desid.* 111]; and the following examples quoted *Desid.* p. 247: *rocuiredh iarsin* ***luing romóir*** [*Ériu* v, 150]; *ro cosnadh* ***an gcathraig*** [*TC* 38]; O'Rahilly goes on to give examples of subject of cop. in acc.; in his view "The explanation in each case lies in the analogy of the pronouns *é*, *í*, *iad*, which, besides being used as accusatives, are used as nominatives after passive verbs and after the copula" [*Desid.* p. 247]. Cf. also *le a mbuailtear* ***chomharrtha*** *críosdaidhe air* [*Parrthas* 2796-7], which the editor of Ó Fachtna [*ib.* p. xxviii] takes to be an instance of use of acc.

However, although lenition of subject after pass. verb is metrically fixed in the two examples (from classical poetry) which follow, use of acc. after pass. verb is, to my knowledge, unattested: (i) *Dreach céille 'má n-ibhthear* ***fhíon,*** (MS. *fionn*) */ fithcheall ar gcléire do chnámh, / gris choguil ceardchan na ndruadh, / obuir shuadh fá ndeargthar dán* [*Butler* 1477-80]; (ii) *Ní choideólta ar chlúimh nó ar chuilt, / 'sní lamhtha* ***fhleadh*** *do thomhuilt, / dá mbeith roidhéagain uaim ort, / gan coimhéadaidh uaibh d'amharc* [*TD* 19·12; noted by Carney (*Butler* 1477 n.]. In the first of these, *fíon* [*IGT* ii § 95] has the same form in nom. and acc. sing.; in the second, *fleadh* [*IGT* ii § 39] is nom. sing. - *fleidh* would be its acc. sing. form.

32a.***Congnaidh re chroidhe*** (MS.)*:* This line is short two syllables; since the vb. *congnaidh* lacks an object, it is to be presumed that the missing word(s) originally appeared after it.

32b.***faghadh*** (MS.)*:* Emended to its var. *aghadh* to provide alliteration.

32c.***no múr tte:*** Emended to *n[a] múr dte* for sense; same emendation (*no* > *na*) is necessary at line 29d.

33bc.***deoch ghráidh d'ibhe:*** Cf. the similar *deoch dhearmaid* in *ibh digh dá ndearmaidfe a ndál* [10·45c]; cf. also *Guais gur díoghladh do dhígh tnútha / le taobh míleadh Mhúir Dá Thí / an feidhm do-níodh gleolucht gaisgidh; / fa beodhacht i n-aisgidh í* [*DiD* 110·32].

33d.***dhoigh*** (MS.)*:* Emended to its var. *dháigh* to provide rhyme with *ghráidh* [line 33c]. For *dáigh, dóigh* = "soft target" etc., see note on line 15c above and cp. *Gasruidh nach dóigh a ndeabhthaibh / cóir 'na haghaidh ní hinchuir* = "A band who are no easy mark in fights, it is useless to attempt to enforce a claim against them" [*Maguire* 476-7].

34a.***A shluagh:*** Non-inflexion in voc. is correct here; for non-inflexion in voc. of collective nouns, see intro., chapt. 7, § 4.A.1.iii.

34c.***shaoír*** (MS.)*:* Delenited after acc. sing. fem. *chrích.*

34d.***do thaobh:*** Emended to var. *do thaoibh* [see *IGT* ii § 39] to provide rhyme with *shaoir* [line 34c]; for lenition of following attrib. genitives after this dat. sing. fem., see intro., chapt. 6, § 11.

35b.***na bíthi*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *nach bíthe* for grammatical and syntactical sense.

37c.***críoch na sgéal:*** Translated "At the end of the day"; literally "the end of the stories", "... of the[se] matters".

sguiridh do [= de]: For transl. "discontinues", cf. *Sguiridh do chailg a chéile* = "Stop undermining one another" [line 42a of this poem]; *Machaire Connacht na gcath / gérbh fhada é 'na fhásach / de nar sguiris, a ghné gheal, / gur chuiris é fa fhoirgneamh* = "you did not cease from [working on] it" [9·17c];

ciall an sgeóil fár scoireaduir/ d'fhagháil cruidh = "the reason why they desisted from getting cattle" [*O'Reilly Poems* 98-9]; *sguirim do sgélaibh na mban* = "I talk no more of the women" [*ib.* 1943]; *sguiridh ... don fhaghail* = "desists from the fighting" [*AiDD* 15·29]; *sguir dod choimhreacht* = "give up thy contention" [*ib.* 31·29]; *d'egla sguir d'ól dá n-aoidhigh / brón faoíligh ar fhuil Eóghuin* [*LClAB* 4·95-6].

39c.***síon:*** Note use of nom. for acc.; for discussion of this, see intro., chapt. 7, § 1 (e).

gacha cinn: I take *ceann* here to mean *ceann fine* etc. = "leader".

40a.***do-bheir aghaidh ar:*** For transl., see note on line 5a, above.

41c.***bhaídh*** (MS)*:* Emended to *bhuaidh* to rhyme with *uaibh*, line 41d. The same scribal slip occurs at 8·13c, infra.

42a.***sguiridh do [= de]:*** For meaning, see note on line 37c.

43a.***uaibhse:*** Translated "As a result of you[r actions]"; might also mean "from you" (i. e. "humility ... by you", "let you be humble").

43c.***amhain*** (MS.)*:* Emended to its var. *a-bháin* to provide alliteration; for permissibility of this form, see *BST* 212·10-12]; cf. also alliteration in *Cúig dheich acht bliadhain a-bháin* [6·69a], *Aonlocht Aodha Buidhe a-bháin* [6·70a].

44c.***mín:*** Translated " with impunity"; more literally "smooth(ly)".

45a.***modh iomchair:*** Translated "respectful behaviour"; literally "respect of behaviour". For *modh* = "respect", cf. *mar a léaghthar, an tan fuair ... Brutus bás, go dtugadar uaisle na Rómhánach do mhodh ₇ d'onóir dhó, ré linn a adhnaicthe* [*Trí Bior-Ghaoithe* 5562-6]; *Ní bhfuil fós modh nó meadhón dá chongbháil a sacrament an phósda, ar an adhbhar go bpósann duine uasal bean uirísiol, ₇ fear uirísiol bean uasal* [*Párl. na mBan* 573-6]; *bhí meas agus modh ag gach fear air* = "every man respected him" [*Dinneen* s. v. *modh*] and the following, quoted in *DIL* [s. v. *mod* (f)]: *ní tiubharthar dhó i sgolaibh / modh*

ughdair ná deagh-ollaimh = "he will not get in the schools the respect due to author or good sage" [*IF* 16·181].

45d.***bhar ndí[o]th do-chuaidh ó chuntas:*** Cp. *A n-imshníomh do-chóid ó cheilt* = "can no longer be concealed" [*Gleanings* p. 15, q. 5; quoted *DIL* s. v. 1 *téit* 14 (d)].

46a.***beanaidh do [= de]:*** "Takes from"; cf. for instance: *'s nír benadh cóir d'fhóir Uladh* = "and no tribute has been exacted from the host of Ulster" [*Maguire* 28]; *ag béin ualaigh d'Éireannchaibh* [*O'Reilly Poems* 3829], which I take to mean "lifting a weight off [the shoulders of] *Éireannaigh*"; *Gidh é an baisdeadh dar bhean cion* = "And even the man whose sin Baptism has removed" [*AiDD* 50·22]; *Gur beanadh grása Dé dhe, / an réasún ar bhfear faire* [*DiD* 21a·8].

46b.***rian loingse is eachradh n-álainn:*** "The path[s] of ships and of beautiful horses", i. e. "both land- and sea-routes", "control of both land and sea".

46c.***leathbhruaigh:*** Lit. "half-borders", transl. in text, "marginal lands", is based on the context as well as the "marginality" implicit in *bruach* and the use of *leath-*, which I take to have diminutive or disparaging import.

46d.***na*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *nó* for sense. The emendation *no / nó* > *na* has to be made at lines 29d, 32c.

47d.***lua ar ghleodh*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *luadh ar ghleó* to correct line's syllable count and to provide rhyme with *leó* and *suan* [line 47c].

NOTES ON POEM 2

(Do dúisgeadh gaisgeadh Gaoidheal)

Introductory: Composed by *Gofraidh Óg Mac an Bhaird* [see intro., chapt. 2, § 1] in praise of *Seaán* (802) *Ó Domhnaill*.

The poem's opening quatrains give the impression that it was composed very soon after the beginning of the 1641 war; however, the statement made further-on that *Seaán* 'brought war from *Doire* to *Áth Cliath*' [q. 23] suggests a later date, probably referring to the northern army's inconclusive march on Dublin in late 1646.

The poem may be summarised as follows:

1. 'The valour of the *Gaoidheal*s has been awoken' and war has begun [q. 1, lines 3ab]; the Gaelic nobility are resurgent [q. 2]; only military action will be of avail now [q. 4]; loyalty to the [Catholic] faith and minimisation of the harm done by heretics have made this state of affairs possible [q. 5]; as a result of this conflict, the Irish nobility will regain their possessions [qq. 6-7]; once victory has been attained, only those who have participated in the defence of *Éire* can hope to profit [qq. 8-9].

2. The *Uí Dhomhnaill* have played a much bigger part than anyone else - consequently, it is they who should, and will, profit most from the present conflict [qq. 10-14]. As has always happened in the past, the *Uí Dhomhnaill* have once more produced a leader who will succour *Éire* at this crucial time [q. 15]; this leader is *Seaán* [q. 16]; ignoring personal danger, he has undertaken to save *Éire* [qq. 17-19]; this is not to be wondered at [q. 20]. *Éire* should provide him with the means to help her [q. 21]; this is because he has suffered so much of the stress of battle [line 21d, q. 24] - more so, indeed than anyone else [q. 22] - and because he is the one who brought war to Dublin in his attempts to help her [q. 23]. Because of his attempts to cure her, *Éire* must pay *Seaán* a doctor's fee [q. 25]; the price is that she herself be forfeit to him in payment [q. 26]; even if he is not paid in full, he should at least get a worthy payment [q. 27].

3. Then follows an apologue about *Cormac* son of *Art* [qq. 28-37]; after the battle of *Magh Mucraimhe*, *Mac Con* usurped control of *Éire* [just as the foreigners did at the time of the Ulster Plantation]; [like *Seaán*,] *Cormac* was his dynasty's only hope; *Cormac* was forced to bide his time and [like *Seaán*,] had to wait thirty years to gain what was his by right - the kingship of Ireland; eventually, however, *Mac Con* was forced to relinquish power to the rightful ruler [just as the foreigners will have to do now]. The source of this apologue is *CMM*.

4. Such is *Seaán*'s desire to help *Éire* that he does not complain of all he has suffered for her [q. 39]; he has revived the [Catholic] church [q. 40]; it is as a result of his military activities that the *Gaoidhil* have become warlike once more [q. 41]. He is the one foretold by saints and prophets [qq. 43-48]; Saint Patrick's love for the *Uí Dhomhnaill* and the *Uí Néill* (of whom *Seaán*'s grandmother mother was one) is what makes them capable of their present actions etc. [q. 42]. After the war, as a result of his military feats, *Seaán* will gain control of his ancestors' possessions [q. 49]. Once hostilities have ended (in victory), he will have a wonderful life [q. 50]: Tara seeking him as her spouse will make *Eamhain Mhacha* jealous [q. 51]; the hardships of battle will be replaced by the fruits of victory [qq. 52-3]. *Seaán*, darling of women, is the one who will help *Éire* and her inhabitants [qq. 54-55];

5. Quatrains 56-9 are in praise of *Seaán*'s wife, *Caitir Íona Ní Ruairc*; she is lauded for her noble blood [q. 56], her personality, her fame and her pre-eminence over other women [q. 57], her beauty and her generosity [q. 58] and her virtue [q. 59].

Textual commentary:

1a.***Do dhuisg/.:*** I take this to represent *Do dúisgeadh* (past pass.) rather than *Do dhúsgadh* (prep. + vn.) because it was the practice in classical poetry for the first line of a poem to make sense by itself.

1cd.***rolonn: honoir*** (MS.)*:* These words do not rhyme. On the assumption that in rhymes between a cmpd. word and a single word, the former would usually

be coined by a poet to fit-in with the latter, it is to be presumed that *rolonn* (MS.) is the word which requires emendation here. Furthermore, mistaken reading of *o* + accent of length for *o* + *n*-stroke seems the most likely scribal error. This leaves us with *rolón* : *hon[ó]ir*. To provide rhyme we must read either (a) *rolóin* [*ro-* + gen. sing. of *lón* = "provision etc."] : *honóir* or (b) *roláin* [*ro-* + gen. sing. of *lán* = "fullness etc."] : *honáir* [var. of *onóir* for which see *IGT* ii § 42]. Clearly, the second of these options fits the context much better and it is to *roláin* : *honáir* that I emend. I suggest the following sequence of errors in transmission:

(i) the poet writes *onóir* or *onáir* : *rolán* or *roláin*;

(ii) in subsequent copying, obviously involving at least one degree of remove from the original, *onóir* (a common variant) is either written for the original's *onáir* or retained from the original and either (a) *rolann* (mistakenly taking a length-stroke to be an *n*-stroke) or (b) *rolonn* (mistakenly taking a length-stroke to be an *n*-stroke and subsequently changing *lann* [= "vehement, fierce etc."] to its commoner variant *lonn* or misreading *-o-* for *-a-*) is written.

Perhaps the strongest argument for emendation to *roláin* : *honáir* is that there seems to be little alternative to it.

For attributive use of *láin*, gen. sing. of the noun *lán* in a different context, cf. *Searc láin fa n-uair ainliamhain / ós thráigh i gcuan coimhlíonaidh* = "The full-tide love by which she won her espousal overflows the sea-shore" [*AiDD* 60·43; for McKenna's transl. "full-tide, see *ib.* n.].

2a.***rígh*** (MS.)*:* Emended to gen. *ríogh* required by context; *-bhrígh* [line 2d] emended to its var. *-bhríogh* to provide rhyme.

3a.***Do coinnleadh coinnle an fheadhma:*** By analogy with *lasaidh*, which cannot be used transitively in the classical language [see note on *do las coinneal*, line 40d], it might be expected that *coinnlidh* cannot take an object, as it does in the text above. However, both *coinnlim* + obj. and vn. *coinnleadh* governing objective gen. are quite well attested:

(i) *coinnlim* + obj.: *Do sgibadh bur sgéith grenta / do coinnleadh bur cennberta / ní bhac ní niamadh bur cleath / do sgiamadh lí bur lúireach* [*IGT* iii § 82, ex. 777], where, since *cennberta* is nom. pl., *do coinnleadh* is clearly perf. pass. of trans. verb.

(ii) vn. *coinnleadh* governing obj. gen.: *Ríoghan Bhreagh ag déanamh dhealbh, / a fear ag féaghadh a cholbh, / Niall ar moir* ***ag coinnleadh charbh*** */ Sadhbh as-toigh ag coinnmheadh chorn* = "burning ships" [*Magauran* 2091-4]; *ag coindlead cathbhorr* [*ZCP* ii 359·3, quoted *DIL* s. v. *caindled*].

(iii) Note also the verbal adj. *nír cháineas ... / ... / .. an malaidh gcaoil gcoinneallta* [: *gceardcha*; for permissibility of this rhyme, see *IGT* i § 27] [*AiDD* 34·18].

6a.***dheadh[aidh]*** (MS.)*:* Corrected to *dheaghaidh*.

7b.***fine Gaoidheal gníomhorth/.*** (MS.)*:* Gen. sing. (masc) form of adj. required for rhyme with *orthaibh* [line 7a]; thus *Gaoidheal* [gen. pl.] is emended to *Gaoidhil* [gen. sing.] and *gníomharth[aigh]* is lenited.

7c.***b[udh] é as tarrachtain:*** Translated "What will transpire ..."; might also be rendered "What will be a vengeance ...".

7d.***fandocr/.*** (MS.)*:* Emendation to *fhan[n]docraibh* and translation "helpless ..." are uncertain; even if the emendation made is correct, use of *fann* (which usually means "weak" etc.) would be a little unusual. This might, alternatively, be emended to *andocraibh* (= "great ..."), assuming scribal misinterpretation of *dan-* as *dfan-*; or to *dfhándocraibh* [: var. *tárrachtain*, line 7c].

8a.***chuirfeas le:*** Translated "who take part in"; more literally "who will add to" (e. g. *cneasghoin do chuir le a dteann* = "that has added to their distress" [3·1c]) or "who will help" (e. g. *Gin go maitheam do mhaor Dé / gan chur liom i ló an fhínné* [*DiD* 11·28]).

8d.***a dtarbha:*** Translated "the profits they make"; literally "their profits"

9c.***don chrích mbuig*** (MS.)*:* Emended to correct dat. sing. fem. *don chrích bhuig*.

9d.***fíorchosnaimh*** (MS.)*:* Lenition after fem. *cuid* necessary grammatically and to provide alliteration with *anáir*.

10c.***cion:*** More usually "an exploit"; has extended meaning "triumph, victory" here; compare *urusa dhuit déanaimh cean* = "to win triumphs" [*TD* 1·45; quoted *DIL* s. v. *cin* III (c)]

11b.***as ceann cathaighthe:*** In transl., I take the copula to be pres. indic.; however, it might also be pres. rel., in which case, transl. "*Dálach*'s family, which is *Banbha*'s war leader, is entitled ...".

q. 12.**(Transl.):** The translation given above is unwieldy; the idea is that the *Uí Dhomhnaill* have done more than any other dynasty for *Éire* and that, therefore, it is they who are most entitled to rule her.

12c.***díne*** (MS.)***:*** In MS., this is written (in the same hand) above *tire*, which is deleted.

dar dhluigh: I take *dar* here to represent *do* + rel. + sec. fut. cop. and transl. "who would be entitled to ..."; however, it might equally well be taken to represent *do* + rel. + past cop., in which case transl. "who were [ever (?)] entitled to it" or "who have [ever (?)] been entitled to it"

Translated "who would be entitled to this right"; more literally ".. to it".

13a.***fuaradar*** (MS.)***:*** Emended to its var. *uaradar* to provide alliteration with *anbhuain*.

13c.***síol céamlonn Dálaigh:*** Note non-eclipsis of adj.; when followed directly by a gen. in petrified phrases such as *síol nDálaigh*, *síol gCéin* etc., *síol* eclipses.

ós di: I take this to be an aside or an afterthought rather than something that is central to the q.'s meaning; presumably *di* refers to *Éire*; however, I am not certain what *ós di* means and transl. "- (?) since it is for her [they have endured this] (?)" is uncertain.

14a.***Ga ttú as orthaibh dob oil*** (MS.)***:*** Line short a syllable; cp. *Gá ttú acht as tríd tarrthaigh* [3·24a (MS.); by the same poet on the same man (in diff. MS.)]

which is also short a syll.; the only emendation which corrects both lines is reading *dtám* for *ttú* of MSS.; this is the emendation I make in both cases; such an error might have originated with the poet's own written version. We might also emend here (only) to *Gá dtú acht*.

dob oil: Translated "would be a misfortune" (sec. fut. cop.); the alternative "was a misfortune" (past cop.) seems unlikely in view of the general tone of this poem.

15c.***triath a tabhaigh:*** *Tabhach, tobhach* can have various shades of meaning; the commonest of these, "act of taxing" etc., seems to fit the present context best; for examples of this, cf. *Olc an gaol do shíol Shuibhne / tabhach Fódla féarghuirme / a láimh aicme Néill náraigh / do mhaicne réidh ríoghDhálaigh* = "Unkindly was it for the seed of Suibhne to levy the dues of Fódla from the race of noble Niall for the generous line of royal Dálach" [*TD* 26·42]; *An bhóromha fa dú dhaoibh, / ga tabhach a-tá Cathaoir* [*DiD* 105·14].
Another meaning of *tabhach* which would fit the context here is "act of rescuing"; cf. *do thabhach mh'anma a hIofarann* [*Dán Dé* xxv·64; quoted *DIL* s. v. *tobach* (b), which see for further examples].

15d.***le buing Cliach do churadhaibh:*** Edited text and translation are uncertain; text may require emendation (e. g. of *le* to *tre*). In the edited text above, the MS. version of this line is retained, and the line is linked with *tabhaigh* [line 15c] and translated "by means of the taking [back] of *Cliú* from [foreign] warriors". If this interpretation is correct, use of *le* to indicate instument of *tabhach* [line 15c] is unusual.
Alternatively, ...
(i) *le* might be taken to indicate instrument of passive *fríoth* [line15b], with translation "... has been found through the taking [back] of *Cliú* from [foreign] warriors"; however, while passive verb + *le* indicating agent is well-attested, passive verb + *le* indicating instrument is not;
(ii) this line might be translated "along with the taking [back] of *Cliú* from [foreign] warriors"; however, in the classical language, *le* = "along with" is usually used to mean "along with (people)";
(iii) *cliach* of MS. might be emended (minimally) to *cliath*, with translation "the lord to tax her in the company of (*le*) a spear-forest (cluster etc.) of warriors"; however, use of *buing* in such a meaning is, to my knowledge, unattested.

16a.***Aodh:*** This is *Seaán*'s father, *Aodh Buidhe* (704) *Ó Domhnaill.*

16c.***a fhear samhla soin:*** Construction is unusual; usual constr. is *fear a shamhla soin* (e. g. *sgé a samhla níor fhás a húr, / dhúnn go bás badh damhna deór* [*IBP* 10·7]). Perhaps the poet is influenced by constr. used with *mac samhla* (e. g. *néll a maca samhla sin / ní faca os adbha Eimhir* [*POD* 11·26]).

16d.***cabhra*** (MS).*:* Lenited after *meadh* which is fem. [*IGT* ii § 39].

17a.***Do ghabh sé dóchas fa a ceann*** (MS.)*:* Although this makes perfect sense ["He has brought hope for her"], line lacks alliteration; I emend (in the only possible way) to *do chás fa a ceann.* While *gabhaidh do* is common in today's Irish (cf. *gabhaim do mo chuid oibre* etc.), the following, cited in *DIL* [s. v. *gaibid* V (c) (1)], are the only examples I can find of it from earlier sources: *do gab dá admolad* [*SG* 309·5]; *rogab A. ... do comrag la F.* [*ZCP* xiii 174·33].

17c.***cruaidh*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *cruidh* for sense and to provide rhyme with *cabhair* [line 17d].

17d.***do chur*** (MS)*:* Emended to *do chuir* for sense and to provide rhyme with *nguin* [line 17c].

cuiridh láimh i: This seems to be roughly equivalent to English "takes a hand in". Cp. *do budh dána dul le bréig / do chur lámh 'n[a] leithéid* = "to resort to guile in attempting such a thing" [*Dán Dé* xxi·21, quoted *DIL* s. v. *lám* III (e)]. Note the more disparaging sense which the phrase is given in *Dinneen* [s. v. *lámh*] *cuirim l. i* = "I meddle with"; *níor cheart duit aon l. do chur 'sa díleachtaidhe sin* = "you should have had nothing to do with that orphan"; *ní'l ughdar 'na gcuirfidís lámh 'na úrla* = "there is no author whom they would take by the forelock (meddle with)".

18a.***lasadh:*** For intrans. use, required by the arbiters of poetic practice, see note on *do las coinneal*, line 40d.

18d.***cara fhíorthar i n-éigin:*** Note lenition (which is necessary for alliteration) of pres. pass.; see intro., chapt. 6, § 37.

19a. ***Uaisde*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *Usaide* to correct syllable count and for sense.

"as a result of this" (transl.)*:* Translates *-de* of *usaide*.

19c. ***dál a dlighidh:*** Translated "something she is entitled to"; more literally "an instance of her entitlement".

dlighidh: (Gen. sing.) example of (masc.) *dligheadh* = "law, entitlement, right etc.", which is not found in *IGT* ii; further examples: *breath do-bhéara dhóibh ón dligheadh / mo sgéala as cóir creidfidhear* [*DiD* 12·3]; *Tadhg mhac Céin re cairt chloidhimh / dá sdair as déanta deimhin / gur dhearbh sé sén a chinidh; / sgél dlighidh é dhá oighir* = "this became a matter of legal right for his descendant" [*O'Hara* 2061-4; editor suggests emendation to *eighir* and, possibly to *le cairt gcl.*]; *Ráth Da Thí do dhruim dlighidh / rí chinidh Chuinn dá cobhair* = "The king of the Ulstermen comes to her help rightfully" [*Maguire* 426-7].

19d. ***lámh:*** Note nom. for acc. caused by following *do* + vn.; for discussion, see intro., chapt. 7, § 1 (a).

lámh fa: Usually used with *do-bheir, cuiridh* in the sense "helps (a person)", "sets about (work)" ; see *AiDD* 69·2c note and cf. the following ex. cited there: *is tugtha dhaoibh lámh fan luadhail / gan rádh, a Mhaoil Ruanaidh, riot* = "tho' unasked thou shouldst favour this movement of theirs" [*AiDD* 26·13]; for further exx., see *DIL* s. v. *lám* III (b).

Fhólla (MS.)*:* Emended to *Fódla* for sense and to provide rhyme with *fógra* [line 19c]. *Fódla* : *fógra* is a well attested rhyme; for examples, see *LBran* 1999-2000, 4826-7, 5532-3; *AiDD* 16·2. Same emendation (from same MS.) is necessary 8·1c & 29cd.

21a. ***D'fhíorua Cuinn mheic An Chalbhaigh:*** Use of *fíor* here may be motivated primarily by metrical considerations (in that it adds a syllable while still allowing elision of vowel in *Do*); however, since *Seaán*'s descent from *Conn* (604) s. o. *An Calbhach* (508) is, it would appear, advanced here as something which earns him respect / prestige / lordship etc., use of *fíor* may

imply the suggestion that *Seaán* is more worthy than some other (competing) descendant of *Conn* of having such descent work to his advantage; if this is so, it suggests a jockeying for position within this sept of the *Uí Dhomhnaill* around this time.

22b.***oidhre Toirdhealbhaigh:*** I am not sure who this *Toirdhealbhach* is; furthermore, use of *oidhre* is usually confined to sons; the reference here may be to:

(i) Sir Toirdhealbhach Luineach Ó Néill whose daughter married *Seaán*'s grandfather *Conn* [*Charles Joseph O'Donnell's account*, p.8]; note that the poem's only reference to a dynasty other than the Uí Dhomhnaill is that to *Síol Eóghain*, i. e. the Uí Néill [line 42b]; or

(ii) to *Toirdhealbhach an Fhíona Ó Domhnaill* (d. 1422), one of *Seaán*'s more illustrious, if remote, ancestors whose name the poet might use as a byword for complete control of *Tír Chonaill* or to evoke memories of the past glories of the *Uí Dhomhnaill*.

If the argument advanced in 21a n., above, is correct, it is probable that the reference here is to Sir Toirdhealbhach Luineach Ó Néill since descent from him would favourably distinguish *Seaán* from other Uí Dhomhnaill.

22d.***f[h]óirithin*** (MS.)*:* Emended to its var. *fhóiridhin* (which is also used, in rhyme, in line 19d) to provide rhyme with *gcróirighin* [line 22c].

23a.***teandal teinnt/.e*** (MS.)*:* Syllable count and rhyme with *daingintigh* [line 23b] fix the form of the second of these words as acc. sing. fem., *teintigh*; for *teandáil* as acc. sing. form, see *IGT* ii § 149.

23c.***sgéal bhus fiach go bráth ar bail:*** The translation "she will always be indebted to him for this" is not certain; however, it seems reasonable on the following grounds:
I take the line to mean literally "something which, for prosperity, will always be a debt" and extend this to mean "something which, for [the] prosperity [it brings her], will always be a debt [owed by her to him]". That *Banbha* is indebted to *Seaán* is central to the poet's argument [see, for instance, qq. 25-7].

sgéal: For transl. (in previous note) "something" (= "circumstance, happening, state of affairs etc."), cp., for instance, *sgéal bhus cúis iomráith orra / 'na chúis iongnáith eatorra* = "a matter that will cause them to be discussed forms a curious dispute between them" [*TD* 15·26]; *is doiligh an dá sgéal tarla dó-san, mar atá a athair do mharbhadh ..... 7 a mháthair d'fhagháil bháis* [*Keat.* ii 4241, quoted *DIL* s. v. III (a) which see for further exx.].

25a.***Do bhrígh furtachta fuinn Breagh*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *Do bhrígh fhurtachta fhuinn Breagh* (MS.)*:* Lenition of *furtachta* (MS.) is dictated by preceding fem. dat. sing. *brígh* [*IGT* ii §§ 14, 39]. For lenition of *fuinn* (MS.), see intro., chapt. 6, § 9.

25d.***ní saorthair ar lag[h] leigh[i]s:*** This is emended to *ní saorthair [a] lagh leighis* on the following grounds:

The only uses of *saoraidh* which would appear to fit the context here may be exemplified as follows:

(i) *saoraidh (sé) í ar'x'* "He exempts her from 'x'" (where *ar* is a prep.): e. g. *An ceathramhadh cás - 's é sain / shaorfas mé ar phéin an pheacaidh* [*DiD* 16·6];

(ii) *saoraidh (sé) 'x'* = "He absolves [the obligation etc.] 'x'": e. g. *creidim thú, a Sbiorad naomh neartmhar, / do shaor iomad m'fholadh* [*DiD* 14·5];

The first of these cannot apply here, since, if *ar* is treated as a prep., the only (grammatically) possible subject of *ní saorthair ar lagh leighis* [line 25d] is *an laochthuir nach gabh ó ghreis*, i. e. *Seaán* himself; "[*Seaán*] is not exempted from [paying] medical fees" would make no sense here.

The second of the above possibilities is taken to be the one which applies here; this leaves us with *ní saorthair ar lagh leighis* = "our medical fees are not absolved, remitted etc."; in view of the following quatrain, where *Éire* is clearly the one seen as liable to pay *Seaán*, this is emended to *ní saorthair [a] lagh leighis* = "her medical fees are not absolved", i. e. "she must pay for her cure".

In view of how common construction (i) above is, a scribal slip of writing *ar* for *a* (whether through carelessness or hypercorrection) is not unlikely or difficult to explain.

ní saorthair: For non-lenition of this pres. pass. verb, see intro., chapt. 6., § 37.

lagh: This form, which is not in *IGT*, is also found in *Ní cuairt nách tiobhra a toradh / d'éis Bhanbha do bhreathnughadh; / téid an riar a* ***lagh*** *Laighneach, / ní* ***an*** *cliar ré comhairleach* [*LBran* 6946-9] = "to the advantage of Leinstermen (?)" [*LBran* vocab., s. v. *lagh*].

lagh leighis: Cf. *Do ghabh saoradh na sé líne, / a luach leighis luit an taoibh* = "The six generations were saved, the price paid for this was the wounds in his side" [*AiDD* 66·7].

Translated "medical fees" above, *lagh leighis* means, more literally, "price for curing" etc.

26ab.***Tuitim ... do:*** "Being forfeit to"; similar to English "falls to"; cp. *Tuitfi[d] ... / dúinn na caoirigh san chluanaidh* = "the sheep in the meadow will be forfeit to me" [4·43ab].

26b.***do mhionn súl síl saoirfhiach/.:*** Because there is no reason for the poet to employ *sléagar* here, this is emended to *do mhionn súl shíl shaoirFhiachaidh.*

26c.***tug sé a heasgar ar an innsi*** (MS.)***:*** This line is a syllable long; furthermore, since *inse* [*innsi* (MS.)], fixed by rhyme with *Éirinnse* [line 26d], is the gen. sing. form of *inis* [*IGT* ii § 150, fem.], *ar an* of the MS. is ungrammatical.
Other than *ar an*, the only words in this line which are not metrically fixed are *tug* and *a*, both of which are necessary for sense.
For these reasons, the line is emended to *tug sé, a heasgar [na h]inse.*

26d.***measdar é don Éirinnse:*** Translated "he is considered [fitting] for this *Éire*"; however, might also be rendered "it [i. e. making this payment] is con-

sidered [fitting] for this *Éire*", in which case, use of *é* would be impersonal [= "this", "these circumstances" etc.]; for such usage, see *BST* 223·1-7.

27b.***tearc brat nach tiugh le a thilleadh:*** Established proverb; cp. *is tighe-de an brat a dhúbailt* = "the cloak is thicker (and warmer) when doubled" [proverb, quoted *Dinneen* s. v. *tiugh*]. I take it that, in common usage, the function of this proverb, which states a self-evident truth, is to add force to another statement which, by implication, is thereby rendered equally self-evident - along the lines of the comparable *Ní truime-de an loch an lacha.*

Brat and *fillidh* (of which *tillidh* is a var.) are often found together; cf. *sídhalbrat ... hi filliud immi* = "wrapt about him (folded, pleated?)" [*LU* 10662, quoted *DIL* s. v. *filliud* (b)]; *an brat ag filleadh fana taobh* (of a cloak shrinking upon the wearer) [*Duan. F.* ii 332 § 10, quoted *DIL* s. v. *filliud* (b)]. I understand *tillim brat umam* to mean "I fold (= wrap) a cloak [more tightly] around myself".

For comparable use of *fillidh*, cf. *Re linn na seice ar an sín / ní shín ní fhill eite eoin* [*IGT* ii § 39, ex. 1110].

27c.***na faghadh*** (MS.)***:*** As it stands in MS. (3 sing. neg. imperative), this makes little sense; it is emended to *nach aghadh*, 3 sing. neg. past subj.; use of *aghadh*, var. of *faghadh*, is necessary for alliteration.

orláimh: For translation, cf. *A-táid uile ... / ... / dáibh féine d'orláimh [r]e a n-ais / ag congbháil chéime is cheannais* = "By means of the [burden of] power they carry" [4·13]; *Ar cend do rigtha a ri Bernais / do bí Eri a n-urlaim Ghall* [*POD* 10·15]. Note further *Do bhí urláimh na Banbha / ag cloinn Míleadh mhór-chalma* = "Power over Banbha was held ... by brave Mile's race" [*IF* 15·72]; curiously, in support of this transl. McKenna quotes [*IF* 15·72, n. 7] the following lines from our poem 6: *Mar tá sí i seilbh gach cuire / 's gan í i n-urláimh éanduine* = "Because she is in the possession of every host and not under the control of one individual" [6·5ab; our text and transl.]; cf. also *Cnoc na gconghár, crádh na sgol, / a n-orláimh námhad a-niodh* = "... in the possession of enemies today" [*IBP* 10·9].

27d.***toradh*** (MS.)*:* Emended to its var. *taradh* to provide rhyme with *aghadh* [line 27c].

a taradh d'fhoghbháil: Translated "to receive payment from her"; more literally "to receive her payment", "... her profit" etc.

28a.***Dochar oile:*** Translated "[similar] trouble [on an]other [occasion]"; literally "other trouble".

a aithghin soin: 3 sing. masc. poss., *a*, is taken to mean "his" (i. e. *Seaán*'s) and *a aithghin soin* = (lit.) "his reincarnation" is taken to be *Cormac* [line 28c]; this gives the sequence of meaning *fuair a aithghin soin, an rí Cormac, ua Cuinn, dochar oile fa Bhanbha i dtráth a tabhaigh.*
It is also possble that *a* means "its" (i. e. "of the *dochar*" of line 27a], in which case the line would be written *Dochar oile - a aithghin soin* - = "... difficulty similar to that [i. e. the difficulty suffered by *Seaán* (see q. 27) ...].

28b.***a tabhaidh*** (MS.)*:* Our scribe repeats lines 28ab erroneously after q. 31 and then deletes them, marking them *dearmad.* This repeat is the same in all respects as lines 28ab as they appear above except that it has (obviously incorrect) *i ttab/.* for *a tabhaidh.*
I emend *a tabhaidh* to *a tabhaigh*, taking it to be gen. sing. of *tabhach.*
I transl. *i dtráth a tabhaigh* as "when he demanded [control over]; this might also be "when she was being demanded [by others]".

28c.***Corbm/c*** (MS.)*:* This is the spelling used by our scribe in every incidence of this name throughout this poem (lines 28c, 31b, 32b, 33b, 34a, 35b, 36d, 37d, 38c). In each case I emend to *Cormac/ Carmac* [*IGT* ii § 11]. Cf. the following rhymes *Cormac* : *chomlot* [lines 28cd], *ordhraic* : *Cormaic* [36cd], *hanlot* : *Carmac* [37cd], *Cormac* : *ndonnshlat* [38cd].
Note use of the pseudo-archaic spelling in rhyme in *PBOD* § 103, a post-classical poem, *Chorbmac* : *bhorbshlat* [line 20c].

28d.***níor:*** This follows MS.'s *nir*; perhaps *nár*, with transl. "*Cormac* ..., who did not preserve his body from injury" might be preferable.

choigill: Emended to its var. *chogaill* to provide rhyme with *Cuinn* [line 28c].

29b.***gabhas*** (MS.)*:* Emended to the correct *gabhais*; note also similar *fagbhus* (MS.), emended to *fágbhais* [line 34b].

29c.***fa rath toile gan tubha:*** Translation "without opposition, [held her] in [a state of] loving prosperity" is uncertain.

29d.***Mhuighe*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *Mhoighe* to provide rhyme with *toile* [line 29c].

30a.***Triochat bl[iadh]ain*** (MS.)*:* The numeral is emended to the correct *tríocha*. In regard to inflection of the second word: although, in the classical language, multiples of ten were normally followed by gen. pl. and although this is the practice laid down in the tracts (e. g. *BST* 237·14), *McM.* [§ 8·4] notes several examples from later classical poetry in which, because the nom. sing. and gen. pl. forms of so many nouns are identical, a process began whereby nom. sing. came to replace gen. pl. after multiples of ten. For this reason, even though it is not metrically fixed, nom. sing. *bl[iadh]ain* of the MS. is not emended to gen. pl. *bliadhan*; for further examples of nom. sing. replacing gen. pl., see intro., chapt. 7, § 5.

The period of thirty years mentioned here coincides roughly with the time elapsing between the plantation of Ulster, when the first large-scale dispossession of the *Uí Dhomhnaill* occurred, and the outbreak of hostilities in 1641. See also 8·4a.

30b.***fonn*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *fhunn*; lenited after the prep *ós* and to provide alliteration with *Éibhir*; correct dat. sing. is *funn* [*IGT* ii § 67].

31b.***Cormac:*** For spelling of this name, see note on line 28c.

31c.***dóidleabhar*** (MS.)*:* Lenited after fem. *glac.*

31d.***-leanamh*** (MS.)*:* Emended to correct spelling *-leanabh* [cf. *IGT* ii § 15].

32a.***Gan chead a chinn do thógbháil:*** This is taken to have its literal meaning "without permission to lift his head" here (cp. *Mo mhallacht lé! níor léig damh / tógbháil mo chinn ná a chromadh* [*Dánta Grádha* 40·21-2]) rather than to be an instance of the idiom (in today's Irish) *Tabhair cead a chinn dó* = "Let him have his own way", of which I have noted no examples in the classical language.

32b.***Cormac:*** For spelling of this name, see note on line 28c.

32c.***san eingsi ar seal nar shocroigh*** (MS.)***:*** Emended to ... *n[os] socraigh* to provide alliteration; I am not aware of any other way in which this metrical requirement can be fulfilled. It is to be presumed that lenition in *shocroigh* of MS. followed scribal misreading of an original's *nos* (or *nas*) as *nar*.
Eingse is nom. sing. *eang* + demonstrative suffix *-se* (which palatalises a preceding broad consonant [see *McM.* § 9·5]).

32cd.***'s an eingse, ar seal n[os] socraigh, / feadh treimhse gan tarrachtain:*** Translation "and this land (which, later on, he was to calm) was not rescued for some time" is loose; more literally "and this land - after a period, he calmed her - was, for a while, without being rescued".

32d.***treimhse:*** The first vowel in this word can be long or short [see *TD* 1·21 n.]; cf. following rhymes: *treimhsi*: *tréighibhsi* [*Maguire* 291-2]; : *reimhsi* [*IGT* II § 54, ex. 1371]; : *greim-se* [*Dán Dé* 43·18]; : *Féilimse* [8·2a, below].

tarrachtain: Translated "rescued"; might also be rendered "avenged".

33b.***Cormac:*** For spelling of this name, see note on line 28c.

33c.***mór gcathsdair:*** After *mór n-*, a poet had the option of using either (i) any gen. pl. noun or (ii) a nom. sing. noun which ended in a slender consonant (as here) or a slender vowel:

A ccruth táoibhréime iollraidh as .c. gach áonfhocal leathan na dhíaigh so: mór, *agus as .c. gach focal cáol a ccruth* [*anma*] *úathaidh* ⁊ *táoibhréime iollraidh na dhíaigh mar so:* mór rí *agus* mór ríogh *.c. aráon* [*BST* 206·10-12]

= "A broad noun after *mór* has gen. pl., a slender one has either nom. sing. or gen. pl." [*ib.* n.]

However, the examples given there to illustrate this are all of nom. sing. nouns ending in a slender vowel:
mór rí agus *mór ríogh* .c. aráon [*BST* 206·12];
Mór mbráighe táinig dar ttigh / dá ráinig ráimhe righin .c. *mór mbrágha* .l. [*BST* 206·13-4];
Mór slighe a ttíaghair na theach / dá mbeath íarraidh nimhe ag neoch [*BST* 206·15-6];

The following examples from other sources show that this rule extended to nom. sing. nouns ending in a slender consonant:
Bás Toirrdhealbhaigh is Airt óig / mór dtír dá dtéid i n-urchóid [*LClAB* 10·70];
- mór bhfáidh ler fioradh an céim - / dar bháidh an t-Íobhal ainnséin [*AiDD* 53·15]; *mór n-uair as taibhgheoir toile / fuair d'aimhdheoin an ionmhoine* [*O'Hara* 2997].

34a. ***Cormac:*** For spelling of this name, see note on line 28c.

34b. ***fagbhus*** (MS.)*:* Emended to the correct *fágbhais*; note also similar *gabhus* (MS.), emended to *gabhais* [line 29b].

35b. ***Cormac:*** For spelling of this name, see note on line 28c.

36d. ***Cormac:*** For spelling of this name, see note on line 28c.

37a. ***ionann sa chách:*** "Much the same"; for *sa chách* = "in general", "on the whole", see *DIL* s. v. *cách* (g), lines 82 & f.

37c. ***mór ngleo-ágh dá hanlot air:*** Translated "many are [the] tumultuous battles that have faced him as a result of [his attempts to protect] her [from] being greatly wounded"; more literally "many are the tumultuous battles on / against him out of her great-wounding".

37cd.***ngleoágh : Seaán*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *ngleoágh*: *Seoán* to provide rhyme. Cf. same rhyme *IGT* ii § 35, ex. 932; *LClAB* 21·55-6; *POD* 18·37. Note that the first syllable of these words is short [see *IGT* i § 91].

37d.***Corbm/c*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *Carmac* to provide rhyme with *hanlot* [line 37c]; see note on line 28c.

38.**[... ...]** (transl.)**:** This corresponds with *dar díbhsean* [line 38d]; see 38d, n.

38c.***Cormac:*** For spelling of this name, see note on line 28c.

38d.***ágh*** (MS.)*:* = "battle" emended to *ádh* = "luck, good fortune etc." for sense.

38d.***dar díbhsean:*** This is retained in the edited text but is not translated; it may be corrupt; if it is correct, I have no idea what it means.

39a.***a dheacra:*** For *deacra* as abstr., see *IGT* iv § 34; for similar use, cf. *tuigid gach laoi a dheacra dóibh* [6·49c].

39c.***cladh-:*** Translated "border"; more literally "ditch, trench"; the allusion here is to a trench which marks a boundary between territories; cf. the common phrase *cladh coigcríche*.

40b.***anál*** (MS.)*:* Emended to its correct acc. sing. *aná[i]l*. Translated "life"; literally "breath"; for similar, less literal use, cf., for example: *'s gur ardaigh e[a]rr dom anáil* = "and that [, as a result of me hearing this,] the tail[-end] of my life has improved" [9·12d]; *Do bhádar i gceas cumhadh / síol gCéin, mar do chualubhar, / gur fhás an bile ó Thigh Tháil / do-bhir dá fhine a n-anáil* = "... who gives life to his kinsfolk" [*TD* 32·80]; *A chara - ós dá chasaoid ruibh - / Goill dom athchur 's dom arguin / rom thug go Labháin tar linn; / rug a hanáil óm intinn* [*DiD* 90·5].

40c.***foinneamh*** (MS.)*:* Lenited after 2 sing. poss. pron.

40d.***do las coinneal:*** For transl. "a candle has lit" rather than "which has lit a candle", cf. *IGT* iii § 121: *An lasadh, l[ochtach] d[éanmhas] n[eith] aige acht*

ann féin: "Do las an choinnil" [lochtach], which I take to mean that the vb. *lasaidh* should not be used transitively.

41c.***a bhrath céile chláir Uladh:*** Translation "O hoped-for spouse ..." is uncertain. This line might be taken to mean literally "O hope of the spouse of the plain of Ulster"; however, this would contradict the poet's main argument.

41d.***dóigh*** (MS.)*:* Emended to its var. *dáigh* to provide rhyme with *chláir* [line 41c].

42.**(Transl.):** I take *do* [line 42b] to be particle preceding vn. (rather than 2 sing. poss.) and understand this q.'s sequence of meaning to be as follows (and translate accordingly): *Tug* (subject of *tug*:) *searc Phádraig do chloinn Chonaill 's* [*searc Phádraig*] *ar shíol Eóghain oirbheartaigh* (object of *tug*:) *mar leantair a ghníomh leómhain do theacht dá n-úrchrobhaing.*

42b.***tig díom:*** For meaning "I am capable of it", see note on 1·27c, above.

43a.***Tú do chan Colum Cille:*** Such use of *canaim é* = "I speak of him" is common; cf. for example: *ursa gliadh crú na cColladh / trian a chrú nír chanomar* [*Maguire* 1845-6].

43b.***do-gheibh fáisdine:*** See 1·2a, note.

44a.***'Nós (?) Adhamhnáin:*** *Nós* here is taken to be for *ar nós*; this is doubtful and I am not aware of any other examples of such usage; this explains the question mark in the edited text and in the translation.

44d.***buile Bearcháin:*** Translated "*Bearchán*'s prophecy"; lit. = "*Bearchán*'s trance"; cp. *tú is ceann uidhe do chlú cáigh,/ thú do gheall buile Bearcháin* [*O'Reilly Poems* 567-8] = "the prophetic vision of Bearchán" [*ib.*, Index of personal names s. v. *Bearchán*] and see exx. given *DIL* s. v. 2 *baile.*

45b.***an mílidh macaoimh:*** Literally "the youthful soldier"; translation "the [prophesied] youthful soldier" is dictated by the context.

46b.***tú cairptheóir na cinneamhna:*** Cp. *A chródha, a cheannas feadhna / a chairptheóracht chinneamhna* [4·26b; same poet]. I take *cinneamhain* in these lines to mean "destiny [foreseen by prophets]" (cp. *ó a-tá i gcinneadh clódh bhar gceas* [1·38c]) and the reference here to be to the messianic figure (frequently spoken of in classical verse) who would deliver *Éire* from bondage; I am not aware of any other characterisations of this figure as a charioteer. It is just possible that our poet, or the tradition on which he is drawing here, may have been influenced by the Biblical story of Elijah (who is depicted as a messiah who will return to deliver Israel from the wrath of God), in which the prophet is assumed into heaven in a fiery chariot [cf. *2 Kings* 2:11-12; *Malachi* 3:23-24].

Note also the same poet's description of *Conn Céadchathach* as *cairptheóir áigh na n-Éireannach* [7·37b].

46d.***tusa*** (MS.)*:* Emended to less emphatic *tú* to correct syllable count of this line and to provide rhyme with *clú* [line 46c].

47b.***díleannda*** (MS)*:* Lenited after voc. fem. *a dhraig*; ending emended to *-ta* to provide rhyme with *teannta* [line 47a].

47c.***ar brú bearna:*** Cp. *ar brú na bearna* [*O'Reilly Poems* 395] = "facing contest" [*ib.* Gloss. s. v. *brú*].

48c.***a chruaidhneimh ar c[h]úl do gha:*** Translation "O [man of] harsh venom [when you are] behind your javelin" is doubtful; perhaps "O harsh bitterness behind [i. e. giving force and effect to] your javelin". Alternatively, the poet's meaning might be "... who depends on his javelin"; cf. *ar chúl scéithe* = "forced to take the offensive" [*Dinneen* s. v. *cúl*]; I have not noted similar use of *cúl* in the classical language. The line might also be translated "O harsh (etc.) poison on the point of your javelin"; cf. *cúl na tuaighe* = "the pointed side of the pole-axe" [*Dinneen* s. v. *cúl*]; however, the latter refers to a weapon with only one sharp edge and the meaning is clearly "back"; I have not noted similar use of *cúl* in the classical language; cf. also *cúl* = "back of [usually human] head". Alternatively, *ar* might be emended to *a[s]*, *do* taken to be prep. (rather than, as in the above suggestions, 2 sing. poss. adj.) and the line translated as (something like) "O harsh bitterness that gives force to a javelin".

50d.***air(?)seín*** (MS.)*:* Question mark in MS. version indicates that reading of *-r-* is uncertain; emended to *ais-séin* (prep. *a h-*) for sense.

51.***Budh éad le hEamhain Mhacha ... :*** Cp. similar *nír bhfiú ríghe fhóid Eamhna / cóig tíre gan tigherna. // Rach do thriall go Teamhroigh, / do ráith Mhacha ar mímhenmuin; / gan acht Midhe d'fhéaghuin uaibh / beuraidh a cridhe ón gCraobhruaidh* [*LClAB* 1·123-27]; referring to this poem, Simms ["Bardic poetry as a historical source", p. 64] points out that the subject of these words, *Aodh Buidhe Ó Néill*, was not, in fact, an inaugurated chief at all and that, in this and other poems, "royal titles are showered on Aodh ... in complimentary rather than legalistic terms"; although this poem seems calculated to undermine the authority of the reigning lord (*Aodh*'s brother), in the above extract *Aodh* is told to take the kingship of Ireland instead of, rather than in addition to, the lordship of his own dynasty. It is likely, in my view, that similar conditions pertained for the subject of our poem.

54b.***ua:*** I translate this "descendant" on the assumption that the *Conn* from *Teamhair* being referred to is *Conn Céadchathach*; *Conn* here might be *Seaán*'s grandfather either, in which case transl. *ua* as "grandson".

on gcuirmtheamhraigh (MS.)*:* Emended to *ó chuirmTheamhraigh*; use of the definite article is forbidden here [see *IGT* i § 15]. It is likely that *on* of MS. is the result of scribal misreading of *ó* as *o* + *n*-stroke

54c.***as*** (MS.)*:* I take this to represent indic. of cop. and give *is* in edited text; however, might also be rel. cop.: [*is* understood] *tú d'Éirinn as béin a broid* = "it is you who for *Éire* are a deliverance from bondage".

54d.***a chéibhfhinn:*** For discussion of form of this word, see intro., chapt. 7, § 4.C.1.

55c.***ar fud*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *ar fhud* to provide alliteration. For *ar fud/ ar fhud* varr., cf. alliteration/ *lorga* alliteration in both *Táinig fairge ar fud an talmhan* [*DiD* 26·5] and *Ad-chonnairc aonmhacaomh áluinn/ ar fhud an chroinn soir is siar* [*ib.* 41·15].

mBanbha (MS.)*:* Emended to *na Banbha* to correct line's syllable count; cp. use of art. in *a lúdh buaidhridh na Banbha* [line 48d of this poem].

56cd.... ***tug / nach oircheas damhsa a dearmad:*** I transl. "makes it improper for me to neglect to mention her [here]"; more literally "causes it not to be right for me to forget her".

57a.***ceannsa:*** Lenited after fem. *méin* [*IGT* ii § 14].

58b.***baincheann oiris na n-aoidheadh:*** Translated "Woman who presides over a meeting of guests"; more literally "Female leader of (the) meeting of the guests"; for *oireas* = "meeting", see *DIL* s. v. *airis* (b).

58c.***romhall*** (MS.)*:* Emended to var. *ra-* to provide rhyme with *carann* [line 58d].

59d.***airrdhe*** (MS.)*:* The MS. has *airrdhe* with what appears to be an *-i* written over the final *-e*; in the edited version, I give *airrdhi* to show *dúnadh* with *Inghean*, line 56a.

NOTES ON POEM 3.

(Do toirneadh ceannas chlann gCuinn)

Introductory: In this poem, *Gofraidh Óg Mac an Bhaird* [see intro., chapt. 2, § 1] elegises *Seaán* (802) *Ó Domhnaill.*

The year given, in q. 57, for *Seaán*'s death is either 1655 or 1656; because of the textual difficulties discussed below in the notes, it cannot be dated more accurately than this. The manner of his death is equally uncertain; the poet ambiguously states that he "did not think that *Cruachán*'s handsome lord would die in any other way than by the weapon-points of [the] foreign [warrior-]bands" [q. 52]. However, it is clear that *Seaán* did not die peacefully and that he met his fate at the hands of the '*danair*' [line 50a]; according to q. 51, "Though many are the battle-dangers he encountered in perilous gaps, being pressed back by his enemy, it is as a result of their jealousy that his downfall has come [about]". The balance of this evidence, including the date of his death, seems to suggest that *Seaán* was executed by the English or by their allies in the last days of, or soon after, the 1641 war.

Very little specific information is given, in the poem, on *Seaán*'s life; the poet confines himself to saying that he often gave battle [q. 54] and that any attempt to recount his deeds would bring one through Leinster, Munster and Ulster [q. 55]; *Gofraidh* gives two reasons to excuse his own failure to recall *Seaán*'s battleroll in detail - that this is not the appropriate time to do so and that he himself (?) fears the *Galls* [q. 56].

The rest of the poem may be summarised as follows:

1. The introductory quatrains [1-9] present a picture of the state in which Ireland and its people find themselves at the time of *Seaán*'s death: the Gaelic nobility have been decimated and their rule is substantially over; there is no prospect of a recovery; *Éire* herself has lost all hope. Although, once allowance has been made for poetic hyperbole, much of this is quite accurate from a his-

torical viewpoint, it is the standard stuff of 'bardic' elegies and should not be taken too seriously.

2. In qq. 10-28, the poet goes on to state that, as a result of *Seaán*'s death, the people of Ireland, and particularly of Ulster and *Tír Chonaill*, are weak, leaderless and demoralised and that *Seaán*'s passing is universally mourned [qq. 10-13, 18, 20-22, 26-7] - particular emphasis is laid here on *Síol gConaill* and the *Uí Néill* [q. 17]; that poets and churchmen are impoverished [q. 19]; that the elements, the earth, the birds, the clouds, the sea and the sun lament him [qq. 15, 22-3, 25]. Once more, such statements are typical of elegies like this [cp. poem 6].

3. Quatrains 47-50 concentrate on the effect losing *Seaán* has had on his own dynasty; his death is presented as eclipsing all of their other losses.

4. The apologue in qq. 29-44 is from *CMM* and from an additional tale that is often found appended to it, *Nualldhubha Oilill (Óluim)*; versions of this tale have been edited by (i) Myles Dillon in *SGS* vi, part i, 1947, 1-10; (ii) Mícheál Ó Dúnlainge in *GJ* 18, 1908, 75-82, 180-81; and (iii) Eoin Mac Néill in *PRIA* 1895, p. 529 ff.
The substance of the apologue is as follows: *Art Aoinfhear* is king of Ireland and *Oilill Ólom* rules Munster; '*Maicniadh*'s heir' (i. e. *Lughaidh Mac Con*) and a foreign army fight *Oilill*'s sons and *Art* at *Magh Mucraimhe*; *Oilill* himself does not attend the battle; his family are killed there; the messenger who comes to *Oilill* to inform him of this outcome avoids telling him of the worst losses for as long as possible; *Oilill*'s great sadness over the death of his younger sons and other kinsmen and allies is overshadowed by his anxiety that his favourite son, *Eoghan*, may be among the dead; eventually, he insists that the messenger get to the point and he is informed that *Eoghan* has, indeed, been killed; this news completely devastates him and banishes his sorrow over the others who have died. In this apologue, the other sons lost by *Oilill* represent the other members of *Síol gConaill* who have died, *Oilill* himself represents *Síol gConaill* and *Eoghan* represents *Seaán* [q. 45]. The poet's point is that, for *Síol gConaill*, *Seaán*'s death eclipses all of their other recent losses.

Commentary on text:

1c.***do chuir le a dteann:*** I take this to be *cuiridh le* = "adds to" [see 2·8a, n.] + *teann* = "hardship, difficulty". However, such was the extent of the confusion between *le* and *re* among scribes at the time the MSS. upon which the above edition of this poem is based that the poet's original may well have been *cuiridh re* = "opposes, strives against" + *teann* = "strength, authority"; if this is correct, this line might be emended to *cneasghoin do chuir re a dteann* and translated "a body-blow that has undermined their authority".

Note also that the line is short a syllable. No obvious solution to this presents itself. It is unlikely that the poet intended post-classical *le n-a* or *re n-a* (e. g. *téid le n-a béasaibh bunaidh* 7 syllables [*O'Hara* 3463; poem composed c. 1700]) since, in the classical language, this was considered incorrect [cf. *BST* 192·6-10] and since this poem (and others [cf. Poems 2, 4, 7, 8 of this thesis] attributed to the same author) complies generally with classical standards.

1d.***easbhaidh:*** This spelling, fixed here by rhyme, is the correct one; see *IGT* ii § 149.

1d.***fuigheall:*** I take this to mean "remainder" etc. and understand *easbhaidh ag nach fuil fuigheall* to mean "an absence which leaves nothing remaining" i. e. "a complete void". Cp. the similar *gan fhuigheall*: *do b'í an umhla* ***gan fhuighioll*** = "ar fad" [*DiD* 54·23]; *is tochrádh é gan fhuigheall* = "unmitigated suffering" [*O'Reilly Poems* 2828]; both editors list these examples under *fuigheall* = "remainder" in their texts' vocabularies. Cp. also *Taisbéin damh do ghnúis ⁊ budh slán mé gan fhuigheall* (of Jesus) = "entirely, altogether" [*Parrthas* 4687-8 & vocab s. v. *fuigheall*].
We might, alternatively, take *fuigheall* to have its other meaning "word" here, emend to *easbhaidh ar nach fuil fuigheall* and understand this line to mean "an absence whose effects are so bad that there is no word to describe it". Difficulties in editing and translating this line arise not only from the many meanings which *fuigheall* can have [see, for instance, *DIL* s. vv. *fuidel(l)* and *fuigell*; *TD* 7·19 n.] but also from the unreliability and late provenance of the MSS.

2.Edited text and transl. are doubtful. The main problem arises from the fact that line 2c (*fá roighnibh shíl ccúinn na ccuradh*; MSS. do not differ sig-

nificantly) is a syllable too long. Since all words except *roighnibh*, *fá* and *na* are fixed by metre, emendation must be confined to them. This leaves two options:

(i) Emendation, as in edited text above, to *fa roighnibh shíol gCuinn gcuradh*.

This is the preferred option because it involves the least change. Note that, although *tig fa* in the sense "submits to" is well attested [e. g. *AiDD* 51·3], I am aware of only two examples, both of which are doubtful, in which its meaning would suit the context here.

1. from a poem in which the poet reproaches his patron either for reaving his cattle or for failing to pay him enough (I am not sure which): *Tusa an mac baothsa, a bhéal dearg, / a mheic Bhriain nach baoth Gaoidhealg, / tre thocht, a fhir Ché, bham chrodh / olc do dhligh mé do mhúnodh* = "thou didst interfere with (?) my property; therefore I should not be giving thee my good counsel" [*Magauran* 2380-3];

2. from a poem on a patron's sickness (?): *Ní rángas deacar go a dháil, / go a theasgadh ní tángas fúinn; / do b'í an chreach-sain críoch ar leoin; easbhaidh 'n-a dheoidh ní díoth dhúinn* [*DiD* 79·8] = "do tugadh fogha fúm (?)" [*DiD* vocab s. v. *tigim*].

It seems likely, since the sense of *tig fa* here is fixed by the context, that *tig fa* is being used here with the same meaning as the common *téid fa* = "impugns, undermines, attacks etc.", for which cf., for example, *Ná* ***deach fúibh****, a fhir Fhinne, / a n-ainchridhe, a n-aininne, / aosa síorthnúidh bhar ngruadh ngeal / - rob tuar síothrúin a silleadh* [9·29]; *ná* ***deach faoibh*** *fréamh ar ndoibheart, / rob sén daoibh do dheóraidheacht* = "may not the root of our misdeeds assail thee, may thy exile be to thee a blessing" [*IBP* 3·5].

(ii) Otherwise, the q. would have to be emended (more drastically) and punctuate as follows:

Do beanadh bláth a bhfortúin,
táinig tréan an fhormadtnúidh;
roighn[e] shíol gCuinn na gcuradh
gan phuinn díobh gan díobhaghadh.

and translated:

"The flower which brought them fortune has been plucked; the[ir] envied strength has come to an end; all of the choicest [members] of the warrior progenies of *Conn* are extinct".

In the absence of prep. *fa*, this option depends on treating *táinig tréan an fhormadtnúidh* as a unit; for examples of *tig* (without following prep.) = "comes to an end", see *DIL* s. v. *do-icc* II (a) (p. 237, col. 300, lines 4-9) and cf. *Táinig .... / téarma gliadh an Ghaoidhealshluaigh* = "The end of the battles of the *Gaoidheal* host has come about" [lines 6ab of this poem; for further discussion of which, see note on 6ab]. However, with few exceptions [e. g. *ní mó is tualaing m'anacal / ón ló thiocfas mo shaoghal*, *Dánfhocail* § 120], such constructions with *tig* usually employ a word like *téarma*, *lá*, *bliadhain* etc. [see *DIL* loc. cit.] none of which appear here.

2b.***fhormadtnúidh:*** Metrical value of *-dtn-* here is *-tn-*; see *IGT* i § 40.

3ad.***beanaidh súil do:*** Cf., for instance, following examples, quoted *DIL* s. v. *súil* II (e): *suil do rígh nar ben Banba* [*POD* 13·21] = "that B. has not lost hope of a king" [*DIL* loc. cit.]; *ar mbuain a sul d'furtacht d'faghail* [*BCC* 435 (454·16)].

3b.***ní gnáth tréan ag tóir aclaidh:*** Translation "it is not usual for a pursuing party that [, because it has no land,] subsists on fishing to have [any] power" is uncertain; might also be rendered "having recourse to / seeking fishing"; the poet's idea is taken to be that landless fishermen, or hunter-gatherers, are rarely powerful.

aclaidh: To my knowledge, this word is rare in Mod. Ir.; I have not been able to establish its declension. The only clear example of it of which I am aware is *Seal ag buain duilisg do charraig, / seal ar* ***aclaidh****, / seal ag tabhairt bhídh do bhochtaibh, / seal i gcarcair* [*MD* 42·37-40]. Cf. also *Atáid iadhta fa a fholt lag / laoich na dTuath, onchoin Fhánad, / slóigh mhillse ón míon****aclaidh*** *muir - / ríomhacraidh Innse hEóghain* = "delightful hosts from whom the sea is easy to fish" [*TD* 4·42] and, in modern spoken Irish, *achladh* (gen. sing. *achlatha*) = "act of fishing", *achlaidheacht* = "act of fishing" [*Dinneen* s. vv.].

4a.***an eóil iomláin:*** Translation "who led so well" is loose; this phrase is taken to mean literally "of the full guidance".

4ab.***tarla ar:*** For similar use of *tarla ar*, cf. *Tarla gach mian dá mianaibh / ar Bhanbha an fhóid fhinnghrianaigh* = "*Banbha* of the fair and sunny land has got everything she desired" [4·24ab]; *an amhra do fhóir inne / tarrla ar a óidh aislinge* "the vision, so consoling to us, was given to his prophetic eye" [*Magauran* 2686-7]; *Ní tarla ar neach gus a-niogh / ní badh aoibhinn le haigneadh / nach cúis toirse i n-am oile* = "No man ever yet had a thing which rejoiced his spirit but it caused him grief thereafter" [*AiDD* 13·14].

4b.***truagh an eisiomláir:*** Translated "Sad the parallel!"; more literally (in usual usage of *eiseamláir*) "sad (is) the exemplar"; the main function of this aside is, it would appear, metrical.

4d.***comhdha orchra na hÉireann:*** Translation "which secures the ruination of *Éire*" is uncertain, as it assumes an unusual use of *comhdha*; however, the only alternative possible translation (of which I am aware) is "... *Conn*'s seed, which protected *Éire* from ruination", which assumes *comhdha fhir* = "protection from a man"; to my knowledge, *comhdha fhir* always means "protection of a man". I take this line to mean, literally, "the protection of the ruination of *Éire*", i. e. "the event which protects, preserves, ensures, copper-fastens the ruination of *Éire*".

5a.***Do bhí riamh roimhe a niugh*** (MS.)***:*** None of the other MSS. differ significantly. This line is a syllable short and does not make sense. I emend to *Do bhí riamh roimhe [gus 'Jniodh*. Although *gus 'niodh* is certainly unusual and possibly unclassical, I can see no alternative to it; the only other example of it of which I am aware is: *Iomchor dáimhe ag dáil a séd / gus 'niogh mar dhoníodh Mairghrég, / bean a n-iomachair ní fhoil / ar feadh fhionnachaidh Fhionntoin* [*Butler* 377-80].

5c.***[Do bhí] fa chlár Néill tnúdh re a dtiodal:*** Translated "envied their title to *Niall*'s plain", this is taken to mean, literally, "concerning (= *fa*) *Niall*'s plain, envied their title"; might also be taken to mean "their title was envied throughout (= *fa*) *Niall*'s plain".

tnúdh re h-: This is the correct prep.; see 1·19a n.

5d.***céim ar gcúl gur chuireadar:*** *Gur* (+ verb) is taken to mean "until they ..." and the line is translated "until they suffered [this] reverse"; more literally "until they took a step backwards". *Gur* (+ verb) might also be taken to mean "with the result that they ...", in which case the line would be rendered "with the result that they [i. e. *Conn*'s descendants] have taken a step backwards.", i. e. "because of the jealousy of others, they have suffered a reverse" etc.

6ab.***Táinig téarma ... :*** Cp., for instance, the following examples [quoted *DIL* s. v. *térma*]: *beag nach táinig mo théarma* = "my end is almost come" [*Dán Dé* v 1]; *ar dtocht téarma do mhire* [*DiD* 56·7].

7c.***atá clár seímh cómhréidh Chonnla*** (MS.)***:*** No other MSS. differ significantly. Line is a syllable too long. Since only *atá* and *clár* are not metrically fixed and since *atá* (although not absolutely necessary for sense) has two syllables, I emend by deleting *clár*. This leaves *séimh* as a substantivised adj.; taking it to refer to *Éire*, I treat it as a fem. subst. adj. and lenite following *coimhréidh*.
I can see no alternative to this emendation.

8.Translation is loose; more literally: "When the steering of their fully firm ship has been taken from a crew - however great [that crew is] - neither their vessel nor its cargo are theirs [to control] until the evil of the storm dissipates".

9b.***súil le*** (MS.)***:*** Following all other MSS. except *St.*, emended to *súil re*. Cp. *Suil Goidel red ghruaid ndelbaig / nir tercaide a Thoirrdelbaig* [*POD* 6·5]; *gan dóigh aoinfhir re hÉirinn* [8·6d]; *Gan a súil re fiadh Fuinidh / is do bhíadh fúibh go froighidh* [*LClAB* 4·117-8; cf. also *LClAB* 6·6, 15, 22; *TD* 22·19, 22a·24 etc.]; note also *gan dóigh aoinfhir re hÉirinn* [8·6d & n.]; note that the same emendation is made in *gan súil éinfhir re* [MSS. *le*] *hÉirinn*, line 44d of this poem.

9cd.***aoibhneasa : cóimhshlea(cht)a:*** Following MS. *St.*, I emend to *aoibhneachta* : *caoimhshleachta* (MSS. *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.*, *N.* have

caoimhshlea(cht)a) to provide rhyme; it is to be presumed that error in transmission is due to omission of stroke over *-s-* in the former word (*-cht-* in the latter word is represented in all MSS. as *s* + stroke). The alternative, *aoibhneasa* : *caoimhshleasa*, is unlikely.

10a.***Conn:*** This is *Seaán*'s grandfather, *Conn* (604).

10b.This line is a syllable short in all MSS. Thus the emendation to *[caoimh]chinéal*; square brackets indicate that emendation is tentative.

10c.***dúbladh cráidh:*** The same expression is used in a similar context in *Táinig d'othras eidhre Briain / gan dochar eile ar ar n-úidh / - ar dtreabhlaid fa súgradh sáimh - / dúbladh cráidh gur dhearlaig dhúinn* [*DiD* 79·6].

11a.***as truime pudhar:*** I take this to be an indirect rel. clause [*as* (rel. pres. cop.) + *truime* (superl. of adj. *trom*) + *pudhar* (nom. sing.)] since the only other possibility is *is* (conj. = "and") + *truime* (abstr.) + *pudhar* (gen. pl.; which is most unlikely).

11b.***ógbhaibh*** (MS.)*:* Following MS. *St.* (which has *ógb/.*), emended to *ógbhaidh* for sense.

11d.***créad acht aithleónadh orainn?:*** Stereotypical rhetorical question; also appears *IF* 20·6.

12c.***aoin?eing*** (MS.)*:* Question mark in MS. version indicates that reading of (all of) first syllable uncertain.

12d.***gliadh:*** I take this to be gen. sing. [*IGT* ii § 97]; however, it might also be gen. pl. [*ib.*], in which case transl. "spark of the battles".

13a.***caointear:*** Although rel., this verb is not lenited because it it is a pass. form [see intro., chapt. 6, § 37].

13c.***a-muigh:*** I do not transl. this word which adds little or nothing to the q.'s meaning and whose inclusion seems to be based on metrical considerations only;

for similar use, cf. the following examples from *IF*, in all of which *a-muigh* participates in both alliteration and rhyme without adding to meaning: *Olc do thagrais a Thorna / gé bheith d'fheabhus th'ealadhna / tar ceann leithe Mogha a-muigh / re Niall cosgrach a Cruachain* [*IF* 3·1; where, although McKenna translates "yonder", the poet (as McKenna himself points out, *IF* vocab. s. v. *amuigh*) is speaking in and on behalf of Leath Mogha)]; *Cuiridh sluagh Muimhneach a-muigh / fios ar an sean-draoi Mogh Ruith* [*IF* 5·177]; *Do badh dhíobh-san na hÉarna / cuimhnigh féin fad a dtéarma / i gceannus Mumhan i-muigh / is Dál bhFiatach i nUlltaibh* [*IF* 6·92].

14c.***a r aoighe*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *ar a aoi* for sense, to provide rhyme with *caoi* [line 14d] and to re-correct syllable count; see MS. readings.

15cd.***-ghoimhe : fhola:*** Emended to *-ghoimhe* : *-fhuile* for rhyme; could also be emended to *-ghomha* : *-fhola*.

15d.***ua:*** More usual gen. pl. was *ó*; however, *ua* was also acceptable [cf. *IGT* ii § 108].

16a.***an*** (MS.)*:* Deleted to correct line's syllable count; all other words in line are either metrically fixed or necessary for sense.

16c.***Conn:*** This is *Seaán*'s grandfather, *Conn* (604).

17a.***Aodh Buidhe:*** This is *Seaán*'s father, *Aodh Buidhe* (704).

17c.***síol ... Eóghain:*** Note emphasis on *Ó Néill* connection.

18a.***Gidh eadh fionnghaoidhil bruaich bhanbha*** (MS.)*:* Line a syllable too long in all MSS.; MS. *G.* has *Gidh i*t; MSS. *St.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* have *Gidh iad*;
MSS. *G.*, *F2.* have *f(ann)ghaoidhil*; all other MSS. have *fionn-*.
Emendation to *Gidh eadh, Gaoidhil bhruaich Banbha* is tentative.
Alternatively, read *Gidh fann Gaoidhil bhruaich Banbha* = "Though the *Gaoidheal*s of *Banbha*'s shore are weak".
In regard to *bruaich* (MS.): MSS. *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* have (gen. pl.) *bruach*, while *St.* (and *Eg.*) have (gen. sing.) *bhruaich*; however, despite this confusion,

it seems safe to retain gen. sing. on the grounds that (i) no MSS. have initial eclipsis of *Banbha* which would be expected after gen. pl.; (ii) sing. *bruach Banbha* is used at line 53b of this poem (all MSS.).

18b.***fear agallmha:*** I take this to mean "spokesman [in times of negotiation etc.]"; cf. *Gnáth aige re hucht bhfoghla / rún fraochdha, fuath agallmha, / biodhbha Cláir fhindlesaigh Fháil / a láibh imresain d'fhaghbháil* = "The contender for fair-sided Ireland has a fierce disposition, a reluctance to parley before raiding, in the days of giving battle" [*Maguire* 2651-4]; *A Thaidhg ná tathaoir Torna / 's gan é i n-alt bhur n-agallmha* = "O Tadhg, censure not Torna as he cannot answer you" [*IF* 4·1; in an academic argument; cf. also *IF* 5·1]; *ó tarrla aaind fer taistil Temrach ⁊ laoch agallma Ulad* [*CML* 1093-4] = "a champion able to deal with the Ulstermen" [*CML* vocab. s. v. *agallamh*].

18c.***chaithréidh:*** Translation "battle-ready" uncertain; context helps little in deciding which of the many meanings of *réidh* (which is probably used as much to fulfil metrical requirements as for meaning) is intended.

18d.***aithbhéim ar ṫaoi*** (MS.)***:*** MSS. *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* have *aithbhéim athraoi*; since *chraoi* [line 18c] requires a rhyming partner, I prefer the reading provided by *Eg.* trad. and take
ṫaoi to represent *Thraoi*; to get an idea of the frequency with which Troy was employed illustratively in classical poetry, cf. *Apalóga* §§ C15a-i. Nevertheless, edited text uncertain.

19c.***a dhamhna dúinn:*** Translated "[since] the same is true for me"; more literally "it is its cause for me", i. e. "it is what causes my own fortunes to change for the worse".

20a.***maoidhim air é:*** This can have a variety of meanings; examples from other texts of all those meanings appearing in these poems are given together here (meaning in text above is that of § (ii) below);

(i) = "I remind him of it": *maoidh air uaisle t'oghachta* = "remind Him of the glory of your virginity" [*AOD* xix·11]; *Maoidh ar oidhre an Athar* [*DiD* 52·34] = "remind the Father's heir " (my transl.); *gach snaidhm dá sgaoilfe a*

ngurt gáidh / ní mhaoidhfe ar mhnáibh re hucht óil [*O'Reilly Poems* 1779-80] = "At drinking feasts you will not urge upon ladies your great deeds (*lit.* every knot you will loosen) in the field of battle" [*O'Reilly Poems* 1779-80 n.]; note also *is ní mhaoidhfeadh é ar aoinneach*, which I translate "and he would remind no-one of it" [11·11d].

(ii) (an extension of (i) above) = "I remind him [reproachfully] of it", "I criticise him for it": *Coimheollad mo ghealladh féin / gan maoidheamh éacht ar do fhréimh / ó nach é a ndéanamh do b'fhearr / mar onóir do chrích Éireann* = "I will keep my promise not to mention the crimes of your stock, since the commission of them was not what did most honour to the land of Éire" [*IF* 5·184];

(iii) = "I begrudge it to him": *ná maoidh Brian ar Chruachain Cuinn / is fiadh Tuathail 'n-a [thoghraim]* = "as Tuathal's land asks for him, begrudge not Brian to Conn's Cruacha" [*AiDD* 7·5]; *A Thoirdhealbhaigh mheic mheic Airt, / ní mór nách mairg do-chonnairc / urraim Ghaoidhil uim ghort bhFloinn / do mhaoidhimh ort mar urraim* = "O Turlough, grandson of Art, little short of woeful were it for any one who should see the homage of one Gael begrudged thee about Flann's Field" [*TD* 7·52]; *Ní nochdubh coidhche dom chead / do chairdios ní mó mhaoidhfead / ort, a fholt cladhsholus cam, / 's gan amharus ort agam* = "While having no doubt of thee (being my friend), I will not - at least not willingly - go telling everybody of this friendship, nor will I deny it either, O hero of bright wavy curling hair" [*O'Hara* 1333-6].

20b.***cuiridh (duine) tar:*** Literally "puts (a person) beyond"; here = "deprives (a person) of"; compare *Ní bhía ag bruithion ná ag boigshín / mo chor tar creich Phádraigín* = "Neither glowing heat nor wet weather shall divert me from raiding Pádraigín" [*IBP* 11·7]; and also *Do chum uilc dod neamhthol-sa, / féch, créd fhédas do chlaonadh - / nó dod chor tar dheaghobair?* = "... or deflect you from good" [*Dán na mBr.* 14·52]; *Más í an tuigsi, más í an toil, / is ciontach réd chor tar céill, / bíodh ormsa an tuigsi dho chosg, / 's bíodh cosg na toile ort féin* = "If it be the intellect that is responsible for your madness" [*Dán na mBr.* 9·8]; *óir buaidhridh an doilgheas nó an crádh neartmhar an duine, ⁊ tairngidh an n-uile antoil uaidhe, ar mhodh go gcuir tar a chéill é go meinic* [*Buaidh* 3641-3].

20d.***ní mhar aoinfhear dá n-uaisle:*** Translated "not one of their nobles is [still] alive"; might also be rendered "a unique man [from the ranks] of their nobles [i. e. *Seaán* himself] is no longer alive".

21a.***mur tá*** (MS.)*:* Following MS. *F6.*, emended to equally permissible *mar atá* to correct line's syllable count.

21b.***m/c*** (MS.)*:* Could represent gen. sing. or gen. pl.; no clues are to be gleaned from metre or from MSS.; *St.* and *Eg.*, which are generally more reliable, have *m/c*, suggesting that original exemplar also had a contraction; *G.* trad. has various variants of gen. sing.; my decision to read gen. pl. *mhac* is based on context and on frequency of *mic Míleadh* = "men of Ireland" in classical poetry.

21c.***baile:*** Transl. "town(land)" reflects ambiguity of the Irish word.

21d.***gan sgur slóigh nó sochaidhe:*** Translation "with no movement of troop or army" is intended to reflect the ambiguity of the Irish; *sgur* might mean "departure", in which case, the import of this line would be "[now they it faces no opposition] the foreign soldiery do not depart"; or (which is, in my view, more likely) *sgur* might mean "manoeuvre", in which case, the import of this line would be "[now that *Seaán* is dead], there is no longer any military activity [by friendly armies]".

22a.***Mac rígh g/ rún reabhr/.*** (MS.)*:* Line short a syllable; there are no significant differences between MSS. except that *G.* trad. has *Mic*. I emend to *Mac[raidh]* on the grounds that this provides both extra syllable required by metre and pl. sense required by context and also because of use of similar *ingheanraidh* in (the following) line 22b; furthermore, error in transmission might be explained by exemplar reading *Macr/. rígh*, with subsequent scribe omitting one *r* (+ contraction); square brackets in text indicate uncertainty of emendation. Otherwise, read *Meic na ríogh* etc.

22c.***[gach]:*** Added to correct line's syllable count; *[gach]* is chosen because metre requires addition of unstressed syllable and context appears to require word defining *gh[a]rt geamhair* and also that the latter have a pl. or collective

sense; square brackets in text indicate uncertainty of emendation. Otherwise, read *is snas* etc.

22c.***gort*** (MS.)*:* Emended to its var. *gart* [*IGT* ii § 68] to provide rhyme with *smacht* [line 22d]. Since dat. sing. is *gort* [of *gart*, *IGT* ii § 68] or *gurt* [of *gort*, *IGT* ii § 67], prep. *ar* here must take acc. rather than dat.; hence the translation "a sickly look is coming over [every] field of young corn" (where *ar* + acc. = "onto") rather than "[every] field ... has a sickly look" (where *ar* + dat. = "on").

gart geamhair: These words are often used in combination; cf. *tig gach gort mar a gheamhar* [*DiD* 10·14]; *Gach tuar as truime geamhar / le a gort is gnáth ísleaghadh* [*DiD* 52·23]; *nír misdi a tocht hé um Emhain, / gort gemhair is sé ar slighidh* = "field of young corn" [*Maguire* 554-5]; for further examples, see *DIL* s. v. *gemar.*

22d.***finnfhl/.dhaibh:*** Emended to *finfhleadhaibh* for sense. Note that all MSS. except *St.* (which replaces this word with *feinn*) show a length-mark over the first syllable of this compound.

smacht feadhma ar na finfhleadhaibh: Translated "there is a check on the holding of wine feasts"; more literally "there is a restraint of functioning on wine feasts".

23a.***tortha*** (MS.)*:* All MSS. have broad *-rt(h)-*; I emend to classical *toirthe* [*IGT* ii § 53]; the only other examples of *tortha* I can find in classical poetry are at *Maguire* 2405-6, neither of which are fixed by rhyme.

23b.***grian:*** Use without art. is unusual; as is the practice in today's Mod. Ir., this word, when used in the sense "sun", is usually defined in the classical language; I can find no other examples of it without definition.

griasamhla (MS.)*:* *St.* has *griasamhl/.*; *G.* trad. has *griasamhladh*; *F6.* (MS. in *G.* trad.) has *griosamhladh*; I emend to *gríosamhladh*, a compd. of *gríos* [= "glow", "embers"] + *amhladh* [= "adornment", "decoration" etc.].

23c.***fíor flatha:*** I take line to mean "without him, none of the benefits of just rule (in regard to his territory's fruitfulness, the prevalence of good weather etc.) are felt"; the idea here is that, while *Seaán* was alive, his kingly qualities made the land productive and the elements calm; such assertions of the link between good rule and nature's benevolence are common in Irish lit.; indeed, as in many elegies from the classical period, this is one of the central messages of this poem. For discussion of the background, meaning and implications of the term *fíor flatha* (from pre-Early Mod. Ir. texts), see Kim Mc Cone, "Fírinne agus Torthúlacht", *Léachtaí Cholm Cille* 11 (1980), 136-73, esp. p. 155.

23d.***tacha:*** This word does not appear in *IGT* ii; *DIL* suggests that it may be fem. However, *s-*, *s-* alliteration in this line establishes (variant?) masc. gender for *tacha*.

24a.***Gá ttú acht as tríd tarrthaigh*** (MS.)***:*** Line short a syllable. For emendation to *Gá dtám*, see 2·14a n.

24c.***a chinneadh:*** Vn. of *cinnidh*; like *cinneamhain* [for an example of which, see *AiDD* 37·26], *cinneadh* is frequently used in classical poetry in the sense "fate, destiny"; cf. *Do hinniseadh leo an lá-sain / a mhéad d'ulc is d'uathbhásaibh / - damhna caoi don uile fhear - / do bhaoi don chruinne i gcinneadh* [*DiD* 75·24]; *Ar ndol fán gcoill d'iarraidh subh, / ní fá ghuth do-chuaidh sí, / tarla Filib dí a-réir, / ón chinneadh ní théid gach ní* [*O'Reilly Poems* 1964] = "nothing escapes destiny" [*O'Reilly Poems* vocab. s. v. *cinneadh*]; note also these uses of verb. *cinnidh*: *Mac Con mar do cinneadh dó / ba heagal leo a thocht tarrso* = "The Muimhnigh feared lest Mac Con might rule over them - as he was fated to do" [*Magauran* 3160-1]; *d[ó] acht nár cinneadh clár Úna / lán súla ar indeal n-ágha* = "except that Ireland was not fated to fall to him, he drew all eyes when battle was arrayed" [*Maguire* 4048-9].

24d.***táinig filleadh a bhflaithis:*** For comparable use of *filleadh*, cf. *Oidheadh Fhilib, as í tug / combáidh foghla, fúath carud, / teadhma baoghlacha, brath cean, / sgath gach áonratha d'fhilleadh* [*O'Reilly Poems* 1285-8] = "the bloom of all good fortune withered (*lit.* turned, reversed)" [*O'Reilly Poems* vocab. s. v. *fillim*]; *Bíodh nach cás ar dearbhadh dhúinn, / bíodh nach budh filleadh fortúin* = "Though we were not troubled about what has been certified to us, though it were no reverse of fortune" [*IBP* 4·15].

25a.***cleath:*** Emended to correct acc. sing. *cleith* [*IGT* ii § 39]. Translated "chief"; more literally "house-post", "spear" etc.

25b.***dúile talmhaidhe:*** I can come up with no more satisfactory transl. than "earthly elements [and living beings]"; *dúil* can mean "element" and / or "creature" [cf. *DIL* s. v. 1 *dúil* (a), (b)]; clearly it has both meanings here.

25d.***i n-airdreannaibh:*** Transl. "in [the] heights" is vague; poet's meaning could be "in [among] high constellations / stars", "in [among] high points / mountains" etc.

26a.***Fódla*** (MS.)*:* Even though this is a proper noun, its lenition (gramatically justified by preceding nom. pl. ending in palatalised consonant) is necessary for alliteration.

26c.***aodhuire*** (MS.)*:* Retained from MS. (*Eg.*) and from *St.*; note that MSS. *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* have (equally metrical) *aonduine*; there is little to choose between the two words; use of *aonduine* would require the transl. "they have no-one [to lead them]".

26d.***-moighe:*** To avoid duplication in the translation, this is rendered "land"; literally "plain".

27c.***créim*** (MS.)*:* Following MS. *St.*, emended to *créidhim* for sense and to provide rhyme (for this form cf. *cuibheas* in *Mo chréidhim go bruach mo bháis, / mo-nuar nach éirghionn ar-ís* [*IBP* 10·8]); *créim* and *creim* are modern forms of this word.

27d.***is*** (MS.)*:* I take this to represent rel. cop. and give *as* in edited text; if indic. cop. *is* is preferred, treat line 27d as a separate statement and transl. "woe over him is the cause of *Éire*'s grief".

28b.***aogh/.*** (MS.)*:* I cannot see what this is meant to represent; following MSS. *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.*, I emend to *caomhna*.

28c.***criothn/. adhar*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *criothnaghadh as* (pres. rel. cop.) for sense and to provide rhyme with *biothphudhar* [line 28d]; this follows MS. *St.* (*criothn/.adh as*).

má a ceann (MS.)*:* Possessive *a* deleted for sense.
Following MSS. *St.*, *G.*, *F6.*, *A.*, *F3.* and taking *má* to represent *um* + 3 sing. masc. poss., I emend to *cheann* and transl. "quaking [with fear] is the appropriate response to it" (more lit. "it is quaking [with fear] that is right in regard to it / concerning it").
Since the rest of the q. is concerned exclusively with *Seaán* and his death, this seems preferable to *'ma* (= *um* + 3 sing. fem. poss.) *ceann* = "it is right to quake [with fear] for her [i. e. *Éire*]" (more lit. "it is quaking [with fear] over her that is right").

29b.***a cosmhuile*** (MS.)*:* MSS. *G.*, *F2.*, *A.*, *F6.*, *F3.* have various spellings of *a ccosmhaile* (which would be standardised as *i gcosmhaile*). I accept *Eg.* (and *St.*) reading and emend it slightly (for sense) to *a* [3 sing. masc. poss. (= "it"), referring to *criothnaghadh* of line 28c] *chosmhaile* [gen. sing. of *cosmhaile* = "likeness", "resemblance"] on the grounds that *i gcosmhaile* requires preceding verb [e. g. *cuiridh*] or following gen. (or both); cf. *ór dá ghoire dá ttéid duine dá bheathuidh féin do chur a ccosmhuileacht ré beathaidh an Tighearna* [*Desid.* 6274-6]; *Gidh iad créuchta na gcroidhe / - ós dá chur a gcosmhuile - / na comhartha gur léir leis / le tolumhla a gcéill chuiris* = "To continue the comparison ..." [*Dán na mBr.* 19·16]; *Agus fa-ríor, bí drong mhór dhíobh nach mothuigheann an easbaidh se do bheith orra, i gcosmhaileas mhná Seneca* [*Trí Bior-Ghaoithe* 9360-62] = "like S.'s wife" [*ib.* vocab. s. v. *cosmhaileas*].
The only other example I can find of the usage to which I emend (i. e. noun + poss. + gen. *cosmhaile*) is: *An é súd an Críost cédna / sa bhreith do mhaoidh móirÉlla? / an é coimsigh na cruinne, / toimsigh, nó an cré a chosmhuile?* = "Is that the same Christ whose birth was referred to by Elias? Think you is he the Lord of the earth or is it a shape like his" [*Dán na mBr.* 19·1; classical poem by *Eóghan Ruadh Mac an Bhaird*].

29d.***dhíth:*** This dat. sing. form is fixed by rhyme with *crích* [line 29c]; the usual dat. sing. form is *díoth* [*IGT* ii § 95]. However, although rare, the dat. form *díth* (which is the form used in today's Irish) does occur; cf. *nó ar chor*

gcliachdha um chrích a shean / nar iartha a ***díth*** *do dhéineamh* [*O'Hara* 3018]; cf. also nom. sing. *díth* in *ó tá an ghairm gach dú, ní díth / bhar n-ainm is bhar gclú i gcoigcrích* [9·26cd; from a poem which is, in many respects, post-classical].

30ab.***am sin : chathabhsaigh*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *aimsin* : *chathaidhbhsigh* for sense.
For palatalisation of *-m-* in *aimsin*, cf. *fan aimsin* (: *aibhsigh*) [*Maguire* 2843]; *mun aimsin* (: *fhir*) [*TD* 8·9]; *as an aimsin* (: *soaimsir*) [*TD* 15·34]; for further examples, see *McM* § 9·4.
Edited text's *chathaidhbhsigh* follows MS. *St.* (*cathaibsigh*) and also *-bh-* in all other MSS.; note also the spelling *chathabhsigh* in MS. *F6.*.
Cf. also the following rhymes, in a poem by the same poet:
Fada iad i ngach aimsir / ag clódh gach uilc anaidhbhsigh [7·4ab]; ... *mun aimsin / ós Mumhain bhuig bhuanaidhbhsigh* [7·24ab].

To my knowledge, the only alternative would be emendation to *amsoin* : *cathamhsaigh*; however, *amhsach*, *amhas*, *amhsa*, *amhsaine* etc. more usually refer to hired soldiers than to warriors in general, which would hardly fit the context here.

30c.***céim dubha ór choimhfhill a chonn:*** Translation "a sad matter as a result of which his head bowed" is uncertain. It depends upon the assumptions that *choimh-* is only employed metri gratia and that this line refers to *Art* [line 30b]. With emendation to *conn*, the line might also be translated "a sad matter as a result of which her leader [, *Art*,] fell (etc.)".
If the line applies to *Oilill* [line 30d], it might be translated "[the following apologue recounts] ..."
(i) "... a sad matter as a result of which his head bowed [with sorrow]".
(ii) "... a sad matter from which he averted his mind".
(iii) "... a sad matter which his mind shrunk back from [accepting]"
(iv) "... a sad matter as a result of which he lost his reason".

For *conn* = "sense, reason, mind", cf. *Ó Duibh Dhíorma is toll a theagh - / íorna gan* ***chonn*** *a chineadh* = "the house of Ó Duibh Dhíorma is full of holes, his kindred is a melée driven to distraction". [*GB* 13·66; "a leaderless melée"

?]; *Do bhris mo* ***chonn*** *is mo chiall / ó nach mair an rí roi-Niall* = "My wit and my sense are destroyed since the great Niall the King lives no more" [*IF* 1·13]; *Gabhmaid ann sin an láir dhonn / ar mbuighean gan* ***chonn*** *gan chéill, / an fearúd do cuireadh linn / tarrla ar éanaithne linn féin* = "We take away that brown mare, the pair of us without sense or knowledge, the man who had been sent with me knowing about as much as I" [*Magauran* 1763-6]; *Mo chiall, mo chuimhne, mo* ***chonn*** [*DiD* 69·31].

For ***fillidh*** = "bends, declines (etc.)", cf. *Oidheadh Fhilib, as í tug / ... / ... / sgath gach áonratha d'****fhilleadh*** [*O'Reilly Poems* 1285-9] = "the bloom of all good fortune withered (*lit.* turned, reversed)" [*O'Reilly Poems* vocab. s. v. *fillim*].

For *fillidh ó* = "avoids, turns away from etc.", cf. *lámh nachar* ***fhill ó*** *eachtáth* = "a hand that never avoided a ford-fight" [*O'Hara* 3134]; ***"Filleam úatha,"*** *ar aicme Néill* [*O'Reilly Poems* 1585] = "let us turn from them" [*O'Reilly Poems* vocab. s. v. *fillim*]; *A mháthair in Mheic neamhdha, /* ***fill uaim*** *fheirg an Tighearna* [*O'Reilly Poems* 1670] = "avert from me the wrath of God" [*O'Reilly Poems* vocab. s. v. *fillim*]; *Créud í an mhaith do-nímíd leis an ttrosgadh? Ar n-antoil do chlaoi, fearg Dhé d'****fhilleadh uainn****, ⁊ lóirghníomh 'nar bpeacthaibh* [*Parrthas* 2724-6]; *... atá modh áiridhe agom nách ag gach aon bhíos, an uair bhím a bhfiaghnoisi mo Thighearna, gan mh'aghoidh d'****fhilleadh uadha****, ór as mór an tarcaisne ⁊ an t-aindligheadh do bhéarainn dá mhórdhacht, an uair do bheinn ag labhairt ris, dá bhfillinn mo ghnúis uadha."* [*Desid.* 5995-6000] explained by the speaker as follows:; *"An uair bhím ag labhairt rém Thighearna, ⁊* ***fhillim uadh*** *mo mheabhair nó mo thuigsi do smuaineadh nó do thuigsin neith a bioth eile,* ***fillim*** *an uair sin mh'aghoidh* ***uadh****, ⁊ do bheirim mo chúl dó"* [*Desid.* 6002-06]; note also ***do fhill*** *a résún ó Dhia* = "aversa ratione a Deo" [*Buaidh* 4804].

31c.***neamhrath:*** I take this word at its face value, opp. of *rath* = "good fortune"; cp. *Frémh gach uilc oidheadh flatha, / de thig tús gach neamhratha* [*O'Reilly Poems* 1261-2].

31d.***go hoighre:*** Emended to *go [n-]oighre* because, in all versions of *Cath Moighe Mucraimhe*, the foreigners come with *Lughaidh* (*Mac Con*) rather than

to him; the MSS. on which our edition of this poem are based are of such poor quality that there seems little reason to retain *go h-* thereby accepting either that, in some other (unknown) version of *CMM*, *Lughaidh*'s supporters came to, rather than with, him or that our poet was mistaken.

32a.***g(ér) ghleó goimhe*** (MS.)*:* All other MSS. also treat this as three words; it could represent either *géirghleó goimhe* or *gér ghleó goimhe*; although either of these would fit, I take it to be the former on the grounds that the only other possible agent of *Do hinnleadh* is (the distant) *teagbháil* [line d].

32c.***sul ráin/. a ndeadrán de*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *sul ráinig a n-eadráin [air]* on the following grounds:

(i) MS. readings: *sul rainig an eadrain de* [MS. *St.*], *an eadrán de* [MSS. *F6.*, *F3.*, *A.*], *anr?án de* [*G.*], *anearan* [*F2.*];

(ii) there is, to my knowledge, no word *deadrán*; it is to be presumed that the presence of *d-* results from hypercorrection during transmission through (incorrect) reinterpretation of *n* + vowel eclipsis as *n* + *d* eclipsis; cp. *nar bhfann* (MS.) for *nar bhann* (fixed by metre) in line 37c; many variant word-forms in Mod. Ir. result from such (mis- or) reinterpretation of words affected by initial mutation [cf. *Ó Siadhail* 1991, pp. 131-4]; note further that, although it is not to be found in *IGT* ii, the form *eadrán* appears in *dán díreach* as a var. of *eadráin* [*IGT* ii § 42] in (gen. sing.) *fear an eadráin* (: *cháigh*) [*AiDD* 71·20];

(iii) to provide rhyme with *teagbháil* and *turbhaidh* [line 32d] while still provid ing alliteration in line 32c; note that the number of words which would rhyme with *teagbháil* is very limited and that the rhyme *teagbháil* : *eadráin* is a common one [cf., *O'Hara* 6·1079-80; *AiDD* 100·26; *DiD* 80·15; *IF* 3·1 etc.];

(iv) for sense; cf. *etráin* II [*DIL*] = "An interfering on behalf of someone; a defending, protecting (usually with *ar*, *for* of pers. or thing warded off)" and following examples cited there: *docuaid in comrac a hinad edtrana* = "the battle went beyond interposition" [*MR* 266·19]; *D. do marbadh d'en-urchar shoighde, ag edráin a muinntire fein ara cheile* = "separating his people from

each other" (in an internal dissension) [*AU* 1424]; *ica for n-etarguide im calma do denam ... da n-etrain for cumachta Cesair* [*C.Cath* 5520]; note further: *a agra ort ní dú dháibh / is tú ar gach n-olc gá n-eadráin* = "its folk can not blame thee for this, for thou hast defended them against injury (from all foes)" [*Magauran* 2494-5]; *Lór dar lat dom eadráin air / do mhac do theagmháil dod thoil* = "To save me from thy Son thou knowest 'tis enough that He meet thy wish" [*AiDD* 100·26]; *Ar mbiodhbha d'eadráin oruinn / tar éis meabhla 's míochomhuill, / a leomhan dearccorr fionn Fáil, / leattrom is gan ionn d'eadráin* [*DiD* 101·11].

33a.***teamuill*** (MS.)*:* Following MSS. *St.*, *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.*, emended to *tinn* which is necessary for rhyme with *Oilill* [line 33b; see next note] and for sense.

33b.***clann chonaill, oilill*** (MS.)*:* The word *chonaill* is not deleted in MS.; following MSS. *St.*, *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.*, I emend to *clann Oilill* for sense and because of metrical considerations.

óg: (MS.)*:* Inserted from *St.* to restore syllable count of line; might also emend *is* to *agus*, which conj. might originally have been represented by ₇.

33cd.***tugsio?d : sio?d*** (MS.)*:* Question marks in MS. version indicate that *-o-*, *-o-* may be *-a-*, *-a-* in MS. Emendation (to provide rhyme) of *tugsio?d* to *tug s[ia]d* follows all other MSS. except *F6.*; emendation (to provide rhyme, to correct line's syllable count and for sense) of *sio?d* to *[i]s i[a]d* follows *asiad* of all other MSS.

33c.***tug s[ia]d fa mhéala an Mhumha:*** Use of nom. (*Mumha*) for acc. (*Mumhain*) may be caused either by separation of object from verb or, in my view, more likely, by understood *do* + vn, i. e. *tug siad an Mhumha [do chur] fa mhéala* = (lit.) "they caused Munster to be put under sorrow; for discussion of use of nom. for acc., see intro., chapt. 7, § 1 (a).

33d.***[i]s i[a]d sgéala a sgarthana:*** Translation "that is the story of their parting" is loose; more literally "it is the story of their parting", "they are the tidings of ...". It is to be presumed that *sgarthain* here means "death(s)"; the translation

"parting" is deliberately vague; *sgarthain* here might be translated either "death" or "dispersal"; while *sgaraidh* always, to my knowledge, retains its primary meaning, "separates (etc.)", it is often used of separation caused by death; cf. *Dhá churaidh do chongbhadh síoth, / dhá chuartuightheóir na gcoigcríoch / tair* ***sgarthoin*** *na ríogh rinn / dha bhríogh do arthoigh m'inntinn* (of separation caused by death) [*LClAB* 10·53-7]; ***Sgéarad,*** *a Choimdhe, rem chloinn / mar sgaras cnú re crobhuing* (the poet foresees his death) [*DiD* 57·23]; *Do b'é soin ar ndéinimh dhó - / do éirigh 's do loigh fan lia; / iar n-a* ***sgoradh*** *do bhí beo; / ceo gach rí ar domhan acht Dia* = "after passing away from us He lived again" [*AiDD* 90·3]; *Dámadh hé [a] hadhbhar sgíse /* ***sgaradh*** *ria don Ruaidhríse, / ní hadhbhar sgís an* ***sgaradh;*** *faghbhadh dís gan dealughadh* = "If it be her sepatation from Ruaidhrí that casts her down ... separation is no reason for being overwhelmed" (patron is comforted on the death of her son, Ruaidhrí) [*AiDD* 13·5]; note also *Teann an sgél* ***sgarthoin*** *ó gCuinn, / gan trén nach bhfaghthoir [i] bhfaill; / do dheireadh sluaigh Aodha inn, / craobha sinn ar mbuain a mbairr* [*LClAB* 5·141-4] = "dispersal" [*DIL* s. v. *scarthain*].

34a.***Nualldhubha*** (MS.)*:* I cannot determine the gender of this word. If it is masc., *dó* (prep. *do* + 3 sing. masc. pron., line 34b) and *'na* (prep. *i* + + 3 sing. masc. pron., line 35c) refer directly to *Nualldhubha*; if it is fem., *dó* and *'na* refer indirectly to *Nualldhubha* by referring directly to "it", i. e. "this state of affairs", "these circumstances" which include *Nualldhubha Oilill.*

34b.***beanaidh do:*** Cf. *Más í an toil is ciontach ribh / slán libh, ní bheanabh-sa dhí* (: *í*) [*Dán na mBr.* 9·63] = "I shall not touch it (have anything to do with it)" [*Dán na mBr.* vocab. s. v. *beanaidh*]; and the following (quoted *DIL* s. v. *benaid* II, col. 73, line 59 & f.): *ní bheanann dúinn tráchdadh orra annso* = "it is not our business to ..." [*MacAingil* 2586]; *dom anmain is eadh bheanas / an mac do bhí i mbraighdeanas* = "the child ... is my soul" [*DiD* 7·21]; *do bhain a mhaoith do gach fior* = "affected everyone" [*Ériu* i 98·32].

34c.***sdair 'na dheóidh fa lios Logha:*** Translated "there is an allegory about *Lugh*'s rampart based on it"; might also mean "since then, there has been a story [about it] throughout *Lugh*'s rampart.

'na dheóidh: Translated "based on it" ("it" = *Oilill*'s heartbreak); literally "after it".

sdair: Literally "story"; translated "allegory"; the word *sdair* is frequently used by the poets as a synonym for *úirsgéal, eisiomláir* etc. [for discussion and examples of this, see *Apalóga* pp. 7-11].

35.**Text and translation:** These are doubtful; this is (i) because line 35b is a syllable too long in MS. and the emendation made, while not unreasonable, changes the meaning of the q. significantly and (ii) because my treatment of *théalaigh* [line 35c] is uncertain. Note also that my understanding of this q. as a whole rests completely on the assumption that, in keeping with all recensions known to me of *CMM*, the poet does not intend to suggest that *Oilill* actually attended the battle of *Magh Mucraimhe*;

35a.***An céidfhear:*** I take this to mean "the afore-mentioned man" (i. e. *Oilill*) rather than "the first man". To quote Knott, "*céidfhear* is regularly used in referring to an actor in the apologue , to distinguish him from the person to whom the moral is applied" [*TD* 1·20, n.]; by way of example, she refers there to the following: *Do-bhéarainn í dod ghnúis ghil / dámadh liom cloch an chéidfhir* (in reference to main character in apologue just told) [*TD* 22a·47ab]

do-chuaidh: This is taken to be rel.; however, it might also be indic.; neither changes the q.'s meaning significantly.

téid ó: For *téid ó* in the sense it is taken to have here, i. e. "avoids", "escapes" etc. (usually from something non-material), cf. ***téid*** *críoch ó fhréimh rígh*Uidhir */ a díoth féin gá fóirighin* = "its very poverty saves a territory from the royal Maguires" [*Maguire* 901-2]; *A bharr Leamhna bheireas búadh, / ní hanmhuin dh'eineach dob ál; / **téid ó** sgoluibh gan ghoin gruadh, / ní dual foghuil oir tar fhál* [*O'Reilly Poems* 769-72] = "escapes the schools without censure" [*O'Reilly Poems* 768-9, n.]; *Docair don anam iodhan / **dul uatha** gan aimsioghadh* (of the 'three enemies of the soul') [*DiD* 5·7]; *Céim deacair **dol ó** a fhalaidh / gan chur peacaigh i bpudhair* [*DiD* 10·12] = "obair dheacair anródhach don pheacach is eadh é teacht saor ó fheirg Dé" [*ib.* n.]; *Le a chrábhadh ag breith breithe / do bhí a héisdeacht d'áireithe / an chluas do ba caol tuigse / saor **do-chuas** ón chéadfaidh-se* [*DiD* 52·15] = "nír bhaoghal dó an éisteacht sain" [*ib.* n.]; *is mar sin thuiteas an chloch úd, .i. an bás ... ionnus nach **téid** aon **uaithe***

gan aidhmilleadh [*Trí Bior-Ghaoithe* 79-83]; *Dá chor i gcéill nach fuil* ***dol ón*** *bhás ag aon-duine do shíol Ádhaimh* [*Trí Bior-Ghaoithe* 1045-6].

35b.***go righ múmhan fa? mór teaghlach*** (MS.)*:* Other MSS. do not differ significantly; emended (in what is, to my knowledge, the only way possible) to *rí Mumhan fa mór teaghlach* to correct the line's syllable count. If this emendation is correct, it is to presumed that *go* of the MSS. is the result of scribal carelessness or (following an erroneous assumption that *An céidfhear* of line 35a refers to the messenger mentioned in line 37b rather than to *Oilill* himself) hypercorrection.

35c.***théalaigh:*** As stated above [35, n.], translation of this word is uncertain; it is treated here as having *cáil a chnis* as its subject; however, this might also be its object. The word *téalach* appears twice in *IGT*: *Lucht na gclach ar tí a* ***télaigh*** */ suil tí cath an Chuilénaígh* [*IGT* ii § 55, example 1428; = *IGT* iii § 99, example 894]; s. v. *Télach ... (ón sgaeileadh)*: *Gi-bé do* ***théluig*** *a theag / sé fa énaib do hairgnedh* [= 3 sing. past; *IGT* iii § 99, example 895]; cf. also the following from *DIL* [s. v. *télach* = "discharging, loosening"]: *t. .i. sgáoileadh* [*O'Cl.*]; *fri t. neich din imarcraid lenda bís isin churp* = "a discharge of some of the excess of liquid" [*Mon. Tall.* 164·11]; and especially *a dtuil tré th. a chnis* (of the pelican feeding its young with its own blood) [*O'Gr. Cat.* 461·19].

cneas: Translated "body"; more literally "skin, surface etc."; with use here (*pars pro toto*), compare *Do dhoirt sé déara millse / do bhláth craobh a* ***croicinnse*** = "wept bitter tears at the beauty of her body's limbs" [*O'Hara* 3283-4; and see 3284, n.].

35d.***sgéaloil:*** This is taken to be a compound of the two nouns *sgéal* = "story" + *oil* = "misfortune (esp. of death or wounding in battle)" [*DIL* 2 *ail* (c).

36.**[...]** (transl.): The untranslated word is *gnáth[airsidh]*, line 36c; see 36c, n.

36a.***Tásg:*** Translated simply "News"; probably has its added meaning "news of death" here.

36c.***truaighe*** (MS.)*:* MSS. *St. F3.* have monosyllabic *truagh*; emended to *truaigh* to correct line's syllable count and to provide rhyme with *uaidh* [line 36d].

gnátharrsa: Emendation to *gnáth[airsidh]* is uncertain; it follows *gnathars/.* [MS. *St.*], *gnáth ars/.* [*F3.*, *F2.*, *A.*], *gnáthársadh* [*F6.*] and assumes the existence of the form *airsidh* as a var. of *arsaidh* = "ancient etc."; although *airsidh* is common in MSS. (e. g. *LClAB* 11·69, 18·35), it does not appear in *IGT* and I am not aware of any examples in which it is fixed by rhyme.
This word is taken to be a compound of *gnáth* (= "customary, usual etc.") + *airsidh* (var. of *arsaidh* = "ancient etc."; see above); emendation to the form *gnáth[airsidh]* is made to provide rhyme with *láthairsin* [line 36d]; the text might, alternatively, be emended to read *gnátharsa[idh]* : *látharsoin*; however, the latter dat sing. (*láthar*) is, to my knowledge, unattested; in *IGT* ii, the word is fem, with dat. sing. *láthair* (or *láithir* etc.).
I am not sure what the poet means by *gnáth[airsidh]* (or *gnátharsaidh*); this accounts for "[...]" in translation.

36d.***da?inimnigh*** (MS.)*:* Question mark in MS. version indicates that reading of *-a-* is uncertain. Readings from other MSS. are: *dainimnigh* [*G.*, *F3.*, *F2.*]; *dainimnig* [*A.*]; *danm/* [*St.*]. Emendation to *d'[anmhain]* (to provide rhyme with *goimh* [line 36c], to correct line's syllable count and for sense) follows *danm/* of MS. *St.*. It is to be presumed that scribal *dainimnigh* results from misinterpretation of an original's *danmh/* as (non-classical *d'anmnaigh* (> *d'ainimnigh*).

37.***Is eadh do-uair ar tos[aigh] ...:*** Translation is loose; text, as emended, is taken to mean literally "What he received at first from a messenger on that occasion - though it was no curative act for him - was for every junior there to be told of".

37ab.... ***air tosach / ... a turuissin*** (MS.)*:* Emended to ... *ar tos[aigh] / ... a[n] tura[ssain].*
Emendation of *a* to *an* follows MSS. *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.* and is necessary for sense (even without further emendation of these lines).

Emendation of *ar tosach* : *turuissin* to *ar tosaigh* [a common. var. of *ar tosach*] : *turassoin* provides what would appear to be the only possible combination of these words which will rhyme; emendation follows *ar thosaigh* of MS. *St.*
It is possible that *tosach* of the other MSS. was originally written *tos/.* and that *turuissin* of the MSS. is the product of scribal misunderstanding (and subsequent hypercorrection) of line 37a.

37b.***ó*** (MS.)*:* Perhaps this might be emended to *ón*; however, since not absolutely necessary, this is not done.

a turuissin (MS.)*:* For emendation to *a[n] turassain*, see note on lines 37ab. I take it that *turas* here means "occasion" on the model of the common *don turassa* (etc.) = "then", "on this occasion" etc. [e. g. *Do hathroigheadh, anba an cládh, / don turussa tug Seaán / snuadh a gort 's a glasloch geal / lasroch ós Port na Peireadh* (*LClAB* 21·194); further examples *DIL* s. v. *turus* (b)].

37c.***bann bisigh:*** Cp. *ní beart bhisigh* = "this is no help to her" [6·14a & see n.];

37d.***soisear*** (MS.)*:* Following MS. *St.*, emended to *sósar* [var. of *sóisear*] to provide rhyme with *dósan* [line 37c].

38a.***Gach fear do inniseadh dó*** (MS.)*:* Emendation to *Gach [ainm] do hinniseadh dó* (to provide alliteration) is conjectural; however, it is very much in keeping with the context and with the prose tale on which the apologue of which this q. is a part is based - *Oilill* asks for, and is given, the names of all those who died in the battle.

38b.***thigidh*** (MS.)*:* It is to be presumed that this represents incorrect expansion of an original (or interim) exemplar's *thig*$_{7}$. (which appears in MSS. *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*); cf. also *tig/.* (MS. *St.*); MS. *A.* has (correctly expanded) 3 sing. imperf. form, *thigeadh*. The correct classical 3 sing. imperf. forms were *thigeadh* and *do-igeadh*; because *do-* is necessary for this line's syllable count, I emend to the latter.

claochládh crotha: This common combination also appears on line 43a; cp. also *claochlód crotha for cenélaib* [*CML* 1601, quoted *DIL* s. v. *coímchloud* (a) lines

65-6]; *fear gan chlaochlódh ar a chruth* (cheville; laudatory) [*O'Reilly Poems* 1879]; *Claochládh do chrotha neamhdha* (of change which has come over a woman lamenting her father's death) [*MD* 60·25; classical poem]; note also *Tig cláochlódh dá cruth corcra, / tréigidh a tlacht íasochta* = "Her brilliant form changes, she loses her borrowed robe" [*IBP* 35·13].

38c.***dá ghnúis náir fhaoilicc fhinn:*** Line short a syllable; since all other words except *dá* are metrically fixed, since there is no reason to see *dá* as incorrect [cp. *Re hucht an bháis - is breath cantar - / an claochlódh truagh thig don ghné*, *DiD* 36·6] and since there is no space for (or reason to insert) an unstressed word, I take it that *gnúis* represents the second element of a compound whose first element (probably something laudatory, positive or intensive like *caomh*, *deagh-*, *ro-* etc.) has been losts in transmission; thus, *[...]ghnúis* in edited text.

39c.***Cia heile ... / do-chear ón Mhumhain:*** The verb form *do-chear* (which is fixed by rhyme with *lean* [line 39d]) is clearly being used here as a var. 3 sing. past of *tuitidh*; in all versions of this tale of which I am aware, *Oilill*'s constant refrain is "Who else fell there?"; one of his sons is named, he laments that son's death and, then, once more, he asks "Who else fell there?": e. g. *sloinn dúind cé ele do chuingidaib in chúigidh siu dorochair ann* [*SGS* 6, p. 4, § 5]; *Innis dúinn cia hoile do thuit san áir sin* [*GJ* 18, p. 77].
The only classical verb form *do-chear* is 1 sing. pres. subj. of *do-chí* [*IGT* iii § 4] = "sees". The classical 3 sing. past indic. of *tuitidh* is *do thuit*, *do thoit* [*IGT* iii § 79] or *torchair*, *ad-rochair* etc. [*IGT* iii § 21].
It is noted in *DIL* [s. v. 1 *do-tuit* (c) (col. 385, line 42 & f.)] that "The pret. root *cer-* also appears independently in a few cases in late texts"; the examples cited there are: *ó chear* [*Ó Bruad.* i 102; pret. pass. *docearadh* 204], *níor chear* [*AOD* 4·24] and *concearadar* [*Lec.* 276ᵃ·13]. For further examples, cf. *do chear Cairbre Lifeachair* [*IF* 5·182; early 17th c. *ógláchas* poem by *Tadhg mac Dáire*] and *Do thuit Osgar gan chairde / is do chear fa dheoidh Cairbre* [*IF* 6·132; early 17th c. *ógláchas* poem by *Lughaidh Ó Cléirigh* (in answer to the foregoing) *IF* 5].

a niug (MS.)*:* This provides neither rhyme with *Cruachain* [line 39d] nor alliteration with *Mhumhain*; readings from other MSS. are *a moigh* [*St.*, *G.*,

F3., *F2.*], *amuigh* [*F6.*] and *am?hóir* [*A.*]; all of these (except the last) fulfil requirements of metre but not, in my view, of sense; for these reasons - and given the generally poor quality of all MSS. consulted - *a niugh* of the main MS. is emended to *san mhoigh*; this emendation is not absolutely certain; however, otherwise, *a-moigh* of other MSS. (which does not give such good sense - if, indeed, it gives any at all) must be what the poet intended.

39d.***na lean curuighe cruachain*** (MS.)*:* Following MS. *St.* (*na lean cur/ a cruac/*), emended to *Ná lean curai[dh a] Cruachain* to provide rhyme with *Mhumhain* [line 39c], to explain (metrically fixed) use of acc. / dat. *Cruachain* and for sense.

40a.***leanaidh de:*** This constr. has quite a wide range of different applications; its basic meaning is "sticks at", "continues with" etc. and it is most often used in the sense of persevering in beliefs, traditions, personal qualities etc. Cf. for instance *lean d'urradhas is d'éifeacht* = "persevere in [the qualities] of lordliness and efficacy" [9·28d]; *rí nar lean don chreideamh chóir* [*DiD* 74·25] etc. However, it is also used in the more literal sense of "follows, stays with etc."; cf. *do lean díobh ... / dream do lucht gach éintíre* = "a group of every land's populace joined them" [5·28cd]; *gerr do len d'fhóir fhiondUladh / le tóir* = "it was but a short way that the pursuing force followed the soldiers of fair Ulster" [*Maguire* 905-6]. For further examples, see *DIL* s. v. *lenaid* I, col. 99, line 46 & f.

40d.***ceil*** (all MSS. except *St.*)*:* Following MS. *St.* (*ceil/.*), emended to 2 pl. *ceil[idh]* to correct this line's syllable count and to provide rhyme with *deighfhir* [line 40c] without altering meaning.

41a.***liosda:*** Translated "tenacious"; more literally "tiresome" etc., which can hardly be the meaning intended by the poet.

41b.***do tráith*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *Do [thuit] tr[á]*; *thuit* is inserted from MSS. *St.*, *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *A.*, *F2.* for sense and to correct line's syllable count; *tráith* emended to *trá* (of which it is a common later spelling) for sense.

42c.***mbrónghoin*** (MS.)*:* All MSS. except *St.* same; emended to (the very common) *mbeóghoin* to provide rhyme with *Eóghain* [line 42d]; note that MS. *St.* has the hybrid *ng(eo)ghoin*.

cuiridh i gcás: Compare *Ná cuir cunntabhart i gcás, / ná caoin dochar ná dólás* [*LClAB* 20·25-6]; *Murrdhúch[an] an mhara gloin, / bí[dh] faoilidh fead an gheamhroidh; / fraoch doininne a gcás ní chuir / go fás shoininde samhroidh* = "he recks not of the storm's fury" [*O'Hara* 2703-6]; *A díoth a ccás ní cuirthir / an chríoch do-cháidh fá chomhthoibh; / feirrdi tír trom an Mhanchaigh* = "Any territory which has been put under tribute does not consider its loss" [*Maguire* 1156-9].

42d.***anuai?rsin*** (MS.)*:* Question mark in MS. version indicates that my reading of *-i-* is uncertain (the scribe uses either the contraction for *ar* or that for *air*); all other MSS. read *an uairsin*.
This is emended to *an uarsoin* to provide rhyme with *chuir* [line 42c]; this (doubtful) emendation is made on the basis of comparison with the rhyme *uarsoin* : *ghoin* in another elegy by the same poet: *'S i Ras Goar níor ghníomh tais / blagh éithfeachtach dá eangrais / mór amhghar na ngall dá ghoin / go marb/. ann an uarsoin* [*Is truagh cor chríche Banbha*, lines 28cd; for this poem, see above intro., chapt. 2, § 1.A.(vi)]. It is possible that the poet believed that, by analogy with slenderising demonstr. suff. *-se*, *-soin* could broaden a preceding consonant. Otherwise, *anuai?rsin* of MS. should be emended to something like *an t-amsoin*.

43a.***Do-chuaidh i gclaochlódh crotha:*** Cp. *A chúirt doirseach Dhúin na nGall, / aisling dhuit, doirbh a fhulang, / a bhrugh na mbraonchlár mbleidheach, / dul san chlaochládh choimhidheach* (of demolished castle) [*MD* 56·25-8; classical poem]; for *téid i n-*, note also: *Do-níthior ainnséin re headh / luaithreadh beag dhe fa dheireadh, / go dtéid sé a n-illreachtoibh as* (of phoenix-like bird) [*O'Hara* 1165-67] = "it takes on various forms" [*O'Hara* vocab. s. v. *téighim*]. The commonest similar use of *téid i n-* is in the phrase *téid i gcruth, i gcrothaibh*; cf. *Adhbhar tuirsi mur tá a-niugh, / treisi laochruidhe Laighion, / a ttrén do-chóidh a gcrothuibh, / dá nél bróin ós Bhranochuibh* (in an elegy) [*LBran* 6842-45] = "'their strength has become a mere shadow' (?)" [*LBran* 6844 n.]; *ar ndol dí a gcrothuibh cumhadh* = "fallen into a sad plight" [*AOD* p.

73 § 3; quoted *LBran* 6844 n.]; *rí ar h'omhan do-cháidh a gcruth* [*O'Reilly Poems* 1775] = "became a mere shadow (?) [*O'Reilly Poems* vocab. s. v. *cruth*; ed. cites *LBran* 6844 in support of this transl.]; *Ochán do rochair glóir na nGaoidhealsa; / do-chóidh an bhraoineangsa i gcrothaibh céimionnsa* = "Alas! the glory of these Gaoidhil has departed. This gentle land has come on hard mischances" [*AiDD* 35·2]; note further *"Saoth liom (ro-m-líon do thuirsi) / do chláochlódh 'sna crothuibh-si"* (said by Pompey's wife to him after he is defeated) [*O'Reilly Poems* 2897-8].

claochládh crotha: See note on line 38b.

43b.***do dhúisigh a dheacracha:*** Cp. *ag dúsachd chruadhtan* = "raising difficulties" [*Lucerna* 294, quoted *DIL* s. v. *dúsacht*]; *Léine ríogh rátha Meadhbha / ag dúsacht mo dhoimheanma / - fa maith roimhe ar n-ádh orchra - / is crádh croidhe an comhartha* = "The tunic of the king of Meadhbh's Fort awakes my melancholy ..." [*AiDD* 3·3]; *Tig tríall faladh is fiocha, / dúsgadh uilc is eissíotha, / cogadh síon, soighidh faghla / d'oidhidh ríogh gan fhrasabhra* [*O'Reilly Poems* 1269-72]; *Bádhadh tnútha, tobar fis, / cosg dubha, dúsgadh áinis* (in praise of a poet) [*DiD* 73·42]; *Ag dúsacht diomdhadh an Dúilimh / gach díomas dá ndearna sionn* [*DiD* 31·29]; note also *Do dúisgeadh gaisgeadh Gaoidheal* = "The valour of the Gaels has been awoken" [2·1a; same poet]; and also, intrans. use in *Dot fheidhm cosgair ... / do dhúisigh gaisgeadh Gaoidheal* = "the valour of the *Gaoidheal*s has awoken" [2·41b; same poet].

43c.***sgéala an mhoighe ó do mhoidh:*** In regard to the number of syllbles in this line: According to what is known of the official teaching of the schools, (non-)elision of *ó* is optional here [see *BST* 208·14-9 & n.]. However, in practice, *ó* (as prep. or conj.) is usually elided after a short vowel [see "Mioneolas", § 15, Eiseamláirí I (p. 212); note that Ní Dhomhnaill can find no exceptions to this]. I accept the *BST* doctrine and take it that, as it stands in MSS., this line has seven syllables. Compare similar non-elision in *M'aos ionmhaine ós iad sin* (7 syllables) [9·13a].

43d.***fréamha a chroidhe:*** Lit. "the roots of his heart"; cp. *Ag caoi onchon Átha Féan / fuil an chroidhe mo chéiddéar; / go sile an déar fa dheireadh / fréamh an chridhe caithfidhear* = "... the very root of my heart will be wasted..."

[*AiDD* 10·33]; *tescais féin fréma a chride* = "[the pelican] severs her own heart strings" [*O'Gr. Cat.* 461·16, quoted *DIL* s. v. *frém* (b)]; *tug fréamha a chridhe dar gcionn* (of the Saviour) [*Dán Dé* v·11, quoted *DIL* s. v. *frém* (b)]. Cf. also the similar: *fréamh shúile* (etc.) = "depths (pupil?) of eye" *AiDD* 10·29, *DiD* 79·11, *AOD* 41·8, *LClAB* 27·95 etc.

44b.***ar Oilill:*** Since *scaraidh ar* would be most unusual and is, to my knowledge, unattested I take *ar Oilill* to mean "said *Oilill*"; alternatively, emend to *ar n-Oilill* and transl. "After *Oilill* ... authority over *Banbha* departed from ...".

sa h?athardha (MS.)*:* Question mark after *h* indicates that my reading of *h* is uncertain; emendation to *'s a [n]-athardha* follows MSS. *St.*, *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.*. Note that both *a h* (3 sing. fem. poss.) and *a n-* (3 pl.) would have the same meaning here, since both would refer to (fem.) *aicme* [line 44d]; this collective noun could be referred to by a sing. or pl. poss. adj. in the classical language [see *IGT* v § 133].

44c.***le:*** Emended to *re*; *sgaraidh re* is well attested; cf., for example, *M'anam do sgar riomsa a-raoir* [*IBP* 22·1]; *ar sgaradh dár roghrádh rom, / falamh lom an domhnán donn* [*IBP* 22·12].

44d.***súil re:*** See note on line 9b, above.

gan súil éinfhir re hÉirinn: Cp. *gan dóigh aoinfhir re hÉirinn* [8·6d] in another poem by the same poet.

45d.***deireadh ag cách dá gconntas:*** I take this to mean, more literally, "everyone has given up (ac)counting them"; the meaning "everyone has given up accounting them [to be of importance]", as in transl. above, is inferred from the context.

46a.***aoinfhir:*** I transl. "of one man"; might also be taken to mean "of a singular man".

46b.***-ghaoidheal*** (MS.)*:* Following all other MSS. (in all of which this word ends in either *-dhil*, *-dh/* or *-dh*^{l}), emended to (gen.) sing. *-ghaoidhil* to provide rhyme with *aoinfhir* [line 46a].

47b.***beangánnuibh*** (MS.)*:* MS. *St.* reads (similar) *b(ea)nganuibh*; note that MSS. *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.* read equally metrical *beagánuibh*.

47d.***crann*** (all MSS.)*:* Emended to *c[l]ann* for these reasons:

(i) This is in nom. sing. and and has exactly the same meaning as *crann* (nom. sing.) [line 47c], with which it rhymes; rhyming of a word with a repitition of itself constitutes the metrical fault of *caoiche* [see *BST* 223·8 n.; *IGT* v § 8]; there is no *breacadh* in this quatrain; thus *crann* : *crann* [lines 47cd] is metrically faulty. I have noted no other instance of *caoiche* in any other composition by this poet.

(ii) *fiodhach* [line 47d] is a collective meaning "branches"; the "branches" being referred to are, it is to be presumed, genealogical branches; thus *crann* [MSS., line 47d] would have to refer to a whole genealogical stock; however, *crann* of line 47c clearly refers to only one person, *Seaán* himself.

(iii) Scribal error of writing *crann* for *clann* is easily explained: (a) I take all MS. versions of this poem to derive ultimately from the same exemplar; (b) *crann* appears in the previous line [47c] and *crann* (for *clann*) in line 47d is not an unlikely scribal duplication; cp. (from much the same group of MSS.) the similar *géag chúbhra do chloinn ccolla / clann dár úmhla eachtorrtha* [4·57cd], which must be emended to *géag chumhra do chloinn Colla, / **c[roi]nn** dar umhla eachtarrtha* (?).

48c.***ní béofhál*** (MS.)*:* All MSS. are similar; this is emended to *['na] b[h]eofhál* for sense.

ór luidh: Translated "from which he has [now] departed"; more literally "from which he has gone"; as pointed out in *DIL* [s. v. *téit*, col. 129, line 30 & f.], *luidh-* appears only sporadically in EMI as a var. past of *téid*; it does not appear in *IGT* iii and is probably unclassical. It is not clear whether the poet intends this as (i) a var. 3 sing. past (surviving from O. Ir.) of *téighim* or (ii) as 3 sing. past of the new verb *luidhim* (which is based on this O. Ir. root).

For 3 sing. past (as var. of 3 sing. past of *téighim* or as 3 sing. past of a new verb *luidhim*), cf. *An chalann* ***do luidh*** *fán lia, / ó a bhfuil gach abhann gan eo* [*Dán na mBr.* 3·25; v.l. *luigh*]; *'s an chlúimh orm ón lá* ***do luidh*** */ uainn i n-úir Fachtna Ó Fearghail* [*Dán na mBr.* 39·199; *óglách*as poem composed in 1646].

For examples of the new verb *luidhim* etc., cf. *A sgríbhionn* ***luidheas*** *tar lear / ar amus innsi Gaoidheal, / déna mar a-déram ruibh, / ar sénfhonn fréamha Fiachaidh* [*Dán na mBr.* 8·1; by *Giolla Brighde Ó hEodhasa*]; *Gluaismidne i gceann na Craoibhe / d'fhios an déidghil dreachnaoidhe* [*TD* 8·5] with var. reading (from a good MS.) ***luidhsiom*** *a gc.* [*ib.*; ref. from *Dán na mBr.* vocab. s. v. *luidhidh*]; *Fear fiona as-teagh tugabhuir, / go teacht laoí nír* ***luidheasduir;*** */ ollamh re gach n-ealadhuin / ad chogur do chuireabhuir* [*O'Reilly Poems* 93-6; *óglách*as poem composed pre-1596]; *Bí mithis i measg sgoile / idir an aos eagnuidhe / deilbh oige ní hobair dhuit /* ***lodair*** *go t-oide a fhocluic* [*IF* 22·29].

48cd.***leath : mbiadh*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *leith* : *mbeith* to provide rhyme and for the obvious grammatical reasons; in support of this, note variant MS. readings l_7. [*St.*, *G.*, *F2.*] and b_7. [*St.*, *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.*].

49b.***tráith*** (MS.)*:* Could be for either *trá* or *tráth* without affecting metre; following MS. *St.*, I choose the former for sense.

50a.***Beím súla sloig danar*** (MS.)*:* This line is short a syllable in all MSS. I make no emendation.

béim súl: Transl. "looking [jealously and] malevolently" is based on the following: The literal meaning of *béim súl(a)* is "a blow of the eye(s)"; the sense in which it is used varies between different texts; the only example of it I can find where its sense is perfectly clear is: *As meinic fós lotuid cailleacha piseógacha daoine le béim súl do dhénamh dháibh* [*Buaidh* 2754-5] = "by laying the evil eye on them" [*Buaidh* vocab., s. v. *béim*]. Cf. also the following examples: *Aigmhéil dá bharr / béim súl ar chách re a chladhfhaicsin* [*DiD* 114·8; in praise of a woman's hair] = "others are consumed with jealousy when they look at its ripples (?)" [*DIL* s. v. *súil* I (b)]; *A lámh dar bhean an béim súl, / ní tú abháin bhuaidhreas iomthnúdh; / as fúibh do fóbradh a dol / tnúidh na n-ógbhan i n-édradh* [*LClAB* 31·1; poem in which poet argues that his patron's disfigurement

is the result of other women's jealousy of her beauty]. In all cases, it is implied that *béim súl(a)* is born of jealousy, involves malevolence and (often) may result in actual harm being done to its victim; in these cases, the *béim súl(a)* is either the actual means by which injury is inflicted or the precursor of such wrongdoing.

50c.***aon duill?e*** (MS.)*:* Question mark in MS. version indicates that reading of *-ll-* is uncertain; in edited text, following MSS. *St.*, *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.*, I give *aonduine*.

51a.***mór gcontabhairt c[h]atha:*** For permissibility of the use after *mór n-* of nom. sing. nouns ending in a slender consonant, see note on 2·33cd, above.

51d.***dá dtnúdh:*** Translated "their jealousy"; might also be rendered "greed" etc.; I take "their" to mean "of the *danair* (= 'foreigners')" of quatrain 50.

52.Ambiguity of transl. reflects that of the original which leaves the question of whether or not *Seaán* died at the hands of the "foreigners" open.

52d.***fa bhailbheangaibh:*** Following all other MSS. except *St.*, emended to *fa bhailbheannaibh* for sense.

53a.***Go ttugadh*** (MS.)*:* Emended to the correct *go dtuga* [3 sing. pres. subj.].

53b.***nár*** (MS.)*:* Following MSS. *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.*, emended to *mar* for sense.

54a.***dá rádh:*** Emended to *do-rad* (var. 3 sing. past indic. of *do-bheir*) for sense. *Do-bheir* in this use is very common; e. g. *Cuairt dar chosain a heineach / do-rad Conghal Cláireineach, / go ttug gleó eidir ghleanntaibh tonn, / nár theó i tteanntaibh na timchioll* [*IBP* 3·20].

54b.***'s gach:*** For permissibility of use of *'s gach* for *is gach* (= *i* + *gach*), see *BST* 189·7-9.

54c.***bháidh le*** (MS.)*:* Following MSS. *G.*, *F6.*, *A.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, the prep. is emended to *re h-*; for *báidh re h-*, cf. *foillsigh dhóibh a rabháigh rinn / a*

bhranáin óir ós fhidhchill = "their great ties with us" [*TD* 2·7]; *Ní ar mo bháigh do bheith ruibh, / ní ar bheith im' ollamh aguibh* = "Not because my inclination is towards thee" [*TD* 30·13]; ... *chuir: / 'Bhar nós gnáth ag gabháil libh / cách mar sin ag rabháidh ruibh'* = "may all the world love you" [*Magauran* 2065-6]. This seems preferable to *dob fhiú a bháidh re cloinn gCobhthaigh* = "his love seemed worthy to *Cobhthach*'s family".

55a.***Do leanfaidhe ar a lorg soin*** etc.*:* For translation ("[Were his battleroll to be composed,]" etc.), cf. *Do leanfaidhe lorg bhur n-each / ó rinn Eacla go hUisneach / gan duine do dhul dá shliocht / ó bhun Duibhe go Deirgiort* = "The track of thy steeds one would trace from Achill's point to Ushnagh, without a man swerving therefrom, from Bunduff to Loch Derg" (in a battleroll) [*TD* 22a·54]. Cf. also the next quatrain, in which the poet gives his reasons for failing to compose *Seaán*'s battleroll.

55c.***fá*** (MS.)*:* Emendation (following MSS. *St.*, *G.*, *F6.*, *F3.*, *F2.*, *A.*) to *['s i]* necessary to justify (metrically fixed) dat. *moigh*; prep. *fa* + dat. = "under" [see *BST* 190·29-35 & n.].

55d.***soir fá aibhnibh fiónnuladh*** (MS.)*:* Line lacks alliteration. Text corrupt? Emendation to *f[h]ionnUladh* follows MS. *St.*; the only explanation I can see for lenition here (without further emendation) is that this is an early instance of the tendency, in today's Irish, to lenite proper nouns in the gen. I am not aware of any similar examples in *dán díreach*.

56a.***chuir*** (MS.)*:* Following MSS. *St.*, *F3.*, emended to *chur* for sense.

cuiridh i suim: This combination, whose general meaning is given as "assesses, attaches importance to, makes much of" in *DIL* [s. v. I *suim* II (a)], can have a variety of applications; e. g.
(i) "proves" *Dámadh ó oighreacht athar / do bhiadh sealbh Éireann aca / sinnsear do badh cuirthe i suim / ó shóisear d'fhagháil fearainn // Sinnsearacht ní thugann ceart / ar thír dá bhfaghthar le neart* = "it would be then a point worth proving that the elder got land from the younger" [*IF* 13·18-19];
(ii) "considers" *Fuair tusa - 's is cuirthe i suim - / ... / ní ó Dhia agus ré fa rath* = "and this should be considered [by you]" [9·21, below];

(iii) as here, "makes known" *Nír chosmhail a chur a suim / síneadh cinn do Choin Chuluinn, / d'fhior tuaighe táinic tar sál, / ó ráinic uaidhe iomshlán* = "It were unreasonable to point to ..." (where the point is that, since he lost nothing by it, *Cú Chulainn*'s heroic action is not to be included in a list of analogies with the generosity of the poet's patron) [*IBP* 14·5].

56b.***feáduim*** (MS.)*:* Emended to its var. *éadaim* [*IGT* iii § 60] to provide alliteration with *adhbhar*.

56c.***d'uamhain shlóigh Gall ar Ghaoidheal:*** Translation "because of a *Gaoidheal*'s fear of the *Gall* host" may at first sight seem a little unusual; however, this is what the original means; no other MSS. differ significantly; I take the *Gaoidheal* in question to be the poet himself; cp. similar *Ní leigeann eagla an ghallsmaicht / damh a hansdaid do nochtadh* = "Fear of the foreign law does not permit to tell her sore plight" (in an early 17th century lament for Ireland) [*IBP* 26·4].

56d.***dá chómhmáodheamh*** (MS.)*:* Following all MSS. except *St.* and *F2.* (*comhaoidheamh*) and *A.* (which gives clearly incorrect *cómhluaidh*), I retain lenition in edited text, taking *dá* to represent (prep.) *do* + (3 sing. masc. poss.) *a* (= "his", i. e. *Seaán*'s); alternatively, emend by deleniting and take *dá* to represent (prep.) *do* + (3 sing. fem. poss.) *a* (lit. = "her", i. e. "his battleroll's").

57.**Translation:** This should be treated with caution by the reader; the edited version contains several significant (and uncertain) emendations of the obviously corrupt MS. readings of lines 57a and 57d.

57a.***Sé chéad déag bl/.ain bhuan*** (MS.)*:* Line short a syllable. No other MSS. differ significantly. As it stands in MS., the line makes perfect sense. For (probable) permissibility of use nom. sing. (*bliadhain bhuan*) after multiples of ten, see intro., chapt. 7, § 5 (b); in any case, the metre would allow emendation to gen. pl. (*bliadhan mbuan*).
As indicated in edited text, emendation to *Sé chéad déag [is] bliadhain bhuan* is uncertain; however, I can see no alternative to this. The dropping of *is* in MS. transmission (whether through scribal oversight or hypercorrection) is not impossible.

57b.***cúig is caog[a] le comhluadh:*** Translated "along with a further five and fifty"; more literally "five any fifty with equal mention".

57d.***gur oigheadh sé ár Seán*** (MS.)*:* Emended to (the uncertain) *g[o a] oigh[i]dh - [is] sé ar Sea-án* for the following reasons: even after emendation to *Sea-án* (correct form, fixed by rhyme with *ndál* [line 57c], line is short a syllable; *oigheadh* [*IGT* ii § 11] (which must be emended to its var. *oigh[i]dh* [*IGT* ii § 149] for rhyme with *oighir* [*IGT* ii § 89] of line 57c) is a noun (which has no corresponding verb forms); and reading *go* + some form of *roich-*, *roigh-* seems precluded by metre. Thus, treating *oigh[i]dh* as a noun, I emend *gur* to *g[o a]* for sense; cp. *Míle bliadhan - ceart an chuimhne - / a ceathair, seasga is sé chéad / ó ghein Dé go a oighidh uaine / gné roidhil far buaine ar mbéad* [*Damhna eólchaire éag Muiris* (*R.I.A.* C·iv·1, between pp. 208-9), q. 36]. On the same basis, *[is]* is inserted to give *sé* a verb and to correct the line's syllable count; it is to be presumed that, if the foregoing is correct, an original *is é* or *is sé* was given its spoken value *[']sé* in transmission.

58.**[...] (transl.):** Gap in transl. corresponds with *eang ar oile* [line 58a]; see next note.

58a.***eang ar oile (?):*** This is not translated.
It might be for *eang ar-oile*; however, since *ar-oile* is reflexive, this would make little sense in the context.
It might be for *eang ar oile* and synonymous with *eang ar eing* = "one province (etc.) after the other", "... another"; or simply "one after the other", for which cf. *Fuil Néill Naoighiallaigh na gcath / fuil Briain Mhóir mheic Eachach / id ghruadh mhíonghlan eang ar eing / - gá ríoghradh do b'fhearr d'Éirinn* [*DiD* 102·43] = "taobh le taobh" [*DiD* vocab. s. v. *eang*]. However, such use of (what would have to be subst.) *oile* is, to my knowledge, unattested.
It might be for *eangar oile*, *éanghar oile* etc.; however, I am not aware of anything of this sort which would fit the context here.

It seems likely that the MSS. are corrupt. A word denoting date or time would probably fit best; e. g. *éanuair oile*, *Eanáir oile* etc.

58c.***na*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *ina* to correct line's syllable count; *iná* (for *ná* of MSS. *G.*, *F2.*, *A.*), which would require the transl. "whose good fortune surpassed the time in which they lived", is hardly likely.

drong dob fhearr séan [ina] seal: I take this to mean (lit.) "a band whose prosperity was most great in their time"; however, it might also be translated "a band during whose time [in power] prosperity was most great".

58d.***as:*** Taking line 58d to be a separate statement, I treat this as indic. cop. and give *is* in edited text; alternatively, retain *as*, remove semi-colon after line 58c and transl. "whose strength .... "

NOTES ON POEM 4

(Gabhla Fódla fuil Chonaill)

Introductory: By *Gofraidh Óg Mac an Bhaird* [see intro., chapt. 2, § 1] in praise of *Doimnic* (803) *Ó Domhnaill.*

This poem has many of the hallmarks of an inaugural ode; the poet's preoccupation throughout is with *Doimnic*'s right to rule and with showing that his personal qualities, warlike temperament and royal blood give him this right; furthermore, the poem's centrepiece is an apologue on *Teamhair*'s recognition of her rightful ruler, *Cormac* son of *Art Aoinfhear.*

This is not, however, to say that the poem actually is an inaugural ode; it seems, rather, to be an attempt to use the central themes of an inaugural ode to enhance its subject's status or, perhaps, to advance his chances of being recognised as a leader. This interpretation is supported by the use of the secondary future in: *[A h]áit éigin go clár Cuinn / dá dtigeadh ua chlann gConaill, / ... / **do bhiadh** aithne ar a éifeacht*, "Were the descendant of *Conall*'s families to come from somewhere to *Conn*'s plain [of *Teamhair*], his efficacy would be recognised" [q. 33], which is hardly what a poet inaugurating a new lord would say. It is supported further by the description of *Doimnic*, in line 54b, as *ua Í Dhomhnaill*, "the descendant of [the] *Ó Domhnaill*", rather than as *Ó Domhnaill* and, in line 29d as *damhna deaghfhlatha*, "the makings of a good prince". If this is correct, then *Níorbh iongnadh do chrú Conaill / teacht ... / go flaith Liag fa bhéim Banbha* [q. 55] must mean "It would be no wonder if ... *Conall*'s blood[line] were to come to *Liag*'s prince concerning the smiting of *Banbha*" rather than "It was no wonder that they did come to ... [him]".

For a similar exercise, cf. *Gabh umad, a Fheidhlimidh* [M. Dillon (ed. & transl.), "The inauguration of O'Conor" in J. A. Watt (ed.), *Medieval Studies Presented to Aubrey Gwynn, S. J.* (Dublin, 1961), pp. 186-202)]. Although an "inauguration ceremony ... provides ... [this] ... work with its central motif"

[K. Simms, "'Gabh umad, a Fheidhlimidh' - a fifteenth century inauguration ode?" (*Ériu* xxxi, 1980, 132-45), p. 136], Simms shows that, far from being an inaugural ode, *Gabh umad, a Fheidhlimidh* "was a highly political poem, endeavouring to throw an aura of prestige and legitimacy over a young man whose position was severely threatened" [*ib.*, p. 140].

In regard to the date of composition of the present poem, the only hint given by the poet is in lines 27ab: *Dá mbeadh, mar do bhí a-nallód, / síon chogaidh 's gach conarród*, "Were there to be, as there used be long ago, conditions of war in every path-way" - which, if they are taken at face value, suggest that the poem was composed before the outbreak of the 1641 war.

The poem's main points may be summarised as follows:

1. As a prelude to establishing *Doimnic*'s rights, the opening quatrains [1-13] of the poem are concerned with establishing the rights of the *Uí Dhomhnaill*, from which his rights derive.

2. *Éire*'s complaint is that she has no protector [q. 15]; the poet will point out such a man to her [qq. 16-17]; this man is *Doimnic*, whose bloodlines, warlike disposition and personal qualities make him a suitable spouse for her [qq. 19-32].

3. Then follows the apologue [qq. 34-48], which concerns the coming of *Cormac* to *Teamhair* and whose source is *CMM*: During *Art Aoinfhear*'s rule of Ireland, *Lughaidh* is banished; later, he returns with foreign support, defeats *Art* and takes the kingship of Ireland; one day, *Cormac*, who has been kept hidden from *Lughaidh*, is grazing his sheep near *Teamhair*; he loses control of his flock, which begins to graze *Lughaidh*'s land; in compensation for this, *Lughaidh*'s wardens confiscate the sheep; *Lughaidh* confirms this penalty; *Cormac* challenges this judgement, saying that it is unjust and that the sheep's wool would be adequate compensation for what they have eaten; when the rampart of *Teamhair* hears *Cormac*'s words, she 'bows down her walls'; *Lughaidh* also recognises *Cormac* by his correct judgement and relinquishes *Teamhair* to him.

4. Just as *Teamhair* and *Lughaidh* recognised *Cormac*, so also the men of Ireland now recognise *Doimnic*'s right to rule by his personal qualities [q. 49].

5. The last quatrains [56-63] of the poem are in praise of *Doimnic*'s wife, *Brighid*, who is commended for her bloodlines, her personal qualities and her beauty.

Textual commentary:

2a.***Balladha as daingne dise:*** Translated "are her strongest walls"; more literally "Walls that are firmest, strongest etc. for her"; *daingne* here is taken to be superl. of adj. (*daingean*); it might, alternatively, be taken to be abstr. *daingne* = "strength etc.".

balla: Although not appearing in *IGT* ii, this word is declined like *comha* [*IGT* ii § 2], with var. nom. / acc. pll. *balla*, *balladha*; var. dat. pll. *ballaibh*, *balladhaibh*. Cf. exx. *DIL* s. v. 1 *balla*; cf. also *balladha* (:*a-nallana*) *gleo an ghuasachta* [*Fan rath imrid aicme Ír* (*Egerton* 112·478) lines 16cd.

2b.***fúghnacht*** (MS.)*:* I retain initial *f-* from MSS. although this is more usually absent in other texts; cf., for instance, the following citations, where absence of initial *f-* is fixed by metre: *ag so an t-udhnacht ga fhoghail / ag so an umhlacht n-urchradaigh* [*AiDD* 50·13 (in a poem by our poet's father)]; *fearann saor i n-udhnocht Eamhna* [*AiDD* 28·16]; *ar thriath ughnocht na n-Ai[t]éin* [*O'Hara* 3246]; *Fál gég go n-ughnocht* (MS. *gan unacht*) *iompa / le lubhghort séd fa [a] sompla* [*O'Hara* 4059-60]; cf. also *DIL* s. v. *udnacht*, where no exx. are in *f-*. The only ex. I can find of spelling of this word in *f-* is from a 1646 *óglách*as poem (composed by the author of the (almost) *dán díreach* poem 10, infra): *D'fhuil Néill ós Éirinn do bhí / seisear is dá fhichid airdrí / do dhíon Fódla ba* ***fadhnacht*** (v. l. *fúdhnocht*) */ is dhá rí go bhfreasabhracht* [*Dán na mBr.* 39·89].
Furthermore, although the more usual spelling is in *-dh-*, I retain *-gh-* from MSS. since there is no way of confirming correct spelling.

as fhearr: For lenition of after pres. rel. cop., see intro., chapt. 6, § 42.

2c.***deaghchómhaill*** (MS.)*:* Following MS. *St.*, emended to *daghchomhaill* to provide rhyme with *glanChonaill* [line 2d].

ghloír riógh (MS.)*:* The initial letter of this word in delenited for sense; *glóirríogh* clearly qualifies *lucht*, not *daghchomhaill.*

3a.***Sás congbhála a teallaigh te:*** I transl. "the means by which her hearth is kept warm"; this may have the extended meaning "the means by which her rightful owners are kept in possession of her" here. Cp. *Dol do théaghadh a teallaigh / mithidh don fhuil Éireannaigh* = "It is time for *Éire*'s race to go to warm her hearth [thereby symbolising possession of her]" [8·12ab; same poet, similar circumstances]. To quote Carney "lighting a fire symbolises making an entry upon and taking possession of land" [*O'Reilly Poems* 1703 n]. Note further the following examples: *gearr go dtéighfi 'sa tulaigh / fearr ná in Bhréithne a baramhoil* [*O'Reilly Poems* 1703-4] = "Soon he will light a fire in the mound (of Cruacha); better than Bréifne is that with which it is compared" i. e. Cruacha [*O'Reilly Poems* 1703-4 n.]; *An t-óigfhear .../ ... / do gheall Bearchán buileadhach / go ttéighfeadh teallach Cruachan* [*O'Reilly Poems* 1081-4]. See also *DIL* s. v. 2 *tellach* (b) where *teallach* = "making an entry upon and taking possession of land" is treated as a separate word to 1 *tellach* = "hearth"; it would appear that, in our poems and in the exx. cited above, no such distinction is drawn and *DIL*'s 2 *tellach* (b) is treated simply as an extended application of *teallach* = "hearth etc.".

3b.***th?ighe*** (MS.)*:* Question mark in MS. version above indicates that presence of mark of lenition over ***t-*** is uncertain.

4ab.***Do chongbhadar...críoch Banbha:*** I take non-inflexion of *críoch* to be an instance of use of nom. in acc. position because of separation of direct object from verb; see intro., chapt. 7, § 1 (d).

4b.***Iúghaine / Úghaine:*** For lenition of *-g-*, cf. *fa cheann ar gcláir Únaine* : *Úghaine* [*TD* 16·18].

4c.***gan tolg ina taobhaibh soin:*** Translation "free from a [military] breach in her mountain [barrier]s" is loose; more literally "without a breach in her sides"; for *tolg* in the sense "military breakthrough", see *DIL* s. v. *tolg* (b).

4d.***chabhair*** (MS.)*:* Following MSS. *St.*, *G.*, *C.*, delenited for sense.

5.Note that text and translation of this q. depend completely on the emendation (unsupported by var. readings from other MSS.) of *air bhrugh* [line 5d, MS.] to *[i m]brugh*; for discussion of this emendation, see note on line 5d.

5c.***suim do chur an aoineach eile*** (MS.)*:* Line is a syllable too long in MS.; it is emended by omitting *an* [= *i n-*], which is absent from all other MSS. consulted (*St.*, *G.*, *C.*, *B.*); scribe is clearly influenced by the common *cuirim suim i n-*.

5d.***air bhrugh*** (MS.)*:* MSS. *Eg.*, *B.*, *C.* read *air* or *a(ir)*; *G.* reads either *a(r)* or *a(ir)*; emended to *[i m]brugh* (for sense), taking it that an original's *ambrugh* or *a mbrugh* was misread, at some stage in transmission, as *a(i)r brugh* (with subsequent lenition of *brugh*); the similarity, in MSS., between *air* and *am* is quite obvious; not only do these letter combinations share the same number of macrons, they also have the same sequence of short and long macrons.

Dairine: Note var. spellings *Dairfhine* [*AiDD* 18·7], *Dáirine* [*IF* 6·40]; I am not aware of any rhyming ex. which fixes length of *-a-*.

6a.***Clár Crionna:*** Identified by editor of *Top. Poems* [Index, p. 126] as "a level district in Breagha"; indicates Tara / Ireland here.

6b.***le*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *[r]e* for sense.

6c.***fa bhreaith*** (MS.)*:* Taking *fa* to be past rel. of copula, I delenite following word.

6d.***deich ríogha:*** Use of *ríogha* in nom. pl. position here is fixed by rhyme with *dhíona*. Usual classical nom. pl. was *rígh* [*IGT* ii § 21]; *ríogha* was acc. pl.;

note that similar use of acc. pl. form *fileadha* in nom. pl. position (rather than nom. pl. *filidh*) is condemned in *IGT* [ii § 21, ex. 784]. Use of *ríogha* in nom. pl. position here might be (i) because of confusion with *ríghthe*, which appears in many post-classical 17th century texts [see, for instance, *Trí Bior-Ghaoithe* 69] or (ii) confusion of classical nom. and acc. pl. or (iii) (most likely) survival of Mid. Ir. nom. pl.; the latter would seem to be the case in our 5·4a, 5a [cf. note on 5·4a] and in: *Atá sunn seanchas Muáin / ó chath Cairge seanChuáin / ríogha Banbha go mbearair, / gníomha is gabhla ginealaigh* [*GB* 12·1; mid 13th century]; also in *do fhansad aca re a ré, / na ríogha sin fa trén smacht* [*LClAB* 11·55-6; undated (but presumably late) *óglách*as poem]; and, as pointed out by Nicholls [*GB* 12·1c, note], in *do-rónsat na rígha sin taithighidh suirghi for na ríghnaibh sin* [*CML* 180-1; prose], *in muirn adhbhal fuaratar na h-aith-rígha sin a coimidecht Chuinn* [*CML* 190-1] alongside nom. pl. *rígh* [*CML* 4, 177]; note also *ro gairmit a righa* [*Marco Polo* § 31; prose] alongside *ro gairmitt chuigi a rígh* [*Marco Polo* § 33].

Cf. also nom. pl. *fonna*, line 19d & n.

The statement that ten high-kings of Ireland descended from *Conall Gulban* (ancestor of the *Uí Dhomhnaill*) is an oft-repeated one: cf. *POD* 21·10, *GB* 8·10 etc.

7a.***is feirrde soin:*** Translated "and she is the better for it", the "she" in question being *Banbha* of line 7c; might also be taken to mean "and it [i. e. *Conall*'s progeny] is the better for it".

8a.***Do tharangair pádruig phuirt duinn*** (MS.)*:* Line lacks alliteration; other MSS. vary: *phuirt duin* [*St.*]; *puirt duin* [*G.*]; *puirt dhúinn* [*B.*]; *phuirt dhuin* [*C.*].
Emended to *Do tharngair Pádraig Puirt Dúin*; although, in cases like this, the initial of *Puirt* would usually be lenited, this is not always the case [see intro., chapt. 6, § 9].
The only alternative, in regard to alliteration, is to emend to *Do tharngair Phádraig Phuirt Dúin*; such a spelling of the saint's name is accepted by McKenna in: *Do chan Phádraig Phuirt Chime / ar n-innise a aislinge* [*Magauran* 2704-5]; *A tigh nimhe as naomhdha clár / cuireadh Phádraig* (MS.

Padraig) *phuirt Ghabhráin* [*Magauran* 2932-3]; however, since the spelling *Phádraig* is neither metrically fixed there nor, to my knowledge, instanced elsewhere, this seems implausible.

8c.***fhéile*** (MS.)*:* Following MSS. *G.* and *B.*, *fhéile* (lenited attrib. gen. of abstr. noun *féile*) emended to *fhéil* (gen. sing. masc. of adj. *fial* in agreement with *trír*, gen. sing. of masc. *triar* [*IGT* ii § 76]) to provide rhyme with *réim* [line 8d].
This leaves line 8c short a syllable; since the line already has an *urlann* (first stressed word in line c which did not participate in rhyme) and since all other stressed words in it have a rhyming partner, any emendation would have to entail the insertion of an unstressed word (or syllable); for instance, we might read *toigheacht [an] trír*; however, since any such emendation would be little more than a guess, I do not make any insertion.

8cd.***toigheacht ... / ... ar ...:*** Translated "the addition to"; more literally "the coming onto".

8d.***an*** (MS.)*:* Note that, instead of *an*, MS. *St.* reads *a*, which, if taken to represent 3 pl. poss., would be equally correct.

9a.***An lá:*** For transl. "whenever", cf. *A-tá bos bhias i n-a gioll / uaigh Thaidhg an tráth do-chífiom; / cuairt ga leacht an lá do-ghéan / a-tá dearc ar a ndíghéal* = "When I see his grave ...; ... when I visit his tomb" [*AiDD* 10·37]; *Gilla Brigde dob é a n-adhbhar / lé a annsacht leo an lá do mhair* [*POD* 9·22ab; cf. also *ib.* 10·8]; further exx. *DIL* s. v. *lá* I (c), col. 11, line 44.

Nás go neimh: Translation "fierce"; literally "venomous"; for similar (complementary) use of *neimh*, cf. *do shín a éill go harnaidh / ré ndamhraidh Shíl Néill neimhnigh* = "of warlike Niall" [*GB* 8·2].

9b.***na*** (MS.)*:* Deleted to correct line's syllable count; this seems preferable to, and is more readily explicable than, the only other possible minimal emendation, *Teamhair na ríogh, Ráth Chaisil*; it is to be presumed that, in transmission, the poet's use of gen. sing. *ríogh* as attributive gen. was mistakenly understood to represent gen. pl. *ríogh* and that *na* was added later as a hyper-

correction; if this is the case, scribe(s) were, doubtless, influenced by the very common combination *Teamhair na ríogh*.

9d.***uil[l]e ó fhormhór na hÉireann:*** Emendation to *uil[l]e* and translation "most of *Éire* is in need of help" are uncertain. *Uille* in the meaning "help" (< "elbow") is not well attested; the only examples of this of which I am aware are: *(badh) liom ón óigh a* ***huille*** = "may the maid's arm be with me (i. e. her help)" [*AOD* vii·5; quoted *DIL* s. v. *uilen* (col. 64, lines 52-]; *San deasghabháil ma-raon ris / don fheadhanfháir far fhaomh crois / tug a uille ais re hais* (of Christ) [*DiD* 38·10; ref. from *DIL*, loc. cit.] = "tug sé a uille (i. a lámh) don fheadhan-fhóir (i. don tsluagh) ar fhuluing sé a Pháis ar a son" [*DiD* 38·10bc, n.]; *ar m'uillinn d'fhéach duine éigin* = "some one looked with pity on my poverty" [D. Ó Bruadair, quoted *Dinneen* s. v. *uille*]; cf. also *fer cosantach ...* ***uille*** *chruaidh la a chomharsanaibh* = "a strong arm against" [*AFM* vi 2178·3; quoted *DIL*, loc. cit.].

For *(a-tá) 'x' ó 'y'* = "*'x'* wants *'y'*, *'x'* lacks *'y'*, cf. *ná bí uaim acht agam* = "be mine, keep not aloof" [*AOD* 1·17; quoted s. v. 1 *ó* X (a)]; *i n-aghaidh meabhla mná Ádhaimh / a-tá dearna an álaidh uain* [*DiD* 26·23]; *A uan fionn do fhás ón óigh, / uad i ngioll red ghrás a-táim* [*DiD* 51·3].

10b.***Inis Saimhéir:*** I take it that this word is declined as *goibhéal* [*IGT* ii § 35], which has var. gen. sing. forms *goibhéal*, *goibhéil*; cf. *Inis Saimhéir* (*tréin*) here and *ar shlógh seinInse Saimhéar* (: *léan*) [*DiD* 63·1].

10c.***puirt ríoghraidhe:*** Translated "fortresses of a dynasty"; might also mean simply "royal forts".

rer chruaidh cuir: Translation "against which attacks were difficult [to make]" is highly doubtful; note that MS. *G.* reads *ler chruaidh*; *cuir* (fixed by rhyme with *Teamhair*, line 10d) is taken to be nom. pl. of *cor* = "leap, twist etc." [*DIL* s. v. *cor* 7]; translation also presumes that *rer chruaidh cuir* has much the same meaning as *gan teacht re a dteann* [line 11a], for meaning of which, see next note.

11a.***gan teacht re a dteann:*** For the combination *tig re h-* = "comes against", "opposes", "attacks", cf., for ex., *is tráth [r]e a dtréan do thoidheacht* = "it is

[now] time to oppose their hegemony" [8·2c]; *Nír thuigeas gu dtiocfadh rinn / a bhfuair mé do mhaith Feidhlim* [*O'Reilly Poems* 3814-5] (of poet's loss after patron's death) = "that it would come against us (me)" [*O'Reilly Poems* vocab. s. v. *tigim*]; *D'oighidh na mban leath ar leath / tángas re treise Laighneach; / créidhim im bhás an dá bhan / d'fhás ar Éirinn nírbh iongnadh* = "The deaths of the two ladies [Dairfhine & Fidhir] caused an attack to be made on the power of Laighin; no wonder that Éire was sore wounded on account of the death of the two ladies" [*AiDD* 18·9]; *Dá dteagmhadh nach tiucfadh rinn / a bhfuil d'fhaltaibh 'n-ar n-oirchill / sinn féin d'oighidh ar n-athar / céim ren doiligh dealachadh* = "Our father's death at our hands was a crime of which we could not escape the consequences - even if all our other offences that were waiting for us were not to attack us" [*AiDD* 59·13]; *Táinig rinn ar dtreise id thaigh, / a mheic Bhriain an bhairr leabhair; / ar dtreise, a fhir Fhinne, ort / do-bhir inne gan fhurtocht* = "My power over thee at thy court, O long-haired son of Brian, O Hero of the Finn, has now turned against me and renders me helpless" [*Magauran* 4233-6].

11b.***ardphuirt oireachais Éireann:*** Cp. *ardphuirt aireachuis Éireann*, translated "Ireland's capitals", *TD* 1·5 and extensive explanatory textual note. Cf. also note on 8·19cd, infra.

11c.***nglan*** (MS.)*:* This word, which also appears in MSS. *C.*, *B.*, is emended to *ngeal* to provide rhyme with *Míleadh* [line 11d]. Error in transmission is probably due to mis-reading of original *g* + contraction + *l* or of g^{l} as *gl* + contraction; MS. *G.* retains contraction as *ngl/* (which would usually be for *glan*).

12c.***a ccéimeann cogaidh*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *gcogaidh* since gen. pl. *gcéimeann* is fixed by rhyme with *Éireann* [line 12d].

12d.***fuaradar:*** Emended to *uaradair* to provide rhyme with *gcogaidh* [line 12c] and alliteration with *Éireann*.

13c.*f/* (MS.)*:* Scribe clearly intends *féin* (form used in *C.*, *B.*) here; however, *féine* must be read (as it is in *St.* MS.) to provide line with requisite syllables and to give rhyme with *chéime* [line 13d].

orláimh: For transl., "power", see 2·27c, n.

lé a n[-]ais (MS.)***:*** This is emended to *[r]e a n-ais* for sense. The literal meaning of ***re a n-ais*** is "on their backs"; in this context, the meaning is "being carried / undertaken (etc.) by them". For examples of this, most of which are in combination with *gabhaim*, cf. following quoted in *DIL* [s. v. 1 *ais*, col. 244, line 12 & f.]:*gabhaim re hais clódh do ghníomh* [*IF* 27·12]; *cia ghabhas m'anmain ré ais* = "who will take charge of my soul?" [*Dán Dé* 4·1]; *a leigheas ní ghéabh rem ais* = "I shall not undertake" [*Dánfhocail* § 210]; *ro gabh fein an oificc sin fri a ais* [*AFM* vi, 2020·5]; cf. also *tug dóibh ... / gabháil a n-olcrúin re a n-ais* = "that has made them ... undertake [the risk that it might be thought that] the[y had] evil intention[s]" [10·34cd].

14b.***iomlaoid aimsire:*** Translated "a change of mood"; more literally "a change of weather" etc.

14cd.***chinnbhile : déimhnighthe*** (MS.)***:*** Following *St.*, emended to *cheinnbhile : deimhnighe* to provide rhyme.

15a.***Inis Banbha an fhoinn ghrianaicc*** (MS.)***:*** Emended to *an [ghuirt] ghrianaigh*, the square brackets indicating that *ghuirt* is merely speculative. Any other monosyllabic gen. sing. noun in either *b-* or *g-* and meaning "land", "plain", "hill" etc. (which must surely be the case) would fit equally well. Note the same error in transmission in *Inis Bhanbha an fhuinn grianaigh* in another *dán díreach* poem by the same poet [*Is truagh cor chríche Banbha*, Stoneyhurst College MS. A·ii·20 (vol. ii), pp. 20-24 (q. 51)]

15c.***cádhas:*** For transl., cf. *Measaim fós gomadh éigcríonna don tí do bhiadh ar deóraidheacht ⁊ ar díbirt i gcoigcrích óna thír .... ⁊ fá éadtualang, doilgheas do bheith air fá thoidheacht i gcomhghar dá chathraigh chomhnuighthe féin mar a mbiadh cádhas ⁊ cion ⁊ onóir ⁊ airmhidin air* [*Trí Bior-Ghaoithe* 2737-42]; *A chroch Dé, do dhlighis cádhas / ó chloinn Ádhaimh athair cáich* [*DiD* 41·2]; *Ní díol grádha gleann na ndeor / ná lean a chádhas go cian* [*DiD* 45·1]; for further exx., cf. *Trí Bior-Ghaoithe* 8544, *DiD* 65·15, *DIL* s. v. *cádus* (a), (c).

15d.***le a dtaobh:*** Cf. *maircc don fhine téid re a thaoibh* = "woe to the sept that sides with him" [*ZCP* x 32·10, quoted *DIL* s. v. *taeb* V (g) (vi)].

16a.***mín*** (MS.)*:* Following MSS. *St.*, *G.*, *B.*, *C.*, emended to *slim* to provide rhyme with *Éirinn* [line 16b]; note same rhyme lines 23cd, 35cd.

16ab.***do inneósainn é d'Éirinn:*** Cp. the similar *Do bhraithfinn féin d'inis Ír / ... / slat dan cóir cabhair a cneadh* [8·14ac; same poet].

16c.***crann bhláth fineamhna a fear*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *crann [do] bhláth ...*, following *G.*, *B.* & *C.*, for sense, to explain lenition of *bhláth* and to correct syllable count.

17a.***don*** (MS.)*:* Emendation to *dan* (for sense) follows MSS. *St.*, *G.*, *C.*, *B.*.

17d.***súil le*** (MS.)*:* For emendation to *súil re*, see 3·9b n.

18.I take the import of this q. to be that *Seaán*, if chosen, will be elevated to the high-kingship of Ireland by the men of Ireland - though he may have to wait a while, 'pending' (so to speak !) 'the re-integration of the national territory'.

18b.***tráth air*** (MS.)*:* For metrical reasons, (on the assumption that the poor *C.*'s omission of *a* is incorrect) the first of these words must be the noun *tráth* = "period of time (etc.)" (possibly in adverbial use) - rather than *trá* (as in MS. *St.*) = "indeed (etc.)" - and the second a simple prep.; thus the transl. "Though it might be a while after her choosing [him]".

a togha (MS.)*:* This reading [= "her (*Éire*'s) choosing [of him]"], which I retain, also appears in *C.* (which, as noted above, omits poss. *a*); MSS. *St.*, *G.* read *a ttogha* [= "their (the men of *Éire*'s) choosing [of him]"]; furthermore, it is not impossible that the original read *a thogha* [= "his being chosen" [by them / her]"]. This uncertainty renders both edited text and transl. doubtful; however, all of these three alternatives come to much the same thing.

18c.***fuairsi:*** Emended to *uairse* to provide alliteration with *fhearaibh* (see next note).

dháibh: Following MSS. *St.*, *G.*, *B.* & *C.*, emended to *d'fhearaibh* to provide rhyme with *ngeineallaigh* [line 18d] and alliteration with *uairse*.

18d.***uaisle a géag*** (MS.)*:* Following MS. *G.* [reading of mark of lenition in *St.* is uncertain], this is emended to ... *g[h]éag* for sense.

19b.***d'fhíonfhuil:*** In this, I follow *Eg.*'s *dfionnfhuil* [= *dfhíonfhuil* (*St.*); *d?ion fuil* (*C.*); *ion-fhuil* (*B.*)] rather than *G.*'s *dfiorfhuil.*

d'fhíonfhuil Eóghain: *Doimnic*'s paternal grandmother was a daughter of Sir *Toirdhealbhach Luineach Ó Néill* [*O'D.*, p. 8).

Eóghain abhramhoill: Translated "of *Eóghan* of the noble eyelash"; more literally "of *Eóghan*, slow of eyelash".

amhramha?ill (MS.)*:* Following *St.*, I take this to be a compound of *(f)abhra* (= "eyelash (etc.)") + *mall*, rather than a dvandva cmpd. of *amhra* (= "marvellous, wondrous (etc.)") + *mall.* Combinations of *abhra* and *mall* are very common; cf., for ex., *crann céasda an óig abhramhoill* [*DiD* 54·24]; *an abhra mhoill* [*Misc. Celt. Soc.* 404·9, quoted *DIL* s. v. 1 *abra*, intro.].

19cd. & 20ab.Square brackets in MS. version indicate that these lines in MS. vesion are from MS. *St.*; they are abs. from *Eg.* which links our lines 19ab & 20cd together as one q. and omits our 19cd, 20ab.

19c.***braon do chrú Colla na gcath:*** According to *O'D.* [p. 8], *Doimnic*'s mother was Mary Maguire.

19d.***na fonna rú fa riarach:*** Note metrically fixed use of non-classical nom. pl. form *fonna* (: *Colla*, line 19c); classical nom. pl. of *fonn* [*IGT* ii § 67] is *fuinn*; note further that this is not an instance of use of classical acc. pl. in nom. pl. position (classical acc. pl. was *funna*). Pl. *fonna* appears in some pre-classical texts [e. g. *LL* 299[a]23, *ZCP* xi 83 § 27; quoted *DIL* s. v. 1 *fonn* (intro.)].

Cf. also nom. pl. *ríogha*, line 6d & n.

20a.***mhaoidhoil*** (MS.)*:* Following MSS. *G.*, *B.*, emended to *mhiodhóil* for sense.

20c.***sruth*** (MS.)*:* This word, which (since it fits better with the verb *tuilidh* = "flows, floods, wells") is retained in the edited text, also appears in *St.* and *E* [note that, although I have not been able to consult MS. *E*, the couplet 20cd is quoted from it in *TD* 13·1 n.].
G, *B* and *C* (which, as discussed above, are of later provenance and are generally less reliable than *St.* and *Eg.*) read (less satisfactory) *sruith*, which would require transl. of line 20c as "calm sage who is not overflowing with folly".

21ab.***Conn ó Theamhraigh, Conn ó Chruachán Lighean:*** (= *Conn* from Tara, *Conn* from Drumleene,) the first of these is *Conn Céadchathach* and the second is *Doimnic*'s grandfather, *Conn* (604) *Ó Domhnaill*.

21b.***ó chruachain lighean*** (MS.)*:* Only *St.* and *C.* have the correct ... *Chruachán* ..., to which this is emended; this placename is identified by Knott as 'another name for Drumleene, preserved in that of Croaghan tl., Cloneigh par., Raphoe' [*TD* 4·5, n.].

21c.***druim ar druim:*** For transl. "one and all", cf. notes on *TD* 1·5, 2·8. It was, apparently, acceptable for the first instance of *druim* in this phrase to fulfil a line's alliteration requirement and, yet, not to participate in rhyme; cf. the following examples of *comhad* couplets selected at random from *DiD* (the instance of *druim* which is in rhyme and its rhyming counterpart are highlighted): *cairt aga bhás druim ar* ***druim*** */ a* ***tuinn*** *na ngrás gur fhailc inn* [(poem in *rannaigheacht mhór* metre) 3·20]; *is ceird shaothrach druim ar* ***druim*** */ ós leirg bhar n-aolchlach n-****áluinn*** [68·32]; *an uair-sin féin druim ar* ***druim*** */ - céim do uaisligh a* ***fhoghluim*** [90·19].

22a.***A n-*** (MS.)*:* I take this to be for 3 pl. poss *a n-*; however, it might also be for prep. *i n-*, in which case this line might be translated "He has not failed in prowess (etc.)".

téid de: Has its literal meaning here; for similar use, cf., for instance, *Feadh bliadhna ní dheachaidh dhe / athtuirse na n-éan síthe* [*DiD* 82·26]; *dámadh áil t'fhearg do dhol dhíbh* = "if Thou really wish to put aside Thy anger" [*AiDD* 84·17]; for other uses of *téid de*, see 6·65d, n.; 6·68c n.

22b.***Aodh Buidhe:*** This is *Doimnic*'s father, *Aodh Buidhe* (704).

22d.***is rian dréime re a dhúthchas:*** This is taken to precede line 22c (*gaisgeadh, ciall, féile agus fos*) in the sequence of meaning and translated "are (*is*) the way (*rian*, lit. "path") to strive [to attain] his [family's] native disposition (*dúthchas*)".
Rian might also mean "mark" and *dúthchas* "native land".
Is might also be the conj. "and", in which case. the whole couplet would be translated "prowess, wisdom, generosity and perseverance and (*is*) energy in striving / disposition to strive [for this transl. of *rian dréime*, see *DIL* s. v. *rían* (d)] after his birthright (*dúthchas*)".
Alternatively, the line might be understood to be a separate statement "; it is (= *is*) the way to strive towards his [family's] native disposition" (etc.);

dréim le (MS.)*:* Emended to *dréim re* (which appears in MS. *B.* only) for sense; for use in this sense, cf. *dréim fria ardcheimeadh* = "aiming at high rank" [*Corp. Astron.* 78·9, quoted *DIL* s. v. *dréim* I (b)]; *ag dréim ré dol tar sál* [3·C·12, 287·8, quoted *DIL* loc. cit.].

24ab.***tarla ... ar Bhanbha:*** See note on 3·4a.

24c.***ccorp*** (MS.)*:* Emended to correct dat. sing., *gcurp*, for which see *IGT* ii § 67 (& ex. 1511).

24d.***thréighthe*** (MS.)*:* Emended to the correct *thréidhe*, which is required for rhyme with *chéile* [line 24c]; same emendation necessary, line 26d.

25a.***mhaordhacht*** (MSS. *Eg.*, *G.*)*:* While I retain this word in edited text, it may be noted that MSS. *C.* & *B.* have *m(h)ordacht.*

25b.***aobhdha:*** I take this and *cródha* [line 26a] to be sustantivised adjectives.

25d.***i dtruaill leabhair lúirighe:*** This line is quoted from *G.* in *DIL* [s. v. 1 *trúaill* (b)].

26a.***chródha:*** See note on line 25b.

26b.***a chairptheóracht chinneamhna:*** This depiction of *Doimnic* as a "fated charioteer" seems to mean that, in the poet's view, he is the messianic figure (frequently spoken of in classical verse) who would deliver *Éire* from bondage; cp. *tú cairptheóir na cinneamhna* [2·46b; same poet]; for discussion, see note on 2·46b.

26c.***bharr*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *bharr[adh]* to correct line's syllable count and for sense.

26cd.***cruadh : lúth*** (MS.)*:* Following *St.* MS., emended to *crúdh* : *lúdh*, the only combination which provides rhyme and sense; the latter word is fixed by the context, the combination *lúdh* (or var. *lúth*) *is lámhach* being a very common one.

ag cr[ú]dh cath: The original meaning [see *DIL* s. v. 1 *crúd*] of *crúdh* would seem to have been "act of milking (cows etc.)"; e. g. *ag bleoghan nó ag crúdh na seacht mbó* [*Keat.* ii 4702, quoted *DIL* s. v.]. It developed the following transferred meanings:

(i) "act of extracting" especially in the common constr. *ag crúdh chomhairle* = "taking counsel" [see, for ex., *TD* 9·23], lit. = "extracting advice"; note also the (quite) similar *bheith ag crúdh a* [God's] *chumainn* $_7$ *ag diúl a dhíoghraise, an tan bhíos ag tál trócaire orra* [*Trí Bior-Ghaoithe* 7833-4], where the word's original sense is more in evidence.

(ii) In the late 16th and early 17th centuries [cf. *TD* 9·23 n.], particularly in poems by members of the Donegal Mac an Bhaird family, *crúdh* takes on the meaning "act of considering"; cf. *Gibé rabh a rí Chonaill / i n-aincheas bhar n-urfhoghaill / go mbé a chroidhe gá* ***chrúdh*** *sin / le rún toile dod thuigsin* = "O King of Conall's race, whoever be in doubt of thy speech, may his heart be **sifting** it, with loving purpose to understand thee" [*IBP* 3·7, by Eóghan Ruadh Mac an Bhaird]; *Ag so an chomhairle go gclaon / fan dobhuingthe sos ná srian / rún nach soithillte go síor / ó* ***chrúdh*** *gníomh ndoichinnte ndian* = "Look at my perverse ways so impatient of check or control, my will that cannot be turned

aside from **thinking of** ill-advised and violent deeds" [*AiDD* 51·6, by our poet's father].

Taking *crúdh* to have sense (ii) here would require further emendation of this line; for ex., we might alter it to: *a bharr[adh] féile, a chr[ú]dh cath* = "his superiority [over others] as regards generosity, his [careful] consideration (= retrospective consideration / forward planning) of battles" (?).
If the "act of extracting" of sense (i) is extended slightly, it fits the context - and especially *féile* - much better; the transl. given in text assumes the meaning "his superiority [over others] as regards generosity when [he is] taking [the spoils] of battles [and subsequently sharing them out]".

26d.***thréighthe*** (MS.)*:* Emended to the correct *thréidhe*, which is required for rhyme with *féile* [line 26c]; same emendation necessary, line 24d.

27c.***fán ccóimhghleicsi don té dá ttig*** (MS.)*:* Line is a syllable long (same in other MSS.). Since all the stressed words in this line are in rhyme, emendation must be confined to unstressed *fan*, *don* or *dá*. Emending *don* to *an* is the minimal change and has the further virtue of making the q. intelligible.

27cd.***fan gcoimhghleicse [a]n té dá dtig / dob é an Doimnicse Doimni[g]:*** Construction is unusual; translation "this very *Doimnic* would be the one who is capable [of facing] this strife" is uncertain.

Dominic (MS.)*:* Emended to *Doimnig* to provide rhyme with *tig* [line 27c]. For form of name in *-g*, cf. *St Doimnig* [*Dán na mBr.* 65·1; 17th (?) c. poem in stressed metre].

28c.***chrannruadh*** (MS.)*:* Emended to the correct *chrannruaidh*; *deaghshluagh* [line 28d] emended to *deaghshluaigh* to provide rhyme (this also explains lenition of *cháich* in *Eg.*, *G.* and *C.*). Presence of var. *deaghshl/.* in MSS. *G.*, *C.* suggests that contraction(s) may have been used in original exemplar.

28d.***daghshluaigh cháigh do cheannsughadh:*** Translated "good hosts who subdue everyone"; might also be rendered "good hosts who calm everyone".

29ab.***rogha : ealadha*** (MS.)*:* MSS. *St.*, *B*, *C* do not differ; *G.* reads *eala?dhna*. I accept MS. reading; these words might, alternatively, be emended to (*roghan* [gen. sing. & gen. pl. of *rogha*, *IGT* ii § 5] : *ealadhan* [gen. sing. of *ealadha*, *IGT* ii § 9]); this would require the deletion of *a* in *le a rogha* (MS.).

29b.***eoil*** (MS.)*:* I retain non-eclipsis of this word in *congháir chliar eóil* (of MS.), taking it to qualify *congháir*; alternatively, emend to *n-eóil* and transl. "the clamour of knowledgeable poet bands".

30c.***groideagair*** (MS.)*:* Following MSS. *G.* and *C.*, emended to (the correct) *-eagar* to provide rhyme with *coigeadal* [line 30d].

31a.***Sróll ag dul re crannaibh:*** For prep., cp. *luibh shídh do-cháidh rer gcneadhaibh* = "was applied to our wounds" [*AiDD* 67·7]

data: For discussion of meaning of this word, which, in its meaning, approximates that of Mod. Ir. *dathúil* more closely than that of a simple past. part. of *dathaidh*, see *DIL* s. v. *dattae*.

31b.***fuaim:*** This word, originally neut., was apparently considered masc. by the grammarians; cf. alliteration in *gáir ógbhadh is fuaim fithchioll* [*O'Hara* 1520].

buadhbhallaibh (MS.)*:* Following *St.* MS., emended to the correct *buabhallaibh*, for which spelling, cf., for instance, the following rhyming examples: *buabhaill* : *tuaraim* [*DiD* 119·29]; *buabhall* : *nuabharr* [*DiD* 119·36].

31c.***-bheoidh*** (MS.)*:* Correct dat. sing. fem. is *beó*, *bí* [*IGT* ii § 139]. Following *St.* MS., I emend to *-bheódha* which corrects number of syllables in line and provides rhyme with *airdeógha* [line 31d].

31d.***áirdéobha*** (MS.)*:* Emended to the correct dep. 3 sing. fut. *airdeógha*.

32b.***fa fhéin fhinnEamhna*** (text)*:* The latter word might also be for *fhíneamhna* (lenited gen. sing. of *fíneamhain* = "vine etc.); however, this would usually be preceded by a word like *craobh* whereas it is the usual practice in contexts such as the present one for placenames in gen. to qualify a preceding *sluagh*, *fian* etc.

32c.***laoich ag tinnmhe chealg is [chean]:*** For emendation of this line, see following notes. Translation "warriors hacking during ambushes and exploits" is loose; literally, "warriors at [i. e. involved in] the hacking pertaining to conspiracies / ruses (etc.) and exploits".

tinnmhe: MS. *G.* has scribal gloss *tinnm[h]e .i. sgotha[dh] ball nó gear[r]adh cnámh* in margin.

crann (MS.)*:* While (in the meaning "spear" or "of spears") this word would not out of place here, it does not rhyme with *luaithreadh* (on which all MSS. are agreed) of line 32d; *B.* and *C.* have *creach* (which makes little sense here); the only metrical MS. readings are *chrea?n* [*G.*] and *cean* [*St.*], to which (with lenition) I emend; an original MS. may have read c_n.

33a.***As áit*** (MS.)*:* I understand *As*, which appears in all MSS., to be for classical *A h-*, to which I emend.

áit éigin: Translated "somewhere"; might poss. mean "a place of battle", "a place of danger" etc..

33c.***ar bhruach fhaithche 'narbh fhiar ceart:*** In regard to initial mutation: Following MSS. *St.*, *G.* & *B.* (& *Eg.* (?)), *ceart* is written unlenited in edited text for sense. Adj. *fiar* must be lenited after *'narbh* [= prep. *i* + rel. + past / sec. fut. cop.]; see *BST* p. 162. Gen. sing. *faithche* must be lenited to provide alliteration in this line; the implication of this is that *ar* puts *bruach* into dat. and, thus, that *ar* means "(situated) on" (*ciall chomhnaidhe* - see *IGT* i §§ 73-4) rather than "onto" (*ciall shiubhail*).

fiar: Translated "distorted"; more literally "crooked", "bent".

34c.***a chrann*** (MS.)*:* MSS. *St.*, *G.*, *C.*, *B.* have *a crann*, to which I emend for sense; *fear dar chubhaidh a crann air* is translated "a man on whom it was fitting that lot[s thrown for] her should fall"; however, meaning might also be "lots thrown by her" (i. e. "her choice").
For (*tuitidh*) *crann ar*, cf. *Acht cheana tuitis an crann-chor ar aon-mhac baintreabhthaighe do bhí i n-earr a haoise* [*Stories from Keating* 1·9-10]; *do-*

thuit an crann for righ Midhe [*BNnÉ* 298·6, quoted *DIL* s. v. *crann* (d)]; note also: *ar Niall do-chuaidh mo chrannsa, / Niall bhus Bhrian uaibh agamsa* " 'tis Niall who falls to my lot; 'tis Niall who will be for me your Brian" [*Magauran* 4065-6], for which I would prefer the transl. "my lot has fallen upon Niall", i. e. "I have chosen Niall".

35.**Text and translation:** For the reasons set-out below (in the notes on individual lines), these are highly doubtful.

35a.***Lúghaidh meanamnach m/c meic Con*** (MS.)*:* This line is a syllable too long. Furthermore, the suggestion that *Lughaidh* was *Mac Con*'s son can hardly have originated with the poet. The following points [(i) - (iv)] make it clear that the names *Lughaidh* and *Mac Con* refer to the same person and that this man's father was *Maicnia*; this identification of persons is true both of the tale on which the poet bases his apologue (where the name *Mac Con* is always used either as an extension of the name *Lughaidh*, as as a replacement for it or as a synonym for it) and of other compositions by this poet:

(i) The name *Mac Con* is used by itself (without use of the name *Lughaidh*) throughout the collection of texts edited by Máirín O'Daly in *Cath Maige Mucramha* [*ITS* L, Dublin, 1975] except in her version of *CMM* itself, where this man is called *Lughaidh* (by itself) 37 times, *Mac Con* (by itself) 15 times and *Lughaidh Mac Con* 6 times [*ib.*, p. 9].

(ii) I am not aware of any tradition which names the father of the man who defeated *Art Aoinfhear* at *Magh Mucraimhe* as anything other than *Macnia* (or as *Lughaidh*, which was another name for *Macnia*).

(iii) The person who fought *Art Aoinfhear* at *Magh Mucraimhe* and afterwards took the kingship of Ireland is referred to in apologues in two other poems (edited here) by the same poet:

> In poem 2, he is referred to as *Mac Con* [line 35a], *Mac Con mac Maicniadh* [lines 29a, 34b] and "that son of *Maicniadh* [line 33d]; the name *Lugh(aidh)* is not used in poem 2.

In poem 3, he is referred to as *oighre Maicniadh*; this is the only mention of him there.

(iv) In the present composition (poem 4), he is called *Lugh* [line 43a], *Lughaidh* [lines 34d, 36b, 38b, 39a, 46b, 47a, 48b, 52d] and, in the MS. version of the line presently under discussion [line 35a], *Lúghaidh meanamnach m/c meic Con*.

The above arguments suggest that the poet intended the name, in this line, of the character from *CMM* to read *Lughaidh Mac Con*, i. e. that *Mac Con* should be an extension of the name *Lughaidh*. For this reason, *Meic* of the main MS. consulted is deleted in the edited text; this agrees with the version of line 35a in MS. *B.*, which reads *Lughaidh meanmnach, Mac Con*.

After this emendation has been made, the line reads *Lughaidh meanamnach M[a]c Con*. This too presents problems in that, although the line now has the correct personal name and the metrically required seven syllables, I am not aware of any instance of the use, in classical poetry, of the adjectival form *meanamnach*. The form *meanmnach* does occur in classical poetry; however, since the form *meanmnach* is condemned in *IGT* i § 95 as one of four words which are *lochdach, gé chumthar íad* (i. e. "incorrect, although used"), it is felt that emendation of *meanamnach* to *meanmnach* would not be justified.

This (admittedly unsatisfactory) solution is only one of several problems presented by quatrain 35.

35b.***tárla dia do phúghair*** (MS.)*:* Following MSS. *St.*, *C.*, *B.*, this is emended to *tarla [dó] dia do phudhar* to provide alliteration and to correct the line's syllable count.

phúghair (MS.)*:* Emended to *phudhar* [*IGT* ii §§ 17, 37] to provide rhyme with *Con* [line 35a].

35bcd.***tarla [dó] ... / céim grionnardghlan dá ghné shlim / dar hionnarbadh é a hÉirinn:*** The translation of these lines ("A deed [that was] strong, great and pure for his smooth face, and because of which he was banished from *Éire*,

befell spirited *Lughaidh Mac Con*") given above in the edited text is doubtful and unsatisfactory. I have no alternative to offer.

36a.***Aimsir*** (MS.)*:* Following MSS. *G.* & *C.*, emended to correct nom. sing. *Aimsear.*

36c.***go crích fhódghloin bhfinn fáil*** (MS.)*:* (i) This line is short a syllable in all MSS. Since all stressed words in the line except for *crích* are in rhyme and no unstressed word will fit-in, I emend *crích* to *[caoimh]c[h]rích*, square brackets in the text indicating that this change is purely conjectural.

(ii) Since *go* with the idea of movement takes the acc. rather than the dat., the (anomalous) pattern of initial mutation in *fhódghloin bhfinn fáil* of the MS. is emended to show eclipsis of these words; this emendation follows MS. *St.*

37a.***tráth*** (MS.)*:* Following MSS. *St.* & *B.*, emended to *trá* for sense and to correct line's syllable count.

37b.***nó gur throid:*** Translated "that there was a fight"; more literally, "but it was a fight".

tímpchillse (MS.)*:* For correct spelling (without *-p-*), to which I emend, see *IGT* ii §§ 11, 17.

37c.***a ttuinn tachair*** (MS.)*:* I take *a* here to be for 3 pl. poss. (= "their martial waves"); however, it could also represent prep. *i* ("(they swelled up) in a martial wave").

37d.***ríoghmhac*** (MS.)*:* Following MS. *St.*, emended to *ríomhac*, employing a var. compositional form of *rí*, to provide rhyme with *fhíorat* [line 37c].

38b.***ó ló sin*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *ón* (MSS. *St.*, *G.*, *B.*) *lósoin* for sense.

38c.***níor é*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *níorbh*, correct form before vowel.

a mac: Translated "of her [*Éire*'s] sons"; with minimal emendation to *mhac*, might also mean "of his [i. e. *Cormac*'s] descendants".

38d.***a*** (MS.)*:* Although absent from MSS. *G.*, *C.*, *B.*, this is retained for sense.

chéadaithne (MS.)*:* Lenited in all MSS.; = "the day *Cormac* was first recognised"; might, alternatively, be emended to *céadaithne* = "the day of her first recognition of *Cormac*".

39a.***lann*** (MS.)*:* Following MS. *St.*, emended to *leann*, minimal change to provide rhyme with *n-Éireann* [line 39b].

39b.***ag agallamh*** (MS.)*:* Following MS. *St.*, emended to the correct *agallaimh* [*IGT* ii § 37, iii § 65; cf. also rhyme with *bhallaibh*, *DiD* 20·19].

39c.***fuilngeach*** (MS.)*:* Following MSS. *St.* & *B.*, lenited after fem. *leaca* [*IGT* ii § 6].

39d.***go tuillmheach:*** This could refer to *Éire* profiting or to *Lughaidh* profiting; transl. is intended to reflect this ambiguity.

40a.***croidhe g?lán*** (MS.)*:* Following all other MSS., the latter word is emended to *lán* to provide rhyme with *ógán* [line 40b].

40ab.***Do bhí Cormac ... / 'gá fhalach air:*** Translated "*Cormac* ... was kept hidden from *Lughaidh*"; literally "*Cormac* ... was being hidden from him".

40b.***fhulach*** (MS.)*:* Following MS. *St.*, emended to the correct *fhalach* [see *IGT* ii § 55, iii 52 which also give *folach* (cf. MS. *B.*) as a permissible var.].

40d.***'gá:*** Inserted from *St.*, *G.*, *C.*, *B.* (which have *dá*) for sense and to correct syllable count.

41a.***feárghuirt*** (MS.)*:* Following MS. *St.*, lenited after dat. sing. fem. *ithe*; lenition is necessary for alliteration.

41b.***eissíodh:*** Use of (gen.) pl. is, at first sight, unusual; the explanation for this is taken to be that the word is being employed in the concrete sense of "a quar-

rel, a conflict" rather than in the more common (abstract) one of "absence of peace".

41c.***is beag dá:*** Cf. *Níor theinn go heasgar an fhir; / níor theidhm achd teasgadh mar sein, / **beag más tinne an tí ar a bhfuil**; / níor doigh linn-ne ní achd a neimh* [*DiD* 79·7] = "is beag nach bhfuilimid chomh cráidhte le[is] féin" [*DiD* 79·7 n.]; *Beag má do-bheirim aithne / ort gidh adhbhar machtnuighthe / mar do-chuaidh th'aigneadh tar ais / uainn ar gcaidreamh bhar gcádhais* [*DiD* 101·42]; *is beag má dorinnus ariam gníomh ... badh doilghe liom do dhéanamh* = "hardly" [*Feis TC* 1469, quoted *DIL* s. v. *bec*, col. 47, lines 50-1]; *is beac ma ba oirrdearca C.* = "C. ... was scarcely more illustrious" [*CF* 411, quoted *DIL*, loc. cit.].

creididh do: Literally "believes in"; e. g. *'an tí do-chluin mo bhriathra-sa ⁊ chreideas don tí do chuir uaidh mé, atá an bheatha shíor aige* [*Trí Bior-Ghaoithe* 1645-7]. For the extended meaning "obeys [because one believes in or trusts]", cf. *Cormac mór mac Airt Éinfhir / **dó do chreid** Clár ríghÉimhir, / ós Banbha do bhí treimhsi / - rí tarla 's na tréighibhse* = "was acknowledged by Ireland" [*Maguire* 289-92]; *Brénoinn mhac Nad Fraoich na bhfleadh / 'n-a rígh **dhar** chasmhail **creidiomh*** = "Bréanuinn, son of Nad Fraoich of the feasts reigned as a king worthy of homage" [*O'Hara* 345-6]; *Mithid **creideamh do** chloinn Néill* [*DiD* 106·1].

42b.***chéadna*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *cheana*; *St.* has *ceana*; *B* has *ceanna*; *G* has *ch/a*, which may have been the reading of the ultimate exemplar of these MSS. and which I take to be for *cheana*. Use of combination of this word and *trá* is a little unwieldy. In transl., I treat *cheana* simply as a particle strengthening preceding *gabhthar* [see *Trí Bior-Ghaoithe* vocab. s. v. *cheana*].

tráth (MS.)*:* Following MSS. *St.* & *B.*, emended to *trá* for sense and to restore line's syllable count.

42c.***sgur baoghail:*** (i) The spelling *baoghail* (= gen. sing. & nom. pl. form [*IGT* ii § 17]) is fixed by rhyme with *maoraibh* [line 42d]. Thus, *sgur bhaóghal* of MS. *G.* and *'s gur bhaoghal* of MS. *B.* are clearly incorrect. I retain *sgur baoghail* in the edited text. I take it to be for *sgur* [= "act of releasing, setting

free"] + *baoghail* [gen. sing. of *baoghal* (*IGT* ii § 17) = "danger"]. For *sgur* in this sense, see *DIL* s. v. *scuirid* I (a), (c).
(ii) However, *'s gur bhaoghail* (nom. sing.) [= "so that it was a danger"], is also possible; cf. *Mo mhallacht ort, a shaoghail, / mairg nach tuig do* ***robhaoghail*** [5·1ab], from a contemporary *óglách*as poem (which is unclassical in may respects); cf. also (from a poem which may have been composed by the master poet *Donnchadh Mór Ó Dálaigh* [see *DiD* 53, il-léaghmha]): *Ní théid duit-se fa dheireadh / do chisde dar cruinnigheadh, / luach an tsaoghail do rádh ruibh; /* ***baoghail*** *do dhál, a dhomhain.* [*DiD* 53·4]; McKenna takes this to be a pred. gen. meaning "baoghlach" [*DiD* vocab. s. v. *baoghal*]; however, a var. nom. sing. seems more likely; it is possible that such var. nom. / acc. / dat. sing. was generalised from *baoghail*, gen. sing. of masc. *baoghal* [*IGT* ii § 17] due to the frequency with which such phrases as *bearna bhaoghail* etc. are used.

42d.***le maoraibh fheóir an airdríogh:*** Lenition of *fheóir* is fixed by alliteration with *airdríogh* and is taken to be an instance of *sléagar*, which, according to McKenna [*BST* p. 267, § I], is common when the first gen. in the phrase is followed by the art.; it is to be noted, however, that *sléagar* rarely occurs in phrases whose first noun is in a case other than nom. or voc. [see *BST* p. 267, § H (c)].
Unless *féar an airdríogh* is taken to be a (pseudo-)proper name, lenition of *fheóir* cannot be explained as a "gen. lenited in special [non-*sléagar*] circumstances" of the type discussed in intro., chapt. 6, § 10.

aírdrígh: Following MSS. *St.*, *G.*, *C.*, emended to correct gen. sing. *-ríogh* which provides rhyme with *ndíon* [line 42c].

43a.***Tuitfigh:*** Emended to pl. *Tuitfid*; subject is *na caoir[igh]* [line 43b]. For permissibility of the root *tuit-* in fut. indic., see *IGT* ii § 79.

43ab.***tuitidh do:*** "Is forfeit to"; see 2·26ab, n.

43b.***caoire*** (MS.)*:* Emendation to *caoir[igh]*, nom. pl. form given in *IGT* ii § 202, follows MS. *St.*.
Nom. pl. *caoire* appears in some prose texts; cf., for ex., *caoíre na Midhe ... do dhul is in muir* [*AFM* iv 1174·12]

43cd.***ráth : do ráidh*** (MS.)*:* Emended to varr. *ráith* (following MSS.*G.*, *C.*) : *do ráith* to provide rhyme.

43d.***air/n dhligheadh*** (MS.)*:* Other MSS. have *ainghligheadh* [*G.*], *aindlighe* [*C.*, *B.*]; following *St.*, I take this to be for *an dligheadh.*

44b.***barr:*** Lit. "top", this word is often used of agricultural produce / fruit or of (usually human) hair; it could have either of these applications here.

44d.***logh:*** For spelling of this word [*IGT* ii § 95], which is synonymous with *luach*, *luagh*, *lógh*, cf. ***Logh*** *ris na dúanaibh budh deas / ar* ***son*** *úabhair na n-égeas* [*IGT* ii § 95, ex. 1663]; ***Logh*** *ris gach ndúain ar domhan / gan* ***chrodh*** *ar úaim n-ealadhan* [*ib.* ex. 1665].

mar logh ann, 'nar itheadair: Translated "as compensation for what they have eaten"; more literally "as compensation for it, [i. e.] for what they have eaten". The var. *ann ar* given in MSS. *G.*, *B.* would not be incorrect and would be rendered ""as compensation for it, [i. e.] all that they have eaten".

logh i n-: For meaning, cf. *mar luagh i ndearnain an deilg / dual, a leinbh, leanmhain do luirg* [*DiD* 51·7] = "sásamh mar gheall ar do chréacht" [*DiD* vocab., s. v. *luach*]; *A ndíol na toile tug dhaoibh / fuirighsi feasda, a mhacaoimh, / mar luach 'n-a daighmhéin disi / an tuath lainnréidh Luighnisi* = "To requite her love for thee, do thou, O youth, stay with her for the future, thus rewarding that eager generous land of Luighne for her good-will" [*O'Hara* 3307-10].

itheadur (MS.)*:* Following MS. *St.*, emended to *itheadair* to provide rhyme with *eagair* [line 44c].

45b.***tug*** (MS.)*:* Emended to its var., *do-ug*, to correct line's syllable count.

45bd.***[do-]ug Teamhair ... claonadh mór ina múraibh:*** Translated (rather loosely) "*Teamhair* ... bowed down her walls"; more literally "*Teamhair* ... gave a great bowing-down in her walls".

46b.***tráth*** (MS.)*:* Following MSS. *St.*, *C.*, *B.*, emended to *trá* to correct syllable count and for sense.

46d.***aoinfhir*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *éinfhir* to provide rhyme with *éiligh* [line 46c].

47b.***do aithrisiodh infheidhma:*** Emendation to *do aith[nighsead] infheadhma*, which follows MS. *St.* (*do aithnígh siod infheadmha*), is made for sense. In support of this emendation, it may be noted that the whole point of the apologue of which this q. forms a part is the recognition of *Cormac* as rightful ruler; cf. also *Dar haithnigheadh, gérbh óg sin, / Cormac mór mac Airt Aoinfhir, / ... / le Lughaidh thall i dTeamhraigh* [q. 34, above].

47c.***tromshlat tar dháigh nach deachaidh:*** Translation "strong beam who did not disappoint [the] hope[s placed in him]" is uncertain; I have no alternative to offer.

nách teachaidh (MS.)*:* Emended to *nach deachaidh*, which is the form used in all other MSS., for alliteration and sense.

47d.***dá cceartbhreathaibh*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *[ch]eirtbhreathaibh* for sense, following MS. *B.*. (*cheartbhreathaibh*) and *St.* (*c(eir)tbh(re)athuibh*).

48a.***ttá*** (MS.)*:* Following MS. *St.*, emended to *dt[ú]* for sense.

48b.***tráth*** (MS.)*:* Following MSS. *St.*, *C.*, *B.*, emended to *trá* for sense.

48d.***cairt nar dhoilghe dearsgnaighthe:*** Translation of *dearsgnaighthe* as "surpassing" is doubtful; the usual meaning of this word is "excellent (etc.)".

49b.***an?iogh*** (MS.)*:* Following MS. *St.*, emended to *aniú* to correct syllable count.

49c.***sgach nalt*** (MS.)*:* Emended to the correct *'s gach alt*; scribal eclipsis of *alt* presumably due to post-classical confusion between dat. sing. and acc. sing.

50b.***fhoirim*** (MS.)*:* Emended to the correct *fhoirm*, which gives line required syllable count.

50c.***cháich*** (MS.)*:* Delenited after acc. sing. masc., *ceart*; following MS. *St.*, emended to its var. *cáigh* to provide rhyme with *thógbháil* [line 50d].

50d.***reacht tíre do thógbháil:*** Translated "upholding of a country's law"; for *tógbháil* in this sense, see *DIL* s. v. *tócbáil* (i). Might also be translated "for upholding the law of the land"; "lifting / exalting the law of the land"; "gaining sway over a country" etc.

51a.***cháich*** (MS.)*:* Delenited after masc. *Fáilteaghadh*.

a ghnúis: Translated "[*Doimnic*']s ... visage" for clarity; literally "his ... visage".

51b.***teamhra*** (MS.)*:* Emended to its var., *Teamhrach*, to correct syllable count.

51c.***foinn*** (MS.)*:* Following MSS. *St.*, *G.*, emended to the correct *fhuinn*, which provides rhyme with *Chuinn* [line 51d] and alliteration.

Eochaig[h] (MS.)*:* Following all other MSS., emended to *Each-* which provides rhyme with *cheirtbhreathaigh* [line 51d].

51d.***don uair? sin*** (MS.)*:* Following several other MSS. (*St.*, *B.* don uainsin; *G.* uain; *C.* do uain sin), this is emended to *don uai[n]sin* for sense.

52a.***Do féachadh a lámh leabhar:*** For transl. "his slender hand has been tested", see 1·4c, n.

53b.***tímpchioll*** (MS.)*:* For correct spelling (without *-p-*), to which I emend, see *IGT* ii §§ 11, 17.

53d.***i n-ord coinne do chongbháil:*** Translation "In order [for him] to keep an appointment [that he has made to wed *Éire*]" is uncertain; I am unaware of any

examples from this period of *i n-ord* = "in order to" or of *coinne do chongbháil* = "to keep an appointment".

54a.***faitt?he*** (MS.)*:* Following MSS. *St.*, *G.*, *C.*, *B.*, this is emended to *fai[d]e* for sense.

54b.***féachthar:*** For *-th-* spelling of ending (which follows MS. *St.*), see McM. § 7·3 (§ 6).

féachthar uaibh ua Í Dhomhnaill !: Translated "Behold the descendant of [the] *Ó Domhnaill*!"; more literally "Let the descendant of [the] *Ó Domhnaill* be beheld by you".

ua Í: The first word is stressed, participates in alliteration with *uaibh* and, metrically, can mean either "grandson" or "descendant"; the second is unstressed [see Ó Máille, *Éigse* 5, 181-3]; there is no vowel elision.

Ó Domhnaill: Holder of the title *Ó Domhnaill*; the last of *Doimnic*'s ancestors to do so was *An Calbhach* (508), who reigned from 1563-6.

54c.***dual dó a tromshlait a ttoigh*** (MS.)*:* Line is short a syllable, lacks rhyming partner for *cóir* [line 54d] and does not make sense. Following *St.*, I emend *dó* to *dóigh*, which seems the only possible option.
Error in transmission is prob. due to mistaken reading of an exemplar's *dual d/.* (which contraction is retained in MS. *G.*) as the common combination *dual* + prep. *do*; in MSS. consulted in preparing this edition, as can be seen from vll. above, *d/.* is often written for *do*.
Though this may well be an established proverb, I can find no other examples of it.

dóigh a h-: For examples of this combination, meaning "hope in", "expectation of" [*AiDD* vocab. s. v. *dóigh*], cf.: *Rí na slógh ... / ... / mairg nar dhaingnigh a dhóigh as a dheaghthaomaibh* = "Lord of the hosts ..... woe to the man who has not established his trust in His good favour" [*AiDD* 76·14]; *Ní dhlighim gé a-deirim so / gan dóigh agam a h-Íoso* [*DiD* 5·16]; in rhyme: *Fan tarcaisne tugadh dháibh / fóiridhin uadha d'fhaghbháil / a nglas do fhóir an t-aingeal; / a ndóigh as do b'éadaingean* [*DiD* 27a·14] (cf. also *DiD* 110·26).

54d.***nó*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *'ná* for sense. Use of *'ná* is condemned in *IGT* v § 12, where *iná* is given as the correct form. However, though uncommon, *'ná* does appear in poems which, in all other respects, conform to the classical standard; cf. *Bheith dá laoidhibh i leabhraibh / ... / buaine leam* ***ná*** *cogail chruidh* [*IBP* 19·20]; *ferr* ***ná*** *deimhin a dhéinemh / - beiridh éinfher geall Gaoidhel* [*Maguire* 2917-8]; *fearr sin* ***ná*** *saidhbhreas eile / daidhbhreas fhir na haithrighe* [*DiD* 22·7]; cf. also *Dísle le Conn cóigeadh Sreing / ná éanchúigeadh i n-Éirinn*[9·9ab, infra.]

55a.***Níorbh iongnadh:*** For the reasons for which *Níorbh* is taken to represent sec. fut. (rather than past) cop., see introduction to this poem.

55b.***i n-áit a n-uraghaill:*** I take *i n-áit* here to mean "instead (of)" and transl. "instead of talking", the implied compliment of *Doimnic* being that, while the rest of the *Uí Dhomhnaill* do nothing but talk and prevaricate, he acts; however, *i n-áit* might also have its lit. meaning "in a place", in which case transl. "[when] at their place of counsel (etc.)"; again, in the absence of precise historical background, it is difficult to decide which the poet intended; I opt for the meaning "instead of" on the grounds that this is he phrase's most usual sense.

55c.***Liag:*** Since I can find no examples of this placename that are not in gen. and although Knott infers nom. *Lie* [*TD* 11·13, transl. & note], I retain gen. sing. form in transl.

56a.***as*** (MS.)*:* I take this to represent indicative cop. and give *is* in text.

56b.***[...] tochmhairc a tuar garma:*** Text and transl. uncertain; all MSS. similar. Since line is short a syllable and since *tochmhairc* is gen. sing. [see *IGT* ii § 11], I take it that a subst. governing *tochmhairc* is missing from the beginning of this line; if this is the case, I believe that the missing word was something like *luach*, *díol*, *duais* etc. (cp. *Gabh a Fhéilim ... liomsa mar thogha tochmairc*; *RIA* 3·C·13, 909, quoted *TD* 10·37 n.) and that *[...] tochmhairc* can be taken to represent "an object of wooing", "a prize for courtship" etc.; in transl., I give "a [prize (?)] for courtship".

a: I take this to represent prep. *a h-* rather than 3 sing. masc. poss., which would require emendation to *thuar*, or 3 sing. fem. poss., which would be difficult to make sense of in the context.

tuar garma: Transl. "meriting fame" not absolutely certain due to overall difficulties in translating this line.

56c.***mháilleach*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *mailgheach* for rhyme and because there is no possible reason for lenition.

56d.***aimseardha:*** Might also be translated "contemporary", "current", "of our times" etc.; for transl. "temporal", by which is meant "worldly", "earthly (as opposed to spiritual)", cf.
Créud as loghadh ann? Maitheamhnas na cána ⁊ na péine aimsiorrdha, anas ar son na bpeacadh, a hóirchisde na hEagluisi, d'éis na péine síordhuidhe do mhaitheamh, a n-aoinfheachd ris an ccoir [*Parrthas* 1734-7]; cf. also all *DIL* examples s. v. *aimserdae*.

57.**[....]** (transl.)**:** This corresponds with *eachtorrtha* [line 57d]; see 57d, n.

57b.***fuil Bhriain mhóir mheic Eachaidh:*** This usually applies to the *Uí Raghallaigh* (of Cavan) and *Uí Ruairc* (of Leitrim).

57c.***clann Colla:*** Usually the *Méig Uidhir* of Fermanagh.

57d.***clann*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *croinn* to provide rhyme with *chloinn*, line 57c.

eachtorrtha (MS.)*:* This word, which does not rhyme with *Colla* [line 57c], is taken to be corrupt and is not translated; note that, although equally unintelligible, *ea(cht)orra* of MS. *St.* would provide rhyme.

58a.***do dhreich*** (MS.)*:* Following MSS. *St.* and *B.*, *do* is emended to *dá* for sense. On the assumption that the object of praise here is *Brighid*, *dhreich* [line 58a] is emended to *dreich* (following MSS. *St.*, *G.*, *C.*) and *chraoibh* [line 58c] is emended to *craoibh* (following MSS. *St.*, *C.*).

58c.***chraoibh*** (MS.)*:* Delenited for sense; see note on line 58a.

59a.***dá:*** Inserted, following MSS. *St.* and *G.*, to correct syllable count and for sense.

60.***Ar lorg Éamainn mheic Eóghain ...:*** Edited text and translation (both of which are uncertain) of this quatrain depend upon emendation of *mbríghid* [MS., line 60b] to *[inn] Brighid*, for which, see next note.

60b.***mbríghid*** (MS.)*:* Emended (doubtfully) to *[inn] Brighid* to correct syllable count and to make q. more intelligible; note that MSS. *G.*, *C.* have *ambr-* and that, like *Eg.*, MS. *B.* has *mbr-* at beginning of line.

60c.***go freagra as léire linne:*** This is retained in the edited text (from all MSS.); since the rest of this quatrain is so doubtful, it is possible that this line should be treated as an aside: - *G[á] freagra as léire linne?* - = "- What answer is clearer to us? -".

61a.***Gruaidh ... leaca:*** There is usually little appreciable difference in meaning between these words; however, on the assumption that the poet makes some distinction between the two words here, I translate *gruaidh* as "cheek" and *leaca* (more loosely) as "face".

lil: As McKenna points out [*O'Hara* 3169 n.], there is some confusion over the declension of this word. The more usual nom. / acc. dat. sing. form is *lile*; however, cf. gen. pl. *lil* (*druimnibh*) [*O'Hara* 3169; *dán díreach* poem composed some time before 1685 (see *O'Hara* XXV, notes)], nom. sing. *lil* [*Dán na mBr.* 27·9; "*óglách*as *canúna*" poem composed in 1578 (see *Dán na mBr.* 27, notes)].

61b.***oighre?*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *oighridh* (see vll.) for sense and to provide rhyme with *lil* [line 61a].

61c.***dá málainn*** (MS.)*:* Following MS. *St.*, emended to its correct classical form, *mhalaigh* [for which, see *IGT* ii § 193], which provides rhyme with *aghaidh* [line 61d]. Note that *malainn* is common as dual and as dat. sing. in

the post-classical language, being noted as a var. in *Dinneen*; cf. also *dá malainn chaoil, dá rosc gormghlas* [*Nua-Dhuan.* I, 25·7; post-class. poem]; it is probable that *malainn*, *mhalluin*, *mhaluin* of MSS. other than *St.* result from corrupt transmission of an original's *mhal/.*.

62a.***deághlá?n*** (MS.)*:* Question mark after *-á-* in MS. version indicates that reading of length-mark is uncertain; MS. *C.* has *deaghlan*. In edited text and transl., I (arbitrarily) take it that *deaghlán* is what the poet intended; however, following MSS. *St.*, *G.*, *B.*, we might emend to *deaghglan* (= "good and pure"); in regard to the latter, corrupt transmission of *-ghg(h)-* as *-gh-* in two MSS. is not beyond the bounds of possibility; both *deaghlán* and *deaghglan* would fit the context.

62c.***dealbhdha*** (MS)*:* = "beautiful" etc. makes little sense here and is clearly incorrect; following MSS. *St.*, *B.*, emended to *ndealbha*.

63a.***chriadh*** (MS.)*:* Following MS. *St.*, emended to correct dat. sing. *-iaidh*, for which see *IGT* ii § 97.

ciníl (MS.)*:* Lenited after fem. dat. sing. *chriaidh*.

63c.***an*** (MS.)*:* Following MSS. *St.*, *G.*, *C.*, *B.*, this is emended to *a* which is taken to be 3 sing. fem. poss.; use of *an* here would constitute the fault of *iomurcaidh sunnartha* ("over-definition"), for which see *IGT* i § 15.

63cd.***bean dán soirbh an seán garma / leár lég/. foirm a fíorghabhla*** (MS.)*:* The versions of these lines given in all MSS. appear to be corrupt. As indicated, the edited text and translation given above are incomplete and doubtful.
Following MSS. *St.*, *G.*, *C.*, *B.*, art. *an* [line 63c] is emended to 3 sing. fem. possessive *a*, which appears to give better sense.
Because extended *lég/.* [line 63d] of the main MS. is unmetrical, it is emended to *léagh*, which follows MS. *St.*; this too may be corrupt; if it was intended by the poet, I have no idea what it means. The rhyme originally intended by the poet may have been *séan* : *léan* or *sean* : *lean*.

NOTES ON POEM 5

(*Mo mhallacht ort, a shaoghail*)

Introductory: In this poem, *Cú Choigcríche Ó Cléirigh* [see intro., chapt. 2, § 4] aims - at least obstensibly - to cheer-up *Toirdhealbhach* (601) *Ó Domhnaill* in his old age, to prepare him for his impending death (perhaps by execution) and to encourage him, in the difficult circumstances with which he is now contending, to turn away from the world and towards God. In passing, the poem yields or confirms these tangible historical facts about *Toirdhealbhach*: (i) that he was over seventy years of age at the date of composition [q. 22] - since the poet refers retrospectively, in line 29c, to the 'fourteen years' of the 1641 war, this cannot have been before 1655; (ii) that *Toirdhealbhach* definitely participated in the 1641 war [qq. 24-32]; (iii) that he submitted at *Port Éirne* afterwards [q. 32]; and (iv) that he was, apparently, imprisoned by the English [q. 14]; whether he was still a captive at the time of the poem's composition is unclear.

The passage on confession in the closing quatrains [qq. 38-41] is of interest in that it mirrors closely the teaching laid down in religious texts from the period; the details of this are discussed in the commentary.

The main points made by the poet may be summarised, in chronological order, as follows:

1. In peacetime, after the Ulster plantation of 1608-13, *Toirdhealbhach* lived a worthy and prosperous life [qq. 21-3]. For instance, until he submitted at *Port Éirne* in the mid 1650's, he and his followers had 3,000 cows [q. 31-2].

2. He should be thankful to, rather than resentful towards, God for the long and prosperous life he has enjoyed [q. 21] and for the fact that, because he was born in the Christian era, heaven is open to him [qq. 10, 11, 16].

3. During the 1641 war, *Toirdhealbhach* traversed most of Ireland with his followers [q. 26]. Although he will receive little thanks for it now [q. 30], he fed and clothed his people [q. 24] and protected them from all enemies for the fourteen years of that conflict [qq. 26, 29], surpassing his ancestors in his great - even, the poet suggests, excessive [line 30c] - generosity [q. 25].

4. During his present misfortunes, including desertion by his followers [q. 33] and imprisonment [q. 14], *Toirdhealbhach* should not be too attached to the deceptive world. In illustration of life's treachery, and in order to encourage *Toirdhealbhach* to hate the world [q. 12], the poet points to a number of kings and ruling races of the past whose great power and glory were destroyed by death [qq. 2-8].

5. Although his present suffering is undeserved and results from the foreigners' hatred of Ireland's nobility rather than from any evil action on his own part [q. 14], *Toirdhealbhach* still has it in his power to give glory to God [q. 15]. Christ became man, suffered and died for humanity [q. 18, line 20a]; He asked us to follow Him and to carry our own cross of suffering [q. 20]; if *Toirdhealbhach* dies in His name, he is all the more likely to go to heaven [lines 17cd]. By making these points, the poet gives *Toirdhealbhach* encouragement by investing his present misery with a higher purpose and meaning.

6. The best victory that can be won is that over evil; the prize for the victor is eternal life [qq. 36-7]. Now that death approaches [lines 22cd], *Toirdhealbhach* should abandon his pride before God [q. 35], confess his sins and be saved [q. 38]; he should prepare properly for the sacrament by examining his conscience [q. 39] and by repenting [q. 40]; afterwards, he should do the penance decreed by his confessor [q. 41].

Textual commentary:

1b.***nach dtuig*** (MS.)*:* Both MSS. same. This is emended to (the classical) *nach tuig*; although some verb-forms in this poem depart from the classical standard, there is no reason to believe that the poet intended nasalisation after rel. neg. part. *nach*; cf. the only other use of *nach* in this poem: *nach biodh* (for *nach*

bíodh) [line 27c]; the scribes of both MSS. consulted often nasalise after *nach*, even in much older poems which are classical in every respect.

-bhaoghail: I take this to be a (possibly non-classical) variant nom. / acc. / dat. sing. form of the more common *baoghal* [*IGT* ii § 17]; for discussion of this form, see 4·42c, note (ii).

2a.***raibh:*** Note use of non-classical form fixed by metre; the classical form was *raibhe*.

2d.***féachtar:*** Note use of modern *-tar* in both MSS. rather than the classical ending *-thar* (used after *-ch*; see *McM* § 7·3, n. 8], to which it might be emended. Here, *féachtar* is taken to be pres. pass.; however, it might also be ipv. pass. (= "let it be observed" etc.).

3b.***iomdha airdrígh*** (MS.)*:* I take *-rígh* here to be for nom. sing. (like *flaith* of the previous line) and emend to (classical) nom. sing. *-rí*. Use of the nom. sing. form *rí* is metrically fixed in line 2a of this poem.

4a.***ríogha:*** Note use of (classical) acc. pl. form in nom. pl. position; emendation to classical nom. pl. form *rígh* (which would not affect the metre here) is ruled-out by re-occurrence of *ríogha*, (metrically fixed) as nom. pl. in line 5a; see note on 4·6d.

monairc: Nom. pl. of the loan-word *monarc*, which also appears at lines 6a, 13b, 16d below. The only examples in *DIL* are from this poem. This word (same form) is also used *Desid.* 3775.

4b.***(i)nar n-urchomhair:*** Transl. of this phrase extends slightly its literal meaning which is "in front of us", i. e. "in books which are sitting in front of us".

4c.***fiadhna:*** This form is used in nother composition by the same poet; cf. *fiadhna caithmhe is clú ó gCuinn / sdairthe diamhra c[h]rú Conaill* [9·2cd].

Used here in nom. pl. position, this is acc. pl. form according to *IGT* ii § 6, where *fiadhain* is given as the correct nom. pl. form; the latter (classical) nom.

pl. form also appears in some 17th c. prose texts (e. g. *Parrthas* (written 1645) 3121, 5418, 5511); cp. *fiadhna* as nom. pl. is *Ar m'áireamh atáid fiadhna / féach an mó náid seacht mbliadhna* [*IF* 6·115; *óglách*as poem composed by *Lughaidh Ó Cléirigh* who died 1630, (*IF* intro. p. x)];

sdairthe: This form is used in another composition by the same poet; for ref., see previous note.

The word *sdair* does not appear in *IGT* ii; I can find no exx. of it in classical poetry except the common nom. / acc. dat. sing *sdair* and gen. sing. *sdaire*; pl. inflexion in 17th c. prose texts varies considerably and can be divided as follows:

(i) dat. pl. *sdairibh* [*MacAingil* 5554, 6275; *Trí Bior-Ghaoithe* 8274];

(ii) (as here) nom. (?) pl. *sdairthe* [*Parrthas* 818]; dat. pl. *starrthuibh* [*Buaidh* 369], *starthuibh* [*Buaidh* 7622];

(iii) acc. pl. *stairtheacha* [*Desid.* 4700], *starthacha* [*Buaidh* 3334]; dat. pl. *starrthachuibh* [*Buaidh* 440]; gen. pl. *starrthach* [*Buaidh* 2143].

5.***Assardha, Mead, Callachdha, Pearsa:***

(a) Poet's source: I have not been able to identify the source (if any) the poet is drawing upon in this q. However, it may be biblical; since the fortunes of all these empires affected the ancient Israelites in some way, they receive frequent mention in the Old Testament. The names of all these peoples and incidental accounts of them occur in close proximity to one another in *2 Kings*.

(b) Forms of names:

Assardha: "An Assyrian, Assyrians"; apparently, without inflexion; presumably an adj. and subst. adj. in *-dha*. Cf. *rigi na n-Assarda* [*Rawl.* 71ª32, quoted *DIL* s. v. *Assardae*]; *do litribh Assarda ⁊ Callacda* = "Chaldaean" [*BB* 301ª48, quoted *DIL* s. v. *Callacda*].

Mead: Apparently gen. pl. of *Mead* = "A Mede"; cf. nom. pl. *Medi ⁊ Persa* [*PH* 5382.6968. *MacCarthy* 288·10 (*BB* 11ª), quoted *DIL* s. v. 1 *Pers*].

Callachdha: = "Chaldeans". Apparently without inflexion; presumably an adj. and subst. adj. in *-dha*; note our poet's lenition of *-c-*; cf. the following examples [quoted *DIL* s. v. *Callacda*]: *do litribh Assarda ⁊ Callacda* = "Chaldaean" [*BB* 301ª48]; *sen-athair na Callacdai* [*Rawl.* 77ª20]; *a tírib Kallacda* [*Todd. Lect.* vi 61·6].

Pearsa: Nom. pl. of *Pears* = "a Persian"; cf. the following examples of nom. pl. [quoted *DIL* s. v. 1 *Pers*]: *Medi ⁊ Persa* [*PH* 5382.6968. *MacCarthy* 288·10 (*BB* 11ª)]; *Persu* [*PH* 6966]; *Pearsa* [*Ériu* iv 174·4].

(c) Brief history: All of these peoples ruled empires centred in modern Iran and Iraq in biblical times:

The Assyrians take their name from their ancient capital, Assur in northern Iraq. Their rise began around 1300 B. C. They took and lost Babylon in southern Iraq at various times in the succeeding centuries. Their empire reached its greatest limits under the rule of Ashurbanipal (669-626), after which it began to decline; their power was eventually broken by the capture of their capital, Niniveh in 612 B. C. by an alliance of Scythians, Babylonians and Medes.

The Chaldeans were the founders of Babylon (Mesopotamia in the southern part of modern Iraq) and it is probable that it is to the period of the last Babylonian kingdom that *Callachdha* of our poem refers; in *Jer.* 24: 5, in reference to this period, Babylonia is called "the country of the Chaldeans". In 625 B. C., the Babylonian Nabobpolassar rebelled against the Assyrians; Babylonian power continued under his successors until the reign of Nabonindus (556 - 539 B. C.) was ended by the invading Persians.

The Medes hailed from the north-eastern part of modern Iran. Their empire lasted only for two generations, under the rule of Cyraxares (625 - 585 B. C.), who built-up an empire which extended from modern Turkey to the borders of modern India, and of his son, Astyages, who presided over its downfall in 553 B. C. After this, they are difficult to distinguish from the Persians.

The Persians, also from modern Iran, began their rise to power when Cyrus the Great rebelled against his overlord, Astyages and established an alliance

between his own race and the Medes. Babylon fell to them in 539 B. C. They expanded the Median and Babylonian empires into northern Africa. Shortly after the rule of Artaxerxes III (359 - 338 B. C.) ended, the power of the Persians was destroyed by Alexander the Great.

5a.***ríogha:*** See note on line 4a, above.

5d.***fuairseat ... ghabhsat*** (MS.)*:* Emended to classical *-d*, necessary for rhyme of the latter with *lag* in lines 5cd.

caít nar gabhsat (MS.)*:* Following MS. *G.* 167, emended to *cáit ar ...* for sense.

6b.***Emper*** (MS.)*:* The form used in line 7b is *impeir*; MS. *G.* 167 has a further form, *imper* [line 7b]; in both lines, I standardise to *impir*. This is the form used in G; P gives *Empir*; the form used in line 7b (both MSS.) is *impeir*. Cf. the forms used in *tarla d'impir* (dat. sing., : *fhinnTigh*) *san Eadáil* [*TD* 15·17]; *go haimsir an impir* (gen. sing.) *Chonstaintin Mhóir* [*Keat.* ii 5806]. Therefore, in editing, I take this word to have nom. sing. forms *impear*, *impir*.

6d.***níor chian a ré ód mharcaigheacht*** (MS.)*:* Note elision of long vowel in (unstressed) *ód* after (stressed) long vowel in *ré*. By classical standards, this is certainly unusual and probably incorrect [see note on 9·19c (by the same poet), where I deal more fully with this question]. Perhaps the line should be emended by dropping *a* and taken to be an indirect rel. clause with *Alaxandair* [line 6a] as its ultimate subject.

At first sight, *ód mharcaigheacht*, "from [= as a result of the fact of] your riding [of him]", seems unusual; however, cf. the following qq. [ref. *Apalóga* C2a-b (pp. 123-4)], one of which is probably the other's source [*Apalóga*, loc. cit.], in which Alexander's "riding" of the world when alive is contrasted by a sage standing on his grave with his present state, in which the world is seen to be "riding" on him: *'Na mharcach ar talmhain tigh / do bhí, ar fáidh dona fáidhibh; trom do luigh a huille air, / an chruinne ar mhuin a marcaigh* [*ISP*, P. 38, q. 7]; *"Do bhí iné rí an domhain duinn / 'na mharcach ar talmhuin truim, / ciodh é an talamh a-tá i-niugh / 'na mharcach ar a mhuin-siumh."* [*MD*, 79·9-12].

Another possibility, albeit a less likely one in view of the above discussion of the notion of the world "riding on" a corpse, is treatment of *ód* of the MS. as corrupt transmission of *'od* [*ag do* > *'god* (classical) > *ghod* > *'od*], as in *Gan mé **'ot** fhaicsin riamh, / a chúl na gciabh gcas, / do-bhéarainn do bhuaibh / a bhfuil tuaidh is teas* [*Dánta Grádha* 37·13-16; post-classical poem]; the line would then be translated "his time riding you did not last long" (etc.).

7a.***Iúil-i-us:*** This word is hyphenated in edited text to show that, for metrical purposes, it is trisyllabic; cp. the similar *Iulia inghean tSésair / fa ben sin go saoirbhesaibh* [*POD* 22·23ab; see also 22·31a].

ágh (MS.)*:* = "battle", emended to *ádh* = "luck, fortune" for sense.

7b.***impeir*** (MS.)*:* See note on line 6b.

8d.***faoi an*** (MS.)*:* Note use of non-classical prep. *faoi* rather than classical *fa* (which appears in the same line).

8c.***a:*** inserted from G. 167.

8cd.***nach é a dheireadh ... :*** Translated "who did not, after [enjoying] every comfort, end up being put under it in great sorrow"; more lierally "whose end [in the (hi)story], after every comfort, is not his being put under the wheel in [a state of] great sorrow".

9b.***dhíoth*** (MS.)*:* MS. *G.* 167 has *díoth*. For sense, this word is taken here to represent *díot* [prep. *de* + 2 sing. pron.], to which it is emended.

9c.***dot*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *dod*, the form used before consonants.

9d.***beanaidh comaoin do*** [*=de*]*:* The ordinary meaning of *beanaidh de* is "takes from" [for examples, see 1·46a, n.]. The word *comaoin* here might mean either "favour" or "mutual payment, return payment, quid pro quo".

10a.***a bhuidhe:*** The masc. possessive here refers to "this state of affairs (involving *ar mbreith*) " etc., rather than directly to (fem.) *breith*.

buidhe re: For prep. cf. *A bhuidhe re Dia na ndúl* = "Thanks be to the Creator" [*AiDD* 34·18]; *Is ribh as bheirthe a bhuidhe* = "to thee is the thanks for it due" [*AiDD* 69·18].

10c.***or*** (MS.)*:* Emended to the more usual *ó ar* for clarity.

11a.***thall:*** Often used of heaven; cf. *an teach thall* = "heaven" [*DiD* 6·17]; *go dtreabhar thall* = "that I may ... dwell in heaven" [*AiDD* 73·19]; *Do gheall Dia luaidheachd go spesiálta don chloinn umhail dá n-aithribh, .i. saoghal fada abhus ⁊ tall* [*MacAingil* 2306-7].. Cf. also *dá maireadh triath Baoille a-bhus* = "If *Baoill*'s prince was alive in this world" [6·18c, infra].
Note also *thall 's a-bhus* (line 15c of this poem) which I translate as "in heaven and earth".

11b.***síorruidhe*** (MS.)*:* Emended to the classical spelling (*-dh-*) which is also found in contemporary prose texts: cf. for instance *síor(r)dhuidhe* [*MacAingil* 2288, 2295], *síordhaidhe* [*Parrthas* 3378].

11c.***ar ar gcionn ag rígh na n-uile:*** This line has a syllable too many. I have no solution to offer. The (unlikely) possibility of vowel elision between the last word in one line and the first in another, which is a feature of much seventeenth century accentual verse, can be discounted as such elision does not occur in similar circumstances in lines 18cd, 24cd, 34ab etc. Perhaps the necessary emendation is *ag rígh na n-uile* > *ag rígh uile.*

ar ar gcionn: For case of *ceann* and meaning of *ar ar gcionn*, cf. "*Bíaidh mé ar do chionn san bhaile*" *c[óir]*; "*ar do cheann*" *l[ochtach] ón chéill sin* = "before thee", waiting for thee"[*BST* 190·7 & n.; punctuation is my own]; *Bean san tshíodh do-chí ar a chionn / as í fleadh na ríogh do ronn* = "The lady whom he saw before him in the elf-hill, 'twas she who gave the royal feast" [*BST* 189·1 & n.].

11d.***gan chead do:*** For meaning, cf. *gan ched d'fhéin Bhanbha* = "without leave from the warriors of Ireland" [*Maguire* 2064]; *gan chead dod lucht fhaire fhraochlán* = "d'aindeoin" (vocab.) [*DiD* 14·12]; *can chead do thigerna in*

raeta = "without asking the owner" [*PH* 7541, quoted *DIL* s. v. 1 *cet* III (d)]; *gan ced gan ceilebhradh don chomhairle* [*AFM* vi 2142·24, quoted *DIL* loc. cit.]; *gan chead dod thagra n-aonda* = "in spite of your solitary contention" [*Dán na mBr.* 39·55].

12a.***a ndubhairt:*** This is the 3 sing. perf. of *a-deir*; the only likely subject of this vb. is the *rí* of line 11c. Perhaps this might be emended to *ciall a ndubhart* [1 sing.] = "the import of what I have been saying".

12b.***ua na dtrí n-Aodh:*** I take the three ancestors in question here to be *Aodh Dubh / Óg* (401), *Aodh Dubh / Óg* (301) and *Aodh Ruadh* (201) *Ó Domhnaill*. *Toirdhealbhach*'s son, *Aodh Buidhe*, is referred to as *ua na dtrí n-Aodh* at 6·59b, below.

oirdhuirc (MS.)*:* Emended to its var. *ordhraic* to provide rhyme with *duit* [line 12a].

13.**Translation:** This is uncertain; it rests upon the assumption that the subject of *gan dol díobh* [line 13d] is *a sgéala* [line 13a] rather than *bhar n-áit* [line 13c] or *Toirdhealbhach* himself.

13cd.***áit: compráitt:*** The latter word must be *compráit* (rather than the more commonplace *compráid*) for rhyme.

ina gcompráit: The "their" of *ina* is taken to refer to *sgéala* [line 13a]; however, it might also refer to *na monaircse* [line 13b].

13d.***gan dol díobh:*** The sequence of meaning here is taken to be *gan a sgéala* (line 13a) *[do] d[h]ol díobh*. For various examples of use of *téid de*, whose literal meaning is "goes from", see notes on 4·22a, 6·65d, 6·68c.

na (MS.)*:* Emended to *ina* to correct line's syllable count.

14a.***do gheimhleaghadh daor:*** Translated "Your being chained [and] unfree"; more literally "your unfree chaining", "your base chaining", i. e. "your imprisonment".

14b.***taidhlidh ar mhíothaom:*** Taking *tadhall ar* to mean "experience of" etc., this q. might also be translated: "Since you are unfamiliar with evil deeds, other than the true hatred [which], of late, foreigners have [harboured] towards the nobles of *Éire*, your chaining is a torment to me". However, in view of the following examples of usage in the poems, it is felt that the translation given in the text is the correct one.
For *taidhlidh* = "commits (a sin, transgression)", cf. *ní thadhaill géag úr Fhinne / tnúdh ná héad ná haininne* = "that Branch of the Finn feels not envy or jealousy or any unlovely feeling" [*Magauran* 2926-7]; for the common combination *Taidhlidh (ar) t(h)aom*, cf. *Aighneas ag maor na meidhe / fa thaom thaidhleas ar gcridhe* [*DiD* 10·31]; *'s ní thaidheóladh taom d'égóir* = "would not commit a deed of injustice" (vocab.) [*Butler* 1160]; *Ní bhí re aithris uaibhse / go dtaidhle ar thaom n-anuaisle* = "Never is it said of thee that thou doest ignoble deed" [*AiDD* 7·21].

15a.***do-ní dimbrígh de:*** Cf. *ná déantar dimbríogh dom dhán* = do not disparage" [14·5c] and also: *Rígh go bhfreasabhra ó thairge / do rádh re Conn re Cairbre / is re Cormac na mbreath bhfíor / dod ghlór is déanta dimbríogh* = "As you call Conn, Cairbre and true-judging Cormac "kings with opposition", little account is to be taken of your word" [*IF* 6·111]; *lásan dimhighin ⁊ lásan dimbrígh do rónsat do Ghaoidhelaibh o chein mháir* = "owing ... to the contempt and insult they offered to the Irish for a long while" [*BAR* 80·2-3]; *doronadh dimbrigh leó somh don aithesg hisin* = "they made light of this message" [*AFM* iii 634; quoted *DIL* s. v. *dimbrig* I (b)].

15c.***thall 's a-bhus:*** For transl. "in heaven and on earth", see note on line 11a, above. Another possible, if unlikely, transl. is "here and there, everywhere".

16a.***ó thús:*** Synonymous with *ar (d)tús* [cf. *DIL* s. v. *tús* IV (d)].

17a.***foigheide*** (MSS.)*:* The form *foighidin*, to which this is emended, gives the line the correct number of syllables; this is acc. sing. of *foighide* [*IGT* ii § 143], and nom. & acc. sing. of *foighidin* [*IGT* ii § 144].

broid: In religious texts of the period, this word is used both in the extended sense of "misery, misfortune"; cf. for instance *an taisbénadh bruide* =

"miserabile spectaculum" [*An Bheatha Dhiadha* 7231] and in the figurative sense of captivity at the hands of the devil; cf. *an nádúir dhaonna, do bhí lé himchian fá bhruid a ngéibheannuibh ag an diabhal* [*Buaidh* 165]; see also note on *braighdeanas* [line 34d].

18a.***tre n-ar:*** = prep. *tre* + 1 pl. poss. *ar n-*. It was permissible for *tre* to affix *n-* to a following poss. [cf. *BST* 192·6-9]. For the alternative *tre ar n-*, see for instance line 19d below, *DiD* 10·5 etc.

19a.***Ar dhoirt gach mairtír dá bhfuil:*** I take *fuil* here to be the noun (= "blood"). That *gach* has a pl. sense (and, thus, that use of pl. poss. in *dá bhfuil* is correct) is evident from the grammarians' type clause *meallfad iad gach fear* [cf. *BST* 239·16-8]. We might also take *fuil* to be dep. pres. of the subst. vb. and transl. *dá bhfuil* as "of that which is".

19d.***tre ar n-:*** See note on line 18a, above.

20c.***ar dtoil do chuma re a thoil:*** The poet's meaning here is clear enough; however, I am aware of only two other examples of *cumaidh re*. One is the roughly contemporary *gan an creideamh do chuma réna chéill, mar do-níd na heirice, acht a chiall do chuma risan ccreideamh* [*Mac Aingil* 116-7] which I understand to mean something like "not to make the faith fit in with his intellect, as the heretics do, but to make his intellect fit in with the faith". The second, also from religious literature is *An tráth-sa um cheart na colla / a neart ní grásta ganna / re Dia nach dingneadh cuma / cia an urra acht inghean Anna* [*DiD* 24·20], for which McKenna [*ib.* notes] suggests the meaning "tá sí go fial ag soláthar gach rud theastuigheas ón gcolainn; ní fhuil aonduine eile (acht Muire) d'fhéadfadh an corp do chosg ar bheith ag obair in aghaidh Dé (?)". I suggest that *an urra* should be read as *a n-urra* and the second couplet translated as "who but Anna's daughter is the security of those who would not accommodate themselves to God['s will]?" i. e. "what other security have sinners got?".
Note also the quite similar *do chur re a thoil*: *An t-ádhbhar as mó ar ar cóir dúinn toil Dé do choimhlíonadh agus ár dtoil féin do chur rena thoil* [*An Bheatha Dhiadha* 8041-3].

21a.***cuiridh i suim:*** See 3·56a, n.

21b.***a mheic Cathbharr*** (MSS.)*:* Emended to *Cathbha[i]rr* because:
(i) as a common noun meaning "helmet etc.", this word has o-masc. inflexion and gen. sing. *cathbhairr* [*IGT* ii § 11];
(ii) this in gen. sing. form in (the only rhyming example of which I am aware): *do-bhearair filidh i bhfaill / i ndeaghaidh cinidh Cathbhairr* = "poets are brought into neglect after the death of the chief of Cathbharr's kindred" [*GB* 4·35];
Note also *mac Cathbhairr Ui Domhnaill* [*AFM* ii 834·14, quoted *DIL* s. v. *cathbarr*].
The same emendation is made from the same MS. (*RIA* 24·P·27), in *Ua Cathbha[i]rr nar dhíon doibheart* [6·41a].

Cathbharr O Domhnaill: This refers to *Toirdhealbhach*'s father, *Cathbharr* (501) *Ó Domhnaill.*

21c.***ní:*** For *ní* = "wealth, prosperity, property", cf. *Thiar do fhágbhus earr mo chonáigh; / mo chéidní ó do chaith mé* [*IBP* 6·6].

21d.***diomdhach de:*** Cp. *saor mo thoighe is diomdhach dhíom* = "the Maker of my house ... is wroth with me" [*AiDD* 62·7]; *biodhbha Dé ní an gum ionnlach, / go rabh sé go diomdhach dhíom* = "God's foe never ceases to attack me; may he be disappointed in me!" [*AiDD* 97·6]; *Gean go bhfuilim diomdhach de / gé maith leam a bheith gan bhéim / gé buidheach misi dá ríar* [*O'Reilly Poems* 1949-51] = "displeased with" [*ib.* vocab. s. v. *diomdhach*].

22c.***long an anma:*** This is not the only instance of use of this phrase; cf. *Long an anma d'éis a seolta / - seol an arthraigh budh í an pháis - / is baoghlach mo leabaidh luinge; / eagail saobhshruth buinne an bháis* [*DiD* 30·25].

22d.***dó:*** This refers to (masc.) *corp*; one would expect *di* referring to (fem.) *long*. However, use of *dó* here is not incorrect; this is an instance of what Ó hEodhasa [*Gram. na mBr.* 1969-73] calls *innsgne airrcis* (v. l. *airichis*), for which he gives the example: *Trom an fhoghail ubhaill í / Do shní ghabhail bhfulaing faoi*, in which the prep. *í* is used where one would expect *é*.

23b.***beatha:*** This nom. sing. form is also used in acc. sing. position in line 33c, below; the classical acc. sing. would be *beathaidh* [*IGT* ii § 7]. Although the form *beatha* is not metrically fixed in either instance, it is not felt that emendation to *beathaidh* would be justified.

23c.***planntughadh:*** Céitinn uses this word in a similar context *ag plandughadh Dál Riada i nAlbain* [*Keat.* ii 6211, quoted *DIL* s. v. *plan(n)taigid*]. I retain the MS. spelling for want of further examples.

I take this to refer to the Ulster plantation which followed the Flight of the Earls.

25c.***oiread:*** Since the gender of this word cannot be determined satisfactorily from medieval grammars or from classical poetry itself, I follow the MSS. in regard to initial affection of *cobhartha*. Non-affection here corresponds to the usage of the modern standard, which is that *oiread* is treated as fem. with the art. (except in gen. sing.) but followed by the masc. form of adjectives [see *Ó Dónaill*].

26ab.***do shiris ... urmhór chúig gcóigidh Éireann*** (MSS.)***:*** The word *gcóigidh* of the MS. is emended to *gcóigeadh* for sense. It is not, however, felt that restoration of eclipsis in *Éireann* would be justified.

27cd.***tnúth re:*** This is the correct prep.; see 1·19a n.

28b.***nó*** (MS.)***:*** Emended to *'ná* for sense; *iná* is given as the correct classical form in *IGT* v § 12; however *'ná* was common in classical poetry; see 4·54d & note.

28c.***leanaidh de:*** More literally "follow, stick to"; see 3·40a note.

ós sgéal fíre: Use of *ós* (presumsably denoting causation) here is a little unusual. I understand the whole phrase to mean "[and I will tell of it / it is worth telling] since it is a true story".

29b.***an cogadh catharmach:*** i. e. the 1641 War.

29d.***léigidh faill i n-:*** Cp. *faill 'na einech ní léigenn* [*Sitzb.* 1919 y 93 § 32, quoted *DIL* s. v. *léicid* II (k)]; *go leigfid cách faillighe ina ccreideamh* [*BNnÉ* 14 line 2 of notes, quoted *DIL* loc. cit.]. And note the similar *do-bheir, do-gheibh faill i n-*: *fead aonuaire dá haimsir / ní thug faill a* [= *i*] *mac Muirne* = "never for a single hour did she neglect Muireann's son" [*O'Hara* 1442-3]; *Faill sa taobh thinn nír thugtha* [*DiD* 40·9], which I take to mean "should not be neglected"; *Id ghaoltaibh ná faghthar faill* = "Let not thy kinsfolk be abandoned" [*AiDD* 84·19]. *Léigidh x i bhfaill*, which has the same meaning, is also common; for examples, see *DIL* s. v. *léicid* II (k). For other uses of *faill* in classical poetry, cf. *AiDD* 39·39c n. and notes on 1·16c & 11·5a.

31d.***fad leagadh is fad ghearradh:*** I take this line to mean "subject to your taxes" etc. i. e. "under your control, rule".
I am aware of no examples of *gearradh* in this sense in classical poetry; however, it is quite well attested elsewhere; cf. the following, quoted in *DIL* (s. v. *gerrad* II): *duibh-chios, cánachus, gearradh* = "tribute" [*Eg. Gl.* 226]; *gan sreith gan gearradh ... do chor ar a nduthaigh* [*AFM* v 1770·16]; *faoi contribúsion ₇ fo gearradh aige* [23·E·26, 268·6]; note also today's *gearradh bliantúil* = "yearly levy", *gearradh toite* = "hearth tax" [*Ó Dónaill*].
In regard to *leagadh*, cf. *Leag do chíos, cuir do chánaidh / bóruimhe n-uill n-éadálaigh / mun tír* = "Lay thy rent upon her, put thy cess, a great valuable cattle-cess, upon this ... land" [*O'Hara* 3315]; and modern *Cáin a leagan ar rud* = "to lay a tax on something" [*Ó Dónaill*].

32.**Translation:** A more satisfactory transl. would require greater knowledge of the events being referred to by the poet.
The actual transl. above is based on the following assumptions:
(i) That the sequence of meaning is: *Fós, iar gach seal, rugais leat (fad lámhaibh) iad uile [agus tú] ag dol fa dhligheadh gur sgaoilsead siar agus soir* with *ag Port Éirne* referring to the place in which *Toirdhealbhach* submitted; it might also refer to the point in the journey at which his followers "scattered westwards and eastwards".
(ii) That *ag dol fa dligheadh* refers to *Toirdhealbhach* himself and not to his followers.

(iii) That the *go* of *gur sgaoilsead* is a temporal rather than a causal or consecutive conj.

32d.***fad lámhaibh:*** Literally "under your hands"; translation "in your care" is uncertain.

33a.***ré bheag mbliadhan*** (MS.)***:*** Emended to *Re beag mbliadhan* [= prep. *re* + subst. adj. ***beag*** + gen. pl. *mbliadhan*] rather than *Ré bheag bhliadhan* [= fem. noun *ré* + adj. *bheag* + attrib. gen. pl. *bhliadhan*] = "[for] a short period of years", on the grounds that incorrect omission (during transmission) of mark of lenition in *beag* (MS.) is more likely than incorrect scribal addition of eclipsis in *mbliadhan* (MS.).

33c.***beatha:*** See note on line 23c, above.

33d.***'s níor mhiadh leat a hiomláine:*** Translation "and [yet,] its fullness has not seemed honourable to you" is literal; precise meaning of *iomláine* is not clear; it might, for instance, mean purity: e. g. *an mhéid teasda dá gloine ⁊ dá hiomláine* = "whatever is lacking in its purity and in its completeness ('integritas')" [*Parrthas* 4824 (prayer) & vocab. s. vv. *iomláine*, *teasda*].

nir mhiadh: One might expect *nar mhiadh* = "even though its fullness has not seemed / would not seem honourable to you".

34ab.***latsa : arsachta:*** Note that here and at 35cd, end-rhyme is of *comhardadh brisde* (broken rhyme) type rather than *comhardadh slán* (perfect rhyme) which is the type employed in all other end-rhymes in this poem.

34c.***deanas:*** Incidence of this word [*IGT* ii § 38] in classical poetry is rare; for meaning, cf. *do chaidribh deanas* [: *feabhas*] *do dhuine* = "a while in your company is a wonderful time for a person" [*GB* 6·17 = *IGT* ii § 38, ex. 1018]; *Aoir ní gheabha neach a-nos; / ní bhí don bhréig acht deanos* = "No-one will recite a satire; a lie lasts only for a while" [*GB* 11·25]; Nicholls' transl. appears to be inferred from the context of this second example. The meaning "for a while" can also be applied to the following q. from a poem in which the poet speaks retrospectively of wrongs done to him: *Athchrom ar n-eissíoth uainn as /*

- gom thréagon ó taoi deanas - / fa ghnaoi nochon éadubh ás / gom thréagun ó taoi, a Thomás; McKenna translates "When thou threatenest to disown me, 'tis the climax (?) ... " [*Magauran* 2552-5], suggesting [*ib.* 2553 n.] that *deanas* may mean "height of", "climax of"; a more likely transl. of line b is "since you have been neglecting me recently".

34d.***braighdeanas:*** In view of what is said in following quatrains, to which this quatrain (along with the previous one) serves as an introduction, this word is understood to refer to being captive of the devil or of one's own sins, the sense in which it is used in the following examples: *C. An rabhamar a mbraighdeanas? F. Do bhámar. C. Cia aige? F. Ag an diabhal. C. Cia do chuir a mbraighdeanas sinn? F. Ádhamh, ar sinnsear ...* [*Parrthas* 1402-7]; *An ceathramhadh maith: fuasgladh na n-aithreadh naomhtha a braighdionas* (of the good things which came of Christ's passion) [*Parrthas* 5791-2]; see also note on *broid* [line 17a].

35a.***díomas:*** Often used, in religious contexts, in the sense of "pride, proud act before God"; cp., for instance, *Ag dúsacht diomdhadh an Dúilimh / gach díomas dá ndearna sionn* [*DiD* 31·29]. However, the sin of *díomas* is defined in *Parrthas* [lines 3389-90] as (the more worldly) *Fonn ainmheasarrtha dochum bheith ós cionn cháich oile*. Either sense would fit the context here.

leanaidh de: Cp., for instance, *lean d'urradhas is d'éifeacht* = "persevere in [the qualities of] lordliness and efficacy" [9·28d].

35b.***i n-eirr th'aoise:*** For *earr* in the meaning "tail[-end] (of one's life etc.)", cf. *ó thús go heirr th'aimsire* = "from the beginning to the [tail-]end of your time" [line 39b of the present poem]; *'s gur ardaigh e[a]rr dom anáil* = "and that [, as a result of me hearing this,] the tail[-end] of my life has improved" [9·12d]; *Do rinneas do rún cridhe / feidhm díbh i n-earr m'aimsire* = "in the end of my life" [*IF* 29·4; read *eirr*?]; *Tuigim nach ghéabh greim eile / do ghéan le heirr m'aimseire* [*AiDD* 69·10]; *ó thús go hearr* (var. *heirr*) *aimsire* = "from the beginning until the end of time" [*TD* 28·22].

35cd.***thuigsin : -thuirsigh:*** As noted above [34ab, n.], this is a *comhardadh brisde* rhyme. Correspondence here is between *consan bog* (voiceless plosive

[the metrical value of *-gs-* in *thuigsin* is *-cs-*; cf. *IGT* i § 30]) + *s* (voiceless sibilant) and *consan éadtrom* (voiced continuant) + *s* (voiceless sibilant). Although such a "rhyme" is nowhere expressly condemned in *IGT* i, it is, nevertheless, faulty; cf. Ó Cuív "Phonetic Basis", pp. 101-2, where it is shown that plosive + *s* combinations rhyme only with other combinations which contain plosive + *s*.

36c.***sar buaine:*** Emended to *'s a[s] buaine* for sense.

36d.***buaidh ar dheamhan 's ar dhomhan:*** This has a distinctly annalistic flavour; cp., for instance, *iar mbreith bhuadha ó dhomhan ⁊ ó dhemhan* [*AFM* ii 982·7, quoted *DIL* s. v. 1 *búaid* (a)].

37a.***náimhde:*** Classical nom. pl. is *námhaid* according to *IGT* i § 6. The fact that use, in nom. position, of acc. pl. form *náimhde* is explicitly proscribed there suggests that such usage was widespread. For discussion, see Ó Cuív (1983), n. 72, pp. 24-5. Cf. *Desid.* where both forms are used in nom. pl.; *námhaid*: 1533, 1605, 4348; *naimhde* 1097.

37ab.***Trí náimhde an anma gach am / diabhal, saoghal 's an cholann:*** Apparently stereotyped in religious literature; cp. *C. Ga mhéid easccara ag an anam? F. A trí, .i. an diabhal, an sáoghal, ⁊ an cholann. C. Cionnas atáid 'na naimhdibh aige?* [*Parrthas* 3464-6]. Note also: *An chalann ag comhrag riom / 's an tighearna tá i n-Ifrionn / 's an saoghal seise ar gcolla / mei-se im aonar eatorra* [*DiD* 5·6] from a poem beginning *A-táid trí comhruig im chionn* whose central theme is that of the poet's struggle with these three "enemies".

37d.***rachair:*** Note use of non-classical 2 sing. fut. verb ending. In the classical language, the 2 sing. fut. form of *téid* is *ragha, racha* [*IGT* iii § 8]. Note also *dóich gur leathtrom, a laoich, libh / braoich bhar searcfhonn nach* ***sillir*** [10·19cd]; for further examples in the poems edited here of the non-classical 2 sing. ending *-(a)ir*, see intro., chapt. 8, § A.5. The ending *-(a)ir* is found in prose texts; cf: *do-gebair* [*Lorg.* 3199, quoted *McM.* § 7·6, n. 3], *ní rachair* [*Lorg.* 3550, quoted MacM., loc. cit.], *ní raghair* [*Desid.* 6825, quoted McM., loc. cit.]. It may also be present in *do-bhéarairse* [*TD* 27·37b (not in rhyme)] which, McManus suggests, should perhaps be emended to *do-bhéararsa* [*McM.*,

loc. cit.]. Cf. also *raghair* [*Fl. Earls* 206·24, quoted *DIL* s. v. 1 *téit* (c)] and (from an earlier text) *racair* [*Laud* 610·24ay, quoted *DIL*, loc. cit.].

don ríghthigh: Unlike *ríghthigh* in *d'fhios an ríghthigh* [line 42b & n.], this is a regular compound of *rí* + *teach*.

38a.***guidhim re:*** In the few examples I can find of this construction in the meaning "prays for, on behalf of", most of which are from one poem in *O'Hara*, the prepositions *re* and *le* seem to be interchangeable. Except for line 38a of the present poem (where alliteration between *riot* and *rún* seems to be intended), I have no examples where, through the use of a prep. pron. which participates in alliteration or rhyme, the prep. is metrically fixed. Cf. *ní dhligh* ***guidhe re*** *cloinn Chéin / coill nach éir a huill dh'úir* = "the wood ... unable to rise from the earth feels now no duty to pray for Cian's race" [*O'Hara* 2665-6]; *Dlighidh Luighne na learg bhfionn / ... /* ***guidhe le*** *Cormac Cearmna* = "Fair-sloping Luighne should pray for Cormac of Cearmna" [*O'Hara* 3107-9]; *Dlighimsi féin tar gach fear /* ***guidhe le*** *Cormac cneisgheal* = "And I more than any other man should pray for white-skinned Cormac" [*O'Hara* 3111-2]; *Dlighim* ***guidhe le*** *géig Rois* = "I must pray for the Branch of Ros" [*O'Hara* 3115]. See *AiDD* 25·18, n.

38b.***Léigidh i n-aisgidh:*** Cp. *Do-bheir Dia rath beag saoghalta ... do na drochdhaoinibh ... nárbh áil leis do léigean a n-aisgidh* = "to let go unrequited" [*Parrthas* 1361-3 & vocab. s. v. *aisgidh*].

38c.***aithrighe ghlan:*** Cf. *Faoisdin ghlan* [*Dán na mBr.* 12·49] = "Perfect penance" [*ib.*, transl.] = "integral penance" [*Dán na mBr.* vocab., s. v. *glan*] i. e. confession in which all one's sins are confessed.

39a.***inchreachadh:*** Cf. *Dealbh tar éis gach inchreachuidh / dá chathair ar do chomhair* = "Imagine, after every examination [of concience before confession], two cities before you" [*Dán na mBr.* 14·51]; words in brackets are my own, based on the context and on *Dán na mBr.* vocab. where the editor, Mhág Craith, translates *inchreachadh* as "examination (of conscience)". Cf. also *as ro-fhalláin don anom é féin do chor fán leigheas-sa go roi-mhinic ... 7 go háiridhe an phurgóid-si do ghlacadh ria luighe dhó gacha hoidhche, ag*

déanamh inchreachoidh ar ghníomharthoibh an laoi-sin = "examination of conscience" [*Desid.* 4557-62; transl. *ib.* vocab. s. v. *inchreachadh*].
Cf. use of verb *inchreachaidh* in meaning "interrogates": *Mar rugadh mo Thighearna Críosd do láthar Phioláid, ₇ mar do hinchreachadh a bheatha.* [*Parrthas* 5403-4]; *Caiphas do inchreach é mar an ccéudna* [*Parrthas* 5509].

39b.***go heirr th'aimsire:*** For *earr* in the meaning "tail[-end] (of one's life etc.)", see note on line 35b, above.

39c.***sgrúd*** (MS.)*:* Emended to its pl. counterpart, *sgrúd[aidh]*, to restore line's syllable count; the loss of final -/. during transmission is not unlikely.
This verb and its vn. are particularly used of examining one's conscience before confession. Cf. for instance *Don sgrúdadh coinnsiasa as cóir do dhénamh résan bhfaoisdin* [*Mac Aingil* 2004-5]; *C. Cionnas ullmhuigheas tú thú féin dochum na faoisidne? F. Ag sgrúdadh mo choinsiais ...* [*Parrthas* 4582-3].

40a.***tuirse:*** In the religious texts of the period, this word is particularly used of the contrition a penitent is expected to feel before approaching the confessional; cf., for instance, *D'éis mé féin do ghlúasachd ₇ do ghríosadh dochum tuirsi ar an modh-so, téighim d'ionnsaighidh an athar faoisidne* [*Parrthas* 4738-9].

41b.***sgannal:*** For meaning "bad example" etc., cf. *Má pheacuighis a n-áit phuiblighe a bhfiaghnuisi daoine, as cóir dhuit sin do rádh* [in confession], *do bhrígh go ttugais sgannail uait, .i. siocair uilc don mhuinntir do bhí do láthair* [*MacAingil* 3008-9].

41c.***aiseag:*** This word is used in *Parrthas* in the same, semi-technical, sense of restitution to God for sins committed; cf. *atá d'fhiachaibh air aiseag do thabhairt in gach díoghbháil dá ndearna* [2362-3; further examples lines 2568, 2571.

41d.***do réir bhreithe an choinfeasóir:*** This seems preferable to MS. *G*'s *bhréithre*. The notion of a "confessor's judgement" is implicit in the commonly used phrase *breith aithrighe* = "penance" [*MacAingil* 3561-2 etc; *Parrthas* 550]; cf. also *breithiomhnas aithrighe* [*Parrthas* 2941, 2947].

an choinfeasóir (gen. sing.)*:* *MacAingil* has nom. sing. *coinfeasóir* [2916, 3411 etc.], gen. sing. *coinfeasóra* [6969, 7076]. Gen. sing. in *-óir* appears *Ériu* ii 146·7, *Celtica* iv 168 § 269 [both quoted *DIL* s. v. *confesóir*].

42ab.***Budh luaithe liomsa iná libh / ... d'fhios an ríghthigh:*** Wording of translation - "I would sooner seek out heaven than you would (?)" - is uncertain; might also be rendered "seeking heaven will seem earlier to me than to you"; I take the poet's meaning to be that his own death will precede *Toirdhealbhach*'s.

42b.***ríghthigh:*** Gen. sing. of *teach* in the classical language was *t(o)ighe* [*IGT* ii § 31]; this is not a compound (like that in line 37d) of *rí* + *teach*. In Williams' words, it is an instance of "phonetic spelling of *ríchidh*, gen. of *rícheadh* 'heaven' by confusion with *rígh*t*heach*" [*GB* 19·25a, note]; cp. *A Rí an* ***ríghthigh*** (all MSS. same), *rugais mh'aonmhac; / nárbh oircheas dhuit féachaidh féin; / do sháithis dealg ar fhud mh'anma, / a Cheard tug gabhla fan ngréin* [*GB* 19·25ab], in a poem by Giolla Brighde Ó hEodhusa where gen. sing. bisyllabic *ríghthigh* is fixed by syllabic requirements of metre.

42d.***dhíobhse*** (MS.)*:* I take this to follow *buille sguir* [line 42c] and the three words together to mean "my word of parting with you".

NOTES ON POEM 6

(Neart gach tíre ar Thír Chonaill)

Introductory: In this poem, *Somhairle Mac an Bhaird* [see intro., chapt. 2, § 2] elegises *Aodh Buidhe* (701) *Ó Domhnaill*.

The poem gives the year of *Aodh Buidhe*'s death as 1649 [q. 69] and says that he was killed by the foreigners in Wexford [q. 55]; since Cromwell stormed Wexford in this year, it is to be presumed that it was at the hands of his army that *Aodh* died. It is unclear whether the statement made in q. 53, that, at that time, *Aodh* 'rejected' being held prisoner means that he was killed while trying to escape or that he preferred death to capture.

The other main points made by the poet may be summarised as follows:

1. The poet gives a vague account of his subject's career, saying only that *Aodh* fought all over Ireland [qq. 19-23], that he achieved great fame for his exploits [q. 64], that, had he enjoyed fair fighting odds, he would have defeated the *Galls* [q. 54] and that he would have achieved more if he had lived longer [q. 67]; he gives the standard excuse that, since *Aodh*'s warlike actions were so extensive, it would be impossible for one person to recount them all [qq. 65-6].

2. The chaos which results from *Aodh Buidhe*'s death is the standard stuff of official elegies [cp. poem 3]: *Síol gConaill* are weak [qq. 49-50]; all of the people of Ireland are saddened by his death [q. 51] - the sorrow even of the foreigners who killed him knows no bounds! [q. 52]; the seas lament him [qq. 56-7]; the Rivers *Éirne* and *Banna* try to outdo each other in expressions of heartbreak [q. 58]; the fields of the north produce nothing [q. 59, lines 60cd]; forests are bare [line 60a]; cows no longer give milk [line 60b]; beaches are fruitless [line 60c]; warm weather has been replaced by cold [line 61b]; the wind tears crops from the soil [lines 61cd]; every conceivable evil comes about as a result of *Aodh*'s untimely demise [q. 62].

3. The poet lays particular emphasis on the state to which the loss of her rightful lord has reduced *Tír Chonaill*. She is presented throughout as being powerless beyond any prospect of recovery and, in consequence, open to the depredations of foreigners and other usurpers [qq. 1-9, 24-8, 40-46]; she is also compared with other territories that lost their rightful princes in the past [qq. 10-13]. In qq. 29-39, the poet employs an apologue (the source of which I am not aware of) to illustrate this point: Alexander, ruler of the whole world had a horse to which he showed great favour; he had a beautiful harness made with which to control her; while Alexander rode her and used this harness, both horse and rider prospered; after his death, however, having lost both her rightful owner and her harness, the horse became demoralised and would allow anyone, however lowly, to control her. In this apologue, Alexander represents *Aodh Buidhe*, the horse represents *Tír Chonaill* and the harness represents *Aodh*'s control over *Tír Chonaill* [q. 40].

The MS. version given above is from *RIA* 24·P·27. This poem also appears in two other MSS. derived from the former: *RIA* 23·C·33, 236 (written by Peadar and Mícheál Óg Ó Longáin) and *RIA* 23·N·26, 72 (written by Edward O'Reilly) [see *RIA Cat.*, introductions to descriptions of MSS. 4, 564 & 727].

Frequent quotation from this poem in the textual notes of *IF* suggests that McKenna may have prepared an edited version of it; however, if such an edition exists, I have not been able to locate it.

Textual commentary:

1b.***tug di drud re daordhodhaing:*** Translation "[this] has caused her to move [inexorably] closer to the distress of being enslaved" is loose; I take this line to mean literally "has caused her to approach unfree distress".

For *do-bheir do* = "causes to", cf. *[I]s greann caomh gan c[h]ruas méine / tug dóibh ... / gabháil a n-olcrúin re a n-ais* = "It is gentle humour ... that has made them ... undertake" [10·34]; *Bás mic Thoirrdhealbhaigh thug dúnn / ar gcóig gcialla do chlaochlúdh* = "The death of the son of Toirdhealbhach has

distraught my five senses" [*AiDD* 23·37]; *ní heasbaidh eoluis ... tug don choirneach mo chrostáil* = "that caused the tonsured friar to censure me" [*Ó Bruad.* ii 208, quoted *DIL* s. v. *do-beir* I (o)]; *Créad thug d'Fhiacha gan ríghe / do bhuain dé* (sic.) *nó roinn tíre* = "Why did not Fiacha take the kingship or some land from him" [*IF* 6·120].

For *druidim re h-* = "I approach" in more or less literal use, cf. *mo charaid ⁊ mo chomharsain, do dhruidsead riom, ⁊ do sheasuigheadar im aghaidh* [*Trí Bior-Ghaoithe* 4243-5] = "me appropinquaverunt, et steterunt" [*ib.* 4243]; *an tan do mhothuigh é féin ag drud ré deireadh a ré* [*Trí Bior-Ghaoithe* 5029]. Cf. also *Gach easurraim dar fhéad sinn/ duit, a Í Bhriain ó Bhoirinn/ tug mé acht gan mé dod bhualadh;/ fa drud é re hanuabhar.* [*DiD* 80·10] = "is anuabhar é beagnach" [*DiD* Vocab. s. v. *druidim*]. Note further: *comma [dh]ruited* (?) *re duba* = "approaching misfortune" [*TTebe* 767, quoted *DIL* s. v. *druitid*];

For use of prep. *re h-*, cf. the following, metrically fixed examples: *duille doirche gan drud* ***ris*** */ má do-ug toirche thairis* [*DiD* 72·2]; *drud* ***rú*** *asa mbearna bheanaid / leanaid Crú Fearghna Filib* [*O'Reilly Poems* 859-60].

2c.***cuiridh ar gcúl:*** Cp. *A bhfioch ar ccúl cuirfidher* = "their fury will be put away" [*Maguire* 2348]; *Fiu mo bhuime mo bhreath shaor / do cheart go gcuirfeadh ar gcúl* = "My mother can secure my acquittal, and get Thy justice stayed" [*AiDD* 84·29]; *Tuile do char ar gcúlaibh / a guidhe is blagh dá bhuadhaibh* = "The setting back of the flood (of sin) is one of the blessings that came from prayer to it" [*AiDD* 88·12].

2d.***ní fuighthear céim gan chlaochlúdh:*** Established proverb? I take *céim* here to mean "glory", "status" etc.; however, it might also mean simply "a step [forward]".

3a.***rochtain:*** Precise sense in context unclear; therefore, translation "reaching" is uncertain; this meaning is given in translation because it is by far the most common.

3b.***náision:*** This English loan-word appears frequently in early-mid. 17th c. texts [see, for instance, *Mac Aingil* 1548, 1553 etc. (c. 1617); *5 17th C. Pol.*

Poems. 5·359 (circa 1658); *Buaidh* (1650) has *náisión* (7544, 7868 etc.), *náisiún* (398, 5470 etc.); my spelling, *náision* is based on MS. (*naision*), *Mac Aingil* and *5 17th C. Pol. Poems.*.

d'iomarcaidh: Literal meaning is something like "in excess"; translated "superfluous"; might also mean simply "too", "also".

3d.***buingidh / beanaidh re:*** Basic meaning is "touches" , "has to do with", extending to "meddles with", "affects" etc. [see *DIL* s. v. *benaid* II, col. 74, line 12 & f.]; I take it to have the more specific meaning "consorts with [a woman]" here; cf. *an té do-ní adhaltrannas ré mnaoi phósda dhuine oile, nó bheanas ré mnaoi neamhpósda* [*Parrthas* 2494-5]; *beantar ria sa leabaidh leis / mar do cheadaigh Dia an deighfheis* [*AiDD* 49·8]; *a pór na ngrás do ghein sé / gan fhear do bhuain ris an mbanóigh* (of the immaculate conception) [*DiD* 15·8]; *Mo chéadghrádh a dearc mhall mhór, / déadbhán agus cam a cliabh: / nochar bhean a colann caomh / ná a taobh ré fear romham riamh* [*IBP* 22·10].

4a.***agra:*** Translated "claiming"; more literally "exacting". For similar use, cf. *D'éigsibh Éireann is anait / ionnmhus dá n-agraid Bréithnigh; / a-niú (ní tráth dá thagra) / is mór a n-agra ar éigsibh* = "It is not surprising to the poets that the men of Bréifne exact wealth; to-day (it is no time to plead against it) they have great claims against poets" [*O'Reilly Poems* 2053-6]. *Sé agá agra ar fhiodhradh mbaissi / a mbreth féin nach bhfaghar dóibh; / Cú Chonnacht ac díol na dáimhe / ac sníomh dondalt fháinne n-óir* = "Cú Chonnacht, when paying the poets, twists wounded limbs which wear gold rings; that what they ask for is not found is revenged on the fingers" [*Maguire* 1413].

ccúis (MS.)*:* In MS., this word is written twice and its second instance is deleted.

4b.***uille:*** Cf. the following examples, quoted in *DIL* [s. v. *uille*], of this abstr. based on *oll*: *breithiomh as oirdhearca go n-uille n-umhlochta* [*LClAB* 147·30]; *do toit taisí ... orrtha le huilli a lúthgháiri* [*ZCP* vi 38·33]; *fuair a ghuin tre uille an uabhair* [*DiD* 31·25].

5b.***i n-urláimh éanduine:*** Transl. "under the control of one individual" reflects ambiguity of the Irish, which might mean "in the control of a singular person [i. e. the subject of this elegy]" or simply "in any one person's control".

For transl. of *i n-urláimh*, see 2·27c, n.

5c.***do-ní toil duine:*** Cp. *Toil cháigh dá dheoin ní dhiongna* = "he will not willingly fulfil the wish of others" [*Maguire* 41].

5d.***concos:*** Since I am unaware of any other examples of this late loan-word in *dán díreach*, I retain MS. spelling; cf. also the following examples (most of them mid-late 17th c.): *lé ndearna congcuest ar an diabhal* [*Buaidh* 163-4]; and also these (quoted in *DIL* [s. v. *congcas*]): *ag déanamh congcais ar an bhFrainc* [*Keat.* ii 6401]; *i gcéim cunncais* = "on triumph's path" [*Ó Bruad.* ii 8·4]; *chum conncais* [*Ó Bruad.* iii 42·1]; *san Chuncus* = "the Conquest"[*E. O'Rahilly* 56·77].

6b.***í:*** Inserted to provide alliteration.

6c.***re*** (MS)***:*** Emended to *le*, the correct prep. to indicate instrument after the passive *cuirthear* [line 6b]; might also mean simply "with" [i. e. "considering"].

7b.***fhoirmsi*** (MS.)***:*** Delenited for sense and to provide alliteration.

7d.***gráin fa:*** The prep. *fa* seems appropriate here; however, I am not aware of any other examples of its use after *gráin*; *gráin re n-*, *gráin ar* are more usual.

8d.***an fhinngheal:*** Note use of nom. for acc.; for discussion, see intro., chapt. 7, § 1 (c).

9d.***aingidh*** (MS)***:*** Emended to *ainghidh*, for which rhyme, cf. *Laighnibh* : *thréanainghidh* [lines 20ab]; *ainghidhe* : *ainmhire* [lines 53cd]; *Laighnibh* : *aingidh* [*AiDD* 94·30, recte *ainghidh*, the word which appears in vocab.]; *aingidh* : *taidlidh* [*IBP* 2·7, which would be standardised as *ainghidh* : *taidhlidh*]. The rhyme *maighdine* : *aingidhe* [*DiD* 22·21] is imperfect, with or without emendation to *ainghidh*.

10a.***Ualasd aithigh:*** Edited text and translation ("for a while ... *Ualasd*") are doubtful. This is retained from the MS. and is taken to represent gen. sing. of a personal name + acc. sing. of var. of *athach*, *athaidh* (etc.) = "time, interval etc.". The *Ualasd* (*Ualas*?) being referred to may be Sir William Wallace (executed 1305), the Scottish patriot. Although McKenna [*AiDD* 80·27a, n.] accepts the existence of a var. form *aithidh*, the only metrically fixed example of it of which I am aware is *A gcrábhadh san re* ***haithigh*** */ gé nachar* ***thaitin*** *rinne, / ní fhaicim pobal beannacht / mar mhuintir Ghleanna Finne* [*MD* 22·25-8; although this is an *óglách*as poem, all rhymes in it are either *comhardadh brisde* or *comhardadh slán*). At the time the present poem was composed, there would have been little appreciable difference in pronunciation, in the spoken Irish of the day, between *athaidh* and *aithidh* / *-gh*.

10b.***caithimh:*** Lit. "consuming"; might also be translated as "pillaging"; transl. "enjoying fruits of" is preferred because line d suggests a longer time frame. For examples, see *DIL* s. v. *caithem* (a).

10c.***is sé as samhail:*** Masc. pron. *sé* refers to "this state of affairs", "the way *Alba* was" (etc.) rather than directly to fem. *Alba* [line 10a] or *drong* [10b]; for non-lenition of initial of *samhail* after pres. rel. cop. *as*, see intro., chapt. 6, § 42.

11a.***i bpéin:*** The word *pian* here does not seem to have its commoner meaning of "pain inflicted as retributive justice" (cf. English "penal" etc.), for which see *DIL* s. v. *pían*.

11b.***Cing:*** This English loan-word is found mainly in transl. lit. [*DIL* s. v. 2. *cing*; cf. also *Dhá Sgéal Artúraíochta* 1502, 1517 etc.]; it is usually used of foreign kings and is imported along with the king's personal name; for examples of it in *dán díreach* cf. *Teaghlach curata Cing Artúir, / a uaisli, a mhílidh is a mheic rígh* [*Marcher* 301-2; circa 1465; see also *ib.* 266, 270,285]; *Ar an bhfáth fa bhfuil sibh / acht go gcroma Cing Séamas* [*DiD* 63·21; 1608-9 poem by *Eóghan Ruadh Mac an Bhaird*]; note also *saoirching* (: *saoibhthim*) *Séamus* [*DiD* 87·21; same period].

11b.***Ching Randail:*** Cf. *Níor áirmhis na cúig míle / re Maoil-sheachluinn sliocht fíre / do thuit i gcath Teamhra thall / mar aon as mac ríogh Lochlann* [*IF* 6·225], who McKenna (*ib.* n. 4) identifies as Raghnall son of Amhlaoibh [*AU* 980].

11c.***gach roineimh sa rinn da guin:*** Emendation to *sa[n]* and translation "with all the terrible poison in the spear injuring her" are uncertain. Might also be translated "with every bane / poison and its (*'s a*) keenness injuring her" etc.

12a.***An rí Sailbearna:*** Unidentified; the poet may intend *-bh-*.

12c.***'gá nuaroinn gan dísle ón droing:*** For use of *ó* to indicate agent, see 1·6d n.

12d.***tuaraim do:*** For transl., cp. *Teach Í Chonchobhair .. / ... / go gcloich buabhaill, go mbuilg sréin / tuaraim do néimh a chuilg chaoil* [*DiD* 119·29]; *rí as tuaraim d'eigher Fhéilim* [*LClAB* 87·20] = "king who promised to be like" [*AiDD* 74·19b, n.]; *tuaraim do Dhia an deallraidhsin* = "that brightness is like (to that of) God" [*Dán Dé* xiv·25, quoted *DIL* s. v. *túaraim* (a)]. For further discussion of meaning of *tuaraim*, see *AiDD* 74·19b, n.

13c.***ruireadh:*** Note inflexion of this (gen. pl.) word, fixed by rhyme with *dtuireamh* [line 13d]. In O.Ir., this was a guttural stem with gen. sing. / pl. *ruirech* [see *DIL* s. v. *ruiri*]. It does not appear in *IGT* ii; I am not aware of any examples in which its form changes in the sing. cf. nom. sing. *ruire* (: *Mhuighe*) [line 70c of this poem]; nom. / acc. sing. *ruire* (: *ríoghraidhe*) [9·27b]; acc. sing. *ruire* (: *guidhe*) [*DiD* 93·16]; gen sing. *fhialruire* (: *fhiadhmhuighe*) [*DiD* 73·28]; dat. sing. *ruire* (: *amhsaine*) [line 30c of this poem]. I am not aware of any pl. examples in *dán díreach* besides the instance here. *Ruire* is apparently treated here like *fine* [*IGT* ii § 1], which is not inflected in the sing. and has nom. pl. *íseal* (*fine*) or *ard* (*fineadha*) and gen. pl. *íseal* (*fine*) or *ard* (*fineadh*).

13d.***cás:*** For transl. "grief", cf., for instance, *Beart cháis cogadh tighearna* = "A sad affair was the Lord's war" [*AiDD* 60·1].

tuireamh: Cf. the following examples from *DIL* [s. v. *tuirem* (a)] where *tuireamh* = "(act of) mentioning, recounting": *do beth ní dia chomrumuib gan turim* = "some of his triumphs would be left unmentioned" [*ZCP* viii 111·19]; *gan tuireamh a ghnímh* [*IGT* ii § 101, ex. 1794]; *níor fhéad riamh neach gus a-niogh / a leath nó a dtrian do thuiriomh* [*DiD* 23·21]; cf. also *Ní glór leath-taoibh ar bhar leas / ní rith teangadh ar thuirmheas* = "My words were not biassed argument for you, nor mere impulsive speech" [*IF* 29·8].

14a.***ní beart bhisigh:*** This is taken to be an aside. Translation "this is no help to her!" is loose; literally "it is not a curing act", i. e. "it is not something which cures her"; cp. *Gid bert glíadh ní bert bisigh / do Brían techt on tairgesin* [*IGT* ii § 3, ex. 195]; note further *dósan gé nar bhann bisigh* = (lit.) "though it was no curative act for him " [3·37c].

14b.***ar chor:*** Cp. *do bhí ar cor budh mó a mhenma / ar ccor sealbha ar Chró cConla* = "when he had taken possession of Ireland he was in a condition which pleased him better" [*Maguire* 43]; *Fa Loch nEachach is iomdha / cúis toirrse ga thighiorna / halla agus tor 'n-a dtaisibh; / Banna ar an gcor gcéadnaisin* = "Loch Eachach's (rightful) prince has cause to grieve, his halls and tower being in ruins, and 'tis the same with the Banna" [*AiDD* 37·25]; *Ar an gcorsa cian ó shin* = "In the same way long ago" [*O'Hara* 1413].

14bc.(MS.)*:* The // markings surrounding these lines in the MS. indicate that the scribe means them to be read in reverse order.

15b.***chríoch:*** Note nom. for acc.; for discussion, see intro., chapt. 7, § 1 (c).

15d.***sní:*** This is taken to be 3 sing. dep. present of the verb ***sníidh***. The form *sní* could also be 3 sing. past; however, unless *dá sní* was emended to include an infixed pronoun (e. g. to *do-s-sní*), this would require lenition (which would preclude alliteration).
Usually *sníidh x y* = "x wears down *y*".

16c.***re a hais:*** Translated "along her borders"; literally "beside her". Might also mean "on her back", in which case the line would be translated "... weighing her down".

17a.***iomghuin:*** For translation "waging war", see *DIL* s. v. *imm-guin.*

17b.***Toirdhealbhach:*** This refers to *Aodh Buidhe*'s father, *Toirdhealbhach* (601).

18ab.*San taoibhse theas do chlár Cuinn / as sia d'Fhódla ó chrích Conaill*; if taken at face value, this suggests that the poet himself is in the vicinity of Wexford.

18b.***as sia:*** *S-* in *sia* is not lenited after pres. rel. cop. because of *cadad*; for discussion and examples, see intro., chapt. 6, § 42.

18c.***a-bhus:*** Translated "in this world"; might also be rendered simply "here". For *a-bhus* = "in this world" (i. e. not in heaven), see 5·11a n.

18d.***bhiadh*** (MS.)*:* Emended to its var. *bhiath* to provide rhyme with *triath* [line 18c].

19b.***re hucht námhad:*** The combination *re hucht* is most often used to mean "in front of", "facing"; cf. *A-tá 'n-a chnoc ard rem ucht / an díomas do dhall m'amhurc* [*DiD* 6·32]; *A hosnaidh re hucht na croiche / cneadh a mheic fa móide a nimh* [*DiD* 30·33] = "ós chomhair" [*DiD* vocab. s. v. *ucht*]; but can also entail the notion of hostility in the meaning "challenging", "facing [in battle]": *do chuadar na Saraceni sluagh líonmhar ré hucht Constantionopuil* = "laid siege to" [*Keat.* iii 2261, quoted *DIL* s. v. *ucht*, col. 54, (c)]; *cia as ionchuir re hucht na tuinne / achd lucht iomchuir cuinge Críosd* = "who can face that wave?" [*PB* 8·22, quoted *DIL* loc. cit.]; *Clann Chearmada 'na dtrí rígh / re hucht mhac Míleadh is tír* = "The sons of Cearmada the three kings opposed Mile's sons in the land" [*IF* 4·10]; *seacht mbiodhbhaidh m'anman rem ucht* [*DiD* 44·6; poem beginnning *Námha m'anma an chalann chriadh*].

20b.***-ainghidh:*** For spelling, see note on line 9d.

20d.***magh tadhaill:*** Lit. "transitory plain"; similar in meaning and usage to the commonplace *domhnán duiligh* [for an example of which, see 15·12d]. Cp.

Rachaidh maitheas muighe an tadhaill / mar théid bláth do bharraibh crann [*DiD* 26·10]; *do badh oirchilleach dhamh druim / re magh dtoirrchimeach dtadhaill* [*DiD* 57·19]; and following examples in *DIL* [s. v. *mag* (b)]: *magh taghaill* = "the world" [*ZCP* x 50·16]; *do chloinn mhuighe thadhaill* [*PB* 83 § 19].

21c.***gleo ón:*** The first of these words, which would normally be written *gleó*, is written *gleo* here because *-eo* is short (due to influence of following long vowel *ó-*); for discussion of this, see *IGT* i § 91.

23.***Ní lugha ...:*** Translation is loose; more literally "Not less in the Ultonian plain are the places of his trying, vengeful battles - a man of whom *Gall*s used be in horror - protecting the '*Conall*ish' plain".

23c.***gráin re n-:*** For this common construction, cf., for instance, *curaidh gan ghráin re nguasocht* [*DiD* 102·2]; *nír fhás céad re ngéabhadh ghráin* = "there was no hundred of men of whom he would have felt fear" [*Magauran* 1106]; *7 fós go mbí lán do ghráin 7 do dhéistin rompa* [*Trí Bior-Ghaoithe* 8553]; *tré orghráin rés an mbás gcorpardha* [*Trí Bior-Ghaoithe* 6749]; *Cia an duine díchéillidhe dúr-aigeantach nach biadh ar a choimhéad orra 7 nach géabhadh gráin rompa iarna gclos?* (of the pains of hell) [*Trí Bior-Ghaoithe* 6752-4]. The following should, I believe, be emended to read *re n-urchra*: *an t-aos cumtha nach geabh gráin / ré hurchra gcneadh a gcompáin* = "... who are not horrified at the anguish of a companion's wounds" [*Dán na mBr.* 7·1; *dán díreach* poem]. Note also *Ná gabhadh oireacht Eamhna / gráin [r]e [g]cor na cinneamhna* [8·22ab]; *ná gabhadh gráin [r]e [n]guasacht* [11·6b].

24a.***a bheósan, a beó:*** I take *beó* here to be a subst. meaning "life (of person)". Although *beó* as subst. in the meaning "living person" is common (e. g. *Is uime sin do chleachtadh Democritus ... caidreabh na mbeó do thréigean, 7 dol i n-imchian an fhásaigh* [*Trí Bior-Ghaoithe* 637-9]), it is not so common in the meaning "life (of person)", for which cf. (i) *a bheó ar mban* = "O life of our women[folk]" [9·25c, infra.]; and (ii) in the prep. phrase *re h-* + poss. + *beó* (cf. *re na beo fen* = "during his own life" [*BCC* 33, quoted *DIL* s. v. *béo* (c)]; *Cúis oile ... / ... / ní clos re a bheo d'fhotha idir / ar eo shrotha Sligigh seing* = "no other cause ... has ever been alleged against ..." [*AiDD* 25·10]; further examples *DiD* 46·32; *Dán na mBr.* 4·10c etc.

24b.***a bás bunaidh:*** Lit. "her certain, veritable (etc.) death", I depart slightly from the unwieldy original and transl. this line "his death was incontestably her death [too]".
For attrib. gen. sing. *bunaidh*, cf. following examples given in *DIL* [s. v. *bunad* (e)]: *breith bunaidh* = "true interpretation (of a dream)" [*BB* 238[a]22]; *ár lá brátha bunaidh* = "our veritable Doomsday" [*Caithr. Thoirdh.* 58·36] etc.

25a.***trithe*** (MS.)*:* Written *tríthe* in the edited text.
There is some confusion over what the correct form of this 3 sing. fem. prep. pron. is. This confusion arises from two contradictory statements in *BST*:
(i) *tríotha .l. a ghearradh, trithe .l. a shineadh* [*BST* 194·22];
(ii) *Trithe, .l. a gearradh; treithe, .l. sin do shineadh* [*BST* 11a·3]
The first of these is accepted, apparently with some reservation, in *DIL* [s. v. *tre*, introductory §] and by McKenna in *AiDD* [vocab. s. v. *tre*]. McKenna revises his opinion in *BST* 194·22 n, taking the second of the above statements to be the correct one. This revised opinion is borne out by the following rhyming examples:
(i) Short form: ***seiche*** *'s a clúmh re coibhdhin / súdh oighridh* ***treithe*** *a talmhuin* [*BST* 196·33];
(ii) Long form: *arm san áth gé thí* ***thríthe*** */* ***bíthe*** *a rí ar sgáth do sgéithi* [*IGT* ii § 39, ex. 1065]; *tiad* ***tríthe*** *as t'ucht gan arma / lucht faghla* ***Críche*** *Connla* [*TD* 10·25]; *Ní lamhaid tadhall* ***tríthe*** */ tar a cladhaibh coigcríche* [*TD* 13·11]; *Líon cen* ***tríthe*** *ag troimshiobhal / cradh* ***críche*** *gur cruinnshireadh* [*Maguire* 903-4; *amas* required by metre]; *tig faghail* ***críche*** *dá crodh, / Branaigh ar ndol* ***tríthe*** *as-teagh* [*LBran* 2083-4].
Thus, *treithe* and *tríthe* are the correct forms.

25a.***ón taobh go céile:*** For use of art., cp. *ón taíb co araile* = "from one side to the other" [*ScM.2* 3·5, quoted *DIL* s. v. *taeb* IV (c)].

25b.***aois:*** Emended to *aos* for sense.

26a.***Aodh*** (MS.)*:* Context requires gen. sing.; emended to *Aodha*; var. gen. *Aoidh* would also suffice.

26d.***anbháil:*** Precise meaning of this word, which is often used in a vague sense, is not made clear by the context; I translate "terrible"; "huge", "great" etc. would also suffice.

27a.***re linn*** (MS.)***:*** Emended to *re [a] linn* for clarity.

27d.***d'oighidh:*** For usage as (quasi)-vn. and for meaning (entailing notion of death by violence), cf. *Ag Muir nIocht ní anfadh sin / muna dearnta é d'oighidh* = "He would not have stayed by the Muir nIocht except that he died" [*AiDD* 23·30; of death in ambush]; *cóir Dé go dtiobhradh dá thigh / dob iongnadh is é d'oighidh* = "'twas marvellous how, by being slain, He could force God's justice to submit to Him" [*AiDD* 59·25; of death on cross]; *do ba doilghe gan é d'oighidh / oidhre Dé gidh doiligh dhúinn* = "sad for us the death of God's Son, but it were worse for us had He not died" [*AiDD* 77·33].

28a.***Gur chuir sí a marcach dá muin:*** Translated "Until [she] threw her rider"; literally "Until she put her rider from her back".

28b.***each iomchair:*** Translated "mount"; literally "horse which carries".

28d.***suidhe ó Aodh na hudhaim:*** For use of *ó* to indicate agent, see 1·6d n.

29b.***sdair uaigneach:*** The word *uaigneach* might also be taken to mean "remote". For translation "unique", cf. the following examples given in *DIL* [s. v. *úaignech* (f)]: *sgeul uaigneach* = "an exceptional tale" [*O'Gr. Cat.* 627·8]; *Sgéal beag uaigneach uime sin / inneósad* = " A curious little story concerning this I shall relate" [*TD* 12·5]; and the following, not given there: *Ar Choin cCulainn léghthar lem / sgél arsaidh uaigneach aithghearr* = "I have read about Cú Chulainn an old strange brief story" [*Maguire* 1905-6]; cf. also *an comhrádh uaignioch anaithnid sin* = "that unique and novel utterance" [*PCT* 1015]; *uaig(h)neas do shíansa* = "the uniqueness of your sense of humour" [*Éigse* xiii, 128 (quoted *PCT* vocab. s. v. *uaignioch*)].

29c.***cuiridh i gcéill:*** This phrase, whose basic sense I take to be "communicates" (as in transl. above), "makes intelligible", "shows to be true" etc., can have several shades of meaning, many of which would fit here and at line 65c

below; for example: *líne a ccéill do chuireabhoir / do-ríne ar chléir ccomhadhaigh* = "You explained a line which you had made about visiting poets" [*Maguire* 1057-8]; *lá in Chairn a gcéill cuirfidhear* = "the battle of the Carn will be ever remembered" [*O'Hara* 123]; *téid a [m]éin re muir torchoir; / fuil Dhonnchaidh a gcéill cuirfidh* = "their nature is like a wealth-bringing sea, and it points to the blood of Donnchadh" [*O'Hara* 2123-4; cf. also 2336, 2747]; *Tú urra cobhartha cáigh; / do rodhalta - is curtha i gcéill, / is tú an chraobh do fhás dar n-úir - do ghrás dúinn i n-a raon réidh* [*DiD* 19·16]; *ionnus go gcuireadh i gcéill / do Dhál gCais gá bhfuil i gcéim* = "so as to persuade Dal gCais, with whom he is in high esteem" [*IF* 16·95].

30a.***ó ur go hur:*** Literally "from edge to edge". Cp. *Fir dhomhuin ó ur go hur / tionóluid (trom an pudhar!)* [*O'Reilly Poems* 2881].

30b.***Alaxandur*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *Alax Andar* (rather than hyphenated *Alax-andar*) to provide alliteration and *rinn is airdrinn* end-rhyme with *ur* [line 30a]. The (optional) splitting of certain names into two for metrical purposes is quite common; cf., for instance, these forms if the name *Maighréag*: (i) as a single word in *Fuair **Mairghréc** tar mnáibh ó cCuinn / failmghéc do-cháidh ó chonclainn* [*Maguire* 399-400] and (ii) as two words in *Mac **Mara grég** gá gabháil / fagha nár fhéad d'inggabháil* [*IGT* ii § 157, ex. 2020]. I am unaware, however, of any other instance in which the name *Alaxandar* is definitely split into two distinct words; in the following examples, the first syllable *Alax-* might, for metrical purposes, be an unstressed syllable or a separate word: *Tug annsein **Alax-anndair** / fógra n-annaimh n-iongantaigh* [*Maguire* 2707-8]; *Nírbh áil le **hAlax-anndair** / d'éis a n-uair do chumhachtaibh* [*Maguire* 2719-20]; *Gach deighgníomh dá nderna sin, / scríobhaid d'éis **Alax-anndair*** [*Maguire* 2727-8].

mac Pilip Alax Andar: i. e. Alexander the Great of Macedonia.

31c.***i measg each a samhail sin:*** Note that *s-*, *s-* alliteration fixes gender of possessive as fem. Although the word *each* is masc., it could be referred to by fem. pronouns etc.; see *IGT* v § 131 (this is also implicit in *BST* 1aa·31). Cf. also (for example) *'na haghaidh* [line 31d]; *í* [32a]; *sí* [38a]; *di* [32b]; cf. further the following, where, as with *i measg each a samhail sin* [31c], fem. gender of prep. pronouns etc. is metrically fixed: *uirre* (: *udhaime*) [35a], (: *chruinne*) [35d], (: *chuinge*) [38c]; *mar do bhí an fhionnghlan dá éis* [37c].

31d.***breath 'na haghaidh:*** This might be understood as shorthand for *breath [a buaidhe]* and the line translated "she was unbeatable"; however, cp. *Breath 'na haghaidh ní fhaghthoir* = "No judgment is found against it" [*Maguire* 85]; both mean much the same thing.

nír bh?éidir (MS.)*:* Question mark in MS. version indicates that reading of *punctum* over *b-* in MS. version is uncertain.

32a.***muirn:*** Note use in this q. of the metrical ornament *breacadh* [for which, see *BST* 223·8 - 224·7]: *fa mhuirn mhóir* [line 32a], *muirn* : *muirn* [32cd]; because of *breacadh*, rhyme of *muirn* with itself in lines 32cd does not constitute the metrical fault of *caoiche*.

32c.***ní muirn nar mheisnigh a brígh:*** Lit. = "it is not favour that did not encourage her efficacy", a double neg. which I transl. as "[it] is favour which encouraged her efficacy".

32cd.***muirn : muirn:*** Rhyme of this word with itself here is permissible because of *breacadh*; see 32a n.

32d.***muirn an eichsin an airdrígh*** (MS.)*:* As it stands in the MS., this line is ungrammatical and nonsensical and renders the whole of q. 32 unintelligible. Gramatically and metrically, *don airdrígh* and *ón airdrígh* would fit; the latter suits the context better. Furthermore, scribal *an* for *ón* seems more likely than *an* for *don*.

33a.***Gléasdar uadh:*** Lit. = "it is prepared because of him", i. e. "he causes it to be prepared". For use of *ó* to indicate agent, see 1·6d n.

33b.***don each*** (MS.)*:* Emended to the correct dat. sing. *eoch* [*IGT* ii § 171]. It is clear from *BST* 241·21 and *IGT* v § 130 that *each* cannot be declined as a fem. noun and that its categorisation in some MS. versions of *IGT* ii § 39 as having var. a-stem fem. declension is incorrect. Nevertheless, *each* could be referred to by fem. pronouns [see note on line 31c, above].

33c.***'s do-ní a caomhna ar a chomhair:*** I take the the fem. poss. in *a caomhna* to refer to *udhaim*; however, it might also refer to *each*. I understand this line to mean "and he keeps it (the *udhaim*) for himself" but transl. more literally; for *ar chomhair* = "in front of", cf. *Marbhaid ⁊ míochóirighid a mhuinntear ⁊ a bhean phósta ar a chomhair* [*Trí Bior-Ghaoithe* 1082-3]; *Óir an dream mheasas a fhios do bheith aca an mbí an t-othar marbh, do-níd cleite d'inneall ar chomhair a bheóil ⁊ a shrón, dá fhéachain an luaisgfidh an cleite lé séideadh nó le súghadh a anáile* [*Trí Bior-Ghaoithe* 1892-6]; *⁊ iar ndul a ngar don mhainistir dhó, do chonnairc a dorus dúnta ⁊ maighdean 'na seasomh ar a comhair* [*Desid.* 388-90]; *uair samhluighthear ar n-anam ris an sgáthán ghabhas chuige íomháigh gach neith dá ccuirthear ar a chomhair* [*Desid.* 2588-90].

34a.***Gi-bé tráth do thrialladh:*** Translated "Whenever she journeyed"; more literally "Whenever she might journey".

34c.***a sheal:*** I understand *a* to be 3 sing. masc. poss. referring to *grea[g]h* [line 34d], lit. "his (the horse's) time ... in it". Since *greagh* [*IGT* ii § 45] has dual gender, the poet could also have written *a seal*; see note on line 31c.

34cd.***ógbhras : álghas*** (MS.)*:* Since these do not rhyme, emendation is required; this raises the problem of whether they should be taken to represent:
(a) *ágbhras* [= *ág* (var. of *óg* = "young") + *bras*] : *álgas*; or
(b) *ághbhras* [= *ágh* (= "battle") + *bras*] : *álghas*
The former is chosen, on the following grounds:
(i) It is the minimal emendation and involves no change in meaning.
(ii) Considerable doubt exists as to the permissibility of *álghas* as a var. of *álgas*. Although it is generally accepted by editors [among them, McKenna (see *AiDD* vocab. s. v. *álgus*; *O'Hara* 3180 n.) and O'Rahilly (see *Desid.* vocab. s. v. *álghas*)] that this word could be written (and, presumably, rhymed) in *-g-* or *-gh-* and although it is often written *álghas*, particularly in prose texts [e. g. *O'Hara* 3180; *Desid.* 4819 etc.], all the rhyming examples I can find in *dán díreach* are in *-g-* (examples written *-gh-* are marked with an asterisk):

álgas : *fhágbhas* [*Dán na mBr.* 2·2, 28; *MD* 49·7 *, 49·47 *; *LClAB* 6·43];
álgas : *t(h)ángas* [*DiD* 7·36; *IGT* ii § 49, ex. 1292];

álgas : *fádghlas* [*RIA* MS. E·iv·1·31, quoted *AiDD* vocab. s. v. *álgus*]; *IGT* ii § 51, ex. 1319;
álghas : *rángas* [*Dán Dé* xxii·16 *, quoted *DIL* s. v. *áilges* (c)];

I am aware of no example of a rhyme in *-gh-*.

34d.***greadh*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *greagh*, the spelling used *IGT* ii §§ 45, 95.

nalghas (MS.)*:* Emended to *n-álgas*; see note on lines 34cd.

éigcinnte: For meaning "limitless" etc., cf. *go bpianaibh éigcinnte gan fhoirchend* [*O'Hussey TC* 131, quoted *DIL* s. v. *éccin(n)te* (c)]; *naomhthacht éigcinnte nách éidir do mhedoghadh* [*ib.* 94].

35c.***rígh na cruinne*** (MS)*:* Emended to *rí an chruinne* to restore correct syllable count. For use of nom. (*rí*) for acc. (*rígh*) because of preceding *acht*, see intro., chapt. 7, § 1 (b). *Cruinne* [*IGT* ii § 1] can be masc or fem.

dleacht dí: The translation "and this was her due" is intended to reflect the ambiguity of the original, which could be for *dleacht do* [= "due to"] or *dleacht de* [= "due from"].

35d.***acht:*** Insertion of *acht* is necessary for sense, to provide requisite syllable count and for use of nom. for acc. in *an t-airdrí* [for which, see note on line 35c].

36c.***mar cach*** (MS.)*:* (= *marcach*, edited text). It is unclear whether this is written as one or two words in MS.

36c.***ar fhéasgain:*** Very common; cf., for instance, *ní doidhealbha í ar fhéchoin* = "she is not uncomely to look upon" [*IBP* 5·1].

36d.***failteach*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *faltach* for sense and to provide rhyme with *marcach* [line 36c].

37.**Translation:** Translation given in text is loose; literally "After the king going from her back and [with], in addition, [the fact of] her being without a

harness because of this, the way the fair clear one was after it (or "after him [i. e. his death]") is something that was (or "would be") remarkable to relate".

38c.***tarla uirre:*** Transl. "who happened upon her" is intended to reflect the ambiguity of the Irish, which could mean "who came across her", "who she had" etc. [see note on 4·24ab] or simply "who happened to be on her [back]".

39a.***Alasdair Uaibhrigh:*** Initial of second word is given in upper case because the second word is a standing epithet [see *DIL* s. v. *úaibrech*] for Alexander, corresponding with Engl. "the Great" (which is how I translate *Uaibhreach*); for examples (references are from *Apalóga* §§ Ca-e), see *ISP* p.37, line 3b; *Measgra* 79·2; *Gadelica* p. 239, line 70 (quoted *Apalóga* § C2d).

39c.***'s gach ceart dar aisdrigh re [a] ais:*** Translation "Considering every entitlement which she lost along with him" is loose because, while the the import of this line is clearly "with every privilege she lost on his death", the precise meaning of *aisdrighidh* could fall within either of these two groups:

(i) *créad nar aisdrigh sgéimh man sgéal?* = "at this news have not all things lost their beauty?" [*Magauran* 2822], where the sense is an extension of "(ex)changes for"; in this regard, cf. the type clauses cited in *Dinneen* [s. v. *aistrighim*]: *d'aistrigh a dath geal ar dhaol-dath* = "her bright colour changed to chafer black"; *d'aistrigh fiadh fial-chruth* = "the wild deer has lost its noble shape" [presumably with *ar chruth eile* understood (my note)]; or

(ii) ₇ *dá mbeith iomlán an chreidimh agam, i gcruth go bhféadfainn na sléibhte d'aistriughadh* [*Trí Bior-Ghaoithe* 9413-4] = "act of removing" [*ib.* vocab. s. v. *aistriughadh*]; *acht ualach a naisttrighthe* ₇ *a niomána* = "the burden of removing them" [*AFM* vi 2084·10, quoted *DIL* s. v. *aistriugad*]; note also *is ná haisdrigh do shíol Shadhbha / acht líon baisdidh anma ort* = "but bring not from their present lands any of Sadhbh's race, except enough to maintain thy title" [*AiDD* 26·17].

re ais (MS.)***:*** Emended to *re [a] ais* for clarity.

40c.***sbreagtha:*** For translation "rebuked", cf., for instance,

$_7$ *an tan thairgfeas duine oile spreagadh nó masla do thabhairt duit* [*Desid.* 2431-2]; *'sgur sbreagadh Eabha im ubhall* = "seeing that Eve was chidden in the matter of an apple" [*Dán Dé* xvii·19; quoted *DIL* s. v. *sprecaid*].

cuing: Translated "behaviour / harness"; literally "behaviour / yoke". Two possible translations are given in the text because it is impossible to decide from the context which meaning of *cuing* is intended by the poet; it is possible that the ambiguity is intentional.

41a.***Ua Cathbharr*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *Cathbha[i]rr*; see note on 5·21b. This refers to *Aodh Buidhe*'s grandfather, *Cathbharr* (501) *Ó Domhnaill.*

41c.***neartdroing:*** The metrical value of this word, which provides perfect rhyme with *leathtroim* [line 41d], is *neartroing*; cf. *IGT* i § 40.

neartdroing gall: Translated "the forceful *Gall* host"; more literally "the forceful host of *Gall*s".

41d.***nos lamhann:*** Emendation to *n[í]s lamhann* and translation "does not ..." are uncertain; however, I can see no other way of making this quatrain intelligible.
In regard to reasons for use of infixed pronoun:
(i) If emendation to *n[í]s lamhann* is correct, it would appear that *-s* is employed to show clearly that *ceilt a leathtroim* is the object, rather than the subject of this verb.
(ii) If *nos lamhann* of the MS. is correct, *nos* has two metrical functions: firstly, to give the line an extra syllable and secondly to allow use of the dependent form of the verb (necessary for rhyme withh *gall*, line 41c). Use of particle + inf. pron. before a pres. verb is instanced elsewhere; e. g. *Gach cara dhínn, a dhearc corr, / loiteas an cách nos carond* [*O'Hara* 1269-70]; *geimhle chuisne a chorrghlac ndonn, / donnbhrat luisne nos leaghonn* [*IBP* 29·17].

42a.***Do-ní dóigh de:*** See 1·15c n.

44b.***amarca/.c*** (MS.)*:* This is how these words, which I take to represent *a marcach*, are written in the MS.; *-c* is faint.

44c.***áigh:*** Since the relative clause in line d requires an antecedent and since, in the context, *díoghbhádh* [line 44c] clearly does not perform this gram. function, I take *áigh* to be an objective gen. governed by *díoghbhádh* and to mean "prowess", "valour" [see *DIL* s. v. 2 *ág* (b)].

45.***An bhuaidh ...:*** The translation of this q. given in the text is doubtful. This translation reads: "Now that they have died together, what every band says is that the [fact that the] prosperity she enjoyed during *Aodh*'s time was caused by him and not by [any intrinsic quality of] her[s] is found-out from the great extent to which she has been plundered [since his death]".
The problem with it is that the meanings given for *ar ndol d'éantaobh* [line 45b] and *do-arla ar* in *nach uirre do-arla acht air* [line 45c] are deduced from the general context rather than based on the more usual meanings they would have.
Do-arla / Tarla 'x' orm more usually means either "'x' befell me'" or "I have received 'x'" [see 3·4ab n.].
Ar ndol d'éantaobh literally means "having gone from one side", i. e. having gone together.
Furthermore, *buaidh* [line 45a] would more usually mean either "victory" or "virtue".

Alternatively, *glór* [line 45b] might be emended to *glóf[i]r* = "glory" and this q. translated (also doubtfully): (i) "Now that the glory of every band has disappeared at once, [the fact] that the victory he had over her has [now] been gained over *Aodh* [himself] rather than her is found out from the great extent to which she has been plundered"; or (ii) "Now that the glory of every band has disappeared at once, the [extent of the] sway *Aodh* had over her (which [at this stage] is [a victory] over him, not her) is found out from the great extent to which she has been plundered".

In support of an emendation of *glór gach droinge* to *glóf[i]r gach droinge*, it might, for instance be argued that, if *glór* was intended, the poet would be more likely to say *glór gach duine* (which would make his point more forcefully) than *glór gach droinge*.

The only thing that can be said with any measure of certainty about this quatrain is that its basic meaning is something like "The state *Tír Chonaill* is in, now that *Aodh* has died, shows how much he did for her when he was alive".

45d.***fh?aghla*** (MS.)*:* Question mark in MS. version indicates that my reading of a *punctum* over initial *f-* in the MS. is uncertain. Emended to *faghla*. Non-lenition of this word is fixed by alliteration with *fiontair* (for non-lenition of which, see intro., chapt. 6, § 37). Thus, for metrical reasons *a* must be 3 sing. fem. poss. (referring to *Tír Chonaill*).

46c.***-acla:*** Translation "firm-" is uncertain but seems reasonable on the following grounds: Commenting on the quatrain *Lóchrann aicme Aodha Finn / airgtheóir nár fhalmhuigh airdchill, / dearg fán ghégacla glúin cleath, / éndalta búidh na mBréifneach* [*O'Reilly Poems* 2957-60], Carney suggests that line 2959 is corrupt and that *-acla* may be the gen. of the placename *Acaill* [*ib.* 2959, n.]. However, a meaning like "firm" can be inferred both from our poem and from its occurrence in *Mac ionaidh d'Fhearghas fhuilteach / ua bhFeargais flaith Conmhaicneach / móradh fine Fachtna ó Róigh / cridhe is* ***acla*** *ré n-anbhóin* [*Fan rath imrid aicme Ír, Eg.* 112·478, q. 22].

46d.***fear a caomhanta is caointe:*** Translated "well might [she] lament [the loss of] her protector"; more literally "[she] should lament the man who protected her", "the man who protected her is worthy of being lamented".

47a.***Tuile raith gan dioghbhódh di:*** I take *di* to refer to *tuile* and transl. "[There was] an unebbing wave of prosperity"; however, it might also refer to *Tír Chonaill*, in which case the line would be translated "There was a wave of prosperity - without destruction (etc.) of her".

47b.***re linn*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *re [a] linn* for clarity.

48b.***Toirdhealbhach:*** This refers to *Aodh Buidhe*'s father, *Toirdhealbhach* (601) *Ó Domhnaill.*

48c.***saoileachtain:*** For use as a description of persons, cf. these examples quoted in *DIL* [s. v. *saílechtu*]: *a oen-tshailechtu in domain, a Isu* = "O one

hope of the world" [*PH* 171]; *saoileachtain cliar is curadh* [*DiD* 102·11]; *Aodh O N. ... do écc, aon tsaoileachtain chenél nEoghain do ghabháil ionaid a athar* [*AFM* vi 2368·9].

49c.***a dheacra:*** For form of this word, see note on 2·39a.

49cd.***dáibh : ansháidh*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *dóibh* : *anshóidh* because latter word has no var. in *-á-*.

49d.***eachtra:*** Translation "journey" is uncertain; meaning is obscure in absence of historical context.

50.**Translation:** The only way to make sense of *'s* [line 50c] is to take *Beadhgaidh* to refer to *Conall*'s descendants of the previous q. and to understand *clann Dálaigh* of line 50c as an afterthought i. e. "*Conall*'s descendants (in general) are startled and so also are (a sub-group of them) *Dálach*'s family"; alternatively, delete *'s* and take the whole q. to refer only to *clann Dálaigh*..

50a.***Beadhg/.*** (MS.)*:* I take this to represent 3 sing. pres. *Beadhgaidh* with *sliocht* [line 49b] as subject; for permissibility of use of sing. rather than pl. verb, see *IGT* v § 133; for use of *uile* after sing. verb (with pl. import, as here), cf. *Giolla an eich, buachoill na mbó, / caile na brón, bean na gcíor - / téid uile i n-aoineacht uaim / lé cois tshaighdiúir, truagh an gníomh* = "they all went from me at once" [*TD* 22·17].

50d.***grádhfhuil:*** I take the first element of this compound to be *grádh* = "rank, status etc." and transl. "noble kin"; however, it might also be *grádh* = "love, affection", in which case, this cmpd. word should be translated "loving family".

51b.***Toirdhealbhach:*** This refers to *Aodh Buidhe*'s father, *Toirdhealbhach* (601) *Ó Domhnaill*.

51c.***mar atharrdha is gairm ghill*** (MS.)*:* Line lacks a syllable. Since, when used as subst., *athardha* usually means "patrimony, native land etc.", - I am aware of no examples where it does not have this meaning - which sense would

not fit the context here, it must be an adj. here and the missing syllable must occur because of omission in transmission of the noun it qualifies; this missing word was presumably one like *gairm* or *ainm*.

is (MS.)*:* I retain this form and take *is* to be indic.; however, it might also represent rel., in which case read ... *mhac Toirdhealbhaigh / mar [...] atharrdha as g[h]airm ghill, / d'ainm* ... and transl. "which is ...".

By praising *Toirdhealbhach* in passing, this line suggests, though (since praise of a subject's forebears was very much the stuff of classical poetry) not conclusively, that it was he who commissioned this poem or, at least, that he was one of the audience for whose ears it was intended; *Toirdhealbhach* lived until at least 1654 [see poem 5, passim].

51d.***cathfhoghla*** (MS.)*:* Lenited for sense.

52a.***'s gidh eadh:*** This is taken to mean "and though it be so"; since, in meaning, this duplicates the first half of the line in which it appears (i. e. *Gé leó do thuit Aodh*) this phrase is not translated in the text. It is possible (if unlikely) that *'s gidh eadh* means "and though it be a while", in which case the line would be translated "Though it is by them that *Aodh* fell and though it [might now] be a while [since he died]"; however, I am not aware of any similar use of *gidh* with *eadh* (or any word like it).

52c.***chosg forlainn ghéirreann nglan:*** Might also be translated "hindering of oppression [perpetrated through the use] of bright and sharp swords".

52d.***'s ar fhoghlaim céimeann gcuradh:*** I transl. "and because of [his] learning regarding warriors' deeds", which I take to mean "and because of his military training". Another possible transl. is "and because of their [i. e. the foreigners'] learning of [his] heroic deeds" or "... of a hero's deeds"; however, the word *foghlaim* [see examples given in *DIL*, s. v. *foglaimm*] is more usually used of the process of formal learning or of knowledge acquired thereby.

53b.***locthar:*** Translation "rejects" is loose. While the basic meaning of *locaidh* is "refuses" it is difficult to choose here between the several shades of meaning

which it can have; e. g. *An t-iasocht fhuaras do nimh / nocha n-iodhlaicinn idir; / do b'usa leam a locadh / gémadh fhearr a iodhlocadh* (the gift is the poet's son, who has died) [*DiD* 69·3]; *Fada ó chéile idir chloind Uidhir / ealbha laoch le locthar síodh* = "a band of warriors who avoid peace" [*Maguire* 1438]; *Ealbha laoch nach loc dochar, / tóir nach éidir d'iomachar* = "A multitude of warriors that never shirk hardship ..." [*IBP* 11·11]; *each gach bliadhna do bhí dhamh / rí Liamhna nocha locfadh* [*DiD* 116·21]; *Liaigh fíri an liaigh dá lentair, / ar ndín-ne ón liaigh ní locthair* (of *Muire*) [*O'Reilly Poems* 2457-8]; *Na mná do-chíthear gan chiaigh / ... / do loc siad do Philib sgur* [*O'Reilly Poems* 1937-9]; *Lúisifear nar loc a aimhleas* [*DiD* 31·2] = "staon ó" [*DiD* vocab. s. v. *locaim*];

53c.***ealbha:*** For discussion of (permissible) non-inflexion of this word here, see note on 1·7c.

ainghidhe: For spelling, see note on line 9d.

54a.***Cuirid Aodh ... díobh:*** Cp., for example, *An eaglas Chatoilgeach ... a gcuing chrábhaidh ná cuir díot* [*DiD* 15·15-16; cf. also q. 17]; *Go reacfa riu ríghe an Chúigidh / do cheann cunnraidh ná cuir díot* = "shirk not thy part in the bargain" [*AiDD* 31·12]; *Fuilngeam fós a bhfuigheamh d'ulc / go gcuiream dínn an dubhlucht* = "till Winter is over" [*AiDD* 40·2].

55a.***tuitis*** (MS.)*:* In MS., medial *-t-* overwrites what appears to be a *-g-*.

55a.***re [h-]*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *le [h-]* for sense.

55c.***úir*** (MS)*: IGT* ii § 14 emended to its variant *úr* [for which, see *IGT* ii § 96] to provide rhyme with *Dún* [line 55d].

55cd.***'s é fa úr ann níor saoileadh / Dún na nGall dá ghnáthchaoineadh:*** This is understood to be one statement and translated "it was not imagined that *Dún na nGall* would [have to] be constantly lamenting his being under [the] soil there"; however, it might, alternatively, be seen as two statements, in which case these lines would be translated "and it was not thought that he would be [buried] under [the] soil there; *Dún na nGall* is constantly lamenting him" or

"... is constantly lamenting it [i. e. the fact that he is buried in *Loch Garman* rather than in *Tír Chonaill*]".

56. Alternatively, treating *as* (MS.) [line 56d] as rel. and *a h-* as prep. rather than 3 sing. fem. poss., this might be written:

> *Caoinidh fós gan choimse ar chaoi /*
> *mac Síle ar fheadh gach éanlaoi /*
> *fairrge a thíre ar aoi a hanfaidh /*
> *as caoi fhíre a héagnachghoimh.*
>
> "Moreover, judging by her turbulence, which is [an expression of] true lamentation resulting from grief-filled anguish, his country's sea is keening *Síle*'s son all day every day with no moderation of [her] wailing."

56a. ***Caoinid*** (MS.)*:* Since *fairrge* [line 56c] is this verb's only possible subject, it is emended to sing. *Caoinidh*.

56b. ***ar fheadh:*** For permissibility of lenition in *ar fheadh*, see intro., chapt. 6, § 23.

56c. ***[éa]gnachghoimh*** (MS.)*:* According to *IGT* i § 48, *-ch* (broad) + (broad) *g-* becomes *-chg-* in compound words; the compound *brachglan* = [*brach* + *glan*] is cited in support of this. If this is correct, *[éa]gnachghoimh* (MS.) should be emended to *éagnachgoimh*, which does not rhyme with *hanfaidh* [line 57d].

57c. ***ucht re hucht:*** Translation "[when it is measured] against them" is uncertain. I take the literal meaning of *ucht re hucht* here to be its normal one of "breast to breast", "facing each other" [see *DIL* s. v. *ucht* II (k); *DiD* vocab. etc.] and understand the poet to mean "when the sea and the mountains are [measured] side by side (etc.), the former is higher than the latter".

58d. ***moille:*** Lit. "slowness", this is taken to mean "stateliness" etc. here; cf. such phrases as *dearc mhall*.

ar aoi: For eclipsis after *ar aoi*, see *BST* 207·27. Since *ar aoi* is almost invariably followed by a poss. pron., we might also read *ar aoi a n-*.

59b.***ua:*** Since an unstressed long vowel (including unstressed *ua*) is usually elided after a short vowel [see "Mioneolas" pp. 212-3, §§ 16-7] and since non-elision is dictated by metre here, it may be concluded that, for metrical purposes, *ua* is treated as a stressed word here; this coincides with Ó Máille's conclusion [*Éigse* 5, 182-3] that when used in the sense "descendant" and followed by art. + noun / personal name, *ua* is a stressed word.

na trí hAodha: I take these to be *Aodh Buidhe*'s ancestors, *Aodh Dubh / Óg* (401), *Aodh Dubh / Óg* (301) and *Aodh Ruadh* (201) *Ó Domhnaill. Aodh Buidhe*'s father, *Toirdhealbhach* (601), is addressed as *ua na dtrí n-Aodh* at 5·12b, below.

59c.***budh-eacht:*** Division of his word to alliterate with a vowel, which is required here by the metre, is incorrect according to *BST* 232·10-12 where it is stated that, although *budhéin*, *budheasd* and *budheasda* can be divided to alliterate with a vowel or with *d-*, *bhu-deacht* and *bhu-deachta* can only alliterate with a *d-*
However, cf. *nár chall an uain budh-eachto / [nó] go bhfuair am éisdeachta* [*Dán na mBr.* 19·23 (a classical poem by *Eóghan Ruadh Mac an Bhaird*)], where division of *budh-eachta* to alliterate with a vowel is fixed by the metre.

59cd.***ttreabthar : ttreabhthach:*** The combination *dtreabhthair* : *dtreabhthaigh* [replacing gen. pl. with gen. sing. (without radically affecting meaning)], to which this is emended, seems to be the only one which can provide rhyme.

59d.***a toidheacht:*** I take *a* (which I transl. "its") to be 3 sing. fem. poss. referring to *úir* [line 59c]; for use of *teacht*, *tuidheacht* etc. in the meaning "growth, (act of) growing / producing", cf. *Níor fágbhadh fréamh i dtalmhain / dom fhiodhbhaidh chlaoin chorrabhlaigh - / beag teacht mo shaorchoille ó shin - / le neart naomhChloinne Neimhidh* = "Of my bending wood with its graceful fruit-trees not a root was left in the ground - small since that has been the growth of my noble forest - from the might of Nemhedh's saintly race" [*TD* 28·10]; cf.

also the following, quoted *TD* 28·10 n., *techt in talmhan* [*L* 17, 81[b]]; *teirce tochta ar tholchaibh oir* [*ib.* 14b]; note further *Mé an gort nach tig a thoradh; / tig gach gort mar a gheamhar* [*DiD* 10·14] and *ni tanccatar guirt in tire ina n-aipche* [*CCath.* 3502; quoted *DIL* s. v. 1 *gort* II].

60a.***dala soin*** (MS)*:* *Dála soin* does not fit the metre. I emend to *dá lossoin* [= *de* + *a* (3 sing. masc. poss.) *los* + *soin*]; cp. *Ní tearc triathfhlaith gan chur gcrú / is fiallach nach glac a ngó / 'n-a los-sain 'n-a loighe a-tá / 's croidhe mná 'n-a chosair chró* [*DiD* 79·12] and cf. *a los, ar los, de los, i los* = "in consequence of, by means of" etc. [*DIL* s. v. 1 *los* II, (a) and (b)]. We might also read the doubtful *dá losoin*, which appears in *Cormac Conluingeas leo sin; / do chogadh tre chloinn nUisnigh / ar* ***losain*** *an trír do thuit / an tír fa chosaibh Cormaic* = "Cormac Conluingeas was with them; fighting to avenge the slaying of Uisneach's three sons, he had reduced the whole land." [*AiDD* 6·31]; it is suggested in DIL [loc. cit.] that this should be emended to *losaibh.*

60b.***lachtbuair*** (MS.)*:* In MS., this word is followed by deleted *do*. I take the word itself to represent *lachtbhuair* = "milch cows" rather than *lacht buair* = "cows' milk" [e. g. *Met. Dind.* iii 218·27, quoted *DIL* s. v. 1 *lacht*] on the grounds that all other references in this q. are to things which normally produce fruit(s) rather than to the fruits themselves. Since *buar* is usually (though not always) employed as a collective [see *DIL* s. v. 1 *búar*], perhaps this should be emended further to *lachtbhuar.*

61a.***Dursan mar ta*** (MS.)*:* These words begin a new page in the MS. As is the usual practice, the scribe also writes them at the end of the previous page (in order to ensure that pages are correctly ordered when bound), where he writes *Dursan mur ata*; *mar tá* and (unmetrical) *mar a-tá* are equally grammatically acceptable here [see *DiD* vocab., s. v. *a-tú*].

61ab.***nós, béas:*** With usage here of these words, which usually refer to the customs and practices of people, compare, for example, *is béas don bhláth machuire* = "the field is natural to the flower" [*DiD* 7·3, quoted *DIL* s. v. 1 *bés* (a)].

61b.***bruithi$_{o}$n*** (MS.)*:* In MS., the glide-vowel *-o-* is written below the line, probably having been added at a later stage as a correction by the scribe.

61c.***foithneadh*** (MS.)*:* As it stands in the MS., this is gen. pl. of *foithin* = "shelter"; cf. *fonn sáimh na ngort**fhoithneadh** nglan* (: *socroighthear*) = "delightful country of fertile nooks" [*TD* 2·15]; *a ghrádh dagh**fhoithneadh** Daoile* (: *anoirfeadh*) = "O love from the *Daol*'s good coverts" [10·44d]. The word *foichne* = "a blade of young corn" [*DIL* s. v. *foichne*], gen. pl. *foichneadh* [*IGT* ii § 2] is obviously intended here. Cf. for instance *A-táid na toirthe a-tá an úr / mar tá gach **foichne** 's gach fádh / 's an ghaoth ghuithbhinn dár súr siar* [*DiD* 93·39]. Thus the emendation to *fhoichneadh*.

61d.***fa choim fhoithreadh gach allbhrúigh:*** Note (metrically fixed) use of dat. after prep. *fa* [cf. *BST* 189·22-6]. When used with dat., *fa* usually means "under" [*ib.*, 189·17 n.].

fa choim: Cp. *mo ghairm ni cheilim fa choim / do bheirim m'ainm ré n-abraim* = "My calling I hide not under cover, I put my name to what I write" [*IF* 21·1]; *Filip Óg ... / ... / a Magh Bolg faoi choim cloiche / dhúinn is adhbhur eólchuire* [*O'Reilly Poems* 2621-4; post-classical poem composed 1703] = "(buried) under a stone" [*O'Reilly Poems* vocab. s. v. *coim*]; *Do ghuais Chormuic fa choim oidhche / d'eagla Briain do bheith 'n-a dheoigh* = "Through terror of Cormac under the shelter of night, through dread of Brian coming after him" [*O'Hara* 941-2].

allbhruach: Cf. *DIL* [s. v. *allbrúach*] "rocky margin or shore", cmpd. of 1 *all* = cliff, rock + *brúach* = "edge", "boundary". Presumably, the "rocky margins" being referred to here are the ditches and boundaries of fields.

For gen. sing. *brúigh*, cf. *A mbarr chleath bhrúigh bháinShionna / do shúir neach a némanna* [*IGT* ii § 75, ex. 1586]; *ós cionn a bhrúigh : dhúinn* [*DiD* 31·27].

62b.***as adhbhar iarghnó*** (MS.)*:* This is retained unchanged in the edited text and translated "who is a cause of sorrow"; it might, alternatively, be treated as an aside, i. e. - *is adhbhar iarghnó* - = "it is a cause of sorrow".

63b.***nach fhúair se*** (MS.)*:* Because *Aodh* himself is the subject of *fuair* in *Caidhe fós éanainm inghill / nach fuair an séimh suilbhirghrinn* [lines 64ab], I

take it that the poet intends *nach fuair sé* (= *Aodh*) rather than *nach fuairse* (where *-se* could refer either to *Aodh* himself or to *a ghairm* [line 63d]).

63d.***a ghairm:*** Translated "reputation"; might also be translated "name" or "fame".

túir (MS.)***:*** Emended to its correct form, *túr* [*IGT* ii § 96, iii § 75]; scribal error presumably because vb. form of this vn. is *túirim* or because of sandhi. The word *úir* [line 63c] is emended to its var. *úr* to restore rhyme.

ag túr tighearnais: "Earning, Deserving lodship"; cf. *Selad duit ar dithruibh Luirg / seal fada ar fedhaib Míbhuilc / seal ar coillid buic Bernais / duid ac toillimh tighernais* [*POD* 6·9] which I take to mean "earning lordship for you"; *Rí don fhuil uasuil fhíre / atá ag tuar na hairdríghe / fíon gan deasga iseadh a fhuil, / díol is cnesta ar thegh Tuathuil* [*LClAB* 3·17-20], which I take to mean "he deserves the high-kingship".

64c.***iorghal:*** Translated "battalions"; the translation "engagements" would also fit; cf. *DIL* s. v. *airgal* (b), (c).

65a.***guais:*** The translation "daunting task" is loose; more literally "hazard-[ous]", "dismay[ing]".

d'inntleacht aonduine a-mháin: Translated "for the skill of one single person [by himself]"; however, *inntleacht* here might simply mean "intellect".

65b.***ríomh a theasd n-inghill n-anbháil:*** In the translation, adjectives 'are transferred' from *theasd* to "him" to make sense clear.

ríomh a theasd: Use of sing. in this common constr. is more usual; cp., for instance, *ríomh do theasda ní thig díom* = "Thy glories I cannot recount" [*AOD* 10·6]. I take it that, by using pl., the poet intends *teisd* to have a more concrete meaning than the more usual (sing.) "praise, fame"; for similar pl. 'concrete' use of *teisd*, cf. *na teasta ⁊ na tuarasgbhála urghránna uathbhásacha úd do-bheir an Scrioptúir ⁊ na haithreacha naomhtha ar il-phianaibh ifrinn* [*Trí Bior-Ghaoithe* 6771-3]; furthermore, since qq. 65 and 66 are clearly linked, it seems

reasonable to treat *ríomh a theasd* [line 65b] and *Cur a chaithréime i gcuimhne* [line 66a] as being roughly synonymous; thus the translation "accounts".

65c.***téid ó:*** I take this phrase to have its literal meaning "goes from" here; the poet's meaning appears to be "I let them go".

cur i gcéill: See note on line 29c above.

65d.***dol dá luadh nocha láinréidh:*** I take this to be for *dol dá* [*de* + *a*] = "abandoning", "failing to" .... and *réidh* = "easy". For *dol de* in this sense, cf. *Acht madh ainchreidmheach amháin / nó an lucht théid don chreideamh cháir* = "except an unbeliever or one who abandons the true faith" [*IF* 16·17]; *cuidigh don tréad ar ndol díod* [*DiD* 3·29; of the Good Shepherd]. For further uses of *dol, téid de*, notes on 4·22a and on line 68c, below.

It might also be for *dol dá* [*do* + *a*] = "undertaking (to do etc.)" ... and *réidh* = "ready", in which case the line would be translated "[I] am not completely ready to undertake to mention them"; however, in the absence of pron. *mé* (or 1 sing. conjugated cop.), this would be unusual; furthermore, it is my opinion that the translation given in the text fits the context better. For *téid, dol do* in this sense, cf. *dá ndeachadh eagnuidh dá mheas / ní mheasfadh gur chúis oircheas* = "a sage on examining the matter would find such an explanation a poor one" [*IF* 5·41].

láinréidh: I take *láin-* to have merely intensive force here.

67a.***Ré nach fuair dá bhfaghadh sé:*** Transl. "had his lifespan been longer than it [actually] was" is loose; more literally "had he received a lifespan that he did not receive".
This line might also mean "if he had lived in other times"; however, in support of translation given above in text, cf. *dogheibhdís na daoine ré fhada fán am soin* = "used to live a long time" [*Keat.* ii 234, quoted *DIL* s. v. 1 *ré* lines 73-4]; *ré shíordhaidhe d'fhagháil* [*Trí Bior-Ghaoithe* 530; cf. also 92, 3785].

67b.***dearbhthar air:*** Translated "it is proven of him", for which meaning, cf. *As ar chan sinn, dearbhuim ort / cúis iongnaidh nach foil agat* = "I establish to

you that you have no reason to be scandalized" [*Dán na mBr.* 38·30]; *dearbhuim ort anois go beacht / go ndéine ar Thórna éigeart* = "now I shall prove conclusively to you that you wrong Torna" [*Dán na mBr.* 38·31]; in the preceding two examples, the transl. "I prove of you (that)" would fit equally well (if not better, since (i) the poet's main point is that his adversary's statements are disingenuous and (ii) use of *ar* in the sense "to" would be unusual). Might also (though this seems less likely) be rendered "it is asserted of him", for which meaning, cf. *Nach dearbhann an creideamh Críostaidhe éinní doidhéanta iná díthchéillidhe ar an tTríonóid* [*Buaidh* 3995-7]; cf. also *ro-derb fort a rada duit conid rig tu* = "charged you with saying" [*PH* 2848; quoted *DIL* s. v. 2 *derbaid* (c)]; *do derbsat orm m'eascaruit* = "made accusations against me" [*Ériu* iv 214·2; quoted *DIL* loc. cit.].

67c.***[béin]:*** Added for the following reasons: in MS., the line is short a syllable and lacks a rhyming partner for *chéim* [line 67d]; both context and sense indicate that the missing word originally appeared between *éidir* and *d'ainm*, that it was a verbal noun and that it had a negative sense like "(act of) diminishing", "(act of) silencing", "(act of) attacking" etc.; furthermore, (obviously enough) the requirement that it rhyme with *chéim* limits the set of possible options considerably. While this insertion is not absolutely certain - hence the square brackets - it seems the best option.

beanaidh do [= de]: Literally "takes from"; for examples, see 1·46a n.

67d.***san chéim:*** Cp. *ionnus go gcuireadh i gcéill / do Dhál gCais gá bhfuil i gcéim* = "so as to persuade Dal gCais, with whom he is in high esteem" [*IF* 16·95].

i gcluintir: Although *a* (MS.), which represents prep. *i n-* + rel. part *a*, is not incorrect, this is emended to its more readily understandable alternative *i*; cf. *BST* p. 161 & note 3.

68a.***nar agha:*** Unlenited *fagha* of MS. would be incorrect here; cf. *Brugh Ifreinn nár fhaice mé* [*DiD* 37·39]; although *nar fhagha* would probably not be incorrect, the policy, in editing these poems, is never to write forms of *do-gheibh* in *fh-* [see intro., chapt. 6, § 39].

Do-gheibh (áit): Cp. *an cétna long ... fúair Hérinn* = "the first ship which reached Ireland" [*Ériu* iv 158 § 35, quoted *DIL* s. v. *fo-gaib* col. 226, lines 50-1]; *iar bhfácbháil na ndithrub sin dogabar crích forlethan* = "you come to" [*Marco Polo* 21, quoted *DIL* s. v. *fo-gaib* col. 226, lines 59-60]; and possibly *tuigthear a briathraibh Críost san chaibidil chéadna nach gan ulc do-geibhthear neamh* [*Trí Bior-Ghaoithe* 6931-2].

68b.***ria:*** This conjugational form is that of both 3 sing. fut. and 3 sing. pres. subj. [see *IGT* iii § 15, lines y-z] of *-roichim*; I take it to be the former and transl. "until he reaches" (lit. "... will reach"); however, the latter is also possible, in which case lines 68ab would be translated "May the man find no other home; may he reach the house of angels;" or "... so that he may reach".

68c.***adhbha ... de:*** The noun *adhbha* can be masc. or fem.; see 1·7c, n.

téid de: For transl. "escapes from", cf. *D'éis a fiadhaigh do dhol dí / amhasdrach d'fhógra a claoidhte / do ní cú anbhann mar ibh* = "When the hare escapes him a useless dog, like you, barks loudly, telling of his defeat" [*IF* 24·12]; *fear fiadhaigh dar dhocra dul* [*DiD* 59·6]; *Gan éinéan riamh roimhe sain / do dhul do dhaltán Chathbhaidh* [*DiD* 82·27]; note also less concrete use in: *ní hiongnadh ní do dhol dhe / ní raibhe i dTorna acht duine* = "No wonder that something should escape Torna. He was only a man." [*IF* 14·12]; *ní dolta dhe* = "there is no escaping this" [*Magauran* 2774 & n.]; and probably also in: *Táinig san chluiche ag Cormac, / gég nach uaisle an iubharshlat, / má tharrla beart ag dol de / a neart ag cor san chluiche* = "... his strength becoming active in it when any point seemed about to be lost" [*O'Hara* 1369-72].
For further uses of *dol, téid de*, notes on 4·22a and on line 65d, above.

69c.***gan chiaigh:*** Literally "without mist"; used figuratively of "obscurement", "confusion" etc.; cf. *óir iar tteacht Chríost ⁊ iar síoladh a* (v. l. *an*) *chreidimh, do glanadh an chruinne* ***go coitchionn*** *ó cheó* (v. l. *chéodh*) *domhuin dorcha na seachrán, na n-ainbhfios, ⁊ na bpeacadh* [*Buaidh* 3695-8]; *Cliar fa dheithbheir ad dheaghaidh / do dheightheisd ó chiaidh cuiridh* = "Poets hasten after you, they clear your fame from obscurity" [*Maguire* 3055-6]; *Ní théid ceó ar m'annsa don fhior, / ní beó damh-sa agus ní dol; / ní mar chách is caointe*

damh / nach mar fáth sgaoilte na sgol [*O'Reilly Poems* 3934-7] = "My love for the man is not dimmed; I am not living, nor am I to die; not as for any other am I to mourn that he who (by his death) has caused the schools to disband lives no more" [*ib.* n.]; *nó an í an toil lé mian an chuirp / do chuir an ceo-sa ar dho chéill, soillse an chreidimh nách léir dhuit ?* [*Dán na mBr.* 9·7]; *I ngach chéim 'n-a moltair mná / is obair nar éirigh leo / barr tar an mbladh thuilleas tú; / clú ban ód choimmeas fa cheo* [*DiD* 103·13] = "i bhfolach" [*DiD* vocab. s. v. *ceo*]; for further examples, see *DIL* s. v. 1 *ceó* (a) lines 71-5. Note that since *ceó* is also used in the sense of "sorrow", translation of *gan chiaigh* as "without grief" would also be possible; however, above translation is preferred.

NOTES ON POEM 7

(Treóin an cheannais Clann Dálaigh)

Introductory: This poem was composed by *Gofraidh Óg Mac an Bhaird* [see intro., chapt. 2, § 1] in praise of *An Calbhach Ruadh* (901) *Ó Domhnaill.*

As with poem 8, dating this composition and placing it in its historical context present some difficulties.

The following are the poet's main points:

1. Because they have always done so much to fulfil their natural function of protecting Ireland, the *Uí Dhomhnaill* have the right to rule her [qq. 1-9]; considerable emphasis is laid here on their martial prowess.

2. In his warlike efforts, *An Calbhach Ruadh* follows very much in their footsteps; because of this and by dint of his line of descent, he is their rightful representative and is entitled to enter into their dynastic inheritance - in this case, the right to rule Ireland [10-20].

3. In q. 21, immediately before the apologue which forms the centrepiece of this poem, the poet states that such good fortune is always followed by a period of misfortune. What this misfortune is is unclear; it may consist of a military reverse suffered by *An Calbhach Ruadh* himself, of the tide of war turning against the party of which he was a member or, indeed, of the ending in defeat of the 1641 conflict.

4. Then follows the apologue [qq. 22-37], which is taken from *CML*: *Conn Céadchathach* rules Ireland; his rule is challenged by *Eoghan*; as a result, *Eoghan* is exiled to Spain, where he bides his time for nine years; after this, he returns to Ireland with a huge army of foreigners and presents *Conn* with an

ultimatum - territory for peace; *Conn* acquiesces and cedes half of Ireland to his adversary; all goes well until the foreigners become restless and greedy - unless they receive the opportunity to give battle they will desert *Eoghan*; the latter gives in to their demands and declares war on *Conn*; battlelines are drawn; *Conn* is victorious and regains complete control over Ireland. In this apologue, *Conn* represents *An Calbhach* and *Eoghan*'s mercenaries represent the foreigners [q. 38].

5. In quatrains 39-47, the poet spells out his message clearly: *An Calbhach* should emulate *Conn* by mobilising the northern armies and engaging the foreigners in battle. The implication is that, if he does so, his return to strength from a position of weakness will equal *Conn*'s.

6. The poet devotes a fair deal of space to praising *An Calbhach* for his lordly characteristics and behaviour [e. g. qq. 49-52], to stating that he is the messianic figure foretold by prophets [qq. 53-4] and to saying that he the chosen spouse of both *Eamhain Mhacha* and *Teamhair* [q. 55].

7. Additional quatrains are in praise of the unidentified *Donnchadh mac Néill mheic* (*Mheic*?) *Donnchaidh* [line 59a, which is unmetrical] and of *An Calbhach*'s wife, *Eibhilín Nic Shuibhne* [qq. 60-63].

In the absence of information as to the precise circumstances in which this poem was composed, it is impossible to give it the more complete and satisfactory interpretation it deserves. However, its whole tone and content indicate a lord whose plans were not meeting with much success. Among the hints to be gleaned from the poem as to the circumstances in which it was composed are: (i) that qq. 21-38 are clearly intended to encourage *An Calbhach* to attempt to recover from some recent reverse; (ii) the reference to him in line 13d as *éanshompla áigh na n-Ultach*, which may suggest that he is isolated in his wish to wage war - or, indeed, that the war is completely over; (iii) the hope expressed in q. 56 that his deportment and activities may <u>yet</u> lead *buidhean Bhearnais* to take up arms; (iv) the incitement, in q. 44, of *An Calbhach* to pay-back the foreigners for the losses he has suffered; (v) the bloodthirstiness of qq.

45-6 which, although not completely without precedent in classical poetry, is certainly a little out of character with it and which may suggest a lord who is anxious to avenge some humiliation inflicted on him; and (vi) the exhortation that he should 'avenge his being reproached for seeking battle on the terrible band of foreigners' [q. 41], which presumably reflects either a failure to win a following for himself or, having such a following, a failure to engage the foreigners in fighting.

The statement, in line 26a, that *Eoghan* waited in Spain for nine years may suggest a date of around 1650 for this poem; in support of this suggestion, it may be noted that the present poet seems to chose the periods of time he mentions in his apologues quite carefully; for instance, in the apologue in poem 2, the thirty years [2·30] *Cormac* is forced to wait before entering into his patrimony mirrors roughly the time lapse between the Ulster plantation of 1608-13 and the mid-late 1640's, during which poem 2 was probably composed.

As pointed out above [intro., chapt. 4, § 3], **the edited text and translation of this poem presented here draw heavily upon McKernan's** in *Éigse* 5, 8-24.

Textual commentary:

2c.***caor shlóigh:*** Translation "band of the host" follows McKernan's and is based on the meaning "compact mass, body" given for this word in *DIL* [s. v. *cáer* (d)].

5c.***duadh*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *d'ua[t]h*; while *Mór nduadh fuaradar* would make perfect sense, I cannot see how *Mór fuaradar ... / ... / duadh* could make any; thus, without emendation to *d'*, the q. is, to my knowledge, nonsensical; to my knowledge, there is no noun *uadh*; *uath* = "terror etc." makes good sense here; *d* and *t* are easily confused in MSS.; the existence of a word *duadh* increases still further the possibility of scribal misreading (or hypercorrection).

Note that MS. *Eg.* reads *buadh* (not *duadh*); however, unmetrical (and non-sensical) replacement, in that MS., of *fuaradar* (line 5a; MS. *G.* 167) with *neart* renders *Eg.*'s version of this q. untrustworthy.

6b.***Párthaláin:*** For long first syllable, cf. *Phárthaláin* : *ghnáthghabháil* [*TD* 28·6].

6c.***sloígh*** (MS.)*:* This is emended to its gen. pl. counterpart to provide rhyme with *clódh*, [line 6d].

7c.***dar*** (MS.)*:* MS. *Eg.* has *dán*. The context clearly requires prep. *do* + rel. + pres. cop.; McKenna [*BST* p. 162] lists both *dar* and *dan* as forms of this; nevertheless, to avoid confusion with *dar* [= prep. + rel. + past cop.; cf. *BST* p. 162], the form *dan* is used in the edited text. Note the use of *dan* in a similar context in line 2d.

7c.***i lándoirsibh clú is céimeann:*** I am not sure what the poet means by *doras* here and my literal translation, "In the full doors of fame and feats", is uncertain. While *i lándoirsibh ... céimeann*, by itself is unproblematic - cf., for instance *Comhla dhorais na deacra* = "[Door-]leaf of the door of difficulty [in battle]" [line 12a of this poem] - I do not know what is meant by *i lándoirsibh clú*.

8ad.***Cuirisd láimh fa:*** This is similar to *cuiridh láimh i* = "goes about, takes a hand in", for which see 2·17d n.

8d.***láimh:*** Note use of acc. even though this noun is so far removed from its subject and verb, *Do chuireadar* [line 8a].

9b.***ealbha:*** For declension, see note on 1·7c.

9c.***ardmuaidhe*** (MS.)*:* MS. *Eg.* has *armnuaighe*; although both are equally metrical, I emend to the latter, which makes better sense in the context. A scribal slip of writing *ardmuaidhe* for *armnuaidhe* might be explained by the

fact that the epithet *ardMhuaidhe* would not be out of place if used here in reference to *An Calbhach Ruadh* himself; his descendants settled at Oldcastle in Co. Mayo adjacent to *An Mhuaidh* (the River Moy); his grandson, *An Calbhach Dubh*, was buried in the nearby Straide Abbey; he himself may have settled there around the time of the transplantation to Connacht. However, although *ardMhuaidhe* might, in this way, fit *An Calbhach Ruadh* himself or his descendants well, the River *Muaidh* is never, to my knowledge associated - in poetry or elsewhere - with his ancestors, to whom qq. 1-9 refer.

10b.***Maghnas:*** This is *An Calbhach Ruadh*'s father, *Maghnas* (801).

10c.***fh?eidhm*** (MS.)*:* Question mark refers to *-h-*; while there is a punctum over the *f-*, it is higher and in darker ink than other marks of lenition and, thus, may have been added by a later user of the MS.

11a.***rioghr/.*** (MS.)*:* Expanded here as (gen. sing.) *ríoghraidhe* [*IGT* ii §§ 12, 13]; alternatively, might be expanded as (gen. pl.) *ríoghradh* [*IGT* ii § 12].

11b.***sa chosnaimh*** (MS.)*:* Following MS. *Eg.*, emended to *sás cosnaimh* for sense; cp. *sás múchta*, line 59b, below.

11c.***barr roimheadhra 'na ghlaic ghloin:*** I am not sure what the poet means by this and the translation "[who holds] the best of great joy in his clear hand" is uncertain; it assumes that *barr* here has the same meaning as it has in *barr suaimhneasa ná sireadh* [line 43d]. McKernan renders this line "he of the bright hand has greatest joyousness".

13b.***eachtronn*** (MS.)*:* Following MS. *Eg.*, eclipsed after gen. pl. *fhian.*

13c.***nair*** (MS.)*:* There is a punctum above the *n-* in the MS.

15c.***rachtmhar*** (MS.)*:* Although this word provides rhyme with *athlamh* [line 15d] and although *rachtmhar* = "angry, impetuous etc." fits the context well, it

is emended (following MS. *Eg.*) to *rathmhar*; *reacht* [*IGT* ii § 95] was the classical form of today's *racht*.

16a.***An Calbhach:*** This is *An Calbhach Ruadh*'s ancestor, *An Calbhach* (508).

16d.***cobhsaidh*** (MS.)*:* Following MS. *Eg.* (which has *cosmhuile*), this is emended to *chasmhaile* to provide rhyme with *ghasraidhe*; *cobhsaidh[e]* has no var. in *ca-*.

17c.***chathardha:*** I am not sure what the poet means by this and my translation, "urbane", is uncertain; McKernan renders this "civil". Perhaps *catharmdha* is what the poet intended; however, since *cathardha* appears elsewhere in this poem [line 42c], no emendation is made.

18b.***is*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *[agu]s* to correct line's syllable count.

19b.***os da*** (MS.)*:* Following MS. *Eg.* (which has *sdá*), emended to *'s dá* for sense and to correct this line's syllable count.

19d.***clódh*** (MS.)*:* Emended to its variant, *cládh*, to provide rhyme with *lámh* [line 19c].

20a.***a anshóidh:*** Translated "her misery" for clarity; literally, "his, its misery", i. e. "*port Párthalón*'s misery".

20b.***Párthalóin:*** For spelling of first syllable, see note on line 6b, above.

20c.***leis o ngealchuinn buaidh sa brugh*** (MS.)*:* This is obviously corrupt; MS. *Eg.* does not differ significantly. Emendation to *[is le ó g]ealChuinn buaidh sa b[h]rugh*, which presumes scribal metathesis of an original's *is le*, is not certain. McKernan emends to *leis ó'n gheal-chuing buaidh a bhrogh* and translates "his is the victory over its mansions by the fair yoke".

22cd.***gur shnaidhm ceartchuir bruaigh Banbha / le buaidh neartmhair nathardha:*** McKernan translates these lines "so that he bound the just contracts .... (etc.)"; however, I cannot see how *-chuir* could be accusative plural.

24a.***Mac Mogha Néid mun n-aimsin:*** This line lacks alliteration; I have no solution to offer.

24b.***bhuanaidhbhsigh*** (MS.)*:* Following McKernan and *Eg.*, this is emended to the still doubtful *bh[rao]naidhbhsigh*, which appears to make better sense.

24d.***a*** (MS.)*:* Absent from MS. *Eg.*; deleted for sense.

25b.***go n-a:*** According to *BST* 192·6-9, *tre n-* and *re n-* were the only prepositions which could prefix *n-* to a possessive; however, as pointed out by McKenna [*ib.* n.], *go n-a* is also common and, he suggests, correct. Cf., for example, *Do lucht éinleabtha is iad soin / na peacaidh go n-a bpréamhaibh* [*DiD* 20·8]; *Máthair Íosa go n-a hóghaibh / dom anacal ar fheirg nDé* [*DiD* 25a·26]; *Beir, a Dhomhnaill Dúin Innbhir, / t'oireacht go n-a n-imirghibh* [*DiD* 74·47].

25c.***do?n*** (MS.)*:* Question mark in MS. version indicates that *-o-* is partially blotted in MS. and that reading of *-o-* is uncertain.

26b.***allmhurrach*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *allmhu[i]r[e]ach* to provide rhyme with *fuireach* [line 26a]; the same emendation is necessary (to provide rhyme with *fuireach*) in lines 33b and 41b and (for rhyme with *armfhuileach*) in line 31d.
The form *allmhuireach* does not appear in *IGT* ii; the only other example of it of which I am aware is *cellc do indell for ciond na n-allmuireach* [*AFM* vi 1976.x.; quoted *DIL* s. v. *allmarach* (b)].
The form of this word which is given in *IGT* ii [§§ 17, 18] is *allmharach*; that form also appears in this poem; cf. *allmharaigh* (: *churaidh*) [line 35b]; *allmharchaibh* (: *confaidh*) [29d]; note also the by-form *allmhardha* (: *Chnodhbha*) [44d].

As is stated in *DIL* [s. v. *allmarach*], this word is an adj. (and subst. adj.) based on *allmuir*; for *allmuir*, Thurneysen [§ 825, p. 500] suggests the origin *al* (= "beyond") + *muir* (= "sea") > *all-muir* = "one from overseas". Condemnation of the form *allmharrach* in *IGT* ii § 17 suggests that the master poets shared this view. It is clear that our poet is simply reinterpreting *allmharach* in this way and, notwithstanding the fact that the *allmhuireach* does not appear in *IGT* ii and is not, to my knowledge, attested elsewhere in classical poetry, this form need not necessarily be considered incorrect.

26c.***buain re:*** Presumably has its commoner meaning of "meddles with", "has to do with" here rather than the narrower "consorts with" discussed in 6·3d n.

27a.***Tiaghaid iar sin*** (MS.)*:* This is retained in the edited text; it is replaced in MS. *Eg.* by *Tig an uair sin*; the latter is equally metrical and would make equal sense. The collective noun *buidhean* can be subject of either sing. or pl. verb; cf. *Do ghon, do ghonadar an slúagh mé .c. aráon; gach focal a mbía cíall illraidh ⁊ ceart [uathaidh] aigi mur sin* [*BST* 192·13-4].

28ac.***Iarrthar ... ó:*** For use of the prep. *ó* to indicate the agent of a passive verb, see 1·6d, n.

30a.***ré*** (MS.)*:* Reading of initial *r-* in MS. version is certain; scribe employs more modern "*R*" rather than older long-stemmed "*r*".

31a.***chonn*** (MS.)*:* Emended to the correct dat. sing. form, *Chunn*.

31d.***allmhurr/.*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *allmhu[i]r[e]ach* to provide rhyme with *armfhuileach* [line 31c]; for discussion of the form *allmhuireach*, see note on line 26b, above.

33b.***allmhurrach*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *allmhu[i]r[e]ach* to provide rhyme with *fuireach* [line 33a]; for discussion of the form *allmhuireach*, see note on line 26b, above.

33c.***leasaolta:*** This is retained from MS. because it makes much better sense than *theasaolta* of MS. *Eg.*

35a.***chur/.*** (MS.)*:* To provide rhyme with *allmharaigh*, the only way in which this can be expanded is *churaidh* (acc., dat. sing.) [*IGT* ii § 21]; while (non-classical) use of the acc., dat. sing. form *curaidh* in nom. position is well attested in later texts [see 12·4b, n.], use of this form in gen. sing. position would be most unusual; for this reason, the preceding word *an* (MS.) is emended to *ón*.

36a.***Tineoltear*** (MS.)*:* Emendation to *Tionóltar* follows MS. *Eg.*; to my knowledge, *tineól-* is unattested in classical poetry.

36d.***drong*** (MS.)*:* This is lenited after *a*, which is taken to be 3 sing. possessive (= "his", i. e. *Eóghan*'s). For use of nom. sing. (*drong*) rather than acc. sing. (*droing*), see intro., chapt. 7, § 1 (e).

danardha (MS.)*:* Since loss of the mark of lenition (through scribal oversight) in transmission is more likely than the loss of eclipsis, this is taken to qualify nom. [see previous note] sing. fem., *dhrong*, rather than gen. pl. *d[h]eóradh*.

37b.***cairptheóir:*** See 2·46b n.

37d.***ón obarsoin:*** In *IGT*, *obar* [ii § 56] and *obair* [ii § 42] are treated as fem. and both have dat. sing. *obair*; the latter nom. sing. form presumably represents a classical reinterpretation of acc. sing. as nom. sing. Thus, according to *IGT*, the correct dat. sing. + demonstr. suff. is *obairsin*, which form does not rhyme with *bogarsaidh* [line 37c].

It is to be noted that, as it appears in *IGT* ii § 56, nom. sing. *obar* is tenth in a list of eleven words in which the first seven are stated to have var. masc. gender.

Our poet treats nom. sing. *obar* as masc.

38c.***ara*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *ar* to correct line's syllable count; the only other word in this line that is not metrically fixed is *ní*, which is necessary for sense.

sonn?/. (MS.)*:* Reading of initial *s-* in MS. version is certain; question mark refers to preceding *-n* which is unclear in MS.

40d.***eachtrannchaibh:*** Retained from MS.; note that MS. *Eg.* has synonymous and equally metrical *allmhúrchaibh* (which, in an edited text, would be written *allmharchaibh*).

41b.***allmhurr/.*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *allmhu[i]r[e]ach* to provide rhyme with *fhuireach* [line 41a]; for discussion of the form *allmhuireach*, see note on line 26b, above.

42a.***Grios/.*** (MS.)*:* This is clearly not for *Gríosthar*, to which it is emended before *leis*, which is taken to indicate agency of a passive verb.

42c.***chathardha:*** I am not sure what the poet means by this and my translation, "urbane", is uncertain; McKernan renders this "civil". See note on line 17c.

44b.***choicédaibh*** (MS.)*:* Emendation to *[t]hoic[ea]daibh* [dat. pl. of *toice*, *IGT* 3 = "riches" etc.], which is made for sense, is uncertain. However, it seems preferable to (ii) McKernan's '*chóigeadhaidh* = "provincial kings"', which is based on *choice[.?.]dóibh* (or, as McKernan reads it, *choice=dóibh*) of MS. *Eg.*; (ii) *chóigeadhaibh* = "provinces", which is, to my knowledge, the only alternative and which would make little sense here.

In support of the emendation made in this thesis, it may be noted that scribal misreading of an original's initial lenited *t-* as lenited *c-*, with subsequent addition of a length-mark, is not unlikely.

The pl. use of *toice* is instanced elsewhere; cf., for example, the following [quoted *DIL* s. v. *toicthiu* (b)]: *mór loitir fa lucht an chruidh / ucht ar thoicibh na tabair* [*IGT* ii § 3, ex. 174]; *ar gcaill ... a dtoicceadh ⁊ a saidhbhreas saoghalta* [*Trí Bior-Ghaoithe* 3674-6].

44cd. ***Chruachain : uathmhair:*** Note this non-classical rhyme, in which, for metrical purposes, the latter word is given its modern (non-classical) pronunciation *uafair* (which would, were it correct, rhyme with *Chruachain*); this suggests that medial *-th-* had the value */h/* in the poet's dialect of spoken Irish (with consequent devoicing of the continuant *-mh-*). Note the reverse of this process (in a poem by the same poet) in the (equally non-classical) rhyme *séimhcheart* : *éifeacht* [8·34cd], where *-f-* is reinterpreted as *-bhth-* (etc.).

45a. ***is feirrde a rath:*** Translated "his prosperity will be the better for it"; literally "is" not "will be".

46b. ***brainéon*** (MS.)*:* Emended to correct gen. pl. *brainéan*, for which see *IGT* ii § 61 (*éan*); lenited after *ealtain* (dat. sing. fem. ending in a consonant).

béol (MS.)*:* Emended to correct gen. pl. *béal* [*IGT* ii § 61]; eclipsed after gen. pl. *brainéan*.

47c. ***clár*** (MS.)*:* Emended, to correct this line's syllable count, to *[...]c[h]lár*, with *[...]-* representing monosyllabic first element (probably adjectival) of a compound. All other words in this line (as it stands in the MS.) are metrically fixed; for metrical reasons, no further stressed word can be inserted in the line. The possibility of alternative emendation of the line, by insertion of an unstressed word, seems to be precluded. Since the context requires definition of the phrase *clár coirmfh[íon]ghlan*, insertion of a prep. between *coirmfh[íon]ghlan* and *c(h)uan* is impossible; insertion of art. between these words would result in over-definition of *c(h)uan*, which is already defined by following genitive *(n)Dor*; cf. ***Fir fhir, cóir, an fear fir, lochdach, iomarcaidh sunnartha sin*** [*IGT* i § 15].

coirmfhionnghlan (MS.)*:* Emended to *coirmfh[íon]ghlan* to provide rhyme with *lo[i]nglíonmhar* [line 47d]; it is to be presumed that the second *-n-* in *-fhionn-* results from scribal misreading of length-mark over *-i-* or *-o-* as *n*-stroke over an original single *-n-*.

cuan dor (MS.)*:* Emended to *c[h]uan [n]Dor*; for lenition in *c[h]uan*, see intro., chapt. 6, § 9; eclipsis restored in *[n]Dor* because, whether it means "of (the) families" or "of (the) harbours, seas etc.", *c[h]uan* (fixed by rhyme with *shluagh*, line 47d) is gen. pl. [*IGT* ii §§ 39, 96].

48ab.***ttag/. : rabhadar:*** Emended to (gen. sing.) *dtagaidh* : *rabhada[i]r* for sense.

48b.***a rádh go:*** Translated "that it will be said that"; more literally "its being said that".

48c.***i cclár bfinnlíggheal bfear bfáil*** (MS.)*:* Since the prep. *i n-* does not entail the idea of movement here, this is emended to *i gclár [fh]innlíghgeal [fh]ear bhFáil*.

49a.***ona*** (MS.)*:* Emended to the correct *ón* [= prep. *ó* + rel. + pres. cop.; cf. *BST* p. 162], which restores this line's syllable count.

53b.***a ghealladh bréithre Bearcháin:*** Translated "O [subject of] what the word of *Bearchán* promised"; literally "O promising of *Bearchán*'s word".

55a.***Suirghe ribh ag ráith eamhna:*** MS. *Eg.* has *Suirghe luibh ag lios eamhna* (I take *luibh* there to represent *libh*). Both versions of this line are equally metrical. The first is retained on the grounds that *re* appears in the few examples I can find from other classical poems in which the prep. accompanying *suirghe* is metrically fixed; cf. *suirghe ris do-róine sí / 's níor bhris a hóighe an t-airdrí* [*AiDD* 49·10]; *Atá an ingheanso ó aois leinb / ag suirghe ribh, a Risdeird* [*TD* 20·52].

55c.***a chaithchnis:*** I take the noun here to be a compound (meaning "battle-armour") of *cath* (= "battle") + voc. sing. of *cneas* (= "skin" etc.); use of the form *cnis* in voc. sing. here transgresses the principle enunciated in *BST* (220·11 - 221·20) that, when used in voc. sing. position, metaphorical terms

should have nom. sing. form; there are several further examples in classical poetry of this rule being broken [for discussion, see intro., chapt. 7, § § 4.B.3].

56a.***gan taom dtais:*** Translated "fit of gentleness", *taom tais* means, more literally, "gentle fit, gush (of feeling) etc.".

56b.***gliaidh:*** Following MS. *Eg.*, emended to the correct gen. sing. *gliadh* [*IGT* ii § 97].

57.***Ní lugha úidh Oiligh Néid:*** The use of the comparative in *Ní lugha* ("No less is") suggests that a quatrain or quatrains, probably describing the love of such places as *Teamhair*, *Eamhain Mhacha* etc. for *An Calbhach*, may have been lost in transmission; this / these would originally have appeared between the present qq. 56-7.

58.***A Chalbhaigh, do char tusa (etc.):*** Translation is doubtful; McKernan translates "you have loved a degree of rest that is not to be sought until ...., for the help of this land ..."; however, (i) his translation of *céim* seems to be based on a Mod. Ir. usage of the word; (ii) one would expect *d'fhurtacht* to indicate the purpose of *do char tusa*.

59.This quatrain is absent from MS. *G.* 167; the MS. version given above is that of MS. *Eg.*

59a.***Donnchadh mac Néill mh[ei]c Donnchaidh:*** This line lacks alliteration. Furthermore, my interpretation of *m/c donnch/.* of the MS. (and consequent translation, "son of *Donnchadh*") may be incorrect; perhaps *Mac Donnchaidh* is *Donnchadh* s. o. *Niall*'s surname.

59b.***confaidh*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *[mór]c[h]onfaidh* to provide correct *rinn* ⁊ *airdrinn* rhyme with *Donnchaidh* [line 59a] and alliteration with *múchta*. This is the emendation made by McKernan in his edition of this poem.

NOTES ON POEM 8

(Deireadh flaithis ag féin Gall)

Introductory: This poem was composed by *Gofraidh Óg Mac an Bhaird* [see intro., chapt. 2, § 1] in praise of *An Calbhach Ruadh* (901) *Ó Domhnaill.*

As is the case with poem 7, there are some difficulties in dating and interpreting this composition.

At first sight, the poet's message in quatrains 1-5 seems quite clear: It is time for the foreigners' rule to be brought to an end [qq. 1-2]; they were only promised a short period in control of Ireland [q. 3]; they have been in power for over thirty years now [q. 4]; they were promised that, after this period, war would break out [q. 5].

The problem arises in the next few quatrains which are as much a part of the poem's introduction as qq. 1-5 and from which they are clearly intended to follow. In q. 6, the poet, switching suddenly to talking about past rather than future events, says that what happened to 'them' after 'their fighting' - the only 'they' yet referred to are the foreigners and no past wars have yet been mentioned - was the dispossession of the *Gaoidheal*s. In qq. 7-8, he says that 'the same war' will come once more to Ireland and that it has been prophesied that, this time, the 'youths of *Éire*' will be victorious.

The only conclusion I can draw from all this is that at least one quatrain, which, I suggest, originally appeared between qq. 5 and 6, has been lost in transmission and that, in this quatrain, the poet must have switched the emphasis from the *Gall*s to the *Gaoidheal*s and referred to a previous war fought and lost by the *Gaoidheal*s. The poet's message, in chronological order, would then be:

(i) The *Gaoidheal*s fought a previous war against the *Gall*s and lost; this would be the missing quatrain.

(ii) Afterwards, the *Gaoidheal*s were dispossessed [the present q. 6].
(iii) The *Gall*s have been in control for over thirty years now (i. e. at the time of composition) [q. 4].
(iv) However, it was foretold that they would enjoy only a short time in control [q. 3].
(v) After this short time, it was foretold, the previous war [referred to in point (i) above] would begin again [qq. 5,7].
(vi) It was foretold that, unlike before, the *Gaoidheal*s would be victorious this time out [q. 8].
(vii) The time allotted for the *Gall*s to have power is now up; it is now time to wage this second war [qq. 1-2, 12].
(viii) In connection with all of this, the poet argues that the *Gall*s should realise that, in the long-term, they will not prosper [q. 10]; he also argues that *fian Bhanbha* are the ones who should rule Ireland [q. 11] and claims that the reason the *Gall*s are in power is that no suitable Irish leader has yet emerged [q. 13]. He then offers to point-out such a man [q. 14]; needless to say, this man is *An Calbhach* [q. 15].

If this interpretation is correct, the 'previous war' just referred to [in point (i) above] would, most likely, be the northern conflict which ended in 1603, the 'dispossession' referred to [in point (ii), above] would be the Ulster plantation of 1608-13 and the 'more than thirty years' for which the *Gall*s have been in control [point (iii), above] would probably date from this land settlement. This suggests that the poem was composed some time around the late 1630's or immediately before the outbreak of the 1641 war. Since the poet makes no reference to any war currently being waged - indeed, he seems to lament the lack of any military activity on the part of the *Gaoidheal*s - and since he constantly refers to the war in which he urges *An Calbhach* to participate as a future event, this poem can hardly have been composed during the 1641 conflict. However, none of this can be established with certainty.

The remainder of the poem may be summarised as follows:

1. *An Calbhach* is the one to deliver *Éire* [q. 15, lines 16a]; nobody else is his equal in this [q. 32]; he is the prophesied one [qq. 17, 19]; he has all the requisite lordly qualities [qq. 33-5] and is worthy of being followed [q. 36];

since the prophesy will come true [qq. 20-21], he should prepare for war [q. 29], fight to protect *Éire* [q. 31] and extract the compensation worthy of him from the foreigners [q. 30]; *An Calbhach* will be to blame if the prophecy does not come true [q. 38].

2. Central to the poet's message is the need for *An Calbhach* to trust in God, to have patience and to persevere. Although he may have suffered some reversals recently, he should remember the great profit that will reward his efforts [q. 23]. Clearly, he is currently contending with adverse circumstances; cf. *ní gnáth tarbha gan treabhloid* ("profit is not usual without tribulation") [17d] and *mór ní as dochar le duine / do-ní sochar síordhaidhe* ("many are the things that seem to a person to be harmful [and yet] yield eternal benefit") [22cd]. To illustrate his point, the poet tells of the huntsman who suffers great hardship before finding any game to hunt [q. 24], of the fisherman who has difficulty in finding fish [q. 25] and of the merchant who is left behind by his ship and yet does not give up [q. 26]; none of these become demoralised and neither should *An Calbhach* [q. 28]; all who persevere in their vocation will, ultimately, profit [q. 27]. It can only be speculated that what *An Calbhach* is being presented as having difficulty in finding is an opportunity to fight.

3. The poem's closing quatrains are in praise of *An Calbhach*'s wife, *Eibhilín Nic Shuibhne*, who is lauded for her noble blood, for her hospitality, for her fame, for her beauty and for her personal (noble) qualities.

Textual commentary:

1b.***mithidh dóibh:*** Cp. *mithidh dóibh triall dá ttoighibh* = "it is time for them to return to their houses" [*Maguire* 39]; *Mithidh damhsa ... dénamh dána* = "It is time for me .... to make a poem" [*ib.* 2785-6] etc.; note also *Dol do théaghadh a teallaigh / mithidh don fhuil Éireannaigh* [lines 12ab, below].

re tamall: This phrase can have a future sense - cf. for instance, *Do-ghéana a dtáth re tamall* = "soon he will unite [them]" [*AiDD* 15·32]; or a past sense - eg. *bheith mar támaid re tamall* = "to be as we have been for some time" [*TD* 18·1]; it might have either sense here; I take it to have the latter.

1c.***a fiadh*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *i [bh]fiadh* for sense. Might also be left as it stands in the MS. and translated "out of the land of *Fódla*"; however, this would be very cumbersome.

fólla (MS.)*:* Emended to *Fódla* here and at line 29cd of this poem; see note on 2·19d above.

1d.***séan sealad:*** Translation "monopolisation of power" is loose; more literally "prosperity of turns (in power)".
For *seal, sealad* in the sense "a turn in power", cf. *gé do bheansad trí haicme / seal ríghe dá ríogh-mhaicne / fuair sealaidheacht na ríghe / clanna Luighdheach mhic Ithe* = "though three other branches wrenched a period of rule from his princely house" [*IF* 16·153]. Cf. also the following examples quoted in *DIL* [s.v. *sel* (a), col. 160, lines 5-10]: *do gheall a seal don Mumain do* [*Caithr. CC* 11·12]; *i tig Temra ní bía a seal / in rí ac nach bía in deich-nebar* [*Arch.* iii 223·z]; *tanic co maccuib Dithorbae in seal flatha* [*Arch.* iii 325·26]. Note further *sealaidheacht* = "alternation of sovereignty" [line 2d & n.].

2a.***tar toil:*** This is taken to mean "by force"; more literally "against will", i. e. "against the will of the inhabitants of Ireland". I am aware of no other examples of *tar thoil* used by itself like this; for use of the phrase in cases which make clear whose "will" is involved, cf. the following examples referred to in *DIL* [s. v. *tol* III (i)]: *Tar a thoil gé táid ag dul / an chlann do fhás ó Ádhamh* = "Though Adam's race disobeyed God" [*AiDD* 68·38]; *Óir is ionann dó dia do dhéanamh don digh ₇ a breith do roghain tar thoil nDé do dhéaanamh* [*Trí Bior-Ghaoithe* 2011-2] = "in preference to doing God's will" [*ib.* vocab., s. v. *tar*]; *don tslógh thaghaidhe tar thol / mór an t-anoire a h-iomchar* = "despite themselves" [*Féil. Mhic Néill* 172 § 29; quoted *DIL*, loc. cit.].

treimhse: First vowel can be long or short; see note on 2·32d above.

2c.***toidheacht re:*** For translation, see 4·11a, n.

2d.***ní gnáth séan gan sealaidheacht:*** Established proverb?

gan sealaidheacht: Metrically fixed non-lenition of *s-* after *gan* appears to contradict the official teaching of the schools; for discussion, see intro., chapt. 6, § 25.

sealaidheacht: For transl., cf. *do-ghéana deaghoireacht dínne / sealoidheacht 'mun ríghe a-rís* = "the goodly assembly of nobles will bring about from our number alternation of the kingship again" [*GB* 1·12]; *trí mic Chearmada ... i bhflaitheas ... ar sealaidheacht gach ré mbliadhain* [*Keat.* ii 825; quoted *DIL* s. v. *selaigecht*].

4a.***bliadhain:*** See note on 2·30a.

Tríocha bliadhain gi-bé lais: Translated "for thirty-something years"; more literally "thirty years [and] whatever it be with it", "... and more". Cp. *Ráithe is bliadhain gidh bé leis, / do bhádhbhair, beag do shaoileis, / re hucht laochradh bruaigh Banbha, / at uaimh fhaolchon allmhardha* = "For three months and a year and more, thou hast been ..." [*IBP* 31·3]; Bergin's translation is confirmed by contemporary sources (cited in his introduction) which show that the castle being addressed was held by the English for a period of one year, 3½ months.

4d.***nar labhradh rú fan ríghe:*** Translation "[the fact] that they have not been spoken to regarding the kingship" reflects the vagueness of the Irish text. *Labhraidh re* is very common in the sense "speaks to"; the prep. *re h-* here may have the force "against" (in a hostile sense). The poet's meaning is probably that nobody has spoken-up against their monopolisation of power.

5a.***Do gealladh dhóibh:*** "They were promised"; "they" might be the *Gaoidheal*s or the *Gall*s.

6b.***d'éis a dtroda:*** Translated "after them fighting [the foreigners]" on the grounds that (i) "after" is by far the commonest meaning in which *d'éis* is used and (ii) one would expect *a n-* [in this line] and *dháibh* [of line 6a] to refer to the same people [i. e. *pór gach Gaoidhil*, line 6c].

This phrase might also be translated "instead of [for this meaning of *d'éis*, see *BST* 187·31 & n.] them fighting [the foreigners]" or "... being fought"; however, for the reasons just outlined, this seems unlikely.

6d.***dóigh re:*** Lit. "hope towards, on behalf of, with regard to"; for (correct) use of prep. here, see 3·9b note.

gan dóigh aoinfhir re hÉirinn: Cp. *gan súil éinfhir re hÉirinn* [3·44d] in another poem by the same poet.

7ad.***cogadh...fa fhiadh:*** Might also be translated "war for, over, concerning *Cobhthach*'s land".

8.**Note:** In the edited text and translation (as given above), line b of this quatrain is seen as an aside and *fódmhagh na bhfionn* is taken to be the subj. of *budh* [line c]; this is thought preferable to the following alternative (in my view, unlikely) interpretation:
Ní hionann 's an uair roimhe, / fuighle naomh fhuinn Ughaine / budh follas: fódmhagh na bhfionn / ar chomas ógbhadh n-Éireann
(with *fuighle* acting as subj. of *budh*) = "Unlike the previous time, the words of the saints of *Ughaine*'s land - to the effect that the plain of the fair ones [will be] under the control of *Éire*'s warrior-bands - will be [made] manifest [i. e. will come true]".

8b.***fuighle naomh fhuinn Ughoine:*** Translated "this is what the saints of *Ughaine*'s land say"; literally "the words of the saints of *Ughaine*'s land". For positioning in translation, see previous note.

8cd.***fódmhag[h] : fódmhagh*** (MS.)***:*** Clearly a scribal duplication; emended to *fódmhagh* : *ógbhadh*; the combination of letters in *fódmhagh* considerably restricts the set of words which would rhyme with it; cp. the following rhymes *fódmhagh* : *ógbhadh* [*DER* 13·2], *fódghloin* : *ógbhuidh* [*ib.* 3·1]. Furthermore, the phrase *ar chumas* would seem to require a subj. gen (= "in the power of [persons]") or an obj. gen (= "power over [persons]").

9d.***as*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *ar* to make this line intelligible; I take this line to qualify *dlús a sleagh* [9c] and to mean lit. "from which will be [*dá madh* = *de* + rel. + fut. cop.] leadership to them in the end / at last".

deireadh: Note that this is the word which opens and closes the poem; however, it does not seem to have any added metrical significance here.

10c.***ar a maitheas nach bia bail:*** More literally "that their prosperity shall not enjoy success".

10d.***ní ria dá rochtain:*** *Ní ria* is 3 sing. fut. neg. of *do-roich* [cf. *IGT* iii § 15] which I take, in this case, to have the meaning "is able"; cp., for instance, *nach roichim d'fhios* = "whom I cannot visit" [*Magauran* 1136]. I take *rochtain*, vn. of the same verb, to have the meaning "act of reaching" etc. - cp., for instance, *sul róigh* = "before it reaches" [*O'Reilly Poems* 1748] - and understand this line to mean "sovereignty will not be able to reach them".

11b.***as cuibhdhe:*** Could also be emended to *as chuibhdhe* and translated "is more / most proper".

11d.***do chosnadh Conn:*** Translated "which *Conn* used to rule"; more literally "which *Conn* used to protect".

12a.***téaghadh a teallaigh:*** For transl., see note on 4·3a.

12b.***mithidh do:*** For transl., see note on line 1b above.

12d.***diall ris an dúthchas:*** Cp. *is diall réd duthchusaib dilsi bodesin duit-siu na hábaisi ⁊ na hairrdhena sin* = "clinging to thy true ancestorial nature" [*MR* 302, quoted *DIL* s. v. *dúthchas*]; *dialladh duine re a dhúthchas* = "Let each one follow his natural bent" [*IF* 15·20].

13a.***D'easb[haidh]*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *Easbhaidh* [for spelling of which, see *IGT* ii § 149] to provide a subject for *tug* [13c] and to make this quatrain intelligible.

13cd.***tug Éire (: ghléire) ... do chur fa:*** Note nom. for acc. (because of following *do* + vn.) in *Éire*; for discussion, see intro., chapt. 7, § 1 (a).

énbhaídh : fenshluaigh (MS.)*:* The former is emended to *éanbhuaidh* for rhyme and the latter to *séanshluaigh* to provide alliteration (in MSS., *s* and *f* are easily confused); the same scribe writes *báidh* (: *uaibh*) for *buaidh* at 1·41c also.

14a.***Do bhraithfinn do:*** Cp. *do bhraithfinn daeibh an uaidh ann* = "I would point out to you" [*Misc. Celt. Soc.* 162·17, quoted *DIL* s.v. *braithid* p. 80, col. 156, ll. 58-9].
Cp. also the similar *Céile as cubhaidh dá cneas slim / do inneósainn é d'Éirinn* [4·16ab; same poet].

14c.***slat:*** Although this is the direct object of (preceding) *Do bhraithfinn*, use of its nom. form is permissible here; for discussion, see intro., chapt. 7, § 1 (d).

15a.***brath:*** Cp. *an maitheas ar a mbí a bhrath* = "the goods on which he depends" [*O'Hara* 703].

15b.***Maghnas:*** This is *An Calbhach Ruadh*'s father, *Maghnas* (801) *Ó Domhnaill*.

15c.***leannán:*** "Lover", i.e. ruler, king.

15cd.***céidleannáin : éigeandáil:*** The latter is emended to the only possible rhyme, *éigneadháil*, which I take to be a compound of *éigne* [an otherwise unattested abstract based on *éigean*, by analogy with, for instance, *éigeas*, *éigse*] + *dáil*.

16b.***compar:*** *DIL* is unsure as to the meaning of this word but note *sgoltadh compair a chroidhe* = "the bursting of His breast" (of Christ's wounds) [*AiDD* 78·24]; *Is teasgadh compair chroidhe / bás Briain ...* = "The death of Brian ... was the hacking of the very heart" [*GB* XIII·52].

16c.***aghaidh air:*** For translation, see note on 1·5a, above.

17a.***De thiocfas:*** Verb rel. because of inversion (for alliteration) of it and prep. For the common *tig de* = "he is able, he can", see 1·27c, n.

17b.***Bearchán:*** Saint and prophet [see *GB* VI·4 n.].

17d.***ní gnáth tarbha gan treabhloid:*** Apparently an established proverb; cf. *Níl tairbhe gan trioblóid* [*Gearrbhaile : Irisleabhar Choláiste Sheosaimh, Béal Átha na Sluaigheadh* 1937, p. 25; quoted Tomás S. Ó Máille (eag.) *Sean-fhocla Chonnacht* (B. Á. C., 1948) vol. ii, p. 365, § 4984].

18d.***a-tá fuar um:*** "Is cold, indifferent towards"; cf. *eagal mo char as a chumann, / ná rabh Peadar umam fúar* = "I fear Peter may drive me from his society - may he not be cold towards me" [*IBP* 6·22]; *Ní díol ceana an cholann mheabhlach / gidh mór an toil thugas dí; / minic nach buan críoch a cumainn / ní fríoth achd fuar umainn í* [*DiD* 36·4].

19b.***dá bhfréimh féin fear a cabhra:*** The phrase *dá bhfréimh féin* here is taken to anticipate *Síol nDálaigh* of the following line. Nevertheless, it is also possible that it refers to the *naoimh* of line 19a. For a reference to saints who were seen as being of the same genealogical stock as the *Uí Dhomhnaill*, see 4·7 [in a poem by the same poet]. However, I am unaware of any tradition that *Bearchán* [line 17b] was of this stock.

19c.***[de]:*** Added for sense and to give requisite syllable count.

fionnDhálaigh : ioldhánaigh (MS.)***:*** Since they have no metrical value [see *IGT* i § 41], the initial letters of the second elements of these compounds are delenited.

[de] shíol fionnDálaigh fóid Breagh (MS.)***:*** For alliteration, either (i) both *fionnDálaigh* and *fóid* must be lenited or (ii) both words must be left unlenited. Neither of these alternatives would be incorrect; (non-)lenition of *fionnDálaigh* is optional after *shíol* (uninflected dat. sing. masc. ending in a consonant) [see intro., chapt. 6, § 12]; non-lenition of *fóid* could be explained as an instance of *sléagar* [for which, see intro., chapt. 6, § 10]; lenition of *fóid* can be explained

by preceding *f(h)ionnDálaigh* [gen. sing. masc. of o-declension; see intro., chapt. 6, § 6] or as an instance of "genitives lenited in special circumstances" [for which, see intro., chapt. 6, § 9]. Because *sléagar* is the exception rather than the rule and on the assumption that the lenition of "genitives ... in special circumstances" is the norm, both words are lenited in the edited text.

19cd. The poet may have been influenced in his choice of words by *Tadhg Dall Ó hUiginn*; cp. *acht clann fhionnDálaigh fhóid Breagh/ ioldánaigh na gcóig gcóigeadh* [*TD* 2·12]; cf. also note on 4·11b, infra.

20b. ***tig tairngire (is-teach):*** For examples of this frequently used idiom, see lines 28d, 38a of this poem and cf. *An deimhin a-nos teacht don tairrngire?* = "Is this a proof that the prophecy is coming to pass?" [*AiDD* 4·1]; *as-teagh go ttí an tarrngaire* [*O'Reilly Poems* 520]; *Muna thí an tairngire is-teach / don Domhnall-so fa dheireadh / ... / do Thadhg a-tá an tairngire* [*DiD* 97·31]. For the comparable *tig tarbha*, see note on line 23d, below.

20c. ***do:*** Emended to *d'ú* [dat. sing. of *ua*] for sense.

Conn: This might be *Conn Óg* (702), *An Calbhach Ruadh*'s grandfather, or *Conn Céadchathach.*

[na]: Inserted for sense, to explain eclipsis in *ngliadh* and to correct syllable count.

20d. ***o tá i ndán go ndingeantar*** (MS.)***:*** This is clearly an erroneous anticipation of line 21b (above which it appears in the MS.) and is deleted in the edited text.

21a. ***d'éantoil:*** Might also be translated "as the result of one [unified] love" etc.

22ab. ***ná gabhadh ... gráin le*** (MS.)***:*** Emended to *gráin re n-*, for which, see 6·23c n.; note that the same error is made in the same MS. at 11·6b, below.

22b. ***cor na cinneamhna:*** Similar to English "twist(s) of fate"; cf. *Tiocfaid onchoin learg Leamhna / sáor ó chor na cinneamhna* [*O'Reilly Poems* 2785-6]; *Gidh eadh, fa-ríor, ní thuigthear cor na cinneamhna go cuimhneach lé hógaibh*

uallacha éigcríonna na haimsire se [*Trí Bior-Ghaoithe* 521-2]; note also the comparable *acht guin ríogh leargmhúir Leamhna / do bhríogh chealgrúin cinneamhna* [*O'Reilly Poems* 1335-6] = "but the king of the sloping stronghold of the Leamhain was killed by a treacherous design of fate" [*ib.* 1333-6 n.]; and *íoc do sa díoth nach derna / ag so crioch na cinneamhna* = "he paid for the crime which he had not committed - such is the ordinance of fate" [*Maguire* 609].

22cd.***dochar : sochar:*** For permissibility of this rhyme, see *BST* 217·2-4.

24a.***gur*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *g[omadh]* to correct this line's syllable count.

23c.***a ceart*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *a* [3 sing. masc. poss.] *cheart* for sense; might also be for *i gceart* [a permissible dat. sing. form according to *IGT* ii § 63] or the more usual *i gciort* with line being translated "awaits him, as is right".

23d.***a:*** Emended to *na* to give this line the required number of syllables.

lá na tarbha do thoidheacht: Cp. *i mbéal a tharbha do thoigheacht* = "before his benefits could be realised" [*DER* 5·4]; *Ar dteachta a dtarbha teasdó* = "he died - when the time had come for all this to bear fruit" [*AiDD* 6·27]; *an bhreath chathardha dar chreid / a ratharbha asd-teach táinicc* = "he hearkened to the learned judgment, its great profit came to pass" [*O'Hara* 767-8]. For the comparable *tig tairngire (isteach)*, see note on line 20b, above.

24ab.***sealga : dhoineanda:*** These words rhyme perfectly.
Usually (in compound words etc.), the combination *-n(n) + d-* has the metrical value *-nn-*; thus, for metrical purposes, *ceann + dearg > ceinnearg* etc. [*IGT* i § 41; cf. also *Gram. na mBr.* 2360-1]. However, an exception was made for the *tulshamhlaghadh* ending *-da*; in the case of *-da*, consonantal elision was optional; thus, while usually *-l + d- > -ll-*, the rhymes *urra* : *saoghalla* (< *saoghallda*) and *orda* : *saoghalda* are equally correct [*Gram. na mBr.* 3795-9; the same point is implicit in *IGT* i § 156].
Ó Máille ["Cairn conson i gcomhardadh", *Éigse* V, pp. 100-1] gives several examples of such rhymes; cf. further the following examples not given there: *Ealga* : *soineannda* [*DiD* 97·13]; *Dealga* : *naoidheanda* [*DiD* 82·15]; *anba* : *n-*

eachtranda [*IBP* 2·2]; *Ealga* : *Éireannda* [*Fan rath imrid aicme Ír*, lines 8cd, *Egerton* 112·478].

24b.***ision*** (MS.)*:* I take this to be for *is síon* [nom. sing. in acc. position; for use of nom. sing. here, see intro., chapt. 7, § 1 (e)]; this seems preferable to emendation to *i sín* = "in ... weather".

25c.***seal dá ré:*** Translated "for two nights [running]"; more literally "for a period of two moons"; this seems preferable to the alternative translation "a portion of his life", which is clearly the meaning in the following: *Dá mbeith go bhfuighbheadh fear fill / seal dá ré 'na ré aoibhinn, / atáid cách dá chor i gcairt / nach gnáth a dhol gan díoghailt* [*Trí Bior-Ghaoithe* 5325-8] = "a portion of his time" [*ib.*, vocab., s. v. *seal*].

25c.**[...] (translation):** The untranslated words are *gcuisnighthibh cuir*; obviously, following the prep. *i*, these might describe the place or circumstances or (weather) conditions etc. in which the fisherman spends *seal dá ré*.

***cuisnighthibh* (: *tuirsighthir*):** I can find no other example of this word; if it is a compound word, I am unaware of any words which would combine to make such a compound; the context is of little help in deciding even roughly what it means; for these reasons, no attempt is made to translate it.

cuir: This word is generally taken to be gen. sing. of *cor*; for a discussion of its meaning in a different context, see note on 1·9c. Its precise meaning is usually to be (at least partly) inferred from the context in which it occurs; since it qualifies a word of unknown meaning here, no attempt is made to translate it.

25d.***amhlaidh:*** Translated "by this"; more literally "thus", "in this way".

26b.***dá bhfágbha ar chuan a chéadlong:*** The translation "if his first ship leaves him in port [departing without him]" is to be preferred over "if his first ship departs on the sea [without him]" (in which retention of MS.'s non-lenition of *cuan* would be optional) because intransitive use of *fágbhaidh* (which is possible in today's Irish) is (to my knowledge) unattested in the classical language.

27c.***uaidh:*** Translation "in consequence of this" reflects the ambiguity of the Irish; "this" could refer either to the merchant's perseverance or to his new-found wealth.

28d.***go ria teacht don tairngire:*** Because *-ria* is the form of both the pres. subj. and fut. indic. of the verb here [cf. *IGT* iii § 15], this could be translated as either "that the prophecy may come true" or "until the prophecy comes true". Neither of these would contradict anything said in the poem. However, in view of the argument made by the poet in the immediately preceding quatrains, the latter ("until ...") is taken to be the meaning here.

teacht .... tairngire: See note on line 20b, above.

29d.***ar gcéadfhógra fhear n-Éireann:*** Translated "Upon the first summoning of the men of *Éire*"; might also be taken to mean "after the prior proscription of the men of *Éire*".

30a.***Múr Midhe:*** i.e. Tara, Ireland.

30b.***ní nach táir túr aimsire:*** A double negative; translated "it seems a propitious time to do so"; more literally "it is not that propitiousness (etc.) of time does not obtain".

30d.***geimhealtrom:*** Can mean "heavily fettering" or "heavily fettered", the translation chosen here.

31c.***fa bhánochtaibh na ccoig neang*** (MS.)***:*** Line lacks alliteration; since the first element of the compound word *bhánochtaibh* serves little more than a metrical purpose, it is assumed that *bhán* is incorrect; emendation to *[chádh]-* is conjectural.

31d.***do thárrachtain:*** Translated "to save"; might also be rendered "to avenge"; cf. *DIL* s. v. *tárrachtain* II (a) - (b).

32a.***Conn:*** This is *An Calbhach Ruadh*'s grandfather, *Conn Óg* (702) *Ó Domhnaill*.

32b.***feadh*** (MS.)*:* Lenited for alliteration; for permissibility of *ar fheadh*, cf. *BST* 191·1 and intro., chapt. 6, § 23.

32d.***farránta*** (MS.)*:* Note that the form *farrán*, fixed by rhyme here, is expressly forbidden in *IGT* ii § 13, where *forrán* is given as correct.

33b.***gar do thréidhibh tighearna:*** Translated with a verb "approximates the qualities of a lord"; more literally "[is] close to lordly qualities". The only comparable example of which I am aware of *gar do* is *Deacair suan ar chneidh gcarad: / gar d'airdheanaibh easgarad / an t-aos comtha nach geabh gráin / re horchra gcneadh a gcompáin* = "... near to the marks of an enemy are comrades who ..." [*IBP* 36·1] = "... are quite lacking in the qualities of a friend" [*Dán na mBr.*, vocab., s. v. *gar* B].
The implication here may be that *An Calbhach Ruadh* is a young man who is still learning the qualities of a lord; however, particularly in view of the example just cited from *IBP*, it seems likely that by *gar do thréidhibh tighearna* the poet means that his patron is a worthy lord or, at least, that he is worthy to be a lord.

33c.***ar bharr tréine*** (MS.)*:* There is no gen. sing. or adj. *tréine*; the only possibility is *ar* [1pl. poss.] + *tréan* + *-ne* [demonstrative suffix]; for permissibility of attenuation of preceding consonant by demonstrative suffix, see *IGT* i § 150, *TD* 8·9 n.

34cd.***séimhcheart : éifeacht:*** Note this non-classical rhyme, in which, for metrical purposes, the latter word is reinterpreted as *éibhtheacht* (etc.); this suggests that medial *-th-* had the value */h/* in the poet's dialect of spoken Irish. The same 'rhyme' appears at *LBran* 3227-8: *go séimhcheart le Saor na gclann, / araon d'éifeacht is ionann.*
Note the reversal of this process (in a poem by the same poet) in the (equally non-classical) rhyme *Chruachain* : *uathmhair* [7·44cd], where *-thmh-* is reinterpreted as *-f-*.

35b.***dúil d'ioldánacht:*** Translation "an accomplished nature" is loose; more literally "a desire, fondness for ..." or "an inclination towards [the mastery of]

manifold skills". For comparable use of *dúil*, cf. *Mac ríogh go ndúil deaghoinigh / a chrú is íoc im anfholaidh* = "The blood of the generous-hearted prince is the payment for my great sin" [*AiDD* 65·22]; for *dúil do*, cf. *Red thocht i dtionól an Luain / an chroch 's an choróin red thaoibh / tiocfa sé 'n-a shochar dhúinn / dúil don rothal, a Dhé, dhaoibh* [*DiD* 51·4].

35d.***comhairle Cató*** (MS.)*:* This might be simply "Cato's advice" or the collection *Comhairle Cató*, for which see *Flower, Cat.*, p. 357; note also *Is siad sin comhairle Caid / na horuighle adir Diarmaid* [*IGT* ii § 53, ex. 1353].

36c.***do mheas Gall is Gaoidheal Breagh:*** Translated "of the flower of the *Gall*s and *Gaoidheal*s of *Breagha*"; might also be rendered "to measure the *Gall*s and *Gaoidheal*s of *Breagha* [against each other]".

37b.***gearán le*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *gearán re*; cf. *Ar ngearán síor red ghnúis ghloin* [line 39a] and note the similar *ós dá chasaoid ruibh* (: *arguin*) [*DiD* 90·5].

38a.***Da ttí an tairrngire is teagh*** (MS.)*:* Emended (rather drastically) to *Muna thí* ... for the following reasons:

(i) This line is short a syllable in MS.; no alternative emendation which would correct this imperfection presents itself.

(ii) The positive sense of *Dá dtí* ... (= "if the prophecy comes true") contradicts the negative sense of *d'éileaghadh* [line 38c] (= "to blame, censure").

tig tairngire isteagh: For meaning, see note on line 20b of this poem.

38d.***stuaigh*** (MS.)*:* Restored to its classical form, *sduagh*, which is fixed by rhyme with *dual* [line 38c].

39d.***sín do dhodhaing re a ndímheas:*** Translation "compare your difficulties with the contempt they are suffering" assumes that *a ndímheas* refers to the *ceas* that *Síol gConaill* are said, in the previous line, to be suffering. It is unclear whether *do dhodhaing* refers to difficulties already encountered by *An Calbhach*

Ruadh, to present difficulties or to those which will face him in the military adventure the poet purports to encourage him to embark upon.

The line might, alternatively, be understood to mean "compare the difficulties you will have, in remedying their troubles, with the contempt they will have for you if you do not attempt to redress these troubles".

For examples of *sínidh re h-* in trans. and intrans. use, cf. *re Niall Caille cidh shíne / mac Criomhthainn i gcoimh-ríghe* = "why do you compare Criomthan's son with Niall as an equally good king?" [*IF* 6·243]; *Sínid teasda a bhfialbhan féin / ré clú na ndeighfhear nduaisréidh* [*LBran* 2829-30]; *Sínfidh ré hardchlú a athar, / Fiachaidh nár ob aontachar* [*LBran* 3345-6]; *Cách ag tnúdh le díol dáimhi / nír shín a gclú re chéile; / téid an clú dháibh a ndaoire / daoine láimh ler gcrú Céinne* = "The reputations of those who desire to maintain poets differ among themselves, but the fame of them all is dimmed if compared with our scions of Cian" [*O'Hara* 2125-8].

40a.***Maghnas:*** This is *An Calbhach Ruadh*'s father, *Maghnas* (801) *Ó Domhnaill*.

40c.***led chuid do chuan Breagh:*** Translated "with your people to the harbour of *Breagha*"; might also be translated "with your part of the family of *Breagha*".

qq. 41-6.These quatrains to *Eibhilín* are not self contained insofaras they do not have their own model and closure but end with a *-d*, which links them with the poem proper, whose (model and) closure is *deireadh*).

41c.***chumhga*** (MS.)*:* Emended to its variant *chumhnga* for rhyme; cf. the following rhymes which establish this var. spelling: *cumhra* : *umhla* [*DiD* 52·25]; *cumhga* (sic) : *ealadhna* [*DiD* 90·10]; *cumhnga* : *umhla* [*DiD* 54·23]. The scribe writes *cumhga* for *cumhnga* several times throughout these poems; same emendation made from same MS. at 12·9c, below.

42b.***dhúinne ní dual a dearmad:*** Translated "It is not likely that I would forget" [her]; more literally "it is not natural, proper for me to forget her".

42c.***as maordha meadh / is comhrádh ...:*** Translated "who is majestic and whose ... conversation is likewise"; literally "whose match (= equivalent, likes etc.) and ... conversation are majestic".

43a.***tréidhe as tuar annsa:*** More lit. "characteristics which are an omen of love" or "... deserving of love".

43ac.***do-gheibh geall:*** Lit. "takes the palm (for)" etc. Cf. *Geall fírfhéile fuairsead so, / sliocht Conaill Gulban gríobhdha* [10·9ab, below] and also the following [referred to or quoted in McKenna, "*Geall* in bardic poetry", p. 65]: *ní fuighthear ní frith a geall, / a maithes os mnaibh Eireann* [*POD* 21·57]; *Barr uaisle is doibheanta dhi / ní bearar a barr céille / ní fuighthe ar néimh gruadh a geall / dual mur a céir gach coinneall* [*LClAB* 25·161-4]; *Rí Éirne 'na cheann cuirfidh - / gach geall féile dá bhfoghthair: / beag an geall do ghnaoi an Mhanchaigh / dá bhfaghthair geall chraoi Chobhthaigh* = "The king of the Erne can balance every known pledge of honor; it were a small pledge for the person of the Manchian if the pledge of (all) Cobhthach's Fold were got" [*TD* 10·13].

43b.***rún gnáth gan chéill chodarsna:*** Translated "noble intention[s] without contrariness", this is taken to mean, more literally, "customary intention [i. e. "customary for, to be expected of one of her class", i. e. "noble"] without contrary intention" [for *ciall* = "intention", see *DIL* s. v. *cíall* (c)]. The words *gan chéill chodarsna* might also be taken to be an aside and translated "without false (etc.) intention", "and I mean what I say", "with no opposite meaning" or "in the true sense of the word" etc. (referring to *gnáth*).

44d.***fiú feabhas na bhfréamh ó a bhfuil / gach séan leanas do leanmhain:*** Taking *Eibhilín* herself to be the object of *leanas* (which is what one would expect), this couplet is translated "the excellence of the roots from which she is [sprung] is worthy of all the good fortune that attends [her] attending [her]" It would also be possible (if less likely) to take the "roots" of line 44c] to be the object of *leanas* and to translate "the excellence of the roots from which she is [sprung], to which every good fortune adheres, is worth persevering in.

46cd.***maith do bhraichlis féine ar fad / aithris do fhréimhe romhad*** (MS.)**:** Emendation to ... *f[h]éine ar f[h]ad* ... and (loose) translation ("because of its

length, the recitation of the [genealogical] root from which you come makes for a good mixture of noble bloodlines") are uncertain. *Braichleas / -lis* literally means "wort, mash (in preparation of ale)"; the only application I can imagine this having here is "mixture of bloodlines"; I am not aware of any other examples of figurative use of *braich* or *braichleas / -lis*.

Féine is lenited because it is taken to be an attributive gen. (of *fian*) qualifying *bhraichlis*; *fad* is lenited to restore alliteration.

A more literal translation of the text, as emended, is "good as / for a warrior-band mixture as regards length is the recitation of your root before you [i. e. of the root which came before you]".

Without emendation, these lines would be translated "all (*ar fad*) your (*do*) own (*féine*) mixture [of bloodlines is good - [it is *or* you are] the image (?) of your forebears(').

NOTES ON POEM 9

(Ionmhain an laoidh léaghthar sunn)

Introductory: All of the indications are that this address by *Cú Choigcríche Ó Cléirigh* [see intro., chapt. 2, § 4] to *An Calbhach Ruadh* (901) *Ó Domhnaill* and his wife, *Eibhilín*, was composed within a few years of 1654, when the transplantation to Connacht began.

Although no surviving administrative record from the period mentions the granting of land in Connacht to *An Calbhach*, it seems likely that the explanation for this lies in the loss of much of the transplantation documentation relating to Mayo. If - and there is little reason to believe otherwise - *An Calbhach* did indeed receive a land-grant in the 1654-8 settlement, at least a part of this must have been in County Mayo. His grandson, *An Calbhach Dubh* is buried there [see R. Ó Cochláin's description and sketches of the *Ó Domhnaill* vault in Strade Abbey, NLI Microfilm 4160] and *An Calbhach Ruadh* himself is connected with *Umhall* (Owles barony) in line 24d of the present poem.

A visit by *An Calbhach* to *Baile Uí Mhaoil Chonaire* in County Roscommon is documented in the opening quatrains of the present poem and throughout poem 10. Furthermore, quatrains 16-24 of the present poem show that he was settled in Roscommon for some time and that he farmed there. All of this suggests that, at some stage during the 1650's, he leased or owned land in this county - perhaps during an interim period while he waited to enter lands granted to him in Mayo.

The main points of the poem may be summarised as follows:

1. In the opening quatrain, *Cú Choigcríche* welcomes a poem - probably composed by some member of the *Ó Maoil Chonaire* family but possibly composed by *An Calbhach* himself - that he has received from *An Calbhach Ruadh*. [In a

letter accompanying this poem or in the poem itself,] the latter has expressed disappointment that more of the *seanchas* of the *Uí Dhomhnaill* is not available to him [q. 2] and a desire that *Cú Choigcríche* give such knowledge to him [q. 3].

2. *Cú Choigcríche* praises *An Calbhach*'s seeking of such knowledge from the *Uí Mhaoil Chonaire*, consulting whom he represents as a worthwhile preliminary to consulting himself [q. 4]. He praises the *Uí Mhaoil Chonaire* for their knowledge [line 4d, q. 5], for their long history of acting as *seanchaidhe* [lines 6ab] and for the esteem in which they are held by other lords [line 6d]. Information received by *An Calbhach* from the *Uí Mhaoil Chonaire* is what has made him contact *Cú Choigcríche* [q. 7].

3. *Cú Choigcríche*'s high praise for the *Uí Mhaoil Chonaire* is, however, tempered later on by a subtle reminder that it is he, rather than any member of that family, who is *An Calbhach Ruadh*'s *ollamh* [q. 25] and by his argument that *An Calbhach*'s fame and well-being result from *An Calbhach*'s own outlook and efforts [qq. 26-27] (rather, it is to be presumed, than from the efforts of the *Uí Mhaoil Chonaire* or anyone else).

4. After praising the *Uí Mhaoil Chonaire*, *Cú Choigcríche* justifies *An Calbhach Ruadh*'s presence in Connacht and establishes his traditional right to hold land or sway there: Connacht is named after *Conn* [q. 8] and was more loyal to him than was any other province [lines 9ab]; as a result, *Conn*'s descendants (of whom *An Calbhach* is one [line 10b]) should cherish Connacht [lines 9cd]; since, as just mentioned, *An Calbhach* is descended from *Conn*, going to live in Connacht is no exile for him [q. 10] - he is simply moving from one homeland to another [q. 11].

5. *Cú Choigcríche* presents the following information as having been passed on to him by the *Uí Mhaoil Chonaire* [q. 14], with whom, he says, he is in regular contact [q. 13]: That *An Calbhach* was exiled to Connacht by the foreigners [q. 15]; that he has worked hard since arriving and that his efforts have made what was, hitherto, a wilderness bloom [qq. 16-19]; that he is generous and well-attended [qq. 20-21] and that his rule considerably improves the well-being of his peers and of his subjects [qq. 21-24]. In effect, these are what Knott [*ISP*, p. 70, title] calls the 'tokens of a rightful prince'.

6. The poet rounds-off his address to his patron by expressing the hope that the jealousy of others may not undermine *An Calbhach* [q. 29] and by advising him to continue acting in a lordly manner [q. 28] and to be constant in his friendships [q. 30].

7. Quatrains 31-34 praise *An Calbhach*'s wife, *Eibhilín Nic Shuibhne* for her fame, generosity, hospitality, virtue and pleasant personality.

Textual commentary:

1a.***laoidh:*** I transl. "poem"; however, the word probably means more than that here. It is clear, for instance, that a *laoidh* was a particular type of poem; cf. *Do-níthi leis-sion an laoidh / an drécht 'san t-adhmad d'éntaoibh, / 'san duan díchill uair oile / don sduaidh shíthshing sheabhcoidhe* (of types of poems a renowned *ollamh* used to compose) [*Maguire* 2829-32]. Furthermore, the following examples suggest that *laoidh*s were often used as sources or evidence (of the type that might be produced by a *seanchaidh*): *Gnúis dhaithmhín rér dheacra dréim, / Aithíl fá dalta don draoidh, / sgél liom asa mbearar buaidh / le a bhfuair sionn leabhur is laoidh* (regarding sources of apologue) [*O'Reilly Poems* 713-16] = "for which we got (evidence of) book and lay" [*O'Reilly Poems* vocab. s. v. *laoidh*]; *Cairt do léagh gach éinfhile / a laoidhibh agus litreibh, / cairt mur í ní héilighthior, / cairt na féile fuair Filib* (on sources which back-up claim that subject is generous) [*O'Reilly Poems* 1049-52]; *Sealbh ar bhfeadhma is fios doiligh / gur dual súd ag seanchoidhibh; / ar gheall daoibh an duine a-dir / cá bhfuighe i laoidh nó i litir ?* (on lack of evidence that *seanchaidh* entitled to eulogise lord) [*AiDD* 32·11] = "in any kind of evidence" [*AiDD* 32·11d n.]; *Do mhéaduigh neimheadh gach naoimh / sochar do chlannaibh Chathaoir; / glór laoidheadh agus leabhar, / glór aoigheadh dá n-uaisleaghadh* [*DiD* 100·14]; *do réir mar léaghthar san laoidh darab tosach 'Trí fódáin nach seachantar'* (poem on the trials of hell) [*Trí Bior-Ghaoithe* 6187-8].

1d.***do shúr annsa th'éigeas:*** Translated "to seek your learned men's love" on the assumption that the notion of purpose suits the context best; however, this

might also be translated "as a result of your learned men's loving pursuit [of knowledge for you]".

2a.***Tuigim do rún dá réir sin:*** Translated "For that reason, I understand your intention[s in contacting me]"; *do rún* is taken to represent 2 sing. poss. adj. *do* + *rún* = "purpose, intention etc."; however, it might also represent prep. *do* + *rún* = "love [in poet-patron relationship]". *Dá réir sin* (= "For that reason") probably refers back to lines 1bcd; however, it might also anticipate q. 3.

2c.***fiadhna:*** See 5·4c, n.

2d.***sdairthe:*** See 5·4c, n.

c[h]rú: This is lenited as a "genitive lenited in special cases" [see intro., chapt.6, § 9]; that this principle of lenition is applied by the present poet is clear from the metrically fixed example of it in line 12b of this poem.

3a.***cuiridh i gcéill do:*** See 6·29c, n.

3d.***seanchas*** (transl.)*:* There is no satisfactory English translation of this word; *seanchas* consisted of (real) history, mythology, origin legends etc.

4a.***Maith an iarraidh tug tusa:*** Translated "Good is the effort you made"; might also be translated "Good is the search that made you ...".

4c.***don?*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *do[m]* for sense (see next note). Question mark in MS. version indicates that the right-hand side of what has been read as *-n* is blotted; the blot obscures the second macron of this letter and extends far enough to the right to obscure a third macron; thus, it is likely that, before blotting, the MS. read *-m*.

don? cheidfhios ba toghaois treall (MS.)*:* This is emended to *do[m]* ... for sense; reading *don* would require the translation "for the first knowledge, it would be deceptive for a while [to go to the *Uí Mhaoil Chonaire*]" (or "for the original knowledge ..." or "for the knowledge at source ..."); this would be disparaging of the *Uí Mhaoil Chonaire*, in direct contradiction of the praises the poet heaps upon them in qq. 5-6 etc.

The line, with emendation to *do[m]* ..., is translated "to [have] come to [consult] me first would have been folly for a while"; more literally "seeking me first would have been [self-]deception for a while"; I take the poet's meaning to be that *An Calbhach Ruadh*'s decision to consult the *Uí Mhaoil Chonaire* first - since they are near at hand in *Connacht* - before consulting *Cú Choigcríche* himself is a sensible one.

toghaois: Translated "folly"; more literally "deception" (in this context, presumably "[self-]deception"). Like *toghaothadh*, *toghaois* [*IGT* ii § 13] is vn. of O.Ir. *do-gaétha* [see *DIL* s. v. *togáes*]; cf. the following examples: *Ba sodhaing ón a* ***thoghaothadh****somh an ionbaidh sin uair ni bhaoi aon dia deghchomhairlidhibh dia oidedhaibh nach dia ollamhnaibh ina chaoimhthecht do remhiomthús na do shédugadh comhairle dhó ⁊ ni rainicc tar aois coicc mbliadhan décc ⁊ ni thainic a gaos nach a ghliocus an tan sin* = "It was easy to lead him astray then ..." [*BAR* 8·18 & f.]; ⁊ *narbo sodhaing a* ***ttoghaothadh*** *tria thinghelltaibh gan tóthacht no tria chealgchomhadhaibh cédluitheacha* = "and that it was not easy to cheat them by means of unmeaning promises or deceitful devices" [*BAR* 314·12 & f.]; *ro badh* ***toghaois*** ⁊ *ro badh mealladh mór dó muna dearnadh sídh* = "self-deception" [*AFM* vi 2334·10; quoted *DIL* s. v. *togáes*]. Note also *Gidh baois duid a ndearnais ruinn, / a Thomáismheic Bhriain bhratduinn, / rem robhaois nocho ró cur; / is mó an* ***toghaois*** *do thréagun // **Toghaois** mhór dhuid is damhsa / ar ghrádh bhó, a bharr Ceanannsa, / tréigin a chéile, a chraobh Mhis, / 's ar bhféile ar-aon gá haithris* = "The way thou didst act towards me was foolish, O Tomás, O son of dark-cloaked Brian; however, I will not add to my folly, **'tis wiser** to leave thee! // O Prince of Ceanannas, O Branch of Mis, seeing that we both are greedy for kine, **the best thing** for us is to separate, so that the generosity in each of us should imitate that in the other" [*Magauran* 19·21-2 (= lines 2428-35)]; McKenna should, in my view, have translated "leaving thee is a[n even] greater folly" ... "For us to separate is complete folly", which makes *Magauran* 19 more intelligible.

4d.***foraois:*** Translated "home"; more literally "hunting ground" or "secure place" or "pleasant place" [for discussion, see *Dán na mBr.* vocab. s. v. *foraois*]; I take the poet's meaning here to be that *Baile Uí Mhaoil Chonaire* is Ireland's chief place of learning.

go foraois éigeas Éireann: Note that non-eclipsis in MS. of *Éireann* is retained in the edited text; in the translation, this word is taken to qualify *foraois*. However, it might also be understood to qualify gen. pl. *éigeas*; even if it does, (non-classical) non-eclipsis of *Éireann* should probably be retained in the edited text (since this poem is, in many ways, non-classical); cp. similar lack of eclipsis (in both MSS. consulted) after gen. pl. in another poem by the same poet: *urmhór chúig gcóigeadh Éireann* [5·26b].

5c.***dá hiúl tar chách tugais toil*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *dá [n-]iúl* for sense; following *chách* indicates that *dá* = prep. *do* + 3 pl. poss. *a n-*.

tugais toil (do): Translated "you have chosen"; the literal meaning of *do-bheir toil do* can be "gives love to" or "gives will to" (i. e. "consents to"); the two are often difficult to distinguish; for similar use of *do-bheir toil do*, cf. *don ghalldacht ní thug a thoil, / an alltacht rug do roghain* = "To English ways he never gave his heart; a savage life he chose" [*IBP* 9·4] (where the meaning is clearly that the subject chose *alltacht* over *galldacht*); *Ní dar dtoirbheart do thriath oile / do fhuluing Críost - cruaidh an sdair - / a ghuin iar dtabhairt a thoile; / raghuirt do luigh m'oire air* [*DiD* 31·18] which I take to mean "It is not to give us to another lord [i. e. the devil] that, after giving his consent [, in the Garden of Gethsemane, to suffer], Christ suffered being wounded"; *día ucc toil tairsibh* = "which he preferred to them" [*BNnÉ* 4·22 quoted *DIL* s. v. *tol* I (c); cf. also further exx. given there]; cf. further *Ag so an cheird dá dtugais toil* = "Here is the vocation to which you have given [your] heart" [12·5a & n.].

5d.***beiridh roghain:*** Cp., for instance, *ní mé rug an roghasain* = "I consented not to it" [*AiDD* 12·12]; *Rugadh leis riamh do roghain....* = "He has always chosen...." [*Maguire* 460].

6c.***Uí Mhaolchonaire*** (MS.)*:* Emended to (the correct) *Uí Mhaoil Chonaire*, which is required by the metre.

6d.***aoibh:*** For the many shades of meaning which this word can have, see *Magauran* 1000 n.

7b.***chaoimh mhaoilconoire*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *chaomhMaoil Chonaire* to provide alliteration in this line and end-rhyme with *oile* [7a]; the metrical value of *-mhM-* here is *-m-*; see *IGT* i § 42 and cp. *NaomMuire*: *aonduine* [*GB* XIX·6].

7c.***ttogharma*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *dto[ghra]ma* to provide rhyme with *[fh]oghlama* [7d] and for sense. It is noted in *DIL* [s.v. *tograim*] that *toghairm* [= "(act of) calling" (etc.)] and *toghraim* [= "(act of) pursuing" (etc.)] are sometimes confused (in MSS. etc.); e. g. *tograim* (MS. *togairm*) : *fogluim* [*IT* iii 76·8; quoted *DIL*, loc. cit.].

8b.***an tainm cuig/. connocht*** (MS.)*:* In the edited text, *cuig/.* of MS. is taken to represent nom. sing. *cúigeadh* and this is written *an t-ainm 'Cúigeadh Connacht'* = "the name '*Cúigeadh Connacht*'; however, *cúig/.* might also be expanded as gen. sing. *cúigidh*, in which the edited text would read *an t-ainm cúigidh 'Connacht'* = "the provincial name '*Connacht*'.

8c.***rádh nach fann i leith leabhar:*** Translated "[this is] a well documented statement"; more literally "a statement that is not weak as regards books".

9.***Dísle le Conn cóigeadh Sreing:*** For a version of the story of *Connacht*'s loyalty to *Conn Céadchathach* when all the other provinces had deserted him prior to his final (victorious) reckoning with *Mugh Nuadhad* at *Magh Léana*, see *TD* 2·22-33 [ref. here from *Apalóga* S17g, (pp. 95-6)].

9c.***shon*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *shoin* for sense and to provide rhyme with *charthain* [line 9d].

9b.***no*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *'ná* for sense; although *iná* is given as the correct classical form in *IGT* v § 12 (where *'ná* condemned as incorrect), *'ná* appears (albeit infrequently) in classical poetry; for further discussion, see 4·54d n.

9d.***Choinn:*** Note use of non-classical gen. sing. *Coinn* (fixed by rhyme with *chloinn* [line 9c]); the correct classical gen. sing. of *Conn* was *Cuinn* [cf. *IGT* ii § 67]; the classical form, *Cuinn*, is used (though never fixed by rhyme) at lines 2c, 6b, 8a, 10b, 24c of the present poem.

10ab.***A ua ar gConn tuaidh ó Thoraigh / 's a[n] Chuinn thiar ó dtángabhair:*** I understand the *Conn*s of line 10a to be *An Calbhach*'s grandfather and great-grandfather (respectively, *Conn Óg* (702) *Ó Domhnaill* and *Conn* (604) *Ó Domhnaill*) and the *Conn* of line 10b to be *Conn Céadchathach*. Line 10a might, alternatively, be written *A ua ar gconn* = "O descendant of our leaders"; a pun may be intended by the poet.

10b.***sa chuinn*** (MS.)***:*** Emended to *'s a[n] Chuinn* for sense.

10d.***ceóloireacht:*** Cp. *A chlann gid cúich 'gá mbeidís / a nÉrinn ní fhuigbidís / duine nach deóraidheacht dáib / uile acht ceólaireacht Crúacháin* [*IGT* iii § 22, ex. 258]. The first element of his compound seems to serve little more than a metrical purpose; the context demands translation of its second element as "territory" rather than (the more usual) "assembly"; for use in this sense, cf. the following examples cited in *DIL* [s. v. 1 *airecht* (c)]: *taisigh [do] nach biad oirreachta no fearann taisigheachta* [*O'C.* 287 (H·3·18, 158)]; *ni gebhaitt dá éis go cert / righe ar iath na ar oireacht* [*BNnÉ* 285 § 272].

11a.***Ni dibeirt duit thiar gach am*** (MS.)***:*** Line lacks alliteration; furthermore, from a syntactical viewpoint, *thiar* sits uneasily with rest of line.
The line is emended to *Ní díbirt duit iar gach am* on the model of the poet's own (virtually synonymous) *iar gach seal* = "after everything" [5·32a]; note also *iar gach sódh* = "after [enjoying] every comfort" [5·8c]; the only metrical alternative is (more drastic) emendation to (the unwieldy) *Thiar ní díbeirt duit gach am.*

gach am: Similarly *i ngach am* [line 21d], *gach am* = "always" [5·37a], *gach tan* = "ever" [5·39c].

11b.***ainbfine*** (MS.)***:*** The *-n-* of *-fine* originally had an *n*-stroke over it in the MS.; this is deleted in the MS., possibly not by the original scribe.

12b.***heiccsi sin*** (MS.)***:*** MS. has *heiccsisi sin* with *-si* deleted, possibly not by the original scribe.

12c.***laghdaigh cáil:*** For similar, intransitive, use of *laghdaighidh*, cf. the following examples quoted (or referred to) in *DIL* [s. v. *lagdaigid* II]: *tú ós ar*

gcinn-ne, a chros Eoghain, / m'inmhe ar a los laighdeobhaidh (of poet's son's death) [*DiD* 65·4]; *an Erne ni hí nar laghdaig / sí ac erghe re balgaib brain* [*POD* 10·30]; *adeir A. gurab mór loigdighius tinnius na cloiche ... an tan eabhar* [*RIA* MS. 23·K·42, 345·7].

12d.***eirr*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *earr* to provide rhyme with *leam* [line 12c]; alternatively, this might be emended to *le[inn]* : *eirr* [older acc. sing. used for nom. sing.]. Use of (older acc. / dat. sing.) *eirr* in nom. sing. position for (older nom. sing.) *earr* [*IGT* ii § 39] by a scribe (or, perhaps, by the poet himself) would not be surprising, as by far the commonest use of *earr* is in the phrase *i n-eirr* [for examples of which, see 5·35b, n.].

For *earr* in the meaning "tail[-end] (of one's life etc.)", see 5·35b n.

anáil: For translation "life", see note on 2·40b, above.

13a.***M'aos ionmhaine ós iad sin:*** Note (metrically fixed) non-elision of *ó-* after a short vowel; see 3·43c, n.

13b.***léigidh le h-:*** For meaning "reveals to" etc., cf. *frisi relccet a run* = "to whom they imparted their secret" [*BAR* 18·y]; *do léig le Fachtna ... an bharamhuil sin* [*ITS* v, 6·16, quoted *DIL* s.v. *léicid la*]; *an uair leigmid ár mbrollach 7 ár ccíocha leis* [*Párl. na mBan* 561].

13c.***teisd:*** Because of the context, this is taken to mean "account, information" rather than "praise".

on dáimh dil (MS.)*:* Prep. + art. *on* [for *ón*] is emended to art. *an* for sense; *dil* of MS. is lenited after nom. sing. fem. *dá[mh]*; *daimh* is emended to its usual (and classical) nom. sing. *dá[mh]*, which rhymes with *nár* [line 13d]; alternatively, these words could be written *dáimh* : *náir* (var. of *nár*); use of (older acc. sing.) *dáimh* in nom. sing. position for (older nom. sing. *dámh*) would not be out of place in this poet's compositions and may even have been permissible in the classical language [*dáimh* is used as nom. sing. in *IGT* v § 133].

14a.***innse:*** Note non-classical bisyllabic *innse*, fixed by line's syllable count; this is in keeping with the practice, in today's Irish, that *inis(-)* is syncopated whenever possible. Cp. *Ag pápa dá raibh san Róimh / do bhí saidhbhreas óir, más fíor / **innsim** so dá gach neach / feirrde teach ar a mbí díon* [*MD* 3·21-4; poem undated]; I am not aware of any further metrically fixed examples of *ins-*. The classical forms of this word were *innise* [*IGT* ii § 143] and *innisin* [§ 144]; *inis-* is also the norm in 17th c. prose texts; the only exception to this, of which I am aware, is *innsin* [*MacAingil* 1972] which appears alongside *innisin* [*MacAingil* 1943, 1969, 2586, 2595, 6823].

sgorfa (MS.)*:* I take this to represent 3 sing. fut. of *scaraidh* and write this word *sgarfaidh* in the edited text. For usage here, cp. *réim scartha scél mbinn* = "a course of disseminating harmonious stories" [*ZCP* xi, 88·3, quoted *DIL* s.v. *scarad* (f)]; *déan scaradh do scél* = "publish thy tidings" [*Caithr. Thoirdh.* 102·9, quoted *DIL*, loc. cit.]; it is possible that *sgap-* is intended in all these examples.

14cd.***ni fhóbraim a ccló sni chél / ni rádh fhorbainn a naibér*** (MS.) *:* Emendation to *ní fhóbraim a gcl[ádh] 's ní chéal / - ní rádh [fhó]rbainn a n-aibéar* and translation as "(?) I am not trying to outdo them and I will not conceal [them]; what I will say is no exaggerated statement (?)" are uncertain.

It seems likely that the text is corrupt; I cannot explain lenition or long vowel in *[fhó]rbainn*.

For *fóbraim*, cf. *go ceann slógh mbrógdhonn mBéirre / fóbram clódh an choischéime* [*GB* 14·1]; *a rádh nochar fhóbair sinn / gur chaith iadsan ós Éirinn* = "we presumed not to say that he enjoyed them reigning over Ireland" [*Dán na mBr* 39·158]; *Suil do éirigh Ó hEadhra / fóbroid cách ... / ... / a thír uile d'átughadh* = "before he had grown up his foes strove to occupy all his land" [*O'Hara* 1398-1400].

15a.***tig tar:*** For meaning "refers to", cf. for instance, *Fada ó tángas tar an ainm / iomdha sein-sgríbhinn dá ghairm* = "Long ago has the name been written of. Many old writings apply it" [*IF* 5·35]; *Ocus fuaradur Moysi ocus Elyas fáidh farais ar a cinn, ocus iad a' comhradh ris, ocus iad ag techt tar in pais do*

bi cuigi sin, ocus adubhradur: A Thigherna, ni foghnann daibh-si bas d'fhaghbhail ... [*Smaointe* 2366-9]; *Dá n-áirmhear fearta an chroinnse / [áirmheadh] budh deacra dhamhsa; / mór bhfeart do-chlas ón gcrannsa / budh glas ormsa teachd tarrsa* = "Had I to tell the miracles of this Cross, hard were the reckoning; 'twere hard for me to tell the many wonders told of it" [*AiDD* 88·10].

15b.***goill*** (MS.)*:* This is emended to its sing. counterpart because *chuir* is sing.; this emendation and the translation "a *Gall*" (rather than "*Galls*") which arises from it are uncertain.

16c.***gar:*** For subst. *gar*, cf. ***gar*** *fallsa amhghar Éabha / damhsa is adhbhar aithmhéala* = "her deceptive gain" [*AiDD* 69·29]; *gidh bé ar* ***ngar*** *i nglinn na ndeor / seol ó thal inn ar an iul* = "whatever may be for my good in this vale of tears" [*AiDD* 51·8].

17c.***sguiridh do:*** For translation, see note on 1·37c.

17d.***foirgneamh:*** As is the usual practice, the sing. of this word is used here in a collective sense [cf. *DIL* s.v. *forgnem*].

18cd.***aithne : caithmhighe*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *aithnidh* : *caithmhigh* [dat. fem. of adj.] for rhyme. While the combination *aithne* (unclassical) : *caithmhe* [gen. sing. of noun] would also provide rhyme, it would leave line 18d a syllable short.

19c.***[']s Magh Aoi ón réim i raibhe:*** The official teaching of the schools was that elision of two long vowels never occurs; see *Gram na mBr.* 2471; cf. also *Gram na mBr.* 3458-60 (where elision in the phrase *iargnó ón* is expressly forbidden) and *BST* 208·14-5. Although Ní Dhomnaill points out that, in practice, there were some (rare) exceptions to this rule [see "Mioneolas" § 15, *Duan.* § 59], it is felt, on balance, that the best solution to this problem is to assume that, in line 19c of the present poem, elision does not occur and to emend *is* of MS. to *[']s*.

19d.***lompaire:*** O'Curry's translation "well-grazed pastures" is accepted in *DIL* [s.v. *lompaire*] where Dinneen is also quoted: *athlumpaire*, *loimpré*, *loimpre* =

"a piece of rough moorland, a bare pasture"; cf. also Sc.G. *lompaire* = "Bare plain; unfertile, sterile plain; field having a meagre crop of grass; common; bare surface" [*Dwelly*]. Our poet's idea seems to be that until *An Calbhach Ruadh*'s time, this land had been overgrown and unproductive.

20b.***caithmheach congháireach:*** A common combination; cp. *Ríoghan chongháireach c[h]aithmheach* = "a lavish queen with busy court" [*Magauran* 3776]; *caithmech, conghaireach* = "generous, joyous" [*BAR* 56·26].

20d.***sgaite*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *sgait[h]e* to provide rhyme with *gcaithe* [line 20c]; I take *sgait[h]e* to be a (non-classical) var. of (classical) *sgatha, sgotha*, nom. pl. of *sgath, sgoth* [*IGT* ii § 39]; later (i. e. late- and post-classical) use of (older acc. sing.) *sgaith* in nom. sing. position is attested; cf., for instance *mar aon is sgaith ar cceirde; / feirrde gach maith a móradh* [*O'Hara* 3945-6; poem composed 1653]; I take *sgait[h]e* in the present poem to be a new nom. pl. based on it.

Another, albeit unlikely, possibility is that *ccaithe* : *sgaite* of MS. might be emended to *gcaite* (2 pl. replacing 2 sing.) : *sgaite* (otherwise unattested var. of *sgata* = "flock, herd" etc.); cf. Mod. Donegal Ir. where *scata* is replaced by *scaifte*; Ó Siadhail (1989, p. 90 § 66) lists the latter among words (like *geata, lata, ratan*) where, in Donegal Ir., "*f* seems to strengthen *t*"; this would appear to leave open the possibility that this word developed along the following lines: (classical) *sgata* > *sgaite* > (Mod. Donegal Ir.) *scaifte*. In this case, lines 20cd of the present poem would be translated "and that you give away ... a herd of livestock without boasting".

21a.***gur ghnáth*** (MS.)*:* Emended to (pres.) *gur gnáth* for sense.

id theagh: It would appear that the poet does not maintain the distinction made in the classical language in which *i n-* = "into" (etc., entailing the idea of movement) takes acc. and *i n-* = "(stationary) in" takes dat. [for this distinction, see *IGT* i §§ 72-5, *BST* App. VIII, ex. 1].

Here, (unclassical) *Is gur gnáth teaghlach id* ***theagh*** (: *sinnsear*) [line 21a], could be emended to (classical) ... *id thigh* : (gen. sing.) *sinnsir*; however, no emendation can be made in (the equally unclassical) *ní fhuil uasal nó íseal / nach léir ina* ***theach*** (: *seach*) *muirn mhór* [22bc]; note use (in keeping with

classical teachings) of dat. in *'s buird leathna gach laoi 'na dtoigh* (: *chonair*) [23c]; this suggests that the poet saw use of *i n-* + acc. and *i n-* + dat. as equally correct alternatives (whether or not the idea of movement was present).

21c.***gan driuch:*** This noun may, as McKenna suggests [*AiDD* vocab., s. v. *drioch*], be a var. of *dreach* and might mean either "gloom (etc.)" or "gloomy (etc.) face". Cp. *Iomghuin Néill Í Néill Chnucha / dá bhiodhbhaidh ag béin driucha* (:*bhfiucha*) = "... removes gloom from his foes" [*AiDD* 15·25]; *Gach aonuair, a ucht mar thuinn, / dar fhás imreasan eadruinn / gér neimhneach inn it aghaidh / neimhdhrioch rinn do rónabhair* [*DiD* 88·23].

22cd.***ina theach:*** See note on line 21a.

23c.***'na dtoigh:*** See note on line 21a.

23d.***gan seachna ar chaoi nó ar chonair:*** What this implies is that, because *An Calbhach Ruadh* is an effective upholder of law and order, no-one fears to travel; this is one of the stock tokens of effective rule.

25c.***fécfaoi*** (MS.)***:*** In the classical language of the tracts, the pass. sec. fut. of this verb was *féachfaidhe*, *-the*, *-í*; the form used here, *féachfaoi* (: *a-déarthaoi*), may be influenced by the sec. fut. pass. ending used with some irregular verbs (e. g. pass. sec. fut. of *do-gheibh* is *do-géabhthaoi*) or may simply represent a natural development in pronunciation; for discussion, see *McM.* § 7·7.

dóibh ní féachfaoi, a bheó ar mban: Line lacks a syllable; no emendation is made; one possibility is that *dóibh* should be emended to *dóibhsin* (etc.); the suggestion which might be made that 1 pl. poss. *ar n-* is treated by the poet as having a long vowel (with consequent non-elision) may be discounted by comparison with the following, in which *ar n-* clearly has a short vowel: *A ua ar gConn tuaidh ó Thoraigh* [10a]; *mar b[udh] réil i ré ar sinnsear* [21b].

a bheó ar mban: For *beó* = "life", see 6·24a n.

26c.***díth:*** Note use of post-classical nom. sing. *díth* (fixed here by rhyme with *i gcoigcrích* [line 26d]; see 3·29d, n.

27a.***righ*** (MS.)*:* The context dictates that this represents nom. sing.; it is emended to (classical) nom. sing., *rí*, which is the (metrically fixed) form used by the same poet in *Gidh iomdha rí ara raibh meas* [5·2a].

27c.***do dhleacht:*** This is a (3 sing.) past finite verbal form based on the vn. *dleachtain* and, as such is forbidden in the classical language [*IGT* iii § 18]; the rhyming example *Ferand oile ní* ***dlecht*** *dam / acht na secht troigi talman* [*ib.*, ex. 217], marked *.c.*, ⁊ *d'fhocal leis fêin as .c. hé*, is only correct because *dlecht* there is an adjective; note also the similar (and equally unclassical) 1 sing. pres. *dleachtaim* in *a los do leathtroim re tan /* ***dleachtaim*** *a-n[os] a nochtadh* [10·18cd].

28c.***bean re h-:*** For translation "concern yourself with", cf. 6·3d, n.

28d.***lean de:*** For translation, see 3·40a note.

29a.***téid fa:*** For meaning etc., see note on 3·2bc, above.

29bc.***a n-ainchridhe, a n-aininne, / aosa síorthnúidh bhar ngruadh ngeal:*** Note construction; poss. *a n- ... a n-* [line 29b] anticipate gen. sing. *aosa* [line 29c]; cf. (in O.Ir.) "The proleptic use of these pronouns, anticipating a following gen., is common ...; e. g. *a masse in choirp* = 'its, the body's, beauty'" [*Thurn.* § 442]; since, in classical poetry, the proleptic infixed pronoun is well attested [e. g. *Ná[s] sir clach* (: *rath*) *na cuirre grían* (*IGT* i § 82; quoted *McM.* § 9·2)], there is no reason to believe that proleptic use of the poss. here should be considered unclassical; note further that the construction here does not contradict the prohibition, in the tracts, of "over-definition" of nouns; in *IGT* i § 15, *an fear fir* is condemned but *a fear fir* is not. Cf. (what I take to be a similar constuction in) *Sibh an tansa ó taoi 'na bhfail, / iúlchlann gConaire ó Chruachain* [10·27ab, below].

29c.***aosa:*** Gen. sing.; see previous note.

29d.***rob tuar síothrúin a silleadh:*** Cp. *Rob suilbhir aghaidh gach fhir / róibhsi, a rí rátha Sligigh, / títhe orláir do ghruadh ngeal, / rob tuar soghráidh a sil-*

leadh = "the lines on the surface of thy bright cheeks - may the sight of them be a presage of love" [*IBP* 3·6].

rob tuar: For non-lenition of *tuar* (after pres. subj. cop.), cf. *rob dimbríogh gach tonn dá ttuil, / gach imshníomh sonn rob soruidh* [*IBP* 3·25].

30b.***céadluitheach comainn:*** Cp. *Ó Domhnaill Easa Ruaidh ruinn/ nocha céadluitheach cumuinn: / bím 'na thigh comhóil choidhche / fa onóir fhir éanoidhche* = "is not inconstant in his love to me" [*GB* 9·35].

30d.***rannsa ris:*** This is the correct verb-prep. combination; it is metrically fixed here by alliteration (*acht rannsa ris do roichion*); for further examples, see 1·29a, n.

33c.***go faoilteach ga dáil as dile*** (MS.)*:* The word *gá* here is dropped in the edited text to correct this line's syllable count.
Alternatively, the line might be emended to *faoilteach - gá dáil as dile?* -; however, in view of the use of *go* in the next line (*'s go sgaoilteach, sáimh, simplidhe*), which also follows *go mbí*, this would be unusual.

NOTES ON POEM 10

(*Mo-chean dod chuairt, a Chalbhaigh*)

Introductory: *Fear Feasa Ó Maoil Chonaire* [see intro., chapt. 2, § 6] to *An Calbhach Ruadh* (901) *Ó Domhnaill.*

This poem may be summarised as follows:

1. The poet welcomes *An Calbhach Ruadh* to *Connacht* and, more particularly, to the home place of the *Uí Mhaoil Chonaire* [qq. 1-3].

2. He presents his patron as one who, like all the *Uí Dhomhnaill*, takes a keen interest in the stock-in-trade of the learned classes and who has come to *Baile Uí Mhaoil Chonaire* to study [qq. 4-8].

3. Then follows an apologue about the generosity shown to the poet *Flann mac Lonáin* by *Éigneachán mac Dálaigh* and other of *An Calbhach*'s forebears; this proves how generous the *Uí Dhomhnaill* are [qq. 9-15]. This is taken from, and includes the first line of, a poem by *Giolla Brighde Mac Con Midhe* [see 9, n.]

4. Just as generosity is native to the *Uí Dhomhnaill*, so also is it native to *An Calbhach* [qq. 16-17]. However, because of his recent difficulties (including his forced exit from his homeland), *An Calbhach* must not try to imitate his fore-fathers' open-handedness; the poet sympathises with him in his present troubles [qq. 18-19].

5. *An Calbhach* is then urged not to pine for his homeland and to make *Baile Uí Mhaoil Chonaire* his home [qq. 20-25]. Not only is he to do this - he is to go still further, by leaving the ranks of the *Uí Dhomhnaill* and (such is his love of learning!) becoming a member of the *Ó Maoil Chonaire* family [qq. 27-28]; he is to become meek and to forsake his former priority of winning victory in

battle [q. 26]. Since many of the *Uí Mhaoil Chonaire* have taken up fighting as a way of life, *An Calbhach Ruadh* should counterbalance this by taking up art [qq. 29-30].

6. Then follows a passage [qq. 31-40] - the crux of the poem - in which, if my interpretation of it is correct (and, it must be said, I do not know that it is), *An Calbhach* is (purportedly) asked to accept that what he thought was miserliness and a lack of hospitality on the part of the learned men was only in jest. This 'mock stinginess', presumably consisting of a failure to welcome *An Calbhach* to their home place without receiving (adequate) payment, is motivated by their wisdom and their sense of humour. The patron will, of course, accept *Fear Feasa*'s explanation - for him to fail to do so would be an insult to the *Uí Mhaoil Chonaire*.

7. The poet knows that his patron will repay the *Uí Mhaoil Chonaire* when he can [qq. 41 (?), 42]; because of his present circumstances, *An Calbhach* cannot be expected to show the great generosity to poets necessary to win fame [qq. 43-44]; he should forget about trying to emulate his forefathers [q. 45]; meanwhile, he will be educated for free [q. 46]; this is no shame (?) [q. 47].

8. The poem proper ends with a litany of praise for *An Calbhach* [qq. 48-51], one "who is close to achieving prosperity" [line 49c], and with a reiteration of the welcome extended in its opening quatrains [q. 52]. A single stanza in posthumous praise of *Fachtna Ó Fearghail* [see 53, n.], a former patron of the poet's, is appended to it; this states that, if *he* were alive, generosity would not be neglected! [q. 53].

This poem is clearly linked with poem 9; this and the reference to exile from his homeland suggest that it may be dated to the mid-1650's, around the time of the land settlement imposed in that decade.

Initial mutation of nouns and adjectives: Except after prep. + *an* - for discussion of which, see note on line 2c - this follows the principles set down in intro., chapt. 6; since the language of this poem is, in many respects post-classical, all significant emendations of initial mutation are noted in the commentary.

Textual commentary:

1a.***do*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *dod*, the form used in line 52d, the poem's closure, which is a repeat of this line; cf. also *mo chean dot chuairt* in MS. version of line 2b.

1c.***a ghríbh:*** This form (which is unclassical) is fixed by rhyme here and at line 21d. The usual nom. / voc. sing. form of this word , which does not appear in *IGT* ii, is *gríobh*; cf., for instance, *a ghríobh* (: *ríogh*) [*Maguire* 324]; this is the form used in *a ghríobh* (: *dhíon*), in line 25c of the present poem. Use of the form *gríbh* here is an instance of the falling together of acc. and nom. / voc. sing. fem.; note also *sduaigh* (classical acc. sing.) used in voc. (fem.) position in line 40d.

1d.***cormbhl/.*** (MS.)*:* Since *-b(h)-* here has no metrical value [see *IGT* i § 42; *Gram. na mBr.* 3327-31], it is delenited.

2b.***An Chréachtach:*** This place is also mentioned in lines 23a, 36b, 37c, 39b, below. Presumably where *Fear Feasa* himself lived, this is modern Creta townland in *Baile Uí Mhaoil Chonaire* [for which, see 3b, n.]; it is called "Creaghtagh ... in Ballymulconry" in *BS&D* [Vol. 1, p. 73, f. 187, § 3]; the *Uí Mhaoil Chonaire* were dispossessed of (at least some of) this estate at some time before 1641 [see *BS&D*, p. 73].

2c.***tar gach aonfhonn don fhiadh ghlan:*** Note that, in this line, the classical pattern of initial mutation [prep. governing dat. in classical language + *an* + lenition of noun + lenition of adj.] is followed in the MS. and, in the case of lenition of *fhiadh*, is metrically fixed. This is the only example in the poem in which initial mutation after prep. + *an* is metrically fixed.

The same (classical) pattern of initial mutation after *don* [= *do* or *de* + *an*] is followed in the MS. throughout this poem; cf. *don iath athordha* [20b]; *don chrechtaigh caidh* [23a; emended to *c[h]áidh*]; *don mhulluch* [23d]; *don lisín oirdheirc íseall* [25b]; *don chrú* [29b]; *don chuire* [31a]; *don chrobhuing fhiré* [49a].

However, with other prepositions, the sequence, in the MS., is: prep. governing dat. in classical language + *an* + eclipsis of noun (+ eclipsis of epithet if present); cf. *[']gun ccloinn cceannasa* [6b]; *sa niorghail nágha* [29c]; *isin ccréchtuigh* [36b]; *ar an ccréchtaigh* [37c]; *ar an ccréchtoigh* [39b]. Since this pattern is followed consistently throughout the poem, and since the poem is, in many respects, post-classical, no emendation is made to the pattern of initial mutation in these lines.

3b.***baile chlann gconaire:*** *Baile Uí Mhaoil Chonaire*, the *Uí Mhaoil Chonaire* lands, first mentioned *AC* 1470 § 10. *Mícheál Ó Cléirigh* names it as *Fear Feasa*'s home place [*Genealogiae*, p. 7; *MS. Mat.*, p. 554]. This 'ballybetagh' (or, at least, a large part of it) went out of the family's possession at some time before 1641 [*BS&D*, loc. cit.].
The following townlands are listed in *BS&D* [loc. cit.] under the heading "Ballymulconry": "Mehanagh" [mod. Mihanagh tl.], "Creaghtagh" [mod. Creta tl.; see note on line 2b, above], "Lisduff" [mod. Lisduff tl.], "Lislavan" [= *Lios Leamháin*, line 24b, below; unidentified], "Ballybeg" [unidentified], "Craghlagh" [unidentified], "Grange" [mod. Grange tl.].
Since *BS&D* is primarily concerned with "lands disposed of on ye acts" (one of six column headings on each page), it need not be assumed that *Baile Uí Mhaoil Chonaire* did not extend beyond the boundaries of the townlands mentioned above; indeed, this poem seems to add the following to the *Baile* proper: *Ceall Trosdáin* [line 23b], *An Mullach* [23d], *(Cuan) Bealaigh Budhóige* [24d] and *An Lisín Íseall* [25b]; for identification and discussion of these places, see notes on their respective lines, below.

3c.***a feadhna*** (MS.)*:* The poss. here is taken to refer to *baile* [3b] and *feadhna* is lenited.

3d.***ba sdiuír do ealbha an oidis*** (MS.)*:* Prep. *do* should be elided (and written *d'*) before a noun beginning in a vowel; this is the practice observed by the present poet throughout this poem [e. g. lines 13a, 17c, 44a etc.]; thus, *do* (MS.) is emended to *d'*; to restore the line's syllable count, *ba* (MS.) is emended to *[do] badh*; the line might, alternatively, be emended (more drastically) to *badh sdiúir don ealbha oidis*.

ealbha: For (classically permissible) non-inflexion of this word here, see note on 1·7c.

ealbha an oidis: This is taken to mean, literally, "the flock of learning" and translated "the student flock"; it might also be taken to refer to teachers rather than learners; however, the context suggests that the translation given is the correct one.

4b.***iúlmhaire:*** This is taken to be an abstract based on *iúlmhar* = "knowledgeable, learned".

5a.***Do gheabhtha aca iúl g/. fis*** (MS.)*:* Line is a syllable too long in MS. Note also *gheabhtha gun ccloinn cceannasa* [line 6b, MS.], which might be emended (quite drastically) to *[do-]ghéabhtha [ó]n chloinn cheannasa*.

In view of (i) the fact that the absence / deletion of the particle *do-* before *ghéabhtha* gives both of these lines [i. e. lines 5a & 6b] the correct syllable count and (ii) the fact that the present poem abounds in non-classical verb forms, *ghéabhtha* (not *do-ghéabhtha*) is taken, in both of these lines, to be the verb form intended by the poet.

It would appear that non-use of *do-* in the sec. fut. of *do-gheibhim* was widespread in the spoken Irish of the seventeenth century. This is suggested by its frequent absence in literature written (or composed) during this period. Cf., for example, the following quatrain from a pre-1684 [see *Dán na mBr.*, vol. ii, pp. 243-4] poem: *Gheabhainn an t-iasg 's an t-im úr, / gheabhuinn an phluid 's an pheiliúr; / is mé fós ba triath san teach / dá ma mhór cliar na cóisreach* [*Dán na mBr.* 51·14].

5cd. ***Torna ... Niall:*** The reference is to *Niall Naoighiallach* and his poet-tutor [see *IBP* 49·4 n.], *Torna Éigeas*.

5d ***príomhchéim*** (MS.)*:* MS. reads *priomhscheim* with *-s-* deleted; an inkblot in the MS. partially obscures what I have read as *-ch-*. I take preceding *a* to be 3 sing. masc. poss. and lenite *prímhchéim*; lenition is necessary for alliteration.

6a. ***cruas:*** This word is taken to mean "[intellectual] difficulty" here; it is used quite differently in lines 33a, 34a, 35c, 37a, below [see 33b, n.]. For translation of it in this line, cf. the following, where *cruas*, *cruaidh* etc. have the meaning "(something) difficult to understand": *cruas ná docamhal na n-ealadhan* = "difficultas scientiarum" [*Trí Bior-Ghaoithe* 2904-7, quoted *DIL* s.v. *cruas*]; *ac cor chéilli a ccruadhfhuighlibh* = "interpreting hard sayings" [*Maguire* 938]; *fear ler robhog ar ccruaidhne* = "a man who found my hard [= difficult to comprehend] (verse) very soft [= easy to comprehend]", [*IBP* 30·10]; *[Desiderius:] "... ní thuigim caidhe an chúis fá n-abair S. Aibhisdín go mbíd bréan do leith a ccúil." "Saoilim-si," ar an tSimplidheacht, "gurab mar so thuigeas S. Aibhisdín an ní sin atá cruaidh ortsa ..."* [*Desid.* 3632-5].

re beath: Emended to *re [a] b[h]eath* for sense and clarity.

6b. ***gheabhtha*** (MS.)*:* This (non-classical) form is retained in the edited text; see note on line 5a, above.

6c. ***áineas:*** This word is often used of intellectual pleasure; cf., for example, *Teóra ceardcha 'nar chleacht sinn / áineas d'fagháil dom intinn* = "The three forges wherein I was wont to find mental delight" [*IBP* 42·4].

8b. ***an ealadhna*** (MS.)*:* Since *ealadhna* is gen. sing. fem., this is emended to *a n-ealadhna*; cp. *grádh na healadhna* [line 30c]. Translated "of the art of the learned men" for clarity; literally "of their art".

9. From here to q. 15 is an apologue on the generosity shown by *An Calbhach Ruadh*'s ancestor, *Éigneachán Mór mac Dálaigh*, to the poet *Flann mac Lonáin*. It is based closely on the opening quatrains of *Giolla Brighde Mac Con Midhe*'s poem, *Ceathrar is fhéile fuair Flann* [= *GB* 9]; that this is so is clear, not only

from the coincidence in subject matter between the two poems, but also from the coincidence in language used and words chosen; note, for instance, the following: *Ceathrar is fhéile fuair Flann* [*GB* 9·1a] and *Ceathrar as fhéile fuair Flann* [line 12c of the present poem]; *Maol Doraidh, Éigneachán ard / Aonghus, Flaithbheartach fialgharg* [*GB* 9·2ab] and *Maol Doraidh, Éigneachán úr / Aonghus, Flaithbheartach fiandúr* [lines 12ab of the present poem].
The same subject matter appears in the poem *Ard na sgéla, a mheic na ccuach* [ed. & transl. M.E. Dobbs, *Ériu* XVII, 16-34], which is ascribed (probably fancifully) to *Flann mac Lonáin* himself; Nicholls [*GB* 9, notes (p. 295)] says that *Giolla Brighde*'s poem is based on this; Ó Caitnia [*Apalóga*, § S32b, p. 107] casts doubt on this assertion, suggesting that, although one of *Ard na sgéla, a mheic na ccuach* and *Ceathrar is fhéile fuair Flann* must be based on the other, it cannot be stated with certainty which of them was the original composition. Whatever the case, for our purposes, it is sufficient to note that the present poet clearly draws on *Giolla Brighde*'s poem.

9a.***do-gheibh geall:*** For translation, see note on 9·43ac, above.

10d.***dream ros uaisligh an annáil:*** Since both *dream* and *annáil* are fem., and since there is no apparent reason (of metre or sense) for the use of an inf. pron. here, it is possible that *ros* is an example of the sort of archaism of which *seanchaidhe* and other writers of prose were fond of using.

11a.***Flann mac Lonáin:*** Poet of *An Calbhach Ruadh*'s ancestor, *Éigneachán Mór mac Dálaigh*; see note on q. 9, above. *Flann*'s obituary appears in *AFM* under both 891 and 919 A.D. and in *AU* under the year 896.

11c.***uaidh*** (MS.)***:*** Emended to its var. *uadh* [for which, see *BST* 193·29] to provide rhyme with *luagh* [line 11d].

11cd.***tug an geallsoin uadh don fhóir / luagh an fheallsaibh dá n-onóir:*** Translation "that endorsement by him of the company won [for him] from them a degree of respect worthy of a philosopher[-poet]" is unwieldy; the idea is that, in return for endorsing these patrons, *Flann* received a great degree of *onóir* [for which word, see next note].

11d.***onóir:*** Translated "respect", this refers to the esteem properly due to an *ollamh flatha* from his patron [see P. Breathnach, "The Chief's Poet", *PRIA* 83C, 1983, pp. 37-79, particularly pp. 38-9].

fheallsoiph (MS.)*:* As happens here, *-ph* is commonly substituted incorrectly for *-bh* in MSS. [see Ó Macháin (1991), p. 285].

12a.***Maol Doraidh:*** *Maol Doraidh* a quo *Ceinéal Maoldoraidh*, son of *Aonghas*; for discussion, see *GB* 9·2 n.

Éigneachán: Son of *Dálach*, he was lord of *Ceinéal Conaill* and died *AU* 905, *AFM* 901; the *Uí Dhomhnaill* took their surname from his son; for discussion, see *GB* 9·2 n.

12b.***Aonghas:*** According to Williams, probably *Aonghas*, father of *Maol Doraidh* [line 12a]; see *GB* 9·2 n.

Flaithbheartach: Unidentified [see *GB* 9·2 n.].

12c.***féile*** (MS.)*:* Lenited after pres. rel. cop.; see intro., chapt. 6, § 42.

13a.***do-ghní:*** This form is marked *lochtach* in *IGT* iii § 1 (exx. 9-12), where *do-ní* is given as the correct 3 sing. pres. indic.; for discussion of this, see *McM.* § 7·18, Ó Cuív, "Linguistic terminology", p. 147. However, since this poem departs from the classical language in so many respects, *do-ghní* is retained in the edited text.

13b.***Dálach:*** *Éigneachán*'s father, a quo *Clann Dálaigh* (a name applied to the *Ó Domhnaill* dynasty), was the first ruler of all of *Tír Chonaill*; he died in 869 [*AU*]; see *GB* 1·29 n.

14.**[...]** (transl.)**:** This corresponds with *séidleathábh* [line 14c], which is not translated [see 14c, n.].

14b.***fáinne:*** Both *Giolla Brighde* [*GB* 9·5b] and *Flann* [Dobbs, op. cit., line 3d] use the word *failghe*.

14c.***séidleathábh:*** I do not know what this word (: *Éigneachán*, line 14d) means [or, (reading *'s éidleathábh*), these words mean] and do not attempt to translate it / them; cp. *nEcnechan : teclethámh* [*POD* 7·29]

15a.***airgead aoingheal:*** Although not present in *Giolla Brighde*'s poem, this common combination is used in the poem ascribed to *Flann mac Lonáin* [see note on q. 9, above]: *céd uinge arna brondadh damh / d'ór ₇ d'airgead aeingheal* [Dobbs, *Ériu* XVII, 4cd (p. 16)]. Cf. also *Inis tonnbhán bhalbhbog Bhreagh / is lomlán d'argod aoingheal* = "fair-surfaced, quiet and gentle Inis Breagh is full of shining bright silver" [*Dán na mBr.* 1·23]; ***d'airgead aoíngheal*** [M. Ní Mhuirgheasa (ed.), *Tór. Taise Taoibhghile*, line 2871; quoted *Dán na mBr.*, vocab., s. v. *aon-*].

15ab.***aoingheal : -ghaoidheal:*** Note that this rhyme is faulty (*-ngh-* : *-dh-*).

17c.***nar sgaith ar fhéile d'fheadhnaibh:*** Translation "who was not a flower [of kindness] as regards generosity to [poetic] companies" is uncertain; *sgaith* here is taken to represent (post-classical) use of acc. sing. of *sgath* (= *sgoth*) = "flower" in nom. sing. position (cp. *mar aon is sgaith* (: *maith*) *ar cceirde* [*O'Hara* 3945]); if this interpretation is correct, this is an unusual use of *sga(i)th*, which is normally qualified by a following gen. (e. g. *sgoth na bhfear* etc.). Alternatively, although this seems unlikely, *sgaith* might be 3 sing. past of the verb *sgaithidh* [*IGT* iii § 71] = "skirmishes, mutilates" [*DIL* s. v. *scothaid*] and this line translated "who did not skirmish out of generosity to bands", i.e. "who did not make raids in order to get goods to distribute to poets".

17d.***maith na tréidhe tighearnfhuil*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *maith na tréidhe [i d]tighearnfhuil* for sense.

18a.***adhraidh do [= de]:*** "Adheres to", "Cleaves to", "Perseveres in"; cf. *do sgoluibh Dé ní budh dual / neamhadhradh do reacht an ríogh* [*DiD* 3·6]; *A mheic Fhíthil, adhair dhi / b[á]idh ar n-aicmeadh rer-oile; / buail séala ar mh'annsa as a hucht / déana dhamh-sa do dhúthrocht* [*DiD* 90·23]; *Sí ag adhradh don bheus bhunaidh / gá hadhbhor féin co bhfuirigh* = "she follows her nature and remains at her proper work" [*Maguire* 1248-9].

18d.***dleachtaim:*** This is a non-classical verb form; see 9·27c, n.

The combination *dleachtam* [= *dleacht* + *am*] : *leathtrom* [gen. pl. replacing gen. sing. *leathtroim* of MS.] would also be metrically possible; lines 18cd would then be translated "because of your recent misfortunes, now is a fitting (etc.) time to make it known". However, such emendation would be difficult to defend because (i) poet uses other non-classical verb forms besides *dleachtaim*; (ii) *leathtrom* is sing. in lines 19c, 20c, 48b.

a-nois (MS.)***:*** Emended to *a-nos* to provide rhyme with *los* [line 18c]. A similar scribal error is made in lines 20cd, below.

19d.***braoich:*** This word (fixed by rhyme with *laoich*, line 19c) is taken here to be nom. pl. of a (presumably non-classical) var. form of *bruach*. Although *braoch* occurs as a variant of *bruach* in today's Irish and in Sc. G. [see *Dinneen* s. v. *braoch*, *Dwelly* s. v. *braoch*], I am not aware of any examples of it from the Early Mod. Ir. period. Since, for *bruach* itself, *IGT* ii § 75 gives the two gen. sing. forms *bruaigh* and *bruaich*, final *-ch* in *braoich* need not necessarily be seen as unclassical in itself.

sillir: Note non-classical 2 sing. pres. subj. verb ending; cp. *rachair go réidh don ríghthigh* [5·37d]; for discussion, see 5·37d n. & intro. [chapt. 8, § A.5.(b).(i)]. Since the present poem abounds in non-classical verb forms, emendation to (equally metrical) pres. pass. *silltir* (which would be classical) would not be justified; cf. also *bheir* [line 37c].

20a.***Ná tabhradh do thoil thromdha / maothghrádh don iath athardha:*** 3 sing. imperative *tabhradh* is retained from the MS. and *do thoil thromdha* (= "your will") is taken to be its subject. An alternative would be to emend to 2 pl. imperative *tabhra[i]dh* and to take *do thoil thromdha* to mean "out of love"; however, as pointed out in note on line 22b, all instances of imperative in this poem are in sing. (except for *Tigidh*, in the unmetrical line 22b).

20cd.***a-nois : dhurrlois*** (MS.)***:*** *Dhurrlois*, gen. sing., is emended to *Dhurlas*, dat. sing., after *ó*; *a-nois* is emended to *a-nos* to provide rhyme; a similar scribal error is made in lines 18cd, above.

20d.***a ghrinn:*** For discussion of inflexion (which is in keeping with the practice in the classical language) of this subst. adj., see intro., chapt. 7, § § 4.C.1.

Durlas: Carney identifies this as *Durlas Guaire*, residence of *Guaire*, seventh century king of Connacht [*O'Reilly Poems*, p. 304]; Williams suggests it may be Bright townland and parish in Co. Down [*GB* XV·18 n.]. In the present poem, it is used as a vague complimentary epithet conveying nobility, right to rule etc.

21a.***tig le:*** Cp. *Teacht le beagán maoine / níor bh'adhbhar maoithe dhuitse* (in a poem which warns of the dangers of being wealthy) [*MD* 28·33-4] = "to be content with" [*ib.* vocab. s. v. *teacht le*].

21d.***a ghríbh:*** For discussion of the form of this word, see note on line 1c, above.

22a.***Tigidh mar bhar ndúthchas féin:*** Line lacks alliteration; note also that *tigidh* is the only example, among the many second person imperatives in this poem, of 2 pl. imperative; (drastic) emendation to 2 sing. *tair* (etc.) would allow emendation of this line to *T[air] mar bhar ndúthchas [bu-dh]éin*, which would provide alliteration; a scribe might have been influenced by the presence of *féin* in the similar line 21a (*Tairr mar thigthea led thír féin*). Alternatively, *ndúthchas* might be emended (drastically) to *bhfearann*. It seems certain that, since the metrical requirements of *deibhidhe, dán díreach* are strictly observed everywhere else in this poem, lack of alliteration in this line originated with a scribe rather than with the poet himself. No emendation is made.

22d.***ní cionta daoibh a dhéinimh:*** Translation "it is not wrong for you to do so" is intentionally vague; this is not to say that it does not express the basic meaning of the original.
It is intended to cater for the possibility that *cionta* might be either a sing. noun (var. of *cion* = "sin, offence, etc.") or a (pseudo-) verbal of necessity (with *ní cionta daoibh* meaning "you should not be reproached [for]") corresponding with gen. sing. of (, to my knowledge, unattested) vn. *cionadh*.
Cf. the following examples, most of which are in some way problematic: *Ón uile scoil / scríobhas leabhar gan loichteagar / is cleith* ***cionnta*** */ ní reich a*

fhiorta d'fhoirceadal [*AiDD* 61·24] for which McKenna suggests the possible translation "it is a hiding of faultiness", i. e. "it is an understatement" [*ib.* n.]; *cionnus thiocfa dhíot, a dhuine, / íoc do* ***chionta*** *uile ar n-éag* [*DiD* 26·26]; *Dá ndearnainn, a dhreach mar bhláth, / gríosadh th'aighthe tret óglách / mó a* ***chionta*** *don tí dá dtig / gach ní dá dtiocfa treimhid* [*DiD* 101·8]; *An tí dar thairngir sinne / Ráith Teamhra is Dún Duibhlinne / - a* ***chionta*** *dhíom ní dhlighe - / dá shíol tiocfa an tairngire* [*DiD* 97·25] = "ní féidir leat aon locht d'fhagháil ar mo thairngire" [*ib.* n.]; *Bheith d'Ua Dhálaigh ag dréim ruinn / d'éis a oileamhna aguinn / mar shaoilim a theacht tiocfa; / maoidhim neart is neimh****chionta*** [*DiD* 104·6]. Note further that, although not appearing in *IGT* ii, *cionta* is found as acc. pl. of *cion* in: *ná glan do rai-****chionta*** *rinn / damh is aithionta th-inntinn* = "Defend not your great crimes" [*IF* 10·5];

23a.***déan:*** This is 2 sing. imperative; note use (not metrically fixed) of the form *déana* (also 2 sing. imperative) in line 25c of the present poem: *déana, a ghríobh armshl[ua]igh Fhinne.* As pointed-out by *McM.* [§ 7·18], *déana* is the classical form; however, he also notes there that the monosyllabic form does occasionally occur in classical poetry.

Cf. the following examples, in all of which monosyllabic 2 sing. ipv. *déin* is fixed by the syllabic (but not rhyming) requirements of the metre:

(i) From an *óglách*as poem from the classical period (?): *ná déin baois, a bhean* (5 syll.) [*DiD* 8·3]; *Ná déin eisdibh uaill* (5 syll.) [*DiD* 8·4].

(ii) from a post-1500 [see intro. to *IBP* 46] *dán díreach* poem: *ná déin dealuchudh riomsa / ó táid cách dom thréigionnsa* (7 syll.) [*IBP* 46·1].

(iii) from an *óglách*as poem published in 1611 [see *Dán na mBr.*, vol. ii, p. 134] by (the grammarian!) *Giolla Brighde Ó hEodhasa*: *Onóraigh th'aithre go búidh; / ná déin marbhadh, drúis ná goid; / ná déin bréigfhiadhnaisi ar neach, / a mhaoin ná a bhean ná hiarr dhoit.* (7 syll.) [*Dán na mBr.* 12·43]; *coimhéid gach saoire go beachd / 's déin aithfreann innte dh'éisdeachd* (7 syll.) [*Dán na mBr.* 12·44].

And the following, more doubtful exx.:

(iv) from a *dán díreach* poem: *Déin ar síodh a Aingil fhinn / re mac inghine Iaichim* (7 syll.) [*DiD* 12·9]; read *déine / déana* ?

(v) from a a *dán díreach* poem: *Déan* (v. l. *dein*) *oram trócaire, a Thríonnóid* (7 syll.) [*GB* 19·1a; quoted *McM.* § 7·18]; perhaps, as pointed out by *McM.*, this should be emended to read *Déana orm.*

do-ní do: Cp. *do-ním feasda dhí dúthoidh* = "I consider it therefore my homeland" [*AiDD* 23·2].

An Chréachtach: For identification and discussion of this place, see note on line 2b, above.

23b.***Ceall Trosdáin:*** Modern Kiltrustan townland, where one "Paden Roe O Mulconry" retained two thirds of his 1641 estate in the 1654-8 plantation [*Transplantation*, p. 276]; this man was probably *Fear Feasa*'s brother, *Páidín Ruadh* [see intro., chapt. 2, § 6, first paragraph]. *Muiris mac Briain Óig*, author of poems 11 and 12 of this thesis, was buried in *Ceall Trosdáin* in 1664 [see intro., chapt. 2, § 7]; the title is also preserved in the parish name Kiltrustan.

23d.***Bearnas Mór:*** Barnasmore, Co. Donegal; associated with the *Uí Dhomhnaill.*

An Mullach: This may be modern Mullacreigha, the name given in *O.S.* 6" for the southern third of Kiltrustan townland.

24a.***Dún na nGall:*** Modern Donegal town; associated with the *Uí Dhomhnaill.*

24b.***Lios Leamháin:*** In *Baile Uí Mhaoil Chonaire* [see note on line 3b, above]; exact location unidentified.

24c.***Áth Seanaigh:*** Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal; associated with the *Uí Dhomhnaill.*

24d.***(Cuan) Bealaigh Budhóige:*** Unidentified; its occurence here is evidence that it was within the confines of *Baile Uí Mhaoil Chonaire*; presumably the

cuan element of this placename refers to a harbour on one of the many small lakes in this district.

25a.***Murbhach:*** Presumably "Murroe near Horn Head or Murbhagh in par. Drumhone, Co. Don." [*AiDD* ii, p. 343]; associated with the *Uí Dhomhnaill*.

25b.***An Lisín Íseall:*** Doubtless modern Lisheen townland, which adjoins Creta and Kiltrustan. The name is variously anglicised in administration documents as "Lysheenyshall" [Inquisition 4th James I, quoted *Monasticon*, p. 605], "Lysnysill" [*Fiants* 4073, quoted Walsh, "Learned Family", p. 841], "Lisseniske" and "Lissenish" [see Walsh, "Learned Family", p. 841]. The "Loughlin O'Mulchonry....of Lysnysill" pardoned in the 1580's [*Fiants* 4073, quoted Walsh, loc. cit.] may well have been *Fear Feasa*'s father.

25c.***Finn:*** River Finn, Co. Donegal; associated with the *Uí Dhomhnaill*.

25cd.***armshlóigh : amhlóidh:*** Since the form *amhlódh* is, to my knowledge, unattested, this is emended to *armshluaigh* : *amhluaidh* [for another ex. of which rhyme, see *DER* 14·30cd].

25d.***do dhíon amhl[ua]idh th'intinne:*** *Díonaidh 'x'* more usually means "protects 'x'"; here, it clearly means "protects from 'x'" (in this case, 'x' is *amhluadh*). While, at first sight, the usage here seems unusual, it may be noted that the similar verb *ainghidh* can be used in either way, i. e. that the direct object of *ainghidh* can be what is protected or what is protected from; for discussion and examples, see 1·16cd, note.

26a.***Bi go tláith teimhlighe do chruth*** (MS.)***:*** Emended to *Bí go tláith! Teimhli[gh] do chruth!* to correct the line's syllable count. The only alternative, to my knowledge, is (more drastic) emendation to *Bí go tláith teimhlidhe [id] chruth* = "Be feeble and dejected in your appearance"; however, scribal misreading of an original *teimhligh* as *teimhlighe* seems more likely than misreading of *id* as *do*.

27ab.... ***ó taoi 'na bhfail, / iúlchlann gConaire ó Chruachain:*** I take poss. *a n-* to anticipate gen. pl. *iúlchlann* [line 27b]; for discussion, see 9·29bc n.

27b.***Cruachain:*** Rathcroghan, Co. Roscommon, a few miles west of *Baile Uí Mhaoil Chonaire*; this was the seat of the Connacht kings (to whom the *Uí Mhaoil Chonaire* were traditionally *ollamh*s in *seanchas*). Cf. also *Cú Choigcríche Ó Cléirigh*'s identification of the *Uí Mhaoil Chonaire* with *Cruachain* [9·5-6, above].

27c.***Conn:*** *Conn Óg* (702) *Ó Domhnaill, An Calbhach Ruadh*'s grandfather.

28a.***Síol nDálaigh nar sgáth re sgoil:*** Emendation to ... *[l]e sgoil* and translation "... which has never been a[n object of] fear to a[ny] school of poets" are not absolutely certain and are based upon the following: *Do shnaoi sinn - gá saoire sriobh - / linnte foruis na [bhfiliodh] / ór gcéidfhios* ***gur b'omhain ionn / le*** *sgolaibh éi[gios Éirionn]* = "We have discharged deep poet's pools - what stream is nobler? - so that from the time of our apprenticeship we have been an object of fear to the poetic schools of Ireland" [*Dán na mBr.* 25·8]. A scribe writing *re* for *le* might have been influenced by the common *sgáth re n-* = "fear of" (e. g. *do bhí ar mínfonnmhoigh bláth Bregh /* ***sgáth re*** *t'fhírfhoghlaibh* = "the smooth fair plain of Bregia trembled at your vigorous raids" [*Maguire* 2773-4]).

Another possibility is retention of *re* and translation "*Dálach*'s seed, [membership of] which was no protection against a school [of poets]", drawing on *scáth roimh* = "protection against" [*Dinneen* s. v. *scáth*; no examples given].

The only thing that is certain is that *nar sgáth re* or *[l]e sgoil* is intended to indicate that the relationship between *Síol nDálaigh* and poets was a good one.

28d.***a chroinn:*** Use of the form *chroinn* (fixed by rhyme with *chloinn*, line 28c) in voc. sing. here transgresses the principle enunciated in *BST* (220·11 - 221·20) that, when used in voc. sing. position, metaphorical terms should have nom. sing. form; there are examples in classical poetry of this rule being broken [for discussion, see intro., chapt. 7, § 4.B.3]; note also *a chaomh****chroinn*** *go ccruth toile / guth do chaomhchloinn chonoire* [lines 38cd of this poem].

29c.***sa niorghail nágha:*** For retention, in edited text, of non-classical pattern of initial mutation, see note on line 2c, above.

30b.***óga*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *ó [t]á* for sense.

30c.***bíodh grádh na healadhna it fhail:*** Translation "... where[ver] you are" is literal; the poet's meaning is, presumably "may you love art".

30d.***adhbha:*** For (classically permissible) non-inflexion of this word here, see note on 1·7c.

31b.***nach léig:*** Translated "who would not allow" for clarity; literally "who do not allow".

ina (MS.)*:* Emended to *'na* to correct line's syllable count.

gortaighe: This word is taken to mean "tight-fistedness" here. From the way it is used here (as something one might be accused of) and at line 32c, it is clear that *gortaighe* is some bad personal quality or vice; the context suggests that it is the opposite of generosity. I take it to be an abstr. based on *gorta* = "famine" (with extended meaning "scarcity" > "stinginess"). The only other example, in the Irish language, of *gortaighe* of which I am aware is *As é a résún so, gurab é as onóir do dhuine uasal agas do thighearna dár ttír tré mhealltórachd an diabhuil a theach do bheith lán do mhuinntir iffrinn: do chearrbhachuibh, do mhnáibh siubhail, do ghéocachuibh;* ₇, *muna rabhad na pótaireadha ann do ghnáth, ní bhíadh san tigh sin achd cró meathaigh* ₇ *áit gan onóir gan mhaitheas gan mhórdháil achd lán do chruas* ₇ *do* ***ghortuighi*** [*MacAingil* 2455 - 61]; in *DIL* [s. v. *gortaige*], where the last few words in the passage just quoted are the only example given of this word, *gortaighe* is taken to mean "hunger, famine"; however, since *cruas* and *gortaighe* are presented as opposites to *maitheas* etc. in this passage, I suggest the (literal) translation "... a place [that is] without honour, without goodness, without great bestowal, but [rather, is] full of hardness [of spirit] (= meanness (?)) and of stinginess".
Cf. also '*Gorta* = "hunger; scarcity; famine; destitution; stinginess"; ... as adj. = "stingy, miserly"; *ruidín gorta* = "a miserly little creature"' [*Dinneen* s. v. *gorta*]; '*Gortach* = "hungry, starving, stingy, greedy"' [*Dinneen* s. v. *gortach*].

31d.***ceapalt:*** Translation "cement of the [genealogical] stock" is loose. This word is taken to be a compound of *ceap* (= "[genealogical] stock") + *alt* (=

"joint, hinge"). For *ceap* in this sense, cf. *isé is uaisle 's is fearr* ***ceap*** [*MD* 7·140]; *Do bhrígh go dtángadar prímh-***cheap** *ionnraic accreidiomhach poráiste fíor-dheaghthach Duire ₇ fosthaigheadh feadhma fíor-uaisle an cheanntair uíle im láthair don chor-so* [*Dán na mBr.* 111, intro.] = "important people" [*ib.* vocab., s. v. *ceap*]. *Alt* is more usually used of joints in the human body; cf. *iar ttarraing a chnámh as a n-***altuibh** [*Parrthas* 5537]; *gan daonnacht ann nochan fhuil / aon***alt** *ná ball dod bhallaibh* [*DiD* 74·65]; *Cia an duine reir féidir doilgheas clocha fuail, tinneas fiacal, seilge, galar na n-***alt***, agus cancar d'fhulang in aoinfheacht* [*An Bheatha Dhiadha* 7229-31]. In more modern Irish, *ceap* can also mean "leader" [see *Dinneen* s. v. *ceap*]; if *ceap* has this meaning here, *ceapalt* should be translated "leading joint".

32b.***seo?l*** (MS.)*:* Question mark in MS. version indicates that *-o-*is unclear in MS. and might also be *-a-*; for sense, this word is written *seal* in the edited text.

32c.***gortaighe:*** See note on line 31b, above.

32d.***ní tuar lochtoile a luaidhim:*** Translated "this is no reason to fault [them]"; more literally "all that I mention is not an omen of fault[-finding] (etc.) reproach".

lochtoile: This is taken to be a compound of *locht* [= "fault"] + (gen. sing. of) *oil* [= "reproach etc."].

33b.***cruas ábhachta:*** The word *cruas* is used quite differently (in the meaning "[intellectual] difficulty") in line 6a, above [see 6a, n.]. The term *cruas ábhachta* appears in this line [33a] and in line 35c, where *An Calbhach* is urged to tolerate it.
I take this to mean "mock stinginess"; for *ábhacht* = "humour", see *TD* 3·5 n; for *cruas* = "hardness etc." > "stinginess, miserliness etc.", cf. *an dream ... do-ní cruas ₇ connlacht ₇ cruinniughadh ₇ coimhéad ciste ar na sealbhaibh saoghalta, ₇ chongbhas ó bhochtaibh ₇ ó dheibhléanaibh Dé iad* [*Trí Bior-Ghaoithe* 10088-90]; note also *Tuile cliar fa bhláth n-a bhrugh / fáth asa bhfuighe Niall neamh; / nocho cruaidh do chaith a chrodh / flaith Dor fa bhuaidh is a bhean* = "... in no niggardly fashion has this gifted Prince of Dor

- and his wife - spent treasure" [*Magauran* 2139-42]; *cuirthear neamhdháil duas ar dhuine / 'n-a chruas croidhe* [*DiD* 111·25] = "pé duine nach mbronnann duasa tá ainm na cníopaireachta air" [*ib.*, n.].

i gcrú an chinidh: Translated "in th[is] family's demesne"; more literally "in the enclosure (etc.) of the race"; *crú* is taken to be dat. sing. of *crú (an eich)* [*IGT* ii § 87], rather than dat. sing. of *crú* = "blood".

33c.***'s gan olc do dhéinimh dá dhruim:*** Translation "without [, of course,] doing [any] harm thereby" is loose; more literally "and without doing evil because of it" or "and not to do evil because of it".

34a.***Os*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *[I]s* because all other quatrains are self-contained; a scribe may have misread an original's *As*.

caomh: Translation "gentle" is not very literal; this word can have a wide variety of meanings and, as here, it is usually used vaguely in the meanings "good", "beautiful" etc.

cruas méine: Translation "mean-spiritedness" is intended to mirror the ambiguity of the Irish phrase (as it is used here), where *cruas* could mean either "meanness" [see 33b, n.] or "hardness".

34b.***tug dóibh:*** For the usage *do-bheirim duit é do dhéanamh* = "I cause you to do it", see 6·1b, n.

34c.***gabháil re a n-ais:*** For *gabhaidh re a ais* = "he undertakes", see 4·13c, n.

olcrúin (MS.)*:* Use of adj. *olc* as the first element of a compound word is proscribed in *IGT* i § 97 (and in today's Irish), the correct form being *droch-*; for this reason, *olc* here must be a substantivised adjective, and *olcrún* must mean (lit.) "intention of evil", i. e. "intention to do evil", rather than "evil intention" (= *drochrún*).

34d.***rodhóigh*** (MS.)*:* Emended to its var. *radháigh* to provide rhyme with *gabháil* [line 35c].

eanghrais: That this is the correct dat. sing. form is shown by the rhyme *don chéidengrais* : *Bearnais* [*Maguire* 1867-8].

35a.***Dá réir sin:*** This is taken to refer back to the previous quatrain; however, it is just possible that it anticipates line 35d; for the alternative translation this would give rise to, see 35d n.

seasfaidh tusa: Translated "you will tolerate"; when used transitively, *seasaidh* more usually means "defends" etc.; the translation given here is inferred from the context and draws upon use of this verb in today's Irish.

35b.***Maghnas:*** This is *An Calbhach Ruadh*'s father, *Maghnas* (801) *Ó Domhnaill.*

35c.***cruas ábhachta:*** For translation, see note on line 33b, above.

35d.***romholta*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *r[á]mholta* to provide rhyme with *ábhachta* [35c]; compare *róghar* (: *mhóradh*) in line 49c; note that (short) *ro-*, *ra-* were the usual forms of this intensive prefix in the classical language; for discussion, see 1·1d n.

r[á]mholta an treabh do thuairis: This is taken to be completely separate from preceding lines and to be linked with the following quatrain. However, it is just possible that *Dá réir sin* [line 35a] anticipates this line, in which case the quatrain would mean "The home you have earned is most praiseworthy [and it is] for that reason [that] you will tolerate ...".

treabh: Translated "home"; might also mean "family, tribe" here.

36b.***romhaibh a riamh isin ccréchtuigh*** (MS.)*:* Line is a syllable too long; (non-classical) *a[-]riamh* is emended to (classical) *riamh* to correct this; cp. *Slán aoin dá mair san mBanbha / go bhfríoth riamh a mhacsamhla* [*Dán na mBr.* 39·8; *óglách*as poem; same poet]. Alternatively, *a[-]riamh* might be retained and *isin* emended to *'san.*

isin ccréchtuigh (MS.)*:* For retention, in edited text, of non-classical pattern of initial mutation, see note on line 2c, above.

An Chréachtach: For identification and discussion of this place, see note on line 2b, above.

36c.***aois*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *ao[s]* for sense.

36cd.***iúil : iúil:*** Technically, since there seems to be no reason to see this as an instance of *breacadh*, this would be condemned in the schools as the metrical fault *caoiche* (rhyming of a word with a repitition of itself).

fortuil : oireachtaibh (MS.)*:* These words do not rhyme. I emend the latter to *o[rracht]aibh*, dat. pl. of an otherwise (to my knowledge) unattested collective based on *orra / urra* = "lord (etc.)". I can see no alternative to this.

37a.***nach bhfuil*** (MS.)*:* Eclipsis is retained in the edited text since, given the number of post-classical verb forms in the present poem, it is felt that emendation to classical *nach fuil* would not be justified.

cruas: For translation "stinginess", see 33b, n.

37b.***gabh leis mar chrú Conaire:*** Literally "accept it as *Conaire*'s blood"; since *leis* is masc., "it" must refer to *cruas* [line 37a]; for *gabhaidh le* = "accepts", see 1·21b, n.

37c.***ar an ccréchtaigh*** (MS.)*:* For retention, in edited text, of non-classical pattern of initial mutation, see note on line 2c, above.

An Chréachtach: For identification and discussion of this place, see note on line 2b, above.

an gcéin bheir: The only other example I have noted of this non-classical verb form in verse is: *Ná hob síth, ná seachain cogadh, / ná hairg cill an gcéin* ***bheir*** *beó, / ná bíodh do ghníomh teann ód theangaidh, / ná díon feall, ná geallaidh gleó* [*Dánfhocail* § 184; attributed to *Tadhg mac Dáire Mhic Bhruaideadha*, who lived in the early 17th century].

37d.***céim:*** Translated "a fact"; more literally, "a step", "a deed", "something".

38c.***a chaomhchroinn:*** See note on line 28d.

39abc.***go measdaoi ... / gur do bhuaidh bhaoi ar an gCréachtaigh / gan aon fhial d'fhosdadh innte:*** Construction in line 39b is unusual and unwieldy; I translate "that it would be thought ... that it was [considered] a virtue", parsing line 39b as follows: *gur* [= conj. *go* + past. cop.] *do* [= prep. *de*] *bhuaidh* [= "a virtue"] *bhaoi* [= 3 sing. past rel. of subst. verb; for discussion, see 39b, n.] *ar* [prep. = "in"], and taking it to mean literally "that it was as a virtue that it was, in *An Chréachtach*".

39b.***bhaoi:*** It is not clear whether or not this should be considered unclassical; *McM.* [§ 7·26] points out that use of *do* before 3 sing. past. rel. of *a-táim* is the norm, but notes that there are exceptions to this; cf. *cia **bhaoi** san chrois ag ar gcoimhdhe / má taoi a-nois, a Choimhdhe, im chionn* [*DiD* 26·18; quoted *McM.*, loc. cit.].

ar an ccréchtoigh (MS.)***:*** For retention, in edited text, of non-classical pattern of initial mutation, see note on line 2c, above.

An Chréachtach: For identification and discussion of this place, see note on line 2b, above.

39c.***aon fhial:*** Note modern (non-classical) usage; separation of *aon* and *fhial* is metrically fixed by rhyme between the latter and *chiall* [line 39d]; the classical form [see intro., chapt. 8, § A.2] would be *aoinfhial*.

fial d'fhosdadh: *Fosdadh* more usually means "to hire (people)"; the only similar example of which I am aware is *go nua 'sé ar Maol Mórdhai-ne / do ghabh an t-oineach d'fhostadh* [*O'Reilly Poems* 1047-8; note that Carney's text emends MS. version considerably] = "who undertook to maintain generosity" [*ib.*, n.].

39d.***a chiall:*** Cp. *gabh, a chiall, mo chomhairge* [*DiD* 67·6].

40b.***do[-]chluinim*** (MS.)*:* (1 sing. pres. indic.) emended to conj. + 1 sing. pres. subj. *d[á g]cluin[ea]m* for sense; that, had he the resources to do so, *An Calbhach Ruadh* would not show the generosity expected of him [see previous q.] is only presented as a (hypothetical) possibility by the poet.

40c.***iomaithbhir*** (MS.)*:* Emended to its correct nom. sing. form, *iomaithbhear*, to provide rhyme with *fhionndaithgheal* [line 40d].
Error in transmission may have been caused by confusion with gen. sing. form, which is used in the common phrase *aithbhear iomaithbhir* [e. g. *AiDD* 12·10, 36·23, *DiD* 5·21 & n.].

For *(iom)aithbhear* + *ar*, cf. *Meisde an umhlacht fhuair 'n-a mhacaomh, / meisde fós a bhfuair do thail; / suil do-chuaidh san oidhreacht n-aithreadh / fuair a oirbheart d'aithbhear air* = "... he found his prowess was made a charge against him" [*AiDD* 25·8]; *Congbhaidh riaghail ríogh na n-uile, / a Fhionnghuala nar éar bocht, / nocha bí i n-aghaidh na n-aithneadh / ní ga dtabhair aithbhear ort* = "... there is no breach of the Commandments with which thou canst be reproached" [*AiDD* 38·47]; *a ndeaghaidh na dtairtheadh tug, / dleaghair a aithbhear orad* = "... it is right to rebuke thee for it" [*IBP* 36·14]; *Ná bíodh fearg ar Leith Mogha / fá ngoin i n-aghaidh gona / dá raibh bíodh a n-aithbhear ort / tré th'fhala dhóibh do dhúsacht* [*IF* 6·5].

40cd.***sduaigh : uainn:*** Metrically, this might also be emended to *sduagh* : *uann*; *sduagh* is the usual nom. / voc. sing. form of this word in the classical language; e. g. *a sduagh* (: *dual*) [8·38d]. It is difficult, however, to say whether or not the use of older acc., *sduaigh*, in place of older nom. had become established by the time the classical language was formulated [like, for instance, *trágh* (fem.) [*IGT* ii § 39], whose older acc. sing. (fem.) *tráigh* [*IGT* ii § 42] is accepted as a var. nom. sing. in *IGT* ii - that is to say, whether or not *sduaigh* is to be considered unclassical. Neither *sduagh* nor *sduaigh* appear in *IGT* ii; cf. further, the following examples, which show the word in nom. / voc. sing. position rhyming as *sduaigh*: *rí croidhethais cruaidh fedhma / **sduadh** oireachais fhindEmhna* [*Maguire* 2749-50] (rhyming as *sduaigh*); and also *'s í uair an éigeantais so, / a **stuaigh** ghéiggealtais ghrianda* [*Dánta Grádha* 16·39-40] alongside *mo-nuar ní soimheallta sibh, / a **stuagh** shoineanta shoilbhir* [*ib.* 106-7].

41.***Do-bheir maith oirbh, a fhir ghráidh:*** The translation of this q. is marked as doubtful in the text because the q. could be interpreted in either of two ways: (i) that the poet is enjoining *An Calbhach* to accept that the *Uí Mhaoil Chonaire* wish to be generous; (ii) that the poet is enjoining *An Calbhach* to profess a desire to be generous (presumably, whenever his circumstances allow). This q. might be linked to qq. 31-40, in which the poet's message is much the same as that in point (i) above, or it might be linked to q. 42, in which the poet's message is much the same as that in point (ii) above; it is impossible, in my view, to state with certainty which of these options reflects what the poet intended; indeed, the ambiguity may be intentional. The choice I have made is that option (ii) is the correct one; this choice is arbitrary.

41a.***do-bheir maith ar:*** Cp. *dobertis cech n-olc form* [*Ml.* 54·30, quoted *DIL* s.v. *do-beir*], *dorat brón for sochaide* [*Fianaig.* 66, quoted *DIL*, loc. cit.].

41cd.***admháil : admháil:*** By classical standards, this is not metrically faulty but is, instead, an instance of *Breacadh* [for which, see *BST* 22·38 n.] since, in the first instance, *admháil* is nom. sing. and in the second, acc. sing.

42a.***do-ní ar:*** Note that *do-ní ar* can also be used of "making for", "heading towards (a person)"; cf. *fá[th 'm]a ndéantar um ól air* = "a reason he is made for at [times of] drinking" [11·7c]; and also *gá seise ar budh déanta id dheoidh / dá séanta mei-se, a Mhícheoil* [*DiD* 11·19; addressing a saint]; *Do-rinne mé d'áiridhe / ar mac Aodha (ní ceilte)* [*O'Reilly Poems* 1229-30] = "I made especially for the son of Aodh (this is not to be hidden) [*ib.* n.].

42b.***dá dtí a am nó a uair chugaibh:*** Translation "if you get the opportunity to do so" is loose; more literally "if its opportunity (etc.) or time (etc.) comes to you".

42d.***do líon Éire dá n-onóir:*** Translated "[as a result of which] *Éire* filled with [news] of their respect [for poets]"; literally, a separate statement "- *Éire* filled with their respect". For *onóir* in the sense "respect for poets", see note on line 11d, above; this word might also be rendered simply "honour" or "generosity". This line would fit in better with the rest of the quatrain if it was emended to

do[s] líon Éire dá n-onóir = "which filled *Éire* with [news] of their respect [for poets]", more literally "it filled her, [i. e.] *Éire*, with [news] of their respect [for poets]"; the poet uses a fem. infixed pronoun in line 10d above; however, since *do líon* is not incorrect, no such emendation is made.

43.**[...]** (transl.)**:** The gap in the translation corresponds with *caoin re* of line 43d; see note on line 43d.

43a.***Aithghearr bhíos gach beó ag adhnadh:*** Established proverb?

43b.***an mhaith:*** For translation "the ... wealth", cf. *Maith na cruinne ar chumas damh / agus neamh éanuair d'fhéaghadh / do leigfeadh mé an mhaith-sin uaim / gan é d'fhaicsin an athuair* (from the poem *Mairg mheallas muirn an tsaoghail*) [*DiD* 37·29]; *Gach neach rerbh áil a fhagháil / fuair maitheas Méig Shamhradháin; / ba mian le sgaith bhféil bhFeabhail / a mhaith féin ag fileadhaibh* = "Every man who desired Mág Shamhradháin's wealth got it; the generous Flower of Feabhal wanted his wealth to be shared with poets" [*Magauran* 4225-8]; cf. also *Do hinnisiodh dhamh gurab tighearna roi-fhial ro-shaidhbhir Grádh Dé, agas go ttugann mórán maitheasa ⁊ saidhbhris dona daoinibh do ní seirbhís dó* [*Desid.* 432-6].

43d.***caoin re clúchlos bhar gcineadh*** (MS.)*:* This is given as "[...] your race's fame (?)" in the translation. I have no idea what the poet means by *caoin re*; *caoin* might be an adjective or, indeed, 2 sing. imperative of a verb. *Clúchlos* is translated "fame" on the (highly doubtful) assumption that it is compound between *clú* = "fame" and *-clos*, a word resulting from the poet's reinterpretation of *adhbhchlos* = "fame (etc.)" as a Mod. Ir. compound.

44.***Ós clú dhál ...:*** Translation given above depends on taking *dá mbeith* [line 44b] to be prep. *de* + rel. + verb; however, *dá mbeith* might also be conj. *dá* (= "if") + verb, in which case this quatrain would be translated "For love to (lit. "If love were to") accrue to a famous [warrior-]band, a reputation for generosity is necessary ... (etc.)".

44b.***dá mbeith:*** See previous note.

44ac.***dál ... dál:*** I take *dál* (gen. pl.) in the first instance [line 44a] to mean "of bestowals" and in the second (nom. sing.) [line 44c] to mean "circumstances"; the second instance could also mean "bestowal"; it seems likely that this ambiguity is intended by the poet.

44d.***Daol:*** River Deele = River Dale = Burndaley, Co. Donegal [*Onom.*]; associated with the *Uí Dhomhnaill.*

45a.***Conn:*** Could be *Conn Óg* (702), *An Calbhach Ruadh*'s grandfather, or *Conn Céadchathach.*

45c.***ibh digh dá ndearmaidfe a ndál:*** The idea of a draught of forgetfulness is commonplace in EMI poetry; cf., for instance, the following, in which the poet complains of the contempt in which he and his art are held by a fellow-member of the learned class: *Táirnig do chéill - gá dám dhi - / má tharla, [a] athuir na héig[si], / dál mar sin nár dhlighis duid / nó ro ibhis digh nd[earmuid]* = "Good sense has vanished then if you, father of poetry, so happened to act in such an improper manner; or, you have quaffed the potion of forgetfulness" [*Dán na mBr.* 25·5].

a ndál: Translated "generosity"; more literally "dispensing"; *dál* might also mean "circumstances"; however, particularly in view of what is said in the following quatrain, this seems unlikely.

46a.***craobh*** (MS.)***:*** Emended to *[g]craobh* after gen. pl. *airdghéag*; gen. pl. nasalises in MS. in all other instances in this poem [lines 3b, 7a, 7b, 7d, 19b, etc.]; lack of eclipsis in MS. may have been influenced by preceding *-g*.

46b.***díoghrais chumainn:*** A common combination; e. g. *mo dhíog[h]rais chumainn mar thugas don tsaoghal bhocht toirt!* [*Dán na mBr.* 91·4] = "all my love" [*ib.*, vocab. s. v. *díoghrais*]; the word *díograis* is often used of the devotion a poet should properly show his patron [see P. Breathnach, "The Chief's Poet", p. 45].

46c.***da tréad:*** Emended to *dá [d]tréad* for sense; this would have been written *dá ttréad* in the scribe's exemplar and so, only one *t-* has dropped out; might also be emended (more drastically) to *d[od] t[h]réad.*

go tocht dá [d]tréad i n-inmhe: Translated "until [such a time as] their flock[s] thrive"; might also be taken to mean "until their host[s] thrive, come into their inheritance"; however, *tréad* is more commonly used of animals.

46d.***gan locht:*** Translated "that does not reflect badly [on them]"; literally "without fault".

47a.***Bun is cionn:*** Emended to *Bun [ó]s cionn* for sense; O'Rahilly [*MD* ii vocab., s. v. *bun 's cionn*] notes shortening of *ós* to *'s* in *is é fa liaigh dom lionn dubh; / bun 's cionn gan dul 'na dhiaidh dhamh* [*MD* 58·15-6] and elsewhere; however, *bun is cionn* [*bun ós cionn* > *bun 's cionn* > *bun is cionn*] here is clearly a scribal error.

47b.***uaisleacht ard iú[i]ll na hÉireann:*** Translation "*Éire*'s great, guiding nobility" reflects ambiguity of *iúil*, which could be translated "knowledge" or "leadership".

47c.***nár:*** In view of the content of the preceding quatrain, the translation "shameful" seems preferable to rendering this word "honourable"; however, *nár* can have either of these meanings and neither of them could be said to be completely out of place here.

48a.***Maghnas ... Conn:*** These are *Maghnas* (801) and *Conn* (604).

49c.***róghar:*** Long *ró-* in this word is fixed by rhyme with *mhóradh* [line 49d]; compare *r[á]mholta* (: *ábhachta*) in line 35d; note that (short) *ro-*, *ra-* were the usual forms of this intensive prefix in the classical language; for discussion, see 1·1d n.

53.***Fachtna Ó Fearghail:*** A previous patron of *Fear Feasa*'s to whom, it would seem, the latter functioned as *ollamh*.
Four quatrains (also posthumous) on the same man are appended to the present poet's contentious *Beag táirthear don tagra mbaoith* [*Dán na mBr.* 39, qq. 199-202]; since that poem was composed in 1646 [*ib.* q. 203], *Fachtna* must have died before this date.

Fachtna is the subject of *Fan rath imrid aicme Ír* [*Egerton* 112·478; RIA E·iv·3, 59; RIA 23·Q·1, 231] by one *Gofraidh Mac an Bhaird* (who may have been the father of *Gofraidh Óg*, author of poems 2-4, 7-8, above). Much information on *Fachtna* is given there, e. g. that his mother's name was *Eilghionór*, that he was married to *Allsún*, daughter of *Seán Mór* son of *Muiris Iúsdás* (etc.).

Fachtna's father *Ros* is probably "Ross O'Ferrall", one of the Irish nobles who, according to Carew, "made their personal submissions [to the English administration] in the market place on their knees" in April 1596 [*CSP, Carew* 244, 172; *CSPI* 512, quoted Walsh, *Irish Chiefs and Leaders*, p. 43]; according to O'Hart, who gives his full pedigree, *Ros* was still alive in 1598 [O'Hart, *Irish Pedigrees* (5th edn, Dublin, 1892), vol. i, p.340].

Fachtna's grandfather was *Uilliam Mór*, who attended Perrot's Parliament in 1585 [*ib.* loc. cit.], son of *Domhnall Ó Fearghail Bháin* [*ib.* loc. cit.; see also *Dán na mBr* 39·199 n. (= vol ii, p. 209)].

53b.***mac Rosa an rúin oireamhnaigh:*** Cp. *Fachtna mac Rosa an rúin sheing* [*Fan rath imrid aicme Ír*, ref. given].

NOTES ON POEM 11

(Lúireach Chríosd fan gCalbhach Ruadh)

Introductory: In this poem, *Muiris Ó Maoil Chonaire* [see intro., chapt. 2, § 7] calls for eternal salvation and for divine protection from his enemies for *An Calbhach Ruadh* (901) *Ó Domhnaill* [qq. 1-5, 12]; whether the poet has specific enemies in mind is unclear; the mention of a single enemy, with whom *An Calbhach* is contrasted, in *dá bhiodhbhaidh ní séad samhail* [line 2c] suggests that he may. There is little in the poem which helps to place it in its historical context; however, the plea for protection and the emphasis on dangers which face (or might face) *An Calbhach* [e. g. in q. 6] suggest that the latter was under some threat at the time of its composition; *Muiris* goes on to praise his patron's generosity to poets [qq. 7, 11], his popularity [q. 9], his hospitality [q. 10], his virtue [q. 12] and his princely qualities [q. 8].

Since the poet died in 1664 [see intro., chapt. 2, § 7], this poem must have been composed before that date.

Textual commentary:

1b.***-shluaigh*** (MS.)***:*** Emended to its pl. counterpart, *-shluagh*, to provide rhyme with *Ruadh* [line 1a]; note that *biodhbhadh* [1b] is also gen. pl.

1c.***an ré lán dar treise ar dtoil:*** Cp. *ré thuraidh dá ttarla ar ttoil* in another composition by the same poet [*Do-ghéan seanchas ar fhuil Fhiachaidh*, *RIA* MS. C·iv·1, f. 168, line 6d].

1d.***rob slán:*** Pres. subj. cop. does not lenite; see 9·29d n.

suthain: The basic meanings of this word are "eternal, enduring etc." [cf. *DIL* s. v. *suthain* (a)] or (of persons) "long-lived" [*ib.* (b)]; in view of the poet's

description of his subject as *[an t-]óg uasal* [line 10b], the second of these can hardly apply here. For this reason, I take the poet's meaning to be that *An Calbhach Ruadh*'s patronage of him is, or will be, enduring.

2a.***anacal ar olc:*** When used in the sense of "saving from" etc., *ar* can take acc. (as here) or dat. [cf. *DIL* s.v. 1 *ar*, col. 365, line 55 & f.]. Cf. use of acc. in *A-tá a nós - is ní dá diadhacht - / ag díon bhan 's ag bádhudh locht; / a-tá bladh is bríogh a guidhe / ag díon na mban uile ar olc* [*Magauran* 1431-4].

2d.***rioghr/.*** (MS.)*:* This word, which I take to represent *ríoghraidh*, does not rhyme with *bhiodhbhaidh* [2c], since the latter has a short initial syllable; cf., for instance *bidhbaid* : *indlaig* [*IGT* ii § 21, ex. 785], *dhiongnadh* : *mbiodhbhadh* [*DiD* 21·12]. Furthermore, the duplication of *ríogh-* in this line suggests scribal error.
The minimal emendation is to change *ríoghraidh* to *rionnraidh*, dat. sing. of (otherwise unattested) collective based on *rionn*, along the lines of *fiodhradh*, *macradh*, *ingheanradh*, *ríoghradh* itself etc.
I can see no other emendation which would (as the metre requires) alliterate with *r-* and rhyme with *bhiodhbhaidh*.

3c.***cáigh*** (MS.)*:* Emended to its var. gen. sing. *cáich* [for which, see *IGT* ii § 64] to provide rhyme with *ráith* [3d].

4a.***nar imghidh*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *nar imre* to give the wish statement required by the context; for similar use of *imridh ar*, cf. *follas fan Eóraip uile / ... /... / gach tréan dar himreadh oraibh* = "all [the] power that has been exercised against you [is] well known all over Europe" [poem 1·8 infra.]; *Atáid re a ucht i n-Áth Clíath / óig ar ar himreadh mídhíach* = "There are ready for him in Dublin warriors on whom misfortune has been inflicted" [*IBP* 2·5].

4d.***aonchnú a-mháin an mhogaill:*** "the one single nut of the cluster"; the "cluster" here is *saorchrú chláir Cuinn* [line 4c]. Cp. *Cnú mullaigh do mhogal ríogh / ar Ulltaibh do thogaibh tnúth* = "The topmost nut of the royal cluster has excited the love of the Ulstermen" [*Maguire* 1542-3]; *Do-chuaidh do chrobhaing an airdríogh / éanchnú fa hairde ar an chraoibh, / gur líon mogal an chroinn chéadna / pobal do Chloinn Shéadna shaoir* = "There has gone forth

from the cluster of the high king the single nut that was highest upon the branch, so that a cluster of the same tree filled the tent of the sons of noble Séadna" [*GB* 7·5]; *dias ór shíoludur clann Chéin, / dá ríomhogol chrann gceinéil* = "... two from whom the race of Cian sprang, two royal husks of kindred trees" [*O'Hara* 303-4].

5a.***nar faghthar:*** *Faghthar* is not lenited because it is passive; see intro., chapt. 6, § 37.

do-gheibh ar faill: For this common expression, meaning "catches unawares, finds a chance to attack", cf. for instance: *Trí creacha nach fríoth ar faill / ón Rúta rug Ó Domhnaill* = "Ó Domhnaill led three *creach*s safely back from the Rúta" [*AiDD* 21·17]; *Ní tráth ar bhfagháil ar faill / beag dar dtéarma tá romhainn* = "Now is no time for our remissness; short the spell left to us" [*AiDD* 69·4]; *Bíodh aire ag Ultaibh ar Aodh / ...; / eagal go bhfuighthear ar faill / dreagan cruithgheal Ó gConaill* = "gan chosnamh" [*DiD* 75·1, vocab. s. v. *faill*]. For further constructions with *faill*, see notes on 1·16c & 5·29d.

5cd.***sochair : dhochair:*** For permissibility of this rhyme, see *BST* 217·2-4.

5d.***dochair*** (MS.)*:* Lenited after *a* [3 sing. masc. poss.].

6a.***olc*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *ulc*, the correct dat. sing. form.

6b.***gráin le*** (MS.)*:* Emended to the correct *gráin re n-*; see note on 6·23c, above; note that the same error is made in the same MS. at 8·22ab, above.

6d.***féinnidh fial nar adhain guth*** (MS.)*: Guth* emended to *uch* [= "a lamentation, sigh, groan"] to provide alliteration. For substantival use of this word, cf. *Do-chuaidh ass re crádh croidhe, / do ghabh d'uch is d'eolchuire* = "She faded away with her heart-torture, she took to groans and complaining" [*O'Hara* 3263-4]; *ó theasda mh'ana éisd mh'uch; / a chara éisd rem éagnach* [*DiD* 90·25]; *Beag a ghuth gé mór a neart, / ní dhéanann sé cnead ná uch* [*O'Reilly Poems* 1881-2].
It is to be presumed that, at some stage, a scribe mistook final *-ch* for *-th* and hypercorrected to *guth* which, although not metrically permissible, makes sense in the context.

7a.***dá labharthar lais:*** The meaning of *labhraim le* here is clearly "I compose praise poetry for" since the reward for doing so is that, in the poet's own words [line 7d], *do-ghéabhthar ór 'na aghaidh.*

Use of *labhraim le* in the meaning "I speak on behalf of, praise", is common; for discussion, see *AiDD* 34·22 n. Cf. the following examples:

(i) In the meaning (as here) "I praise (in poetry)": *iomdha fádh libh ag labhra / agus rádh fhir ealadhna* [*O'Reilly Poems* 427-8]; *iomdha sgol libh ag labhra* = "many a poet band praises thee" [*AiDD* 11·15];

(ii) In the meaning "I intercede on behalf of": *Buain t'fheirge dot aghuidh dhuinn / biaidh uaimse ar inghin Domhnuill; / 's í aineoghas ar t'fheirg mé / gan cheilg laibheoras linne* = "she will save me from thy wrath and will earnestly plead for me" [*AiDD* 34·22; poet appealing to patron's wife to intercede with patron on his own behalf]. Note also these examples, in which the poet appeals to a saint to intercede with Christ on his own behalf: *Caitir-íona liom ag labhairt* [*DiD* 14·16]; *bíodh Peadar ag labhairt liom* [*DiD* 31·29];

(iii) A patron's qualities "speak for him": *Aige as lia lucht a mholta, / Cú Chonnacht, cruth séghonta, / a shaoirthréighe ac labhra lais / caoimhchéile badhbhdha Bernais* = "his noble characteristics speak for the fierce fair mate of Bearnas" [*Maguire* 2641];

7b.***mac na flatha:*** The poet's treatment of *flaith* here is in keeping with the doctrines of the schools.

The following [points (i) - (iii)] is what the tracts have to say about the gender of this word:

(i) *Feirinnsgne sáoi ⁊ flaith: an sáoi, an flaith as cóir ann* [*IGT* i § 21], i. e. *saoi* and *flaith* are masc.; the examples given show these words being treated as masc. in nom. sing.

(ii) *... mac an fhlatha [ó chiort], mac na flatha [ó chanamhuin] ... mac na flatha .l. moladh na dhíaigh ó nach fuil féin acht do chanamhain, mac na flatha moire .l.* [*IGT* ii § 91]; i. e. *flaith* can be masc. or fem. in gen. sing. but can only be masc. when followed by an adj.

(iii) *mac na flatha: .l. moladh a ndíaigh an táoibhréime sin, ⁊ as .c. moladh a ndíaigh táoibhréime .f. an fhocail sin* [*BST* 221·21] = "An adj. is wrong after the fem. gen. of *flaith*, but may be used after its masc. gen." [*ib.* n.].

Since points (ii) - (iii) clearly indicate that, when unaccompanied by an adj., *flaith* can be treated as fem. in gen. sing., it follows that point (i) either
(a) represents a different teaching which contradicts points (ii) - (iii);
or, more likely,
(b) refers only to nom. sing.
Cf. also *Mo chion dot bhronnadh, a Bhriain, / a mhic na flatha a finnChliaigh* [*IBP* 14·1].

7c.***fa na ndeantar*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *fá[th 'm]a ndéantar* for sense. For an example of *fá* being written for *fáth*, cf. *'s a mbeith cráite is fá dom dhéaraibh* [*5 17th c. Pol. Poems* 3·26 (p. 36); from a poem in accentual metre composed around the same time as the present poem.
For the common *fáth* + *um*, *fa*, cf., for example, *an fáth far fhuluing iaid-séin* [*DiD* 54·15]; *Ní hiongnadh an fáth 'ma bhfuil / ar gcomhráithne re Cathbhaidh* [*DiD* 65·18]; *Rí cúigidh láimhdheirg Laighean / gidh bé fáth far feargaigheadh* [*DiD* 100·26].
Emending *na* (MS.) to *'ma* requires the addition of only one macron.

do-ní ar: For translation, see 10·42a, n.

um ól: The connection made here between drinking and contact between a poet and his patron is an oft-repeated refrain of the poets; cp. *is d'ollamhain nó d'easbog / téid a ghuala, a rí, i n-am óil* [*AiDD* 32·4]; *Meinic do bhíodh a n-am óil / iomadh tnúith do dhruim dhobróin, / ... / ar ndol d'Úna, ag ollomhnoibh* [*Butler* 361-4]; *ionann d'airrdhibh is d'fhuil iaidséin / is oighre Uaithne i n-am óil* [*Do-ghéan seanchas*, ref. given, lines 26ab].

8a.***dearlacadh:*** Short initial syllable shown by following rhyming exx.: *dearluigh* : *bearnaid* [*IGT* iii § 56, ex. 497]; *dearloichthe* : *neamhdhoichte* [*AiDD* 58·1]; *ndeaghdhoirtfeadh* : *ndearloicfeadh* [*ib.* ·5].

8cd.***chor : uamhon*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *choir* [= "crime, offence"]: *uamhain* [*IGT* ii § 150; var. of *uamhan*, *ib.* § 17] for sense.

9a.***buidheachas ar Dia:*** Use of the prep. *ar* here is unusual - *do* and *re* are more common - but not incorrect; cp. *ar Mhuire bíodh a bhuidhe* [*DiD* 18a·5]; *A bhuidhe re Dia na ndúl* [*AiDD* 34·18].

9b.***Maghnas:*** This is *An Calbhach Ruadh*'s father, *Maghnas* (801).

móradh anma: Translation uncertain; for examples of *móradh* + gen., cf. *Móradh neimheadh ... / ... cleachtar fós re flaith Oirghiall* = "The prince of Ulster also exalts the sanctuaries" [*Maguire* 2683]; *ag móradh cáigh* = "commending" [*Magauran* 4454]; *Niall ... móradh ecclaisi 7 ealadhan* = "exalter of the Church" [*AFM* iv 1750·6, quoted *DIL* s.v. *mórad*].

9c.***-bí*** (MS.)*:* Emended to its independent counterpart, *bídh* for sense.

9d.***caomhmhuighe*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *caomhmoighe*; metrical value is *caomoighe*; see *IGT* i § 42.

10a.***Riar na n-aoidheadh:*** A common expression; cp., for example, *sásadh tréan, biadh do bhochtaibh, / ... / is riar na n-aoidheadh ...* [12·5d; same poet]; *Ní bhacum riar aoidheadh annamh / d'ua na ríoghraidhe ó Ráith Truim* [*LClAB* 40·41; poet complaining of patron's excessive hospitality towards visiting poets].

11d.***'s*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *is* to provide requisite syllable count.

maoidhidh ar: For meaning, see 3·20a n.

12d.***díon:*** Might also be translated "protection" etc.

NOTES ON POEM 12

(Beannacht chugaibh, a Chalbhaigh)

Introductory: *Muiris Ó Maoil Chonaire* [see intro., chapt. 2, § 7] to *An Calbhach Ruadh* (901) *Ó Domhnaill* [qq. 1-8] and his wife, *Éibhilín Nic Shuibhne* [qq. 9-10], for discussion of whom see intro., chapt. 1, § 901.

This is an unremarkable poem, in which the poet sends his greetings to the subject and his wife. The only matter of interest in it is the poet's description of the subject as *mo chéile* ("my spouse", "my patron") [line 2d] and his use of other words and terms which express the desired relationship between a lord and his *ollamh*; he is moved to send his greetings by *rún toile* ("heartfelt love") [2a], by *toil* ("love") [3c] and by *dúthracht* ("devotion") [10a]; he praises the poem's subject for being *umhal d'ollamhnaibh* ("deferent towards *ollamh*s") [1b] and for the welcome he affords poets [7d]; for a discussion of these terms, see P. Breathnach, "The Chief's Poet", *PRIA* 83C, 1983, pp. 37-79. It is not, however, clear whether this indicates that *Muiris* was *An Calbhach*'s official *ollamh*.

Since the poet died in 1664 [see intro., chapt. 2, § 7], this poem must have been composed before that date.

This poem is printed with translation by Paul Walsh in *BAR* ii pp. 152-5 (and elsewhere). For a discussion of the reasons for which it is included here, see intro., chapt. 4, § 3.

Textual commentary:

1d. For permissibility of *dar* [prep. + rel. + pres. cop.], see *BST* 218·16, note B (p. 162).

2a.***Slán:*** Transl. of this word requires comment; it occurs in this poem in three lines:

Slán a-rís do rún croidhe / chugaibh ... [lines 2ab];
slán dá-ríribh dod rochtain [3d];
slán uaimse dá bhar n-adhbhaidh [4d];

Nicholls [*GB* 4·1 n.] questions Walsh's translation of the last of these as "I send good wishes to your abode". Although Nicholls' mention of this line is only incidental to his main point, he would seem to prefer something like "farewell to your abode".

In classical poetry, *slán* (subst.) is most commonly used:

(i) in the meaning "defiance" or "a challenge"; cf., for instance, *Fearann cloidhimh críoch Bhanbha, / bíoth slán cháich fa chomhardha / go bhfuil d'oighreacht ar Fhiadh bhFáil / acht foirneart gliadh dá gabháil* = "The land of Banbha is but swordland; let all be defied to show that there is any inheritance to the land of Fál save that of conquest by force of battle!" [*TD* 17·1]; for further examples of this, see *TD* 17·59; *TD* 46·9; *Maguire* 236; *LBran* 4150; *BST* 222·11 etc.; or

(ii) in the meaning 'farewell'; e. g. *léigidh so i ndán do dhéanaimh / nó no slán dá seinsgéalaibh* = "allow these to be composed in poetry or else bid farewell to their ancient histories" [*GB* 18·31]; for further examples, see *GB* 4·1 n.

However, although not common, *slán* in the sense "a greeting" (or "a greeting from afar") also occurs. In the poem *Beannacht siar uaim go hÉirinn* [*IBP* 5], in which the poet, in exile in Scotland, sends his blessing to various persons and places in Ireland, we find *beannacht* and *slán* being used synonymously, in much the same way as they are used in our poem. Cf. *Sluagh Laighean nach beag bronnadh / ... / ... / slán uaimse dá n-ionnsoighidh* = "Leinster's host of the lavish bounty ... a greeting from me to them" [*IBP* 5·12]; *beannacht uaim dá n-ionnsuighidh / lucht dénta na nduan molta* = "I send a blessing to the makers of eulogies" [*IBP* 5·14bc]. It is worthy of mention that *IBP* 5 is clearly not a poem of farewell.

In the present poem, *slán* is taken to mean "a greeting".

2c.***ráinig clú fhéile dot fhuil:*** Lit. "Fame for generosity has reached, come to your blood[line]"; I take the poet's meaning to be simply that the *Uí Dhomhnaill* are famed for their generosity; this construction is common; cf., for example, *Atáid tíre as treise i bhfuacht / an t-ainm cidh nach dóibh do ruacht*, which I take to mean "though the name has not been applied to them" [*IF* 5·38].

féile (MS.)*:* Lenited because *clú* [*IGT* ii § 98], which it qualifies, is fem.; lenition is necessary for alliteration.

3c.***ó thoil:*** might also be translated as "willingly"; cf., for instance, *Dar gcabhair táinig ó thoil* = "Willingly He came to save us" [*AiDD* 84·12].

3d.***dot rochtoin*** (MS.)*:* Clearly bringing assumptions regarding the historical circumstances in which this poem was composed to bear on his translation, Walsh renders this "upon your arrival"; however, there is no internal evidence for his transl. I take *slán ... dod rochtain* to mean lit. "may a greeting be reaching you".

4a.***A phóir na ríogh:*** The word *pór* usually has the meaning "stock"; e. g. *Mac na ríoghna ó Ráth Oiligh, / plannda póir an fhíoroinigh* [*O'Reilly Poems* 631-2]; however, it also occurs with the meaning (as here) "seed, offspring"; cf. *Pádraigín pór na n-íarladh* = "Pádraigín, offspring of earls" [*IBP* 11·20];

4b.***cur/.*** (MS.)*:* This is an instance of the use, in nom. sing. position, of a classical acc. (& dat.) sing. form. In the classical language, the nom. sing. of this word was *cur*; cf. *cur ón churaidh* [*IGT* ii § 21]; later, the acc. / dat. sing. form *curaidh* came to be used in nom. sing. position; cf. (a variation on this) *an churadh nár thláth chum fásga ar bhruighinte baoghail* [*Párl. na mBan* 2285].

5a.***dá dtugais toil:*** Translation "to which you have given [your] heart" reflects ambiguity of *do-bheir toil do*, which could mean "loves" (lit. "gives love to") or "consents to" (lit. "gives will to") [see 9·5c, n.]; translation here draws upon Bergin's in the similar *don ghalldacht ní thug a thoil / an alltacht rug do*

roghain = "To English ways he never gave his heart; a savage life he chose" [*IBP* 9·4].

5d.***riar na n-aoidheadh:*** See 11·10a n.

6c.***gan aisdear uaibhse do ne[o]ch:*** Transl. "nobody leaves you" is loose; lit. "with nobody travelling [away] from you".

neach (MS.)*:* Emended to the correct dat. sing. *neoch* [*IGT* ii § 171].

7c.***shéimh thromdha*** (MS.)*:* Since *cneas*, which they qualify, is masc. [*IGT* ii § 63], these adjectives are delenited in the edited text.

7c.***dá bhar dtoil:*** *Muiris* uses the much the same constr., which I have not come across elsewhere, in another poem: *Fúair on trionóid togha dealbha / sdaonnacht do dhénamh da thoil* [*Do dhén seanchas ar fhuil Fhiacaidh* (ref. given) q. 29].

8b.***Maghnas:*** This is *An Calbhach Ruadh*'s father, *Maghnas* (801).

8c.***tá misi*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *taoimse* to correct line's syllable count and to provide rhyme with *daoibhse* [line 8d]. The form *taoimse* is unclassical. Cf. ***Ó taoim*** *le déirc, ní baoghal dam gharraidhe* (1 sing. pres.; not fixed by metre) [*Dán na mBr.* 108·2].

8d.***beannacht:*** This is the closure of the poem proper, *Muiris*'s address to *An Calbhach Ruadh.*

qq.9-10.These quatrains to *Eibhilín* have their own model [***ós***] and closure [***dúthchos***] and, in this sense, are independent of quatrains 1-8 to her husband.

9c.***cúmhga*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *cumhnga* for rhyme; same emendation made from same MS. at 8·41c, above; for spelling, see 8·41c note.

9d.This line appears verbatim in another poem by the same author: *ní lér dáon a heasumhla* [*Roinnfiod cách re cléir Banbha*, *RIA* C·iv·1, ff. 174 & 186, line 35d].

10b.***fialbhean*** (MS.)*:* This is written *fiailbhean* (rather than *féilbhean*) in the edited text. This follows *IGT* i § 14, which says: *Cáoladh ceirt .ía. ag dul a n.íai. A cáoladh éigceirt ag dul a .i. 'sa n.e. mur so: do* ***sgín Néill.*** I can find no metrically fixed examples of a compound *fial* + word beginning in a slender consonant; however, cf. *ngiaillbhrios* : *ngriainlios* [*TD* 6·18].

Suibhne: Lenition of proper name, gramatically justified by preceding dat. sing. fem., is necessary for alliteration.

10c.***as fearr:*** Although not metrically fixed, non-lenition in *as fearr* is retained from the MS. This is because the following (metrically fixed) example, from a poem by the same poet, suggests that he did not consider lenition of a comp. / superl. adj. after the pres. rel. cop. obligatory: *an ghég neamhlag as fearr fos* [*Roinnfiod cách re cléir Banbha* (ref. given) line 13c]. The usual classical practice [see intro., chapt. 6, § 42] and the teaching given in *IGT* [i § 90] was that rel. *as* lenited a comp. / superl.; however, Ó hEodhasa [*Gram. na mBr.* 2090-1] states that lenition in such cases was optional. Cf. also *Ós aige as fearr fios na sgél* [*Butler* 1143], where non-lenition is metrically fixed; note also *port as fearr dá bhfacaidh neach* [*Butler* 238] alongside the more regular *ar chúirt an fhir as fhearr lis* [*Butler* 242; same poem].

10cd.Once again, these lines are echoed in another of *Muiris*'s compositions: *an ghég neamhlag as fearr fos / nar mheall dearmad ón dúthchos* [*Roinnfiod cách re cléir Banbha* (ref. given) lines 13cd] where, incidentally, they refer to a man.

NOTES ON POEM 13

(*Ort mo cheisd, a Chalbhaigh Ruaidh*)

Introductory: This is the first in a series of three poems by *Maol Muire Ó hUiginn* to *An Calbhach Ruadh* (901) *Ó Domhnaill*. The order in which these poems are presented in the manuscript (and here) corresponds with the order in which they were composed; in the first [poem 13], the poet introduces his grievance; in the second [poem 14], the poet refers back to the first [q. 2], asking why his questions have not been answered; in the third piece [poem 15], he states explicitly that this is the third poem he is sending to *An Calbhach* (*Ag so an treas duan duibhse / agam dá chur chugaibhse* [15·9ab]).

It is a feature of these three poems that the final quatrain in each is addressed to St. Thomas Aquinas.

The substance of the poet's complaint may be summarised as follows: *An Calbhach* is annoyed with him [q. 7]; while other poets are welcomed to the patron's home [q. 5], *Maol Muire* cannot gain admission - even as a common servant! [q. 6]; *An Calbhach* previously showed him great favour [qq. 9-11] - why is he longer affectionate towards him? [qq. 3-4]; *Maol Muire* attributes this coldness to accusations made against him by a begrudger [line 16b] or begrudgers [q. 12]; these accusations should not be believed [qq. 13-4] until their origins are known [line 13d] - such gossip tends to become exaggerated! [q. 15]; the gossip originates with the poet's enemy, who has defamed him for reasons of personal profit, and *An Calbhach* must admit the truth (?) [q. 17]; *An Calbhach* need only ask him to explain his actions and all will be resolved [q. 16].

Although, in the opening quatrains, *Maol Muire* appears to profess ignorance of the reason for *An Calbhach*'s anger - or, at least, to suggest that, if he has given any offence, the latter's anger is completely out of proportion to the original slight - it would appear from later stanzas that he was well aware of what had

turned his patron against him; it is likely that the *lucht diomdhadh* of line 12c and the *fear diomdhaidhe* of line 16b were rival poets, possibly *Cú Choigcríche Ó Cléirigh* or members of the *Ó Maoil Chonaire* family, who composed the other poems to *An Calbhach Ruadh* edited here.

Textual commentary:

1d.***an tsaoi*** (MS.)*:* Probably due to its declension, *saoi* is treated as fem. (at least as a variant) at various stages in the development of the language. According to the tracts, however, although treating it as having the attributes of a fem. noun is tolerated in certain circumstances [cf. *BST* 241·22 - 242·1 & n.; *IGT* ii § 85, ex. 1622; cf. also *saoi fhir fhoghla* (*DiD* 111·24; metrically fixed); *IGT* v § 131], it is always treated as masc. in nom. sing. when used with the art. [*IGT* i §§ 21, 70; cf. also *sgéla láoi an lúain re a lenmhain / fúair an sáoi sna seinleabhruibh* (*IGT* i § 21; = *DiD* 29·2)].

This makes *an tsaoi* incorrect. However, in view of the (metrically fixed and presumably unclassical) use of *flath* [voc. sing. fem.] in another composition by the same poet [cf. 14·7d & n.], it is felt that emendation to *an saoi* would not be justified; note that the genders of *saoi* and *flaith* are dealt with together by the grammarians in *IGT* i § 21.

3b.***do*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *dod* [prep + 2 sing. poss.] for sense.

4c.***a leaca shaor, a ghruaidh gheal:*** Translated "O bright and noble cheek"; literally "O bright cheek, O noble cheek".

5ab.***bidh...fileadha Fódla*** (MS.)*:* The subst. verb is emended to *bíd* to agree with its pl. subject.
The use of *fileadha* [acc. pl.] for *filidh* [nom. pl.] is expressly forbidden in *IGT* ii § 21, ex. 784.
Fódla is emended to *na Fódla* to restore syllable count. For use of art. before proper nouns, see *IGT* i § 15; for art. + *Fódla*, cf., for example, *ní hí an Fhódla d'áiridhe / do bhí ar fhógra í Iúghuine* [*LBran* 1999-2000].

6b.***tadhall*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *ag tadhall* for sense; the metre is not affected.

6c.***dóigh*** (MS.)*:* Emended to its var. *dâigh* to provide rhyme with *tráill* [6d].

7abc.***Iongnadh nach tógbhann tú rinn / an ghnúis dhealbhdha ... :*** For use of comparable imagery to express a patron's annoyance or disappointment, cf. *Níor thógaibh mac Néill Í Néill / an aghaidh mhiocair mhínréidh / nó an súil gcuirr mongabhraibh mir / re hollamhnaibh fhuinn Éibhir* [*TD* 8·24].

8b.***b[h]faghainn*** (MS.)*:* Emended to its var. *n-aghainn* [for which, see *IGT* iii § 22] to provide alliteration.

8c.***a*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *an* for sense; *a* for *an* is a common scribal error.

8d.***fé[a]ghain*** (MS.)*:* Emended to its var. *féagain* [for which, see *IGT* iii § 93] to provide rhyme with *ghéagaigh* [8c].

10b.***an chúis rúin:*** Translated "the reason for secrecy" because *ionrúin* [2a] clearly implies secrecy.

10c.***ag comhrádh le:*** Translated "speaking on behalf of"; *comhrádh le* is taken to have the same meaning as *labhairt le* = "speaks on behalf of, praises", for discussion of which, see note on 11·7a, above; cf. *gan chomhrádh Dé [?/nDé]* = "not praising God" [*AiDD* 61·6]. The poet probably means "speaking on behalf of [in poetry]", "praising".

10d.***seanmhúr Sligigh:*** This is presumably Sligo Castle / *Caisleán Sligigh*; reference to the poet's presence there suggests that he was of the Sligo sept of the *Ó hUiginn* family.

11ab.***ní leigfea ar ais / mo ghrádh dhíot:*** I take this to have its literal meaning "you would not let back my love from you" and translate "you would not have rejected my love [as you are doing now]".

Maghnas: This is *An Calbhach Ruadh*'s father, *Maghnas* (801).

12c.***dheanamh*** (MS.)*:* Emended to its var. *dhéanaimh* [*IGT* iii § 1] to provide rhyme with *éanoil* [12d].

13a.***iarr air*** (MS.)*:* There is a gap in the MS. between these words; presumably *iarrthair* (to which I emend) is meant.

14b.***fréimhe:*** Lenition after fem. *craobh* is necessary for alliteration.

14c.***catha:*** Lenited after fem. *ghríobh*.

15c.***a cur gleoidh le féin bhfoghla*** (MS.)*:* This is taken to represent voc. part. *a* + *cur* = "warrior" and is given, in the edited text, as ***a chur gleóidh le féin bhfoghla*** and translated "O battle warrior with a marauding band". Some alternatives to this are:
(i) voc. part. *a* + *cur* = "act of putting", with transl. "O one who wages battle in the company of a marauding band"; however, use of a vn. here in direct address would not be in keeping with other addresses in this poem (and poems 14 and 15).
(ii) prep. *a h-* + + *cur* = "act of putting", with transl. "by means of the waging of battle by a marauding band", following *suil faghar fios a chéidfhréamh* [line 15b]; however, since every other q. contains a direct address to *An Calbhach* ("O ..."), this seems unlikely.

15d.***iuil*** (MS.)*:* Emended to its var. *eóil* to provide rhyme with *gleóidh* [15c].

16b.***diomdhadha*** (MS.)*:* This does not rhyme with *Doire* [16a] and is gramatically incorrect, being the *tulshamhlughadh* form [i.e. compar. in *-dha*; cf. *Gram na mBr.* 371-80]; thus, I emend this word to *diomdhaidhe* [gen. sing. of the noun *diomdhadh*, *IGT* ii § 12] and lenite it after *fhior*.

16c.***rod chlos*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *ro-clos* because the context clearly requires the meaning "that have been heard".

17c.***tig díom:*** For translation, see 1·27c, n.

17c.***dhénomh*** (MS.)*:* Emended to its variant, *dhéanaimh*, to provide rhyme with *aidéamhair* [line 17d, as emended]; see next note.

17d.***as fíor*** (MS.)*:* Emended (doubtfully) to *bhus fhíor* to give this line the requisite syllable count; either *as* or *bhus* would provide alliteration [see intro., chapt. 6, §§ 42, 46].

aideubhar (MS.)*:* Although this rhymes perfectly with *dhénomh* of line 17c, it makes no sense. I offer the following solution:

(i) For reasons of sense and syntax, *aideubhar* of the MS. must represent a verb-form and the only verbal root which seems possible here is *aidéamh-*, future root of the verb *admhaim* = "I admit"; I accept that this is what the poet intended.

(ii) To my knowledge, the only verb ending which can be made to fit the metre here is the 2 sing. ending *-air*; I accept that this is what the poet intended.

For these reasons [points (i)-(ii), above], *aideubhar* of the MS. [line 17d] is emended to *aidéamhair* and *dhénomh* of the MS. [line 17c] is emended to its variant, *dhéanaimh*, to provide rhyme.

The following objections [points (iii)-(v)] might be raised to this emendation of *aideubhar* : *dhénomh* (of the MS.) to *aidéamhair* : *dhéanaimh*:

(iii) That the ending *-air* is unclassical and that, furthermore, it is unattested in other compositions by this poet. However, although this ending is indeed unclassical, it is well attested in mid-17th century poetry, including some of the poems edited here (although not by this poet) [see intro., chapt. 8, § A.5.(b).(i)]; furthermore, while other compositions by this poet conform, for the most part with the rules of the classical language, there are exceptions to this - e. g. in *a bheófhl[ath] ionmhain fhoirtill* [14·7d below & note].

(iv) That the form *aidéamhair* destroys the poem's closure with ***Ort*** [line 1a]. However, correspondence, in models and closures, between slender and broad consonants and vowels is not unattested, the purpose of the metrical device of closure being simply to recall, at the end of a poem, its opening letter(s), syllable(s), word(s) or line(s). For examples of such broad / slender model / closure

combination, see C. Ní Dhomhnaill, "Closure in bardic poetry" [*Celtica* xiv, 1984], p. 49 and cf. further *Dána ... nAodhaine* [*IBP* 2].

(v) That emendation, to provide a solution, of both *aideubhar* and *dhénomh* of the MS. is not justified. However, note that, in line 12c of this poem, the scribe writes *dheanamh* rather than the variant *dhéanaimh*, which is metrically fixed by rhyme with *éanoil* [line 12d]; this suggests that the scribe either did not recognise or was not aware of the permissible variant *déanaimh*.

Despite all of this, however, note that, because line 17d of the MS. is corrupt in another way (being short a syllable; see the above note) and because emendation to *aidéamhair* both introduces a non-classical form and affects the meaning of the q. significantly, *aidéamhair* and the translation following from it are marked doubtful in the edited text.

NOTES ON POEM 14

(Fuasgail mo cheasda, a Chalbhaigh)

Introductory: In the opening quatrains of this poem, *Maol Muire* expresses his amazement that *An Calbhach Ruadh* (901) has not answered the questions asked by him in poem 13; he appeals to the latter to accept his overtures [q. 10]; he goes on to say that his own regret over whatever happened should cure the latter of his anger [q. 9]; he adds to the argument made in the previous poem by suggesting that he is not worthy to be *An Calbhach*'s adversary [q. 7]; out of professional pride, he asks that, even if he himself is not to be taken seriously, his poem should not be dismissed lightly [q. 5]; there may be a veiled threat in his assertion that no-one can enter into conflict with a poet and hope to emerge as victor [q. 8].

Textual commentary:

1a.***Fuasgail mo cheisd*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *Fuasgail mo cheasda* [acc. pl.] for the following reasons:
Line 1a in toto is the model of this poem; when emended to provide rhyme with *chneasda* [10c], its closure reads *fuasgail mo cheasda, a Chalbhaigh* [for discussion of closures of this type, see Ní Dhomhnaill, "Closure", p. 56, § 6].
Furthermore, throughout this poem, its author speaks of the questions (plural) he has asked [lines 2a, 2d, 10d as emended] and of the answers (plural) he expects [4a, implicit in 3b].

1b.***le*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *red* [= *re* + 2 sing. poss.] for sense; our scribe frequently substitutes *le* for *re*; loss of *-d* in transmission is probably due to confusion with initial of following *dlaoi*.

dlaoi (MS.)*:* Lenited after 2 sing. poss.

fam thuinn: For translation, cf. *A lucht bhuaileas na bosa / ga bhfuil an ghair gholosa, / a-tá an gol is-tigh fam thuinn / ag cor libh gin go labhruim* = "... that lament is in my heart too in sympathy with you, though I say no word aloud" [*AiDD* 10·14; from an elegy]; *Toirrse beoil nach bí fa thuinn / dom onóir óm fhior chumainn* = "A lip-sorrow, a superficial one, is expressed to me by my friends" [*AiDD* 23·17; from an elegy]; *Atá an tuirrsisi fam thuinn / mar thoirrcheas n-elphant aguinn* = "Within me I bear this grief like the unborn offspring of the elephant" [*IBP* 35·16; from a poem of exile].

1bc.Cp. *fáth oirbhire ret folt gcas / ní háil re Dia go ndearnas* = "God did not will me to cause reproach to" [*Studies* 1928, 674, quoted *DIL* s.v. *fáth*].

2b.***um dhán*** (MS.)*:* This is taken to represent corrupt transmission of *am dhán* and is emended to *im dhán* = "in my poem"; cf. scribal misreading of *am* as *um*, 15·5b. I take it that the *dán* the poet is referring to here is poem 13. Otherwise, if *um dhán* = "concerning a poem" were to be retained in the edited text, the assumption would have to be made that poem 13 constituted a complaint by *Maol Muire* regarding a previous poem (e. g. over non-payment etc.); however, there is no evidence in poem 13 which would support such an assumption.

2c.***nach measg mionn:*** For translation, cf. *fear nach measgann mórmhionna* = "a man who does not break solemn vows" [*O'Reilly Poems* 270 & note], *Buidhean mháoth measgaid* (v.l. *measgaidh*) *mhinna* [quoted *ib.* from *IGT* ii § 60, ex. 1454] and cf. *tar éis móide do mheasc connradh* [Mac Giolla Eáin (eag.), *Dánta, Amhráin is Caointe Sheathrúin Céitinn*, B.Á.C. 1900].
For *mionn* = "oath", see *DIL* s.v. *mind.*

2cd.***chnuasghlan : fuasgladh:*** Note also *chnuasghloin* : *fuasgail* [lines 10cd]. This unusual rhyme contradicts the rule postulated by Ó Cuív ["Phonetic basis", *Ériu* 20, p. 102] that a consonant group containing *s* + plosive will only rhyme with another such group. He cites two exceptions (noted by Ó Máille ["Cairn conson", *Éigse* 5, p. 99]) to this rule: *duitsi* : *cuisli* [*IGT* ii § 109, ex. 1816; this rhyme is not objected to by the *IGT* author]; *duitsi* : *thuisleadh* [*IBP* 10·1ab; in this example, although often present, perfect rhyme is not a metrical requirement].

In view of the (virtual repeat) rhyme *chnuasghloin* : *fuasgail* in lines 10cd of this poem, it is to be presumed that the possibility of error in transmission can be ruled out.

3a.***ndil*** (MS.)*:* Corrected to *dhil* after dat. sing. fem. ending in a consonant.

4d.***rob shásmhar:*** Use of the copula here is an example of the modal past (i. e. past tense being used with a sec. fut. meaning); for lenition here, see *BST* 72a·3 & f.

5c.***do-ní dimbríogh do:*** For translation, see note on 5·15a.

[mo] dhán: Translated "my poem" because *Maol Muire* refers directly to a poem composed by him in line 2b, above; in view of the contents of qq. 6, 8, this might also be translated "my [poetic] art".

5d.***Iomdhán*** (MS.)*:* A placename used frequently in complimentary epithets [see *TD* 3·48 n.]; Knott tentatively identifies *Dún Iomgháin* with Dunamon Castle in Co. Galway [*ib.*]; Mac Airt takes *Ráth Iomgháin* to be Rathangan in Co. Kildare [*LBran* 1641 n.]. In our poem, it is used in much the same way as *Breagha* or *Teamhra* would be i.e. to denote a patron's right to rule etc.
Since no identification made, to date, of this place has been anything other than speculative and since spellings of its name in *-dh-* [see, for ex., *LBran* 1641 v.l., 1708 v.l.; *Maguire* 324 (= *ISP* p. 40 § 9); *IGT* ii § 110, ex. 1819] are as common in MSS. as those in *-gh-*, I see little reason to emend our MS. reading, *Iomdhán*, to *Iomghán*, as is done elsewhere.
Gen. sing. inflexion of this word can be *-áin* - e. g. *fear úr Iomdháin* (: *bfionnmhnáibh*) [*IBP* 17·5] - or, as here, *-án* [like *IGT* ii § 35]; cp. *flaith Iomghán* : *dhán* [*GB* XIV·12], *um gríbh ... n-Imdhán* : *ágh* [*IGT* ii § 110, ex. 1819].

6a.***Nó más fearg as fachain daoibh*** (MS.)*:* Although *Nó más fearg as fachain daoibh* is not definitely incorrect, this is emended to *Nó más fhearg as fhachain daoibh*; lenition or non-lenition after *más* was, it would appear, optional [see intro., chapt. 6, § 44]; however, although Ó hEodhasa says otherwise, it is stated categorically in both *BST* and *IGT* that pres. rel. cop. *as* was to be fol-

lowed by lenition and this is the rule followed, with very few exceptions, in almost all classical poetry [for discussion, see intro., chapt. 6, § 42].

6c.***sin*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *sinn* for rhyme and sense.

6d.***díg[h]inn*** (MS.)*:* This word, which is gen. sing. of *dígheann* = "fort (etc.)", is emended to *dí[ch]inn*, gen sing. of *dícheann* = "leaderless one (etc.)" for sense.

7d.***a bheofhlaith ionmhuin fhoirtill*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *-fhlath* to provide rhyme with *eólach* [line 7c]; since the pred. adj. *eólach* has the 1 pl. pron. *sinn* as its subj., we cannot provide rhyme by giving it plural inflexion [see M. Dillon, "Nominal predicates in Irish", *ZCP* xvi (1927), p. 339, § 2].
Furthermore, *flath* must be treated as fem. to provide alliteration in line 7d.

This presents three problems:

(i) The form *flath* does not appear in *IGT* ii and was probably considered incorrect, the preferred and usual nom. / voc. sing. form of this word being *flaith* [*IGT* ii § 91]; note further that nom. pl. *flatha* and gen. pl. *flath* are marked incorrect in *IGT* ii § 91, exx. 1639-40.

(ii) Treatment of the nom. sing. form *flaith* as fem. is expressly condemned in the tracts [see 11·7b, note].

(iii) While it was permissible to treat gen. sing. *flatha* as masc. or fem., adjectives could only be used with the masc. var.; this was because the gen. sing. fem. was considered to be merely *cóir ó chanamhain* (rather than *cóir ó chiort*) [see 11·7b, note]. Thus, even presuming that a nom. sing. form *flath* was considered permissible and that this form could be fem., it is unlikely that the use of adjectives with it was allowed.

It would appear, then, that the line (as emended) *a bheófhl[ath] ionmhain fhoirtill* runs contrary to the official teaching of the schools in three ways (i) use of the form *flath*; (ii) treatment of this word as fem; (iii) accompanying it with adjectives.

The only similar example I can find is *luach t'fhola ó* ***chath*** *Crionna, / a* ***fhlath*** *fhola an Oiliolla* [*O'Hara* 3349-50].

Note further gen. pl. *flath* in *ó nach mar an mogal* ***flath*** */ nar ghabh cogar ar* ***chumthach*** [*Studies* 1948, p. 85, q. 9, quoted *O'Hara* 3350 n.].

8a.***cogadh ar fhear*** (MS.)*:* The accusative is used here because of the idea of movement: "war against"; cf. *A-tú ar aghaidh* (etc.) *bhfir, .c. ... .l. fhir ann* [*BST* 188·6-8].

8b.***fearg le*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *fearg re*, for which cf. *Mór ar bhfearg riot a rí Saxan* [*IBP* 17·1a]; *bheith i bhfeirg dá ríribh rom / mílidh gan cheilg 'n-a chumonn* [*AiDD* 34·23]; *fá fheirg riú dá raibh do Mhac* [*Dán Dé* xix·25; quoted *DIL* s. v. 1 *ferg*].

8d.***beith*** (MS.)*:* Emended to its var. *beath* to provide rhyme.

9a.***diombádh:*** Strangely, this word is gen. pl.

10c.***a chnuasghloin:*** For discussion of inflexion of this subst. adj. in voc., see intro., chapt. 7, § 4.C.2.

10cd.***chnuasghloin : fuasgail:*** For discussion of this rhyme, see note on lines 2cd, above.

NOTES ON POEM 15

(Déanam cóir, a Chalbhaigh Ruaidh)

Introductory: In this poem, the poet employs a legal conceit to advance his argument that himself and *An Calbhach Ruadh* should reestablish friendly relations; he also appeals to the latter's wife, *Eibhilín*, to intervene with her husband on his own behalf; in the final quatrain, he asks Saint Thomas Aquinas to make peace for him with God.

Textual commentary:

1a.***Déanam cóir:*** Translation [here and at line 3a] "Let us make a just settlement" is quite loose; more literally "let us claim our dues" etc.; possibly "let me claim my dues"; cf. *Osglaimid dá gcóir d'imneadh ná d'uireasbhaidh / an bhuidheansain nach dingneadh cóir re comharsain* = "I absolve from their due share of trouble and affliction ... this race which would never argue for its rights with a neighbour (but would fight for them)" [*AiDD* 45·9]; *da ndernum cáir* = "if I claim my due" [*Ériu* iv 220·17; quoted *DIL* s. v. *cóir* 7]. However, in view of the legal conceit employed by the poet throughout this poem [cf. *cúis ... cúis* (line 3b); *breitheamh* (4a, 4b, 5b); *breitheamhnas* (6a); *dáil as adhbhar orm* (5d); *congbháil na córa* etc. (4c, 5a); etc.], it is felt that the translation given is more in keeping with the spirit and basic argument of the poem.

2a.***ma tá*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *'ma tarla* for sense and to correct this line's syllable count.

2c.***a laoich thréin:*** For correctness of form of adj., cf. *As tú a ghil tréin do thoghus / is sibh féin ar bhfoltanus .c.* [*IGT* ii § 96, ex. 1739].

2d.***a chloisdin*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *a chloisdean* for rhyme. The explanation for lenition is that *a* is 3 sing. masc. possessive = "its", referring to "this state of

affairs (involving *corraighe*)", rather than (literally) "her" referring directly to (fem.) *corraighe* [line 2a]; that such usage was permissible is implicit in the discussion of *neimhinnsgne* [*BST* 223·1-7].

3b.***fan chuís mas cuís shoreídhe*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *fan gcúis más cúis shoiréidhe*; while lenition or non-lenition after *más* was, apparently, optional [see intro., chapt. 6, § 44], non-eclipsis of acc. noun after prep. + art. was not.

cúis...cúis: I take *cúis* to mean "dispute" or "law-case" in the first instance and "cause" in the second.

4d.***a bhonnbháin:*** For discussion of inflexion of this word, see intro., chapt. 7, § 4.C.2.

5a.***na*** (MS.)*:* This word is dropped to give correct syllable count and *córa* lenited accordingly; it is to be presumed that the scribe was influenced by (the correct) *do chongbháil na córa dhamh* [line 4c].

5b.***um*** (MS.)*:* Clearly the prep. *um* is not meant; emended to *im*; cf. the same scribal error, which probably originated as a scribal misreading of *am*, 14·2b.

6c.***dheanamh*** (MS.)*:* Emended to its var. *dhéinimh* [for which, see *IGT* iii § 1] to provide rhyme with *fhéinnidh* [6d].

6d.***orrdhuirc*** (MS.)*:* Emended to its var. *orrdhraic* [for which, see *IGT* ii § 70] to provide rhyme with *dhuit* [6c].

7a.***ionad*** (MS.)*:* Although *ionad* is not incorrect [see *IGT* ii § 104], it is emended to its var. *ionadh*, to accord with the form (: *ghlan*) used in line 7d.

7b.***aigmhéil:*** For discussion of this word, see *TD* 3·27 n. and *DIL* s.v. *aicbéil*. For exx. of the form *aigmhéil*, cf. *DiD* 64·34, 85·16, *TD* 3·27, *TSh* 6540; for the form *aighmhéil*, cf. *TD* 24·10. I am aware of only two exx. where the quality of all consonants is fixed by rhyme: *aigmhéile* : *Braidshléibhe* [*DiD* 95·13], *n-aicméil* : *Aipréil* [*Fél.* 120·z, quoted *DIL*, loc. cit.]. I take the above forms to be variants, in Classical Irish, of one word, along the lines of *féachadh*, *féacadh*, *féagadh*, *féaghadh* [*IGT* iii § 93].

7c.***gan easgar:*** Translation "unless I meet with an accident" is uncertain; I take *gan easgar* simply to intensify the poet's statement *biaidh ... / freasdal uaim ar an ionadh* [lines 7cd] and to mean literally "without a fall" or possibly "without death"; for *easgar* in this and related senses, cf. *Níor theinn go* ***heasgar*** *an fhir; / níor theidhm achd teasgadh mar sein* [*DiD* 79·7; of a patron's sickness]; *Do b'aidhbhseach adhbhar ar neirt / go bhfuair an t-****easgar*** *oirrdheirc / clann Luirc 's a dteachta dá thaigh / ar dteachta a chuirp san chomhraidh* [*DiD* 86·8];
Dá mbeinn choidhche i gCúl ó bhFinn / mar atá Tadhg Ó hUiginn, / d'fhédfainn suan go seasgair ann / gan uamhan ***easgair*** *orum* [*Dán na mBr.* 51·13; post-classical poem] = "accident" [*ib.* vocab. s. v. *easgar*]; *Lámh Í Dhomhnuill Dúna ós Sáimh / d'****easgor*** *más fhíor san Eadáill, / cúis bhar n-amhluaigh ós sí soin / ní hí an anbhuain gan fhochoin* [*IBP* 4·8].

A further meaning of *easgar* which might fit the context is "goblet"; the poet's meaning would then be "I will attend without [receiving] a goblet [in payment]"; for *easgar* in this sense, cf. *Easgur dá bhoing as an mbéim / ar chléir ód roinn* ***easgar*** *n-oir* [*IGT* ii § 17, ex. 762].

8c.***ní mór damh:*** The constr. *ní mór damh* is more frequently used in the sense "I require (etc.)" [e. g. *Fearonn oile a n-égmhais Chorráin, / ó's chuige atá ar tharruing mé, / ní mór dhamhsa, [is] Aodh 'na fhochair, / asna caol gan fhothain é* (*IBP* 33·11)] than in the sense (as here) "it is insufficient for me"; however, the latter is also found: cf. *Do-ghéabha leat san Luan ordhraic, / a airdrí nimhe, ní as lia / an slógh banógh ar do bhreithse / ramhór 's ní mór dheitse, a Dhia* = "Owing to Thy birth, Thou, O Lord of Heaven, shalt find obedient to thee .... ever more virgins, many of them - yet not many enough to satisfy Thee" [*AiDD* 97·18]; use of a similar constr. with *beag* is more commonplace than the latter: cf., for instance, *ní beag do thír é ar a haire / gidh bé díbh nach raibhe réidh* = "either of them in ungentle mood was care enough for a land" [*O'Hara* 923-4].

dhénamh (MS.)*:* Emended to *-déana*, 2 sing. pres. dep., to provide rhyme with *sgéala* [8d]; for constr. *a ndéana*, see *BST* App. V, § 6.

róm (MS.)*:* Emended to *rum* to provide rhyme with *chugam* [line 8d] and for sense.

do-ní re h-: "Does unto", "behaves towards"; cf. *Déana riom go deighfhéaghthach / ... / cuir mhise ar an seirséanach, / 's ná cuir seirséanach orom* = "Show thyself favourable to me ... ; send me to thy steward (to get a horse from him), and set not thy steward on me (i. e. to hunt me away)" [*Magauran* 819-24]; *mar ar orduigh Dia don mhuintir ... dol d'fhios na sagart dá nglanadh; ⁊ is amhlaidh do-níthí riú, luaithreadh na hiodhbarta ⁊ fíor-uisge ar n-a gcumasg do chrothadh orra le craoibh íosóipe* [*Trí Bior-Ghaoithe* 374-8] = "thus is was done to them" [*ib.* vocab., s. v. *do-ním* 2 (c); further exx. *ib.*].

8d.***do char:*** For this form, see *IGT* iii § 58 and cp. *ag car* : *agh* [*IGT* ii § 12, ex. 594], *ar car* : *nglan* [*IGT* ii § 39, ex. 1066], *dom char* : *ghabh* [*DiD* 90·12].

9a.***duan:*** In *Gram na mBr.* [3407 f.], a distinction is made between two types of *dán*. The first of these is *duan*, in which the *comhad* (second couplet) of a quatrain makes sense by itself and is not completely dependent on the *seóladh* (first couplet) for its meaning and in which each quatrain's import is independent of that of surrounding stanzas. The second is *adhmad*, in which the tendency is for *seóladh* and *comhad* to depend on each other for their meaning and in which the quatrains of a poem are more united thematically *amhoil bhíos san oráid*. Manifestly, *Maol Muire*'s poems come under the second heading. Thus, if this distinction was standard doctrine in the schools, he must be using the word *duan* in its loosest sense i.e. as being roughly synonymous with *dán*, the word he uses elsewhere to describe his compositions [see 14·2b, 5c]. For further discussion, see *Gram na mBr.* 2835-7, *Maguire* 2831 n.

9c.***chlá*** (MS.)*:* Var. of *cló* = "spike, icicle, frost" [*GB* XXI·1; see also *IGT* ii § 98, ex. 1779]; however, this word is fem. [see *IGT* ii § 98] and so would preclude alliteration; thus, emendation to *chladh* is made for reasons of both metre and meaning.

sluagh (MS.)*:* Emended to its sing. counterpart *sluaigh* to provide rhyme with *uaibh*, the only permitted 2 pl. form of this prep. pron. [*BST* 193·31].

10a.***ag*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *a* (voc. part.) for sense and because *Eibhilín* is a masc. word [cf. *IGT* i § 113]; this makes *óig* (fixed by rhyme with *urchóid*) the voc. sing. masc. (rather than dat. sing. fem.) form of the adj.

10a.***sdíoma:*** The original meaning of this word seems to have been something like "lacework"; however, to my knowledge, there are no Irish language examples which show its meaning clearly. I base my translation on Sc.G. [cf. *Dwelly* s.vv. *stìom*, *stìomach*] where the meaning "curl" probably originated in *stìom* = "hair-lace, headband".

11b.***dul ordha*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *dhualórdha* for sense.

11c.***-nár:*** Emended to its var. *-náir* for rhyme.

12a.***Ag snadhmadh síothchána:*** Cp. *ag snadhmadh síothchána...ré chéile* = "making peace .... with each other" [*Keat.* ii 2081-2]; *ar síodh go snadhma re 'r-oili* = "so that you may make peace between us" [*O'Reilly Poems* 2379]; *síoth ní doshnadhmtha* = "it is not impossible to make peace" [*Dán na mBr.* 17·41 & vocab s. v. *doshnadhmtha*].

12b.***an naomh*** (MS.)*:* For alliteration, *an* here is treated as intensive prefix.

12c.***síth*** (MS.)*:* Emended to *sídh* to provide rhyme; for further discussion of form and meaning of this word, see *TD* 1·25 n.

PART 3:

INDEXES

GLOSSARIAL INDEX TO NOTES.

Not all words listed below appear in the text; references are to notes on the text; "non-class." means non-classical; "non-*IGT*" means not appearing in *IGT* but not necessarily non-classical.

a-bhus: *thall is a-bhus* = "in heaven and on earth" 5·11a.
a-mháin, a-bháin: 1·43c.
a-niodh: *gus 'niodh* 3·5a.
a-tá: non-class. emph. 1 sing. pres. indic. *taoimse* 12·8c; non-class. 2 sing. pres. subj. *bheir* 10·37c; non-class. 3 sing. past dep. *raibh* 5·2a; non-*IGT* 3 sing. past rel. *bhaoi* 10·39b.
ábhacht: = "humour", *cruas ábhachta* = "mock stinginess" 10·33b.
acht: followed by nom.; see intro., chapt. 7, § 1 (b).
acla: = "firm" (?) 6·46c.
aclaidh: 3·3b.
adhbha: declension 1·7c.
adhmad: type of poem, 15·9a.
adhraidh: *a. de* = "adheres to, perseveres in" 10·18a.
agallaimh: *fear agallmha* = "[dynastic] spokesman [in times of negotiation etc.]" 3·18b.
ágh: = "prowess" 6·44c.
aghaidh: *do-bheir a. ar* 1·5a; *breath 'na ha. níorbh éidir* = "no judgement could be made against her" > "she surpassed all" 6·31d.
agra: = "(act of) claiming" 6·4a.
aigmhéil, aigmhéil: = "courageous", spelling 15·7b.
aimseardha: = "temporal (not spiritual)" 4·56d.
áineas: = "(intellectual) delight" 10·6c.
ainghidh: (adj.) = "ruthless, wicked", spelling 6·9d.
ainghidh: (verb) form of 3 sing. past 1·16cd; *ainghidh 'x'* = "protects 'x'" or "wards off (etc.) 'x'" 1·16cd.
airgead: *a. aoingheal* = "pure silver" 10·15a.
airsidh: See *arsaidh*.

ais: *gabhaim rem ais* = "I undertake" 4·13c; *(a-tá) re a hais* = "beside her" > "along her borders" 6·16c.

aisdrighidh: = "(ex)changes, (re)moves" 6·39c.

aiseag: = "restitution (to God for sins committed)" 5·41c.

áit: *i n-á.* = "instead of" 4·55b.

aithbhear: See *iomaithbhear.*

aithidh: See *athaidh.*

aithrighe: *a. ghlan* = "perfect penance" 5·38d.

Alax Andar: See *Alexander.*

Alexander: Treated as two words in *Alax Andar* 6·30b.

álgas: = "a demand", spelling 6·34cd.

allbhruach: = "rocky margin" > "ditch, boundary of field" 6·61d.

allmharach: (subst.) = "a foreigner" non-*IGT* var. *allmhuireach* 7·26b.

allmharach: (adj.) *foireann a.* 1·9b.

allmhuireach: (subst.) see *allmharach.*

alt: = "joint, hinge", *ceapalt* 10·31d.

anál: = "life" (< "breath") 2·40b.

anam: = "soul"; *long an anma* = "the ship of the soul, the body" 5·22c; *trí náimhde an anma* = "the three enemies of the soul" 5·37a.

anbháil: = "great", meaning vague 6·26d.

aobhdha: (subst.) = "graciousness" 4·25b.

aoi: *ar a.* + eclipsis 6·58d.

aoidhe: *riar na n-aoidheadh* = "maintenance of the guests" 11·10a.

aoingheal: *airgead a.* = "pure silver" 10·15a.

aon-: = "one, any", non-class. division from noun in *aon fhial* 10·39c.

aon: See *aon-.*

ar: prep., + acc. in *anacal ar olc* = "saving from evil" 11·2a.

ar-oile: (subst.) = "(?)" 1·21c.

arsaidh: = "ancient", var. *airsidh* (?) = "(?)" 3·36c.

athaidh: "time", var. *aithidh* (?) 6·10a.

báidh: *b. re h-* = "love for" 3·54c.

balla: = "wall", decl. 4·2a.

bann: *b. bisigh*, see *biseach.*

baoghail: See *baoghal.*

baoghal: *d. baoghal i n-* 1·26d; *d. baoghal ar* 1·26d; var. nom. sing. *baoghail* 4·42c.

barr: = "sheep's wool" 4·44b.

beag n-: = "(a) few"; *re beag mbliadhan* = "for a few years (past)" 5·33a.

beag: *is beag dá* = "hardly at all" 4·41c; *ní beag damh* = "is enough for me" 15·8c.

beanaidh, buingidh: *b. de* = "Takes from" 1·46a; *b. súil de* = "dashes hopes for" 3·3ad; *b. dó* = "affects, touches, has something to do with it" 3·34b; *b. re h-* = "touches" > "consorts with (a woman)" 6·3d.

bearna: See *brú*.

beart: *b. bhisigh*, see *biseach*.

béas: = "custom, wont"; used of the elements 6·61ab.

beatha: Non-class. acc. sing. *beatha* 5·23b.

béim: *béim súl*, see *súil*.

beiridh: *b. roghain* = "makes a choice" 9·5d.

beó: (subst.) = "life (of a person)" 6·24a.

biseach: *bann bisigh* > "a cure, a curing act" 3·37c; *beart bhisigh* = "a curing act" 6·14a.

braichleas, -lis: > = "mixture of bloodlines" (?) 8·46cd.

braighdeanas: = "captivity (of sins, of the devil)" 5·34d.

braithidh: (vn. *brath*); *braithim duit é* = "I point it out to you" 8·14a; *b. ar* = "depends upon" 8·15a.

brath: see *braithidh*.

breath, breith: = "judgement", *b. 'na haghaidh níorbh éidir* = "no judgement could be made against her" > "she surpassed all" 6·31d; *b. aithrighe*, *b. an choinfeasóir* = "penance imposed (by confessor)" 5·41d.

brios: = "derision" 1·12c.

broid: = "captivity" 5·17a.

brú: *ar brú bearna* = "in a battle gap" 2·47c.

bruach: non-class. var. *braoch*, nom. pl. *braoich* 10·19d; (nom. pl.) *leathbhruaigh* = "half-borders" > "marginal lands" 1·46c.

buabhall: = "bugle", spelling 4·31b.

budh-eacht: division to alliterate with a vowel contradicts *BST* 6·59c.

buidhe(achas): = "thankfulness"; *b. re h-* = "thankfulness to" 5·10a; *b. ar* = "thankfulness to" 11·9a.

buile: = "frenzy"; *b. Bearcháin* = "*Bearchán*'s prophecy (< "trance") 2·44d.

buingidh: See *beanaidh*.

bun: *b. ós cionn* = "awry", spelling 10·47a.

bunadh: gen. sing. *bunaidh* = "certain, veritable" 6·24b.

cách: *ionann sa chách* = "much the same" 2·37a.

cádhas: "reverence, respect" 4·15c.

cairptheóir: *cairptheóir na cinneamhna* 2·46b.

caithmheach: *c. congháireach* = "generous and well attended" 9·20b.

caithréim: = "triumph" 1·1b.

caladh: *foireann chalaidh* 1·9b.

canaidh: *canaim é* = "I speak of him" 2·43a.

caoin: = "(?)" 10·43d.

car: = "act of putting", see *cor.*

cás: = "grief" 6·13d.

Cathbharr: (name), gen. sing. *Cathbhairr* 5·21b.

cead: *gan chead duit* = "without your leave" 5·11d.

céadluitheach: *c. comainn* = "inconstant in affections" 9·30b.

ceann: *ar mo chionn* = "waiting for me" 5·11c; *bun ós cionn* = "awry", spelling 10·47a.

ceap: = "(genealogical) stock", *ceapalt* 10·31d.

cear: See *tuitidh.*

céidfhear: > = "protagonist (in apologue)" 3·35a.

céim: *san chéimsin* = "(held) in such high esteem" 6·67d.

ceó: *gan chiaigh* = "without mist" > "without confusion, without obscuring anything" 6·69c.

ceól: *ceóloireacht* = "musical territory" 9·10d.

ciall: *cuiridh i gcéill* = "communicates, makes intelligible, shows to be true" 6·29c.

Cing: = "King" 6·11b.

cinneadh: = "fate, destiny" 3·24c.

cinneamhain: *cor na cinneamhna* = "the vicissitudes of fate" 8·22b

cion: = "sin, crime", var. nom. sing. *cionta* (?), see *cionta*; = "triumph, victory" 2·10c.

cionadh (?): = "(act of) sinning (etc.)", see *cionta.*

cionta: var. nom. sing. of *cion* = "sin, crime" (?) or verbal of necessity (?) 10·22d.

clá: See *cló.*

cladh: = "border" 2·39c.

claochlódh: *c. crotha* = "change (for the worse) in appearance" 3·38b; *téid i gc. crotha* 3·43a.

cló: = "spike, icicle, frost", var. *clá* 15·9c

clúchlos: = "(?)" 10·43d.

cneas: > = "body" 3·35c.

coinfeasóir: = gen. sing. 5·41d.

coinne: *congbhaidh c.* = "keeps an appointment" (?) 4·53d.

coinnlidh: = "lights" trans. 2·3a.

cóir: subst., *déanam cóir* > = "let us make a just (legal) settlement" 15·1a.

comann, cumann: *céadluitheach comainn* = "inconstant in affections" 9·30b; *díoghrais chumainn* = "loving devotion (of a poet to his patron)" 10·46b.

comhair: *ar a ch.* = "in front of him(self)" > "for him(self)" 6·33c; *inar n-urch.* = "in front of us" > "available to us" 5·4b.

comhdha: *c. orchra na hÉireann* = "the copper-fastening of *É.*'s ruination" (?) 3·4d.

comhrádh: *ag c. le h-* = "praising" 13·10c.

compar: = "breast, heart" 8·16b.

compráid: var. spelling *compráit* 5·13cd.

compráit: See *compráid.*

concos: = "conquest"; *i gc. fa* = "under control of, conquered by" 6·5d.

congbhaidh: *c. coinne* = "keeps an appointment" (?) 4·53d.

congháireach: *caithmheach c.* = "generous and well attended" 9·20b.

Conn: (name); non-class. gen. sing. *Coinn* 9·9d.

conn: = "sense, reason, mind" 3·30c.

cor, cur, car: form *car* 15·8d; *ar ch. 'x'* = "in the same state as 'x'" 6·14b; *c. na cinneamhna* = "the vicissitudes of fate" 8·22b; *cor re h-* = "an attack on" 4·10c; gen. sing. *cuir* = "alligned (of stones)" 1·9c; gen. sing. *cuir* = "(?)" 8·25c; nom. pl. *cuir* 4·10c; see also *cuiridh.*

Cormac: name, spelling 2·28c.

cosmhaile(cht): *(cuiridh) i gc.* = "like(ns)" 3·29b; *fear a ch.* = "a man like him" 3·29b.

crann: *tuitidh a c. air* > = "he is chosen by / for her" 4·34c.

créidhim: = "gnawing, undermining" 3·27c.

creididh: *c. do* = "believes in" > "heeds, acknowledges" 4·41c.

críoch: = "end"; *críoch na sgéal* = "when all is said and done" 1·37c.

cródha: subst., = "bravery" 4·26a.

crú: = "enclosure" > "demesne" 10·33b.

cruas: = "hardness" > "(intellectual) difficulty" 10·6a; > "hardness of heart, stinginess" in *cruas ábhachta* = "mock stinginess" 10·33b, *cruas méine* = "mean-spiritedness" 10·34a.

crúdh: = "(act of) milking"; *ag crúdh cath* = "taking the spoils of battles" 4·26cd.

cruth: see *claochlódh*.

cuid: dat. pl. *codchaibh* 1·20d.

cuing: = "harness, behaviour" 6·40c.

cuir: see *cor*.

cuiridh: = "puts"; *c. ar gcúl* = "reverses, sets back" 6·2c; *cuirim díom é* = "I get rid of it, I put it behind me, I shirk" 6·54a; *c. 'x' i gcás* = "laments, is saddened by 'x'" 3·42c; *c. i gcéill* = "communicates, makes intelligible, shows to be true" 6·29c; *c. 'x' i suim* = "proves 'x'" 3·56a, § i; = "considers 'x'" 3·56a, § ii; = "makes 'x' known" 3·56a, § iii; *c. láimh i* = "goes about, takes a hand in" 2·17d; *c. le h-* = "adds to, takes part in" 2·8a; *c. 'x' re h- 'y'* = "models 'x' on 'y', makes 'x' fit in with 'y'" 5·20c; *cuirim duine tar 'x'* = "I deprive a person of 'x'", "I make 'x' impossible for a person" etc. 3·20b; see also *cor*.

cuisnighe (?): *i gcuisnighthibh* = "(?)" 8·25c.

cúl: *cuiridh ar gc.* = "reverses, sets back" 6·2c.

cumaidh: *c. báidh* = "conceives love" > "has, gives love" 1·24c; *c. 'x' re h- 'y'* = "models 'x' on 'y', makes 'x' fit in with 'y'" 5·20c.

cumhnga: > = "stinginess", spelling 8·41c.

cur: = "warrior", acc. sing. *curaidh* replacing nom. sing. 12·4b.

cur: = "(act of) putting"; see *cor*, *cuiridh*.

curaidh: see *cur* = "warrior".

dál, dáil: = "a bestowal, a circumstance" 10·44ac.

data: = "coloured" > "beautiful" 4·31a.

deacra: = "difficulty" 2·39a.

deanas: = "for a while, of late" 5·34c.

dearbhaidh: *dearbhaim ort é* = "I prove it (to be true) of you" 6·67b.

dearlacadh: = "a gift", spelling 11·8a.

dearmad: *deoch dhearmaid d'ibhe* = "to drink a draught of forgetfulness" 10·45c.

dearsgnaighthe: = "excellent" > "surpassing, overwhelming" (?) 4·48d.

deoch: *d. ghráidh d'ibhe* = "to drink a draught of love" 1·33bc; *d. dhearmaid d'ibhe* = "to drink a draught of forgetfulness" 10·45c.

diall: *d. re h-* = "(act of) adhering to, clinging to" 8·12d.

dimbríogh: *do-ní d. de* = "disparages" 5·15a.

díoghrais: *d. chumainn* = "loving devotion (of a poet for his patron)" 10·46b.

díomas: = "pride (before God)" 5·35a.

diomdhach: *d. de* = "angry with, resentful towards" 5·21d.

díonaidh: *do dhíon 'x'* = "to protect from 'x'" 10·25d.

díoth: non-*IGT* nom. sing. *díth* 9·26c; non-*IGT* dat. sing. *díth* 3·29d.

díth: See *díoth*.

dleachtaim: See *dlighidh*.

dligheadh: = "entitlement" 2·19c.

dlighidh: non-class. forms in *dleactaim* (1 sing. pres.), *do dhleacht* (3 sing. past) 9·27c.

do-bheir: = "gives"; *d. aghaidh ar* = "faces" > "undertakes" 1·5a; *d. dó* = "causes him to" 6·1b; *d. faill i n-* = "neglects" 5·29d; *d. maith orm* = "it does me good" 10·41a; *d. toil do* = "loves" or "consents to" > "chooses" 9·5c; *d. ruathar* = "makes an attack" 3·54a.

do-chear: See *tuitidh*.

do-gheibh: = "gets"; non-class. 2 sing. sec. fut. *ghéabhtha* (without preceding *do*) 10·5a; *d. baoghal ar* 1·26d; *d. baoghal i n-* 1·26d; *d. duine ar faill* = "catches a person unawares, finds a chance to attack a person" 11·5a; *d. faill duine* 1·16cd § (i); *d. fáisdine* etc. = "prophesies" 1·2a; *d. geall geall raith gach tíre ar thromdhacht* > = "surpasses every country for dignity" 8·43ac; *d. ré bhfada* = "lives a long life" 6·67a; *d. teach* = "reaches, gains entry to a house" 6·68a; *d. uain* = "gets an opportunity" or "takes power" 1·1d.

do-ghní: See *do-ní*.

do-ní: = "does, makes"; non-class. 3 sing. pres. *do-ghní* 10·13a; non-*IGT* 2 sing. imperative *déan* 10·23a; *d. ar* = "makes for" > "strives to attain (something)" or "heads towards (a person)" 10·42a; *d. 'x' de 'y'* = "makes (an) 'x' of 'y'" 10·23a; *do-ní dóigh de* = "makes a soft target of" 1·15c; *d. dimbrígh de* = "disparages" 5·15a; *d. re h-* = "Does unto" 15·8c; *déanam cóir* > = "let us make a just (legal) settlement" 15·1a; *d. toil duine* = "does a person's bidding" 6·5c.

do-roich: (vn. *rochtain*); = "is able" 8·10d; = "reaches" 8·10d.

dóigh: = "hope" > "soft target" 1·33d; *do-ní dóigh de* = "makes a soft target of" 1·15c; *dóigh a h-* = "hope in, dependency on" 4·54c.

dol: see *téid.*

dréim: *dréim re h-* = "(act of) striving to attain" 4·22d.

driuch: = "gloominess" 9·21c.

druididh: *d. re h-* = "approaches" 6·1b.

druim: *d. ar d.* = "one and all" etc. 4·21c.

duan: type of poem, 15·9a.

dúbladh: *d. cráidh* = "a doubling of torment" 3·10c.

dúil: = "an earthly element, a living being" 3·25b.

dúil: *d. (do)* = "desire, fondness (for)" 8·35b.

dúisighidh: *do dhúisigh a dheacracha* = "it awakened, brought on his difficulties" 3·43b.

each: masc. but can be referred to by fem. prep. pron. etc. 6·31c, 33b.

eachtra: = "journey" (?) 6·49d.

eadráin: *e. duine air* = "defending a person against it", "interfering on behalf of a person to protect him from it" 3·32c, § iv.

ealbha: = "flock", declension 1·7c.

eanghrais: = "a foray", spelling 10·34d.

earr: = "tail" > "tail-end of one's life" 5·35b.

easbhaidh: = "lack", spelling 3·1d.

easgar: *gan e.* = "without an accident" (?) 15·7c.

éifeacht: rhyming non-classically as */éibhtheacht/* 7·44cd.

éigcinnte: = "limitless" 6·34d.

éigne: = "distress etc.", based on *éigean* in *éigneadháil* 8·15cd.

eimpir: see *impir.*

eiseamláir: = "an exemplar" > "a parallel" 3·4b.

empir: see *impir.*

fa: prep., + dat. = "under" in *fa choim* 6·61d.

fa: non-class. (simple pron.) form *faoi* 5·8d.

fad: *ar f.*, *ar fh.*, see intro., chapt. 6, § 23.

faill: *do-gheibh f. duine* 1·16cd § (i); *do-gheibh duine ar f.* = "catches a person unawares, finds a chance to attack a person" 11·5a; *do-bheir f. i n-* = "neglects" 5·29d; *léigidh f. i n-* = "neglects" 5·29d.

farránta: See *farrán(ta).*

fáth: *fáth um, fa* = "reason for which" 11·7c.

féachaidh: = "tests, proves" 1·4c.

féachain: *ar fh.* = "to look at" > "in appearance" 6·36c.

feadh: *ar f.*, *ar fh.*, see intro., chapt. 6, § 23.

fearg: *f. re h-* = "anger with" 14·8b.

fiadhain: non-class. nom. pl. *fiadhna* 5·4c.

fiadhna: See *fiadhain*.

fial: adj., = "generous", in compound *fiailbhean* 12·10b.

filleadh: see *fillidh*.

fillidh: = "bends, declines" 3·30c; *brat d'fhilleadh* = "to wrap a cloak (around oneself)" 2·27b; *fillidh ó* = "avoids, turns away from" 3·30c; vn. *filleadh*: *f. a bhflaithis* = "reversal, ending of their lordship" 3·24d.

fíor: subst., *fíor flatha* = "truthful rule and its attendant benefits" 3·23c.

flaith: gender with art. and adjj. 11·7b; var. (non-*IGT*) nom. / voc. sing. *flath* (fem.) 14·7d; *fíor flatha* = "truthful rule (and its attendant benefits)" 3·23c.

flath: See *flaith*.

fobhairt: = "tempering" 1·18a.

fóbraidh: 9·14cd.

foghlaim: = "training, education" 6·52d.

fógraidh: *f. do* = "commands" 1·25a.

foichne: = "a blade of young corn" 6·61c.

foireann: *foireann allmharach* = "invaders", *foireann chalaidh* = "defenders" 1·9b.

foirmeamhail: = "(?)" 1·22d.

foithin: = "shelter" 6·61c.

fonn: = "plain", non-class. nom. pl. *fonna* 4·19d.

foraois: = "hunting ground (etc.)" > "home" 9·4d.

forrán(ta): var. *farrán(ta)* (condemned in *IGT*) 8·32d.

fosdadh: = "(act of) hiring, maintaining (people)" > *fial d'fhosdadh* = "to maintain generosity" 10·39c

fréamh: = "root"; *fréamha a chroidhe* = "the roots of his heart" 3·43d.

fuaim: masc. gender, 4·31b.

(f)uar: *a-tá fuar um* = "is indifferent towards" 8·18d.

fughnacht: = "fence", spelling 4·2b.

fuigheall: = "remainder"; *easbhaidh ag nach fuil fuigheall* = "an absence which leaves nothing remaining" 3·1d.

gabhaidh: *g. do* = "goes about, undertakes" 2·17a; *g. le h-* = "accepts, sides with" 1·21b; *g. re h-* = "accepts, sides with" 1·21b; *gabhaim rem ais* = "I undertake" 4·13c.

gach: followed by sing. noun with pl. meaning 5·19a; initial mutation after *gach*, see intro., chapt. 6, § 31.

gan: not leniting following *s-* 8·2d; see intro., chapt. 6, § 25.

gar: adj., *gar do* = "close to" > "amounting to (etc.)" 8·33b; subst. = "a boon, a gain" 9·16c.

geamhar: *gort geamhair* = "field of young corn" 3·22c.

gearán: *g. re h-* = "complaint to" 8·37b.

gearradh: = "taxation, rule" 5·31d.

glan: *aithrighe gh.* = "perfect penance" 5·38d.

gleó: = "battle"; > *gleo* before a long vowel in *gleo ón* 6·21c; and in the compound *gleoágh* 2·37cd.

go n-: prep. = "with"; affixing *n-* to following poss. adj. in *go n-a* = "with his" 7·25b; cf. also *tre*, below.

gortaighe: > = "stinginess" 10·31b.

gráin: *g. fa* = "hatred of etc."6·7d; *g. re n-* = "fear of, horror at" 6·23c.

greasacht: = "(act of) inciting" 1·4a.

grian: = "sun"; used without art. 3·23b.

gríbh: See *gríobh*.

gríobh: = "a griffin"; acc. sing. *gríbh* replacing nom. sing. 10·1c.

gríosaidh: = "incites" 1·4a.

guais: = "a danger" > "a daunting task" 6·65a.

guidhidh: *g. re h-* = "prays for, on behalf of" 5·38a.

ibhidh: = "drinks"; *deoch ghráidh d'ibhe* = "to drink a draught of love" 1·33bc; *deoch dhearmaid d'ibhe* = "to drink a draught of forgetfulness" 10·45c; see also *ól*.

impeir: See *impir*.

impir: = "emperor", spelling 5·6b.

imridh: *i. ar* = "inflicts upon, assails" 11·4a.

iná: replaced by *'ná* 4·54d.

inchreachadh: = "examination (of conscience)" 5·39a.

innise: (vn. of *innisidh* = "tells"); non-classical syncopation in *innse* 9·14a.

innse: See *innise*.

iomaithbhear: *a i. orm* = "to reproach, blame me for it" 10·40c.

iomarcaidh: *d'i.* = "in excess" 6·3b.

Iomdhán: place, spelling and decl. 14·5d.

Iomghán: place, see *Iomdhán*.

iomláine: = "fullness" > "integrity, purity" 5·33d.

ionann: See *cách.*

iorghal: = "a battalion" 6·64c.

Iúghaine, Úghaine: name, spelling 4·4b.

Iúilius: = "Julius"; trisyllabic 5·7a.

iúlmhaire: abstr. based on *iúlmhar* = "knowledgeable" 10·4b.

lá: *an lá* = "whenever" 4·9a.

labhraidh: *l. le h-* = "speaks on behalf of, intercedes on behalf of, praises" 11·7a; *l. re h-* = "speaks to" > "speaks against" (?) 8·4d.

lagh: See *luach.*

laghdaighidh: = "diminishes, wanes" *l. cáil* (intrans.) 9·12c.

lámh: *cuiridh láimh i* = "goes about, takes a hand in" 2·17d; *l. fa 'x' d'fhóiridhin* = "an undertaking to help 'x'" 2·19d; *fad lámhaibh* = "under your control" (?) 5·32d.

lamhaidh: = "ventures, dares" 6·41d.

lán: subst., attrib. gen. sing. *láin* 2·1cd.

laoidh: type of poem, 9·1a.

laoidheadh: = "(act of) inciting" 1·4a.

lasaidh: not used transitively 2·40d.

leagadh: = "taxation, rule" 5·31d.

léaghadh: = "(?)" 1·15d.

leanaidh: *l. de* = "sticks at, continues with, etc." 3·40a.

leathbhruach: see *bruach.*

léigidh: = "lets"; *l. faill i n-* = "neglects" 5·29d; *l. i n-aisgidh* = "lets go unrequited" 5·38b; *l. le h-* = "reveals to" 9·13b.

lil: = "a lilly", spelling 4·61a.

liosda: = "tiresome" > "tenacious" 3·41a.

locaidh: = "refuses"; various shades of meaning, 6·53b.

logh: See *luach.*

lompaire: = "uncultivated land (etc.)" 9·19d.

long: = "ship"; *l. an anma* = "the ship of the soul, the body" 5·22c.

los: *dá lossoin* = "on account of him" 6·60a.

luach, lagh: form *lagh* 2·25d; *l. leighis* = "doctor's fees" 2·25d; *l. i n-* = "recompense for" 1·44d.

luidh: = "went" 3·48c.

maith: subst., = "wealth" 10·43b.

mala: = "an eyebrow", dat. sing. and dual form *malaigh* 4·61c.

maoidhidh: *maoidhim air é* = "I remind him of it" 3·20a, § i; = "I criticise him for it" 3·20a, § ii; = "I begrudge it to him" 3·20a, § iii.

marcaigheacht: *m. an domhain ar dhuine* > = "person buried" 5·6d.

más: usually followed by lenition, see intro., chapt. 6, § 44.

mean(a)mnach: = "spirited" 4·35a.

measaidh: *measdar é do* = "he is cosidered [fitting] for" 2·26d.

measgaidh: *fear nach measg m.* = "a man who does not break his word" 14·2c.

mionn: = "an oath"; *fear nach measg m.* = "a man who does not break his word" 14·2c.

míothaom: *taidhlidh ar mhíothaom* = "commits an evil act" 5·14b.

mithidh: *(is) m. duit* = "it is time for you (to)" 8·1b.

modh: = "respect" 1·45a.

mogall: = "cluster (of nuts)", *cnú (an) mhogaill* 11·4d.

moghsaine: = "slavery (of a whole populace)" 1·8b.

monarc: = "a monarch", nom. pl. *monairc* 5·4a.

mór n-: = "many"; followed by nom. sing. ending in a slender consonant 2·33c.

mór: *ní m. damh* = "I require it", = "is not enough for me" 15·8c.

móradh: = "(act of) exalting" 11·9b.

'ná: See *iná*.

nach: rel. neg. part. before verbs, followed (non-classically) by eclipsis in *nach bhfuil* 10·37a.

náision: = "nation" 6·3b.

námha: non-class. nom. pl. *náimhde* 5·37a; *trí náimhde an anma* = "the three enemies of the soul" 5·37a.

nás: (*ná* + inf. pron.) see *-s*.

-ne: emph. suff., palatalising preceding consonant in *ar mbarr tréin-ne* 8·33c.

neamhrath: = "bad fortune" 3·31c.

ní: subst., = "wealth, prosperity, property" 5·21c.

nós: = "custom"; used of the elements 6·61ab; = *ar nós* (?) 2·44a.

nos: see *-s*.

nualldhubha: = "heartbreak", gender (?) 3·34a.

ó: prep. = "from"; indicating agent after pass. 1·6d; *(a-tá) 'x' ó 'y'* = "'x' wants, lacks 'y'" 4·9d.

obair, obar: non-*IGT* dat. sing. *obar* (?) in *ón obarsoin* 7·37d.

oighidh: = "(violent, tragic) death"; used as vn. *d'o.* 6·27d.

oireacht: = "territory" 9·10d; *ceólo.* 9·10d; see also *orracht.*

oiread: = "amount etc.", gender 5·25c.

oireas: = "(a) meeting" 2·58b.

ól: *um ól* = "at drinking time" 11·7c; see also *ibhidh.*

olc: subst., = "evil", in compound *olcrún* 10·34c.

onóir: = "honour, respect (in patron-poet relationship)" 10·11d.

or: = "edge", *ó ur go hur* = "from one end to the other" 6·30a.

ord: *i n-o.* = "in order to" (?) 4·53d.

orlámh, urlámh: *i n-orláimh 'x'* = "in the control of 'x'" 2·27c.

orracht: 10·36d.

Párthalán: name, spelling 7·6b.

pian: *i bpéin* = "in pain" 6·11a.

planntughadh: = "planting, colonisation" 5·23c.

pór: = "offspring" 12·4a.

ra(i)-, rá(i)-: see *ró(i)-.*

rann: see *rannaidh.*

rannaidh: *r. ar* = "divides among (people)" 1·17d; *rannaidh re h-* = "shares with" 1·29a; vn. *roinn, rann: roinn ar ball* = "(act of) dividing into parts" 1·25d; *i n-éanrann* = "in alliance" 1·21d.

ré: *do-gheibh ré fada* = "lives a long life" 6·67a; *seal dá ré* = "a period of two nights" 8·25c.

rí: = "king", non-*IGT* nom. pl. *ríogha* 4·6d.

riar: *r. na n-aoidheadh* = "maintenance of the guests" 11·10a.

rícheadh: = "heaven"; gen. sing. *ríchidh* > *ríghthigh* 5·42b.

ríghthigh: See *rícheadh.*

ríomh: "(act of) enumerating, recounting"; *r. a theasd* > "recounting accounts of him" 6·65b.

rionnraidh: = "spear-host" 11·2d.

ro(i)-, ra(i): Intens. pref.; replaced by *ró(i)-, rá(i)-* 1·1d.

ró(i)-, rá(i)-: see *ro(i)-.*

rochtain: See *do-roich.*

rogha: *beiridh roghain* = "makes a choice" 9·5d.

roinn: see *rannaidh.*

ros: see *-s.*

ruire: > = "prince, lord", decl. 6·13c.

-s: (fem. inf. pron.) *nás* 1·4d; *nos* 2·32c; *n[í]s* 6·41d; *ros* 10·10d.

Saimhéar: placename, declension 4·10b.

samhail: *a fhear samhla soin* 2·16c.

saoi: = "a sage", gender 13·1d

saoileachtain: *a s.* = "her hope" 6·48c.

saoraidh: *saoraidh (sé) í ar 'x'* = "he exempts her from 'x'" 2·25d; *saoraidh (sé) 'x'* = "He absolves [the obligation etc.] 'x'" 2·25d.

sbreagtha: = "rebuked" 6·40c.

sdair: non-class. nom. pl. *sdairthe* 5·4c; = "allegory" 3·34c.

sdíoma: = "lacework" > "curl" 15·10a.

sduagh: = "arc, rainbow", class. nom. sing. *sduagh* 8·38d; acc. sing. *sduaigh* replacing nom. sing. 10·40cd.

sduaigh: See *sduagh*.

seal, sealad: = " a spell (of time)" > "a turn in power" 8·1d; *seal dá ré* = "a period of two nights" 8·25c.

sealaidheacht: = "alternation of rule(r)" 8·2d.

seanchas: meaning 9·3d.

seasaidh: *s. é* = "tolerates it" 10·35a.

séididh: *s. goimh fa* 1·17c.

séidleathábh: = "(?)" 10·14c.

sgaith, sgaithe: See *sgoth*.

sgannal: = "scandal" > "bad example (to others)" 5·41b.

sgaraidh: *s. re h-* = "departs from, is lost by, etc." 3·44c; *s.* (*sgéal* etc.) = "propagates (a story)" 9·14a; vn. *sgarthain* = "separation (caused by death)" 3·33d.

sgáth: = "fear" > "object of fear" (?) 10·28a; *sgáth re h-* = "fear of" 10·28a.

sgéal: = "story" > "something, a state of affairs" 2·23c; *críoch na sgéal* = "when all is said and done" 1·37c.

sgoth, sgath: non-*IGT* nom. sing. *sgaith* (?) 10·17c; non-class. nom. pl. based on this: *sgaithe* (?) 9·20d.

sgrúdaidh: = "examines (conscience)" 5·39c.

sguiridh de: = "discontinues" 1·37c.

sillidh: = "stares at"; non-class. 2 sing. pres. subj. *sillir* 10·19d.

-sin: Demonstr. suff.; palatalising preceding consonant 3·30ab.

sínidh: *s. re h-* = "compares with" 8·39d.

síol: initial mutation after: *síol nDálaigh* but *síol céamlonn Dálaigh* 2·13c.

síothcháin: *ag snadhmadh síothchána* = "making peace" 15·12a.

slán: subst., = "a greeting" 12·2a; = "defiance, a challenge" 12·2a, § i; = "farewell" 12·2a, § ii.

sluagh: voc. sing. *A shluagh* 1·34a.

snadhmaidh: *ag snadhmadh síothchána* = "making peace" 15·12a.

sníomh: = "brandishing, plying [weapons]" 1·20c.

-soin: Demonstr. suff.; broadening preceding consonant (?) in *an uarsoin* (?) 3·42d; *ón obarsoin* (?) 7·37d.

súil: *s. re h-* = "hope for, expectation of" 3·9b; *beanaidh s. de* = "dashes hopes of" 3·3ad; *béim súl* > = "the evil eye (etc.)" 3·50a.

suim: *cuiridh i s.*, see *cuiridh.*

suirghe: = "(act of) wooing", *s. re h-* (v.l. *s. le h-*) 7·55a.

suthain: = *seise s.* = "long-term patron" 11·1d.

tabhach, tobhach: = "(act of taxing)" 2·15c; = "(act of) rescuing" 2·15c.

tacha: = "lack"; masc. gender 3·23d.

taidhlidh: = "frequents" > "commits a sin, transgression" 5·14b; *t. ar mhíothaom* 5·14b.; vn. *tadhall*: *magh tadhaill* = "the transitory world" 6·20d.

talamh: *tig t.* = "(arable) ground produces (crops)" 6·59d.

tamall: *re t.* = "for a while (past)" or "soon (future)" 8·1b.

taobh: = "direction" 1·7c.

taom: See *míothaom.*

tarbha: *tig t.* = "profit is realised" 8·23d.

tarla: *t. 'x' orm* = "I have received 'x'" 3·4ab.

teacht: See *tig.*

téaghaidh: *t. a teallach* = "warms her hearth" > "takes possession of her" 4·3a.

téalach: vn.; 3 sing. past *do théalaigh* = "(?)" 3·35c.

teallach: = "hearth", see *téaghaidh.*

téarma: *tig t.*, see *tig.*

téid: = "goes"; non-class. 2 sing. fut. *rachair* 5·37d; see also *luidh*; *t. de* = "evades, escapes from" 6·68c; *t. de* = "[the moral of a story] eludes him" 5·13d; *t. a n-oirbheart de* = "their skill-at-arms is not passed down to him" 4·22a; *t. dá* (= *de a*) *luadh* = "fails to mention it" 6·65d; *t. dá* (= *do a*) *luadh* = "undertakes to mention it" 6·65d; *t. i n-* =

"goes into a particular state" 3·43a; *t. i gclaochlódh crotha* = "his appearance is transformed" 3·43a; *t. ó(n bhás, chath)* = "avoids, escapes" 3·35a; *t. uaim gan chur i gcéill* = "it leaves me without being expounded upon", i. e. "I fail to expound upon it" 6·65c; *bhar ndí[o]th do-chuaidh ó chuntas* = "has gone beyond reckoning" 1·45a.

teisd: = "praise, account" 6·65b.

thall: = "yonder"; *thall (is a-bhus)* = "in heaven (and on earth)" 5·11a.

tig: = "comes"; *t. 'x' díom* = "I am capable of 'x'" 1·27c; *t. fa* "submits to" 3·2, § i; *t. le h-* = "accepts, is content with" 10·21a; *t. re h-* = "comes against, opposes, attacks" 4·11a; *t. tar* = "refers to" 9·15a; *t. tairngire (is-teach)* = "a prophecy comes true" 8·20b; *t. talamh* = "(arable) ground produces (crops)" 6·59d; *t. tarbha* = "profit is realised" 8·23d; *t. téarma 'x'* = "'x' reaches its term" 3·6ab.

tillidh: See *fillidh*.

timcheall: Spelling 4·37b.

tnúth: *t. re h-* = "jealousy of (etc.)" 1·19a.

tógbhaidh: = "upholds" 4·50d; *t. a cheann* = "he lifts up his head" > "asserts himself" 2·32a; *ní th. a ghnúis riom* = "(out of anger,) he does not lift his face to me" 13·7abc; *t. tosach caithréimeann* = > "begins fighting" 1·1b.

toghaois: = "deception" > "self-deception, folly" 9·4c.

toidheacht: See *tig*.

toil: *dá bhar dt.* = "to your liking" 12·7c; *do-bheir t. do* = "loves, consents to" > "chooses" 9·5c; *do-ní t. duine* = "does a person's bidding" 6·5c; *tar t.* > "by force" 8·2a.

tonn: = "skin"; *fam thuinn* = "under my skin" > "in my heart" 14·1b.

toradh, taradh: *Do-gheibh t. 'x'* = "to profit from 'x'" 2·27d.

Traoi: = "Troy" > = "beleaguered bastion" in *T. a dtighearnais* 3·18d.

tre: prep. = "through"; optionally affixing or not affixing *n-* to following poss. adj. in *tre n-ar n-*, *tre ar n-* = "through our" 5·18a; cf. also *go n-*, above; + 3 sing. fem. pron. = *treithe*, *tríthe* 6·25a.

tréan: = "strong", declension 15·2c.

treimhse: = "period of time", spelling 2·32d.

tríocha: = "thirty"; followed by nom. sing. 2·30a.

tuar, túr: = "(act of) earning"; *ag t. tighearnais* = "earning the right to be a lord" 6·63d.

tuaraim: *t. do* = "a likeness to" 6·12d.

tuillidh, toillidh: = "earns"; *ag tuilleamh tighearnais* = "earning the right to be a lord" 6·63d.

tuireamh: = "lamentation" 6·13d.

tuirse: = "regret for sins (in preparation for confession)" 5·40a.

tuitidh: Non-class. 3 sing. past *do-chear* 3·39c; *t. a crann air* > = "he is chosen by / for her" 4·34c; *t. do* = "is forfeit to" 2·26ab.

turas: *an turassoin* > = "on that occasion" 3·37b.

ua: gen. pl. *ua* 3·15d; stressed = "grandson, descendant" 4·54b, 6·59b; unstressed as element of title, surname 4·54b.

Uaibhreach: in *Alasdar U.* = "Alexander the Great" 6·39a.

uaigneach: *sdair u.* = "a unique, noteworthy story" 6·29b.

uain: *do-gheibh u.* = "gets an opportunity" ot "takes power" 1·1d.

uair: = "a time, an hour"; var. *uar* (?) in *an uarsoin* (?) 3·42d; *ar an uair as fhearr* = "at the best of times" 1·14a.

uathmhar: rhyming non-classically as */uafar/* 7·44cd.

uch: subst., = "a lamentation, sigh, groan" 11·6d.

ucht: *re hu.* = "facing (in battle)" 6·19b; *u. re hu.* = "breast to breast, facing each other" 6·57c.

udhnacht: = "fence", see *fughnacht.*

uile: gender of *uile* and form of noun in the construction *an* + *uile* + noun 1·3d; used after sing. verb with pl. import in 6·50a.

uille: "elbow" > "help" (?) 4·9d.

uille: (abstr. based on *oll*) = "immensity" 6·4b.

úr, úir: See *talamh.*

ur: See *or.*

urchomhair: see *comhair.*

urlámh: See *orlámh.*

Úghaine: See *Iúghaine.*

INDEX OF PERSONAL NAMES

Numbers in brackets refer the reader to the *Ó Domhnaill* genealogy in chapter 1 of the introduction.

Adhamhnán: (As prophet) 2·44a.

Alasdar: See *Alexander.*

Alax Andar: See *Alexander.*

Alexander (the Great): (Ancient king of Macedonia) *Alexander* 5·6a; *mac Pilip, Alax Andar* 6·30b; *Alasdar* 6·39a; *mac Pilip* 6·40a.

Aodh: In *ua na dtrí n-A.*, see *Aodh* (201, 301, 401) *Ó Domhnaill*, below.

Aquinas / Aquino: See *Tomás Aquino.*

Art Aoinfhear (s. o. Conn Céadchathach): (Legendary king of Ireland) 3·30 & f.; 4·34b, 37d, 48c.

Bearchán: (Prophet) 2·44d; 7·53b; 8·17b.

Brighid d. o. Éamann s. o. Eóghan: Wife of *Doimnic* (803) *Ó Domhnaill* 4·56-63.

Caesar: (Julius Caesar, Roman dictator) *Iúil-i-us Céasar* 5·7a.

Caitilín: Mother of *Brighid* wife of *Doimnic* (803) *Ó Domhnaill* and wife of *Éamann* s. o. *Eóghan* 4·63b.

Cato: (Dionysius Cato) *Cató* 8·35d.

Céasar: See *Caesar.*

Ciarán: (Prophet) 7·54b.

Colam (Cille): (Saint) 2·43a; 4·8b; 7·53a.

Conaire: 7·55d.

Conall Gulban (s. o. Niall Naoighiallach): (Legendary ancestor of the Uí Dhomhnaill) as ancestor 3·9d.

Conn Céadchathach: (Legendary king of Ireland) 7 passim; patron addressed / referred to as descendant of 2·54b; 3·26b; 4·21, 37d; 6·44c, 54c; 8·11d, 40b; 9·9c, 10b; 10·45b.

Cormac (s. o. Art Aoinfhear s. o. Conn Céadchathach): (Legendary king of Ireland) Apologues re. 2·28 & f, 4·34 & f. For spelling of this name, see 2·28c n.

Críosd: (Christ) 1·4b; 5·3c, 10c, 20a, 38b; 11·1a, 2a, 12a; *oighir Dé* 3·57c; see also *Íosa.*

Dáirine: (d. o. Tuathal Teachtmhar); *Éire* called *brugh D.* 4·5d.

Dia: 1·5b, 14b, 16d, 37a; 2·38a; 3·53a; 4·58a, 59a; 5·10a, 15d, 21c, 38a, 42b; 8·28c; 10·22b; 11·2b, 3b, 8a, 9a, 10b; 12·7a. *An t-Athair* 5·18b.

(An) Diabhal: 5·37b.

Donnchadh: (Unidentified subject of quatrain appended to poem) *D. mac Néill mac (Mac?) Donnchaidh* 7·59a.

Éamann s. o. Eóghan: Father of *Brighid* wife of *Doimnic* (803) *Ó Domhnaill* 4·60a.

Earcail: see *Hercules*, below.

Éigneachán (s. o. Dálach): (King of Tír Chonaill and ancestor of the Uí Dhomhnaill) 10·9-15; *An Calbhach Ruadh* addressed as *ua Éigneacháin* 10·16a.

Eóghan: 7 passim.

Eóghan (s. o. Oilill Ólom): 3·41-2.

Féilim: *Conn Céadchathach* described as son of 7·28a, 37a.

Fionn: (Prophet) 2·43b; 7·54a.

Flann mac Lonáin: (Poet) Apologue regarding: 10·9-15.

Hercules: (Demigod) *Earcail* 6·48d.

Íosa: (Jesus) 5·18a, 19d; see also *Críosd.*

Iúghaine: (Legendary king of Ireland) *Éire* called *bean I.* 4·4b.

Lughaidh Mac Con (s. o. Maicniadh): In apologues: 2·29 & f.; 3·31; 4·34 & f. for a discussion of his name and of his father's name, see 4·35a n.

Mac Con: See *Lughaidh Mac Con.*

Maicniadh: Mentioned (as father of *Lughaidh mac Con*, q. v.) 2·29b, 33d, 34b; 3·31d.

Mac Suibhne, Uaitéar / Báitéar: *Eibhilín* wife of *An Calbhach Ruadh* (901) *Ó Domhnaill* addressed / referred to as daughter of, 7·60a; 8·41b; 9·31b.

Maol Doraidh (s. o. Aonghas): 10·12a & n.

Mugh Néid: 7·24a (= *Eóghan Mór*).

Mugh Nuadhad: 7·27d (= *Eóghan Mór*).

Niall Naoighiallach (s. o. Eachaidh Muighmheadhóin): 10·5b.

Ní Ruairc, Caitir (Fh)íona: Wife of *Seaán* (802) *Ó Domhnaill*, 2·56-9.

Nic Shuibhne, Eibhilín: Wife of *An Calbhach Ruadh* (901) *Ó Domhnaill* 7·60-63; 8·41-6; 9·31-4; 12·9-10; 15·10-11.

Ó Domhnaill (title)**:** *Doimnic* (803) referred to as "descendant of [the] *Ó Domhnaill*" 4·54b.

Ó Domhnaill, Aodh Buidhe (704): *Seaán* (802) referred to as heir of 2·16a, 3·17a; *Doimnic* (803) referred to as son of 4·22b.

Ó Domhnaill, Aodh Buidhe (701): Poem 6, passim.

Ó Domhnaill, Aodh Dubh / Óg (301): *Toirdhealbhach* (601) addressed as *ua na dtrí n-Aodh* 5·12b; *Aodh Buidhe* (701) described as *ua na dtrí n-Aodh* 6·59b.

Ó Domhnaill, Aodh Dubh / Óg (401): *Toirdhealbhach* (601) addressed as *ua na dtrí n-Aodh* 5·12b; *Aodh Buidhe* (701) described as *ua na dtrí n-Aodh* 6·59b.

Ó Domhnaill, Aodh Ruadh (201): *Toirdhealbhach* (601) addressed as *ua na dtrí n-Aodh* 5·12b; *Aodh Buidhe* (701) described as *ua na dtrí n-Aodh* 6·59b.

Ó Domhnaill, An Calbhach (508): *An Calbhach Ruadh* (901) addressed as descendant of, 7·16a; *Seaán* (802) referred to as descendant of, 2·21a; (?) *Doimnic* (803) referred to as "descendant of [the] *Ó Domhnaill*" 4·54b.

Ó Domhnaill, An Calbhach Ruadh (901): Poems 7-15, passim.

Ó Domhnaill, Cathbharr (501): *Toirdhealbhach* (601) addressed as son of 5·21b; *Aodh Buidhe* (701) referred to as grandson of 6·41a.

Ó Domhnaill, Conn (604): *Seaán* (802) referred to as grandson of 2·21a; 3·10a, 16c; *An Calbhach Ruadh* (901) addressed as great-grandson of, 10·48a.

Ó Domhnaill, Conn Óg (702): *An Calbhach Ruadh* (901) addressed as grandson of, 8·32a; 10·27c.

Ó Domhnaill, Doimnic (803): Poem 4, passim.

Ó Domhnaill, Maghnas (801): *An Calbhach Ruadh* (901) addressed as son of, 7·10b; 8·15b, 40a; 10·35b, 48a; 11·9b; 12·8b; 13·11b.

Ó Domhnaill, Seaán (802): Poems 2-3, passim.

Ó Domhnaill, Toirdhealbhach (601): Poem 5, passim; *Aodh Buidhe* (701) referred to as son of, 6·17b, 51b; as heir of, 6·48b.

Ó Fearghail, Fachtna s. o. Ros: 10·53 & n.

Oilill Ólom: Apologue re. 3·30-44/5.

Ó Maoil Chonaire (family)**:** 9·6c, 7b; 10·27b, 28d, 30b, 37b, 38d.

Ó Ruairc, Eóghan: *Caitir Fhíona* wife of *Seaán* (802) *Ó Domhnaill* referred to as daughter of, 2·56a.

Pádraig: (Saint) 2·42a; 4·8a.

Pilip: (Alexander the Great referred to as son of) 6·30b, 40a.
Randal: (King of Norway) *Cing Randal* 6·11b.
Sailbearna: 6·12a.
An Sbiorad Naomh: (The Holy Spirit) 1·15a.
Seanán: (Prophet) 7·53d.
Síle: *Aodh Buidhe* (701) *Ó Domhnaill* referred to as son of, 6·56b.
Tomás Aquino: (Saint Thomas Aquino) 13·18; 14·11; 15·12.
Torna (Éigeas): (Poet and tutor of *Niall Naoighiallach*) 10·5c.
Ualas(d) (?): 6·10a.
Úghaine: See *Iúghaine*.
Ultán: (Prophet) 2·44b.

INDEX OF PLACE AND POPULATION NAMES

Names such as *Clár Cobhthaigh*, *Múr Midhe*, *Clanna Conaill* etc. are listed under their second elements.

Alba: (Scotland) 6·10a.

Allmharaigh: Used of "New English" 1·18d, 40b; 3·54d.

Aoi: *Magh Aoi* (identified in *AC* as "a district in Co. Roscommon between Roscommon town town and Elphin and between Strokestown and Castlereagh") 9·16d, 19c.

Art: (In names for Tara / Ireland) *Adhbha Airt* 1·7c; *Clár na n-Art* 8·15c.

Assardha: (The ancient Assyrians) 5·5a.

Áth Cliath: (Dublin) 2·23d.

Áth Seanaigh: (Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal; associated with the Uí Dhomhnaill) 10·24c.

Banbha: (Ireland) 2·4d, 8b, 21b, 28b, 29a; 3·44a; 4·3c, 6c, 7c, 24b; 7·22c, 27a, 29a; 8·11a, 17c; 13·3c. With art. 2·48d, 55c; 4·55c. In compound names: *B. Breagh* 2·27a; 10·10a; *B. Néill Fhrasaigh* 2·14b; *Brú B.* 7·39c; *Bruach B.* 3·53b, 18a; *Brugh B.* 3·31a; *Clár B.* 7·37c; *Críoch B.* 4·4b; *Fonn B.* 10·8a; *iath B.* 2·11b; *Inis B.* 4·15a; 7·18a.

An Bhaoill: (River Boyle in Co. Roscommon) 6·18c.

An Bhanna: (River Bann) 6·58a.

Bearnas: (Barnasmore, Co. Donegal; associated with the Uí Dhomhnaill) By itself: 7·56b; 13·2d; 6·63c. In compound names: *Beanna B.* 15·8b; *Bruach B.* 11·7b; *Crú B.* 3·18c.

Bóinn: (Boyne). Used for Tara etc. in: *B. Bhreagh* 4·14c.

Bóraimhe: (Used loosely for Tara etc.) 2·34d.

Breagha: (Used loosely for Tara / Ireland) *Breagh* 3·3c; 8·36d; 14·9c; *Achadh Breagh* 7·26c; *Banbha B.* 10·10b; *Clár B.* 2·38c; *Críoch B.* 3·19a; *Fód B.* 8·19c; *Fonn B.* 2·25a; 12·3a; *Iadh B.* 3·12c; *Lios B.* 7·5c, 43c; *Ráth B.* 4·43c; 7·11a; 10·4a; *Tulach B.* 15·2c; *Bóinn B.* 4·14c; *Breaghmhagh* 2·54a.

Brian s. o. Eachaidh: *fuil B. etc* 4·57b.

Caiseal: (Cashel, Co. Tipperary) *Ráth Chaisil* 4·9b.

Callachdha: (The ancient Chaldeans) 5·5c.

Ceall Trosdáin: (Kiltrustan townland in Kiltrustan parish, Co. Roscommon; in Ó Maoil Chonaire lands) 10·23b.

Céis Chorainn: (Keshcorann, Co. Sligo) 3·14b.

Cnodhbha: (Knowth, used loosely for Tara) 7·44c.

Cobhthach: (Mythological king of Ireland, son of Úghaine Mór) (a) in names for nobility / people of Ireland: *Clann Chobhthaigh* 3·54d; (b) in names for Ireland *Céide Cobhthaigh* 8·16d; *Clár C.* 7·23d; 8·37a; *Fiadh C.* 8·7d; *Magh C.* 3·26d; 11·9d.

Codhal: (Used loosely for Tara) *Cormac Codhail* 2·36d, 37d.

Coirrshliabh: (The Curlieu Hills in Counties Sligo and Roscommon) 3·14b.

Colla: (The *Méig Uidhir* and allied kindreds) *Clann C.* 4·57c; *Crú C.* 4·19a.

Colt: (A district between the Boyne and the Liffey [*LBran*]; used loosely for Tara / Ireland) 2·50c.

Conall (Gulban): (Son of Niall Naoighiallach & ancestor of the Uí Dhomhnaill and other nobles of Co. Donegal) (a) People: *Cinéal C.* 1·44a; 3·10b; *Clann Chonaill* 2·15b (?), 42a; 4·19a; 7·50d; *Clanna C.* 4·33b; 12·6b; *Crú C.* 3·27b, 49b; 4·55a; 9·2d; *Fréamh C.* 13·14b; *Fuil Ch.* 4·1a; 6·50d; *Síol gC.* 2·10b; 3·17c; 4·2d, 6a, 13b; 8·39c, 45a; *Sliocht C.* 3·9d; 6·49b; 10·9b; *Uí C.* 2·14c; 6·57c; 10·7b; 14·1d; (b) Place: *Clár C.* 2·20b; 13·9d; *Críoch C.* 6·9b, 12d, 18b; 7·43b; *Fonn C.* 6·21d; *Tír C.* 3·16a; 6·1a, 3c, 14a, 40b, 44a; 10·1d; 11·5b.

Conallaigh: (Donegal men) 3·48b; 8·37b.

Conallach: (adj.) *an clár Conallach* 6·23d; subst. 6·50b (= "a *Tír Chonaill* man").

Conchubhar: *Cóigeadh Conchubhair* (Ulster) 7·3b.

Conn (Céadchathach): (Mythological king of Ireland (a) In names of nobility / people of Ireland: *Clanna Cuinn* 3·1a, 9c, 15c; 11·11a; *Crú C.* 4·49a; 12·1c; *Fréamh Ch.* 3·49a; *Fuil C.* 10·1c; *Síol gC.* 3·2c, 4a, 7b, 48b, 58b; *Sliocht C.* 9·8a; *Sluagh C.* 7·42c; *Uí C.* 3·11c; 9·2c; 10·7a, 46a; 13·10a; (b) In names of Tara / Ireland: *Clár C.* 1·2c; 4·33a, 54a; 6·18a; 11·4c, 8a; *Cró C.* 6·21c; 7·50c; 8·31a; *Cruacha C.* 7·44c; 9·6b, 24c; *Inis C.* 2·15c; (c) other: *Leath C.* (the northern half of Ireland) 5·27b; *Ruidhleas C.* (= Connacht) 9·9d.

Connachta: (The Province of Connacht) 3·14d; *Cóigeadh Connacht* 9·8b; *Críoch C.* 9·15c; 10·1b, 2a; *Fonn C.* 9·12b; *Machaire C.* 9·17d.

Connla: (Son of Conn Céadchathach; in names of Ireland) *Clár C.* 3·7c; *Críoch C.* 2·22c.

Cormac (s. o. Airt): (Mythological king of Ireland; his descendants): *Clann Cormaic Codhail* 2·36d.

An Chréachtach: (Creta townland, in *Baile Uí Mhaoil Chonaire*, Co. Roscommon; in Ó Maoil Chonaire lands) 10·2b, 23a, 36b, 37c, 39b.

Criomhthann: (In names of Tara / Ireland) *Magh Criomhthuinn* 2·20d; *Teamhair, teagh C.* 4·45b.

Crionna: *Clár C.* 4·6a.

Cruachain: (Rathcroghan, Co. Roscommon, royal capital of Connacht, often used of all Connacht) 9·5b, 22a; 10·27b; 3·39d; *C. Cuinn* 7·44c; 9·6b, 24c; *C. Mheadhbha* 3·13c; *Iath Cruachna* 10·52a; *Oireacht Cruachan* 9·10d.

Cruachán: (Drumleene, Co. Donegal) 3·52b; *Magh Cruacháin* 3·50d; *C. Lighean* 4·21d & n.

Cuala: (A territory in Counties Dublin and Wicklow [*LBran*]) *Cré Cualann* 8·38d; *Fiadh C.* 7·35d.

Cuan Bealaigh Budhóige: (Unidentified townland in Co. Roscommon; in Ó Maoil Chonaire lands) 10·24d.

Cú Raoi: *Cóigeadh Con Raoi* 6·21a.

Dálach (s. o. Muircheartach): (Ancestor of the Uí Dhomhnaill) *Clann Dálaigh* 2·11a, 16b; 3·47a; 6·50c; 7·1a, 8b, 17b; 8·28b; *Clanna D.* 3·24a; *Crú D.* 4·21c; 8·16b; *fréamh D.* 5·25a; *Fuil D.* 3·20a, 45b; 6·28b; *Maicne D.* 3·28a; *Síol nD.* 2·13c; 8·19c; 10·28a; *Sliocht D.* 7·2b, 10d.

Dálaigh: (The Uí Dhomhnaill) 7·7c.

Danair: (Foreigners) 3·50a; 6·10d.

Daol: (River Deel in Co. Donegal) 10·44d.

Doire: (Derry; associated with the Uí Dhomhnaill) 3·25a; 4·10d; 10·23b; 13·6c, 16a; *Cuan Doire* 2·23b; 7·44b.

Drobhaois: (River Drowes in Co. Donegal; associated with the Uí Dhomhnaill) 4·20d.

Duibhlinn: 13·9b.

An Dubh: (The River Duff on the border between Sligo and Leitrim [*GB*] 4·20d.

Dún na nGall: (Donegal town; associated with the Uí Dhomhnaill) 6·55d; 10·24a.

Durlas: 10·20d & n.

Eachaidh Muighmheadhóin: *Fuil E. M.* 4·20b.

Eachtroinn: (Foreigners) 1·10d; 2·13b; 3·52d; 5·14d; 6·19d, 64d.

Eamhain (Mhacha), Macha: (Navan Fort, Co. Armagh; ancient capital of Ulster) 2·51a; 4·16d, 32b, 57a; 8·22a; *Iath Eamhna* 2·46a; *Lios E.* 7·55a; *Macha* 2·53b; 7·40b.

Earc: *Clár Earca* 8·36a.

An Easbáinn: See *An Sbáin.*

Éibhear Fionn: (i) People: *Aicme Éibhir Fhinn* 3·44c; *Fuil Éibhir Fhinn* 3·40a; (ii) Place: *Fonn Éibhir* 2·30b; *Tír Éibhir* 7·25d.

Éire: (Ireland) 1·1a, 4d, 13d, 39d, 47a; 2·4a, 5, 7d, 18b, 24d, 26d, 39d, 43d, 45d, 54c; 3·4d, 30a, 54b; 3·15b, 27d, 44d; 4·9d, 11b, 12d, 16b, 23d, 35d, 46d; 5·14d, 26b; 6·51a, 66d; 7·9d, 19a, 28a, 30d, 40d, 51d; 8·6d, 8d, 13c; 9·4d, 5b; 10·7c, 42d, 47b. (a) People: *Fir Éireann* 4·39b; 8·29d; *Sluagh É.* 7·28d; *uaisle É.* 1·14b. (b) Place: *Fód É.* 8·31d; *Iath É.* 2·17b; *Oirear É.* 7·14d.

Éireannaigh: (Irishmen) 1·41d, 45b.

Éireamhón: (Ancestor of the northerners) *Fuil Éireamhóin* 3·39b; *Síol É.* 3·27a.

An Éirne: (River Erne; associated with the Uí Dhomhnaill and seen as a border of their territory) 10·19a; 6·47b, 58a; *fóir É.* (place) 3·6d; *Port Éirne* 5·32d.

Eóghan: (In names for the Uí Néill) *Fuil Eóghain* 4·19b; *Síol Eóghain* 2·42d; 3·17c.

An Eóraip: (Europe) 1·8a.

Eóthail: 15·3d.

Fál: (In names for Tara / Ireland and inhabitants) 10·10c. (a) People: *Fir Fáil* 7·48c; *Sluagh F.* 15·9c. (b) Place: *Críoch F.* 1·34c; 4·36c; 7·33c; *Fonn F.* 7·27a.

Fánad: (Fanad, Co. Donegal) 10·21d.

Féilim: (Father of Conn Céadchathach; in names of Ireland) *Cró F.* 8·2a; *Magh F.* 7·1d; 8·21d.

Fiachaidh: *Síol bhF.* 2·26b.

An Fhinn: (River Finn, Co. Donegal; associated with the Uí Dhomhnaill) 2·40a; 9·29a; 10·25c.

Finnbheannach: *Iath an Fhinnbheanaigh* 9·19b.

Fionntan: *Fiadh Fionntain* (Ireland) 7·41d.

Flann: (In names for Ireland) *Cró Floinn* 13·1a.

Fódla: (Ireland) 1·18d; 2·19d; 3·26a; 4·1a, 38a, 53b; 6·18b; 8·9a, 29c. With art. 13·5b; *Clár F.* 4·28a; 7·39a; *Críoch F.* 3·9a; 7·31b; *Fiadh F.* 8·1a; *Fonn F.* 6·19a; *sluagh F.* 1·32b.

Fréamhainn: (Used loosely for Tara / Ireland) *Fonn Fréamhann* 2·50b.

Fuinidh: (In name for Ireland) *Cró F.* 1·35d.

Gailian: *Gort G.* 7·5b.

Gaill: (a) Used of "New English" 1·10b, 17c, 21b; 2·49c; 3·46c, 52c, 55b, 56c, 53d; 5·26d; 6·23c, 41c, 52b, 55a; 7·16c, 43c, 45b; 8·1a, 10a, 12a, 30d; 10·19b. *Danarg.* 6·26b. (b) Used of "Old English" 1·6c, 13b; 3·5b; 8·5c, 36c. (c) Used of mythological Spanish mercenaries 7·38d.

Gaoidheal: (Person) *fine Gaoidhil* 2·7b; *sliocht Gaoidhil* 3·46b.

Gaoidheal: (A Gael): 1·6c, 13b; 2·1a, 10d, 41b; 3·3d, 5b, 7a, 12d, 18a, 20c, 26a, 53d, 56c; 5·26d; 7·39c; 8·5c, 6c, 36c, 55b. *Críoch Ghaoidheal* 2·33b; *Gort Gaoidheal* 8·38b; *Grianoirear G.* 7·4d.

Gréig: (Greece) 5·6b.

Iar-Mhumha: (West Munster) 3·13a.

Iomdhán: Gen. sg. *Iomdhán* 14·5d; for spelling, see 14.·5d, n.

Íor: *Inis Ír* 8·14a.

An Iothruaidh: (Norway) 6·11a.

Iúghaine: See *Úghaine.*

Laighin: (Leinster and its inhabitants) 3·55c; 6·20a.

Leath Cuinn: See *Conn* (c).

Leath Mogha: See *Mugh.*

Leithbhear: (Lifford, Co. Donegal; associated with the Uí Dhomhnaill) 10·23a.

Lighe: *Cruachán Lighean* 4·21b.

Line: 13·4a; *Cuan Line* 8·3c.

Lios Leamháin: ("Lislavan" townland in Ó Maoil Chonaire lands) 10·24b & n.

An Lisín Íseall: (prob. modern Lisheen townland in Ó Maoil Chonaire lands) 10·25b & n.

Loch Garman: (Wexford town) 6·55b

Lochlainn: *Críoch L.* 6·12b.

Lonndan: (London) 7·47d; *Fóir L.* 6·54b.

Lugh(aidh): (i) Place: *Críoch Logha* 2·12a; *Fonn Logha* 3·34c; 7·58b; *Lios Lughaidh* 7·3a; *Lios na Lugh* 13·13d.

Macha: See *Eamhain.*

Magh Mucramha: (Battle of) *Magh Mucramha* 2·29d; *Magh Mucraimhe* 3·32b.

Magh Léana: (Battle of) 7·36 & f.

Mead: (The ancient Medes) 5·5a.

Meadhbh: (In names for Connacht) *Magh M.* 4·56c; 6·22c; *Cruachain Mheadhbha* 3·13c.

Midhe: (Meath / Tara / Ireland) *Múr M.* 8·30a; *Síol gC. M.* 3·7b.

Míl: *Clann M.* 2·25b; *Maicne Míleadh* 7·50d; *Meic M.* 3·21b; 4·11d; 7·16b, 47b; 8·14d, 37d; 12·3b; *Méinne M.* 10·31d.

Modhairne: *Magh M.* 6·70d.

Mugh: *Leath Mogha* (the southern half of Ireland) 5·27b.

Muireadhach: *Inis M.* 2·6b.

An Mullach: (Townland in Ó Maoil Chonaire lands) 10·23d.

Mumha: (Munster) 3·30-39; 23·2a; 7·24b; *críoch Mumhan* 3·29d; *magh M.* 3·55c; see also *Iar-Mh.*

Murbhach: (Murroe, Co. Donegal; associated with the Uí Dhomhnaill) 10·25a; 13·12b.

Nás: (Naas, Co. Kildare; a Tara equivalent) 3·14a; 4·9a.

Niall (Naoighiallach): (Legendary king of Ireland) (a) in names for nobility / people of Ireland: *Clanna Néill* 8·45a; *Fuil N.* 8·18a; *Síol N.* 2·17b; 8·32d; (b) in names for Ireland: *Clár N.* 3·5c; *Gort N.* 6·55a.

Oileach: 4·10b; *O. Néid* 7·57a; *Fód Oiligh* 7·45d; *Port Oiligh* 2·50d.

Oilill: *Fonn Oilealla* 4·6b.

Parthalán: *Port Parthaláin* 7·6b, 20b.

Pearsa: (The ancient Persians) 5·5c.

Port Dúin: 4·8a.

Port Éirne.: 5·32d.

Raoire: (Mullagh Reelion, Co. Kildare; used loosely for Tara) *Ráth Raoireann* 11·3d.

Rómháin: (Romans) 5·7b.

Ruarcaigh: (The Uí Ruairc) 2·56b.

Saimhéar: *Inis S.* 4·10b.

Samhaor: *Sruth Samhaoir* 10·48d.

Saxain: (The "New English") gen. *Saxan* 8·13d.

An Sbáin: (Spain) 7·25c; *An Easbáin* 7·27b, 32d.

Sligeach: *Múr Sligigh* (Sligo Castle) 13·10d.

Sreang: *Cóigeadh Sreing* (Connacht) 9·9a.

Suibhne: (Ancestor of the Mic Shuibhne) *Fréamh S.* 12·10b; *Síol S.* 7·45d.

Suibhnigh: (The Mic Shuibhne) 7·61a; 8·41d.

Teamhair: (Tara) 2·10b, 35d, 51d, 54b; 4·9b, 10d, 21a, 34d, 39d, 45b, 47a, 48b; 7·55b. *Clár Teamhrach* 7·45b; *Treabh T.* 8·40b; *Tuatha Teamhra Tuathail* 3·13d; *Tulaigh T.* 7·23b.

Tuathal: (Mythological king of Ireland; used in names for Tara) *Treabh Tuathail* 2·36b; *Treabhadhba T.* 10·30d; *Tuatha Teamhra T.* 3·13d.

Úghaine: (Legendary king of Ireland; used in name for Ireland) *Clár Iúghaine* 3·58b.

Uí Dhomhnaill: (The *Ó Domhnaill* family) *fuil ua nDomhnaill* 3·15d.

Uisneach: (Used loosely for Tara) 7·17d.

Ulaidh: (People and province of Ulster) 2·49c; 3·11b, 14c, 55d; 8·46a; 9·15d; *Clár Uladh* 2·41c.

Ultach: (Adj.) *iath Ultach* 6·23a.

Ultaigh: (Ulstermen) 3·13b; 7·13d.

Umhall: (Barony of Owles, Co. Mayo) 9·24d.

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