

O'Sullivan, Tomás Ruadh  
The songs of Tomás  
Ruadh O'Sullivan

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AMRÁIN TOMÁIS RUADH .1.

THE SONGS  
OF  
TOMÁS RUADH O'SULLIVAN  
THE IVERAGH POET  
(1785-1848)

COLLECTED AND EDITED

BY

JAMES FENTON

*Seamus Fenton*

Dublin  
M. H. GILL & SON, LTD.

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# INTRODUCTION

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## SKETCH OF THE POET'S CAREER ; IVERAGH IN PRE-FAMINE TIMES

Tomár Ruað ua Súilleobáin, the Iveragh poet, was born about the year 1785 at Bánárd, beside the road that runs from Derrynane to Coomachiste, and near the present Farraneeragh National School.

The site of the poet's house is one of the loveliest in this "mostly lovely tract of the British Islands,"<sup>1</sup> and its surroundings were well calculated to foster the poetic instincts of the youth. To the rere of the house arises the mountain range of Dunkerron, that stretches unbroken the long way to Carn Tuathail.

Bánárd, itself, is situated high over the mouth of Kenmare Bay: the slope to the water's edge descends in a southerly direction; and, beside the water, the pointed gables of the old Monastery at Derrynane were clearly visible from the poet's home. The broad Atlantic, studded with islands, expands to the west and south-west, and away against the southern sky are silhouetted the "blue headlands of sullen Ivèra" in all their majestic grandeur.

Here the poet grew up—"on that Kerry coast which in its wild and majestic beauty is scarcely equalled in Ireland, and hardly surpassed in Europe."<sup>2</sup>

Lord Macaulay.

<sup>2</sup> Lecky.

Though the district is not in Iveragh proper—Bánárd being in Dunkerron South—the *filè* is commonly referred to as the Iveragh Poet—Iveragh in this connotation embracing the entire promontory between the bays of Dingle and Kenmare.

We are told that Tomár lisped poetry from the cradle. To a neighbouring woman who inquired of his mother whether the infant was yet able to walk, the hopeful chanted from the cradle, taking up the woman's question :—

“ Δη ριύδαλανν Tomár ρόρ ?  
 ηί ριύβλανν, μο θρόν,  
 Δέτ ριύβλανν λε ρτόλ.”

“ Τά σο μαίτ,” said the surprised visitor, “ ετοιρρεαρ  
 ημαίτ-ρε ρόρ.”

The boy grew up, the delight, in particular, of his mother, to whom he sang his boyish compositions. It is said that his father was a distant relative of the great Εοζαν Ρυαθ Ο Σύνλιουθάν, whose death occurred in 1784. The mother delighted in watching the budding genius of the boy ; and the people of the whole district—to whom the traditional education of a thousand years had come down—watched with no uncommon interest the arising of a seer or prophet .i. ράιθ, in their midst. The natives, all Irish speakers, had at this time a great love for learning, and a respect for its professors. Iveragh educated students who were afterwards drafted off in the smuggling boats to colleges in France and Spain.

The tradition of the exodus of students from the Kerry coast to the Spanish schools still lingers in Iveragh.

A venerable Kerry parish priest, recently deceased, loved to enlarge on the great hospitality of the Spanish people. The kindly villagers of northern Spain had in his time, recollections of the hosts of students from Ireland. In one village an Irish Δὐβάρης ῥαδάρις had in former days been coaxed off the ecclesiastical path by the charms of a dark-eyed *doncella*. This man, who became great and honoured in the village, feted his countrymen on their way to school, taught the Irish language to his own children, and in his old age insisted on ascending the neighbouring heights to look out for the coming of the mic léiginn, who should bring him news of the fate of Dark Rosaleen.

“The Spaniards brought us to their homes during vacation,” the priest continued, “treated us like brothers, and those writers who revile Spain are (he added with warmth) the most dishonest people in creation.”

The historian of Kerry, who visited Iveragh in 1751, was surprised to find many of the common people speaking Latin fluently. “I have in my survey,” Dr. Smith writes, “met some good Latin scholars who did not understand the English tongue, particularly one, Peter Kelly, who lived in a very uncultivated part of the country called Ballybog. Greek is also taught in some of the mountainous parts.” And again: “The common people are extremely hospitable and courteous to strangers; many of them speak Latin fluently, and I accidentally arrived at a little hut in a very obscure part of the county where I saw some poor lads reading Homer.” This school was two miles distant from Bánárd.

The culture among the ordinary people does not appear to have been killed by the operation of the Penal Laws, and it must have had great influence on character. Dr. Smith met a poor man near Blackstones who had a tolerable notion of calculating epacts, golden number, dominical letter, the moon's phases and even eclipses, although he had never been taught English ; and that this education had not been fruitless the observant historian attests when he adds: "There are few among them but whose breeding and parts, I may say learning also, are eminently more conspicuous than in other parts of this kingdom." And he repeats: "It is well known that classical reading extends itself even to a fault among the lower and poorer kind in this county."

In the generation previous to our poet's, boats plied regularly to the Continent ; the "Wild Geese" sailed from every creek, and we learn from Davis's song that the maiden ascended the heights of Dunkerron to watch the return of the boats from southern France with her plighted lover. "He'll come some day," she sang, "when south winds blow."

Count O'Connell (1745-1833), a child of the same district loved to repeat long passages from Irish poems to his youthful relatives at school in France,<sup>1</sup> and during his lifetime he maintained schools in this locality.

The atmosphere the young poet breathed was charged with patriotism, love of learning, an intense Catholicism, a hatred of unjust laws, and a "strikingly

<sup>1</sup> "Last Colonel of the Irish Brigade," p. 36

exemplified absence of bigotry which distinguished the relations of the old Kerry Catholics and Protestants."<sup>1</sup>

"The plants that grow in Iveragh," said a local Irish poem, "are Generals and Colonels and countless officers in continental armies, and Bishops and Scholars at home." It gloried in the fame of having at this time furnished four Generals and six Colonels to the armies of France—all nurtured in its wilds. "One of the most distinguished scholars of Flanders in the eighteenth century," writes Eugene Davis, "was Dr. John O'Sullivan, Professor of Theology in the University of Louvain. . . . A roughly-hewn stone still marks the site of the house in which he first saw the light, on the road between Sneem and Kenmare, in the townland of Cappacushen. O'Sullivan left the Kingdom at an early age . . . a large slab is erected to his memory at Montague, a few miles from Louvain."

The O'Mahony family of Dromore gave the famous Captain Dan, the hero of Cremona, "*le fameux Mahoni*," to the French, and it is believed that the life-long friend and counsellor of Prince Charles Edward, he who accompanied the Bonnie Prince through all the perils of the Scottish campaign, and fought at his side at Culloden—General O'Sullivan—hailed from Iveragh. It will be remembered that, when the Prince was deserted by most of his followers, the resourceful O'Sullivan stood manfully by his side, shared all his perils and privations, and finally succeeded in smuggling him to France. The fame of these men furnished a rich theme of song for the scholarly poets of Munster, and the pipers still play a tune called "The day we

<sup>1</sup>"Last Colonel of the Irish Brigade," p. 39!

be't the Germans at Cremona": in the corresponding ballad the feats of "Captain Dan O'Mahony" are celebrated. Our poet in delightful song piped the glory of another son of the mountains, also a continental student, the great Iveragh orator, who "hewed his thoughts into rhetoric with a negligent but colossal grandeur,"<sup>1</sup> and who was destined to break the last link of the infamous penal chain.

At an early age Tomás was sent to a school kept at a place called Gortnakilla, and one of his remarks to the schoolmaster was repeated to the writer by the son of one of the poet's fellow-students. It would appear that the little fellows had been exerting themselves in a vain attempt to remove a heavy gallán from the school door, when the master, a powerful man, appeared, and lifted away the stone with great ease. The young bard clapped his hands in joy, looked up into the master's face, and exclaimed:—

"Τηδέταισίρ φαίριθε έαρ Σάμρον ιρ Ιάρον,  
 Έαρ Hercules λάισιρ ιρ Ορσαρ να βριαν;  
 ησιρ β'έ ριν βα έάρ λιον, άετ λαοέαρ μο ηάιξιστιη  
 Όο έαρηαιης Σαλλάν ζυιητ να Cille 'n-ά ύιαύό!"

Up to this time the poet spoke no English, and several of his songs breathe great affection for his native Gaelic. Indeed, when he came into contact with the great O'Connell, who, like the poet, spoke Irish only in his early boyhood, the local admirers of the Councillor—numerous and influential—wondered at the indiscretion of the peasant boy who in and out of season—mostly out of season—fearlessly expressed his belief in a Gaelic-speaking nation liberated and re-

<sup>1</sup> Lecky.

juvenated by the great Iveragh Leader. But other counsels prevailed.

As has been stated, Iveragh at the time was a land of books—of poetry, song, dance and ancient games. The “*ḶuirḶean na Leabhar*” of *ḶoḶan Ruad* were numerous and influential, and the young poet was versed in all the traditional culture of the place. “Immense was his stock of books,” said an old man to the writer some twenty years ago. “It was I who transported them to the vessel in Derrynane harbour, that was to convey them to Portmagee—great bags filled with books, mostly written with the pen. ‘I would not part with that volume for a farm of land,’ said *Ḷomár*; ‘it is,’ said he, taking it up, ‘the Psalter of Cashel!’” The loss of this great book is lamented in one of his songs. We know from O’Reilly that the *Sálcáir* was extant in Limerick in 1712, but it would appear to be a name given to quite a different book from the original.<sup>1</sup> Whether it was the original or the Limerick book that found its way to distant Iveragh we have now no means of ascertaining.

These books, mostly manuscripts, were unfortunately lost in the wreck of the ship at an early stage of the voyage; the old inhabitants point out the scene of the disaster, cursed by the poet—*Ḷarráis Ḷiblin Ní Rácaille*—in the harbour of Derrynane.

The poet was about ten years younger than O’Connell, and his career as a *filè* is associated with that of the great Tribune. The electric success of the renowned Iveragh orator in rousing his nation from its slumbers inspired the laureate strains of *Ḷomár*, and, in the

<sup>1</sup> See preface to *Leabhar na Scairt*

present collection are some vigorous lyrics commemorating O'Connell's triumphs. Nor did the genius of the boy escape the discerning eye of the great man. It is to the Liberator's credit that he caused the poet to be sent at an early age to some college in Dublin; but it would appear that Tomár was never happy in this school, whose atmosphere, cold and Anglicised, was strangely different from that of kindly Iveragh. At the end of three years the boy was removed—perhaps hastily—to hospital by the visiting physician—Dr. John O'Reardon, and if the incident was the cause of limiting his education we are at least thankful that it inspired the young *filè* to give us a beautiful hymn appealing to the God of the Universe and of each of the days ordained to mark out His work, to bring him out of the house of disease, and to restore him to his friends, who, he said, “were numerous on the way from Cahirciveen to Sneem, but especially in delightful, sun-harbouring Derrynane.”

On his recovery, the home-sick boy, pining for a breath from the heather of Dunkerron, refused to return to College, and made his way to the mountains, where, he stated, his demise should be lamented by pretty maidens and manly youths.

But, though the laureate of O'Connell's triumphs, he was the poet of the kitchen, not of the drawing-room or of Society in Derrynane. O'Connell's attitude towards his native language is well known, and we get a glimpse of the timidity of the poet from the following incident:

The parish priest of Ballinskelligs of the day, Father Diarmuid O'Sullivan, *the Prince* (of the O'Sullivan Bere family), was celebrated throughout Kerry for his scholarship and hospitality. Himself a poet of no



common merit, he invited some distinguished guests to meet young *Tomár* at his home. The poet, however, was soon missed from the drawing-room, and was found modestly sitting beside the kitchen fire. The generous *sagart* gently chided him in the first two lines of the following extempore quatrain, but, relaxing, he enthusiastically welcomed him in the others:—

D'féarr liom-rá file ná fanrad rá' éistín  
 Ir an éirí eile de'n fúirinn 'ran uadár.  
 Adt, a fáide éiméid, céad fáilte 'sur file  
 'Do éirim tar éis i stuaid nóimad!"

They were ever afterwards devoted friends, and the priest's goodness and sweetness of disposition were the subject of many of *Tomár's* songs, of which there are more than one in this collection. The poet often referred to the kindly priest as "the gentle Prince" (*an príonhara réin*), and it is recorded that *Tomár* once soothed a vicious horse, belonging to the priest, by singing a lullaby, which incident drew from the *príonhara Séim* the remark: "Do éirfeá ruaircear ar an scapallín réin."

The neighbours, as already indicated, took no small pride in their young *filé*, and rarely missed an opportunity of eliciting from him poetic remarks.

On one occasion a gentleman, passing by *Bánárd* and observing the boy at the door of his parents' house, inquired: "An turá ní an bótar?" when the following dialogue took place:—

*Tomár*—

"Ir ní gac n-don  
 I n-a bótar réin,  
 Ir cá bfuilín-re réin is' ní, leo' toil?"

“ 1r ζαc δον ball ” απρ’ αν ουινε ειτε.

“ ‘S οόca ζυρ τύ Slánuigheoir an doimain, céad  
 ζλόιρε λειρ? ” απρα Tomár, ας cρomαθ α ζλίινε.

“ Ó, ní mé.”

“ Píozar na cρoipe eαθpαiηη μαρ ρoiη,” απρ’ αν  
 file óς; “ ní fuláir nó ζυρ τύ αν τ-Διόθειρpεoiρ? ”

While still a youth, Tomár, acting the truant from home, visited the Cork butter-market in company with neighbours who transported their commodities in panniers. In reply to a Quaker merchant who, noticing the restlessness of the boy, asked perhaps slightly :—

“ Cαθ é αν ραζαρ θαoiηe τά τιαρ eαθpαiθ ι η-αο’  
 cορ? ”

Tomár answered :—

‘ ní’l éinne ve’n féin úo ann, ve’n tρέαo úo ann o’ioμpuiζ  
 ní’l Quaker mí-μιαζlαc leαc ’ρτιαρ ανη, ná iúoαc;  
 ní’l cρón-éαille μαρc ανη, ná μαθαc-éαilleαc túταc;  
 τά ζpáin αρ αν η’Oιαθαl ανη,—ρiη ρcéal αρ μο ούτέαιζ! ”

The butter-sellers, needless to state, proclaimed the genius of the wondrous boy who could thus retort to great men in the Cork market.

“ Cά οτέιζιo colúir á’ρ ριαc ’ουθα éum leαθαθ? ”  
 asked a neighbour of Tomár. The question drew forth this reply :—

“ Τα cόιζε μύηαν αζυρ να τpιύcαiθe ραιρiηζ,  
 αζυρ μόpán cúηoαiζ ζo Oύτέαιζ eαlα.  
 αν ρεόcηα ρμύo μέ, ηo ρcιαcán leαcαιη,  
 ζo ηζεόθαiηηη ουιτ cúnταρ αρ éαηαιθ ηeατα? ”

Sean-múirir Ó Conaill on one occasion cutting briars for pastime on the iηpe μόp, hailed the passing

young poet with the salutation, " Όια οὐιτ, α τoμάρι ? " which drew this reply from the boy :—

" Τιοτραὸ ἀν λά 'ρ νί'λ ράν ἀρ ροιν,  
 θεῖο μαιρη γο ελάε κοῖρ ταιοῖδ' ἀν τοιρ,  
 θεῖο ἀν ιηρε μήρ λάν  
 θε ρεαδαῖοδ ἀγ ράρ,  
 'S ní θεῖο ἀναμ 'n-α λάιρ το ξεαρηραὸ ορηιρ.  
 ἀγυρ ό! θεαν α' τιξε ναε ουαίρη ε ριν!"

The neighbours, with the inquisitiveness of their kind, often inquired of Tomár as to the secret of the divine art of the *filè*; wherein lay the charm; how it affected him; whether it could be passed on to another person, and the young poet, conscious of his art, was not above playing pranks on the more persistent inquirers. Once he assured a workman in Derrynane that the latter would become a *filè* by going through certain ceremonies; viz., if he lay stretched in a drain for a certain time, and under a flat stone placed on his breast by a poet. The credulous peasant consented to comply with the requirements—anything to become poetic. Having gone through the ceremony, Tomár lifted the stone off the would-be poet, and asked him to repeat these words:

" Όά μβεαὸ ριορ ἀγ μάξιρητη ὄοιρη ριονάιν  
 μαρ α εαίτεαρ-ρα ρέιν ἀν λά  
 sínce ἀρ όίς, ἀγυρ τεαε ἀρ μο ερηοθε,  
 ἀγ ριλε ἀν ὀάν αοιρη ἀρ λάρ!"

Tomár often observed, " ιρ ρια ὀ'ρανραὸ μο ράο ι νδουρ μεαρη 'nά μαρ ρανραὸ-ρα ρέιν ἀγαιδ," which has been borne out by the passing years. The older generation throughout Iveragh are still fond of quoting him, though it is to be feared that most of his happy flashes are already lost.

He was fond of saying that his listeners all spoke poetry if they only phrased their sentences properly; and some examples, indeed, are remembered. Thus a man walking along the road with Tomár, made these commonplace remarks: "Nac breas é lomair na caorac úo"; "Nac áluinn i fíogair na mná úo"; "N'feadar cia 'ca eala no faoilean an t-éan úo amuis ar an t-suinn."

"Taoi as ceapad fíliúeacta," arsa Tomár. "féac:

"I r breas é do lomair, a éaoirí;  
 I r doibinn o'fíogair, a bean;  
 'S ní gile an eala 'ná an faoileann  
 'Nuair bíonn ar an t-suinn ar rtao."

Similarly a man at whose house Tomár was on a visit made the usual remarks about the bad weather, and finished by saying that it gave him little trouble so long as he had plenty of turf and bog-deal on the mountain, and some tobacco in his pocket. The *filí* versified his remarks as follows:—

"Cá an oíche anghóad, céad glóir asur molad le dia  
 I r an rae feó cá róiminn, i r dóca sur donnainn 'n-a diaib—  
 Cá suimair asur móin go leóir asat-ra 'ran t-riab,  
 'S an ríora ió' úóio, bain ceól ar, cá fuinneam ió' síall!"

The young poet qualified for the profession of the schoolmaster, and he taught school in many places throughout Iveragh. We find him at Cahirdaniel, Portmagee, Aughatubrid, Ballinskelligs, Waterville, Kilpeaken and other places. But, like most of the Gaelic bards, he was of a restless disposition, and the life of change appealed to him. O'Connell, his patron, could do little to aid him: as has been remarked, "nobody can do anything for a poet." Tomár would

prefer a night's *reanáir* by an Iveragh turf fire to the "applause of listening senates."

For a short time he filled the position of postman from Cahirciveen to Derrynane; and in this collection is an interesting song recalling an incident in that short period of his career. He was a guest at a wedding in Cahirciveen, the bridegroom hailing from Sneem. During the festivities it was whispered that the happy bridegroom was a man of intemperate habits, and that no Sneem maiden would have married him, because of his alcoholic proclivities. The news reached the bride's ears. "Who started the calumny?" she asked; "let the slanderer come forth: it must be the young postman." *Tomár* tuned his violin—he always accompanied his own songs with the violin—and gave, extempore, the song, "*Óo b'annam tuom féinigh*"<sup>1</sup> a piece scarcely calculated to soothe the wounded feelings of the happy pair.

A man of the poet's temperament could not be expected to become a punctual postman, and the festivities by the wayside were, it is to be feared, responsible for many late deliveries at Derrynane: so *Tomár* returned to the profession of the schoolmaster.

But he was much more than an ordinary schoolmaster. He was poet and musician, and quite a public character in Iveragh. When teaching school, he lived in the homes of the more respectable parents, and these houses were, during the poet's stay, the centres of all local festivities. The neighbours crowded in to hear the new songs, and to listen to the wondrous stories read aloud by the master—songs from the Munster

<sup>1</sup> Song No. 16.

Bards, Ossianic legends, romantic tales, the religious works of Keating, "grand to read" as he puts it himself. He filled much the same position as the editor of a local newspaper in modern times. Songs he composed with the greatest ease; but he never filed his back numbers: the listeners remembered and disseminated the lyrics. I can find no evidence that he made any attempt to collect his own songs.

All subjects of extraordinary local interest inspired his muse, and his latest songs spread like fire throughout West Kerry. Men of evil were attacked; the poor widow's cow, rescued from the tithe proctors, was celebrated in glowing song; and ballad singers claimed lodgings in remote glens with the sesame of the newest ballad on the Repeal movement, the Tithe war or the Catholic question. If the language is polemical in some of his songs it must be remembered that they were sung almost in penai days.

One of his productions—a letter to a Mr. Mahony who abandoned the ancient Faith—gives us an idea of his immense influence. In after life Mr. Mahony complained of the many personal insults he had borne since his change of religion. "I could stand them all," he added, "but, oh! to be sung about in the Cahirciveen fair by the villainous *Tomár Ruadh*." Mr. James Sugrue, of Ohermong, a relation of the poet, informed me of a somewhat similar incident.<sup>1</sup> The news suddenly arrived in his father's home that Father Brasby had become a Protestant clergyman. The poet, who was present, refused at first to believe the story, but when reassured he walked up and down

the kitchen singing his satire. Mr. Sugrue, senior, who was taking his supper, listened carefully. When the poet had completed his song he pondered a while and said: "Let no one repeat that song; it must die, and for certain grave reasons." About two o'clock next morning Mr. Sugrue, who had correctly remembered most of the production wakened the poet, and asked in Irish: "Please, Tomár, tell me the first line of the last stanza." "You rogue," answered the poet, "I knew you swallowed it with your supper." Hence its survival.

Tomár was perfectly conscious of his immense power and influence, and gloried in the friendship shown to him in Kerry homes. He sings:—

"'Dob' fáirring mo éairne i n-uíbh Ráead, 'Dah liúm  
i n-ḡleann Deite, ḡleann Cártaig, ir ḡo Tmáigli anonn  
ir Coir leáinn na rár-fear mar ir ḡnáead mo íúbal,—"

"I am a proud little man," he sings again, "and it was kind<sup>1</sup> for me to be sharp."

In stature he was middle-sized; his face was ruddy and handsome, and his eyes brilliant as coals of fire. His character was unblemished, and altogether sincere and manly. He died a celibate, though his grand love-song to Miss Noirin McCarthy (Noirin Ćnuic na ḡroite) would show that his leanings were not always towards bachelorhood. It is stated that this song, which is very popular, was once sung by some wandering Iveragh labourers at a village inn in north Cork. It was observed that a lady, elderly and handsome, fainted away when a few stanzas had been sung. "For

<sup>1</sup> It was of my kindred.

mercy sake," she implored, "stop that song, I am  
 νόσφιν ἔνωικ να ζροίθε!"

The very thought of the Penal Code stung him to madness, and we get a glimpse of the rising eleuthero-  
 mania of the period in many of his songs. Thus we  
 get a flashlight view of social Iveragh in 1828 in the  
 lovely lyric,<sup>1</sup> "'Σέ Ὀδοῖναιττ βινν Ὁ Κοῖναιττ ἄοιν."

The Derrynane peasantry, evidently unbooted—for  
 the poet promises that they will yet be wearing βροῖα  
 οὐβᾶ—assembled near Coomachiste to welcome their  
 young champion from the victory of the Clare Election.  
 It was a strange gathering, and of the type that,  
 organised and disciplined by O'Connell, compelled  
 hostile parliaments to listen to the pleadings of the  
 great Iveragh orator. The poet, who, of course, was  
 of the company, sang to them of tremendous political  
 changes in the future, many of which have since  
 materialised. "The sea will be speckled," took up  
 the hosts in song, "with friendly fleets sailing around  
 the point of Cape Clear." (No doubt there were many  
 in that cheering crowd who had witnessed the descent  
 of the ill-fated French fleet on Bantry in 1796.) So  
 also "must the Gaelic race cease paying tribute."  
 "Catholics must no longer pay tithes to the clergy of  
 an alien church." "Laws will be made by ourselves"  
 —all which wondrous changes were to be accomplished  
 by their young neighbour, then in their midst, "the  
 shield-bearer at the back of Erin."

"The splendour and originality of genius and the  
 reality of the patriotism of O'Connell"<sup>2</sup> find fine

<sup>1</sup> No. 25.

<sup>2</sup> Lecky, "Leaders of Public Opinion."



expression in the songs of the poet. In all his greatness and in the midst of many triumphs, O'Connell never ceased to be an Iveragh man, and one of the most pleasing features of his character was the affability and kindness displayed by him towards his less favoured neighbours. An incident well worth recording, and altogether characteristic of the accessibility of the great Tribune to the neighbours, is preserved in a stanza by  $\tau\omicron\mu\acute{\alpha}\rho$ .

It appears that O'Connell met an old cowherd named Stephen O'Shea, whose obvious poverty moved him to pity. O'Connell promised he would see that a proper suit of clothes should be sent to the old man. On the very day that the Liberator intended sailing from Derrynane to Cork on his way to England, the old man timidly approached the boat and explained to the poet, who was of the company, the object of his visit. "No doubt," said he, "O'Connell has forgotten all about the suit of clothes, and would you,  $\tau\omicron\mu\acute{\alpha}\rho$ , who can talk to a king, remind him of his promise." "Not at all," said the poet, "O'Connell loves a good verse of a song; go towards the vessel, and sing this stanza."

When O'Connell saw the old man approaching, he kindly called out " $\eta\omicron\tau\acute{o}!$   $\Delta$   $\sigma\tau\iota\omicron\phi\acute{\alpha}\eta\eta$ ,  $\epsilon\alpha$   $\theta\upsilon\mu\iota$   $\tau\omicron$   $\epsilon\pi\iota\alpha\tau\iota$ ?" Old Stephen sang off to a bright air—something like that of the "Bells of Shandon"—the verse hurriedly learned from the poet:—

'  $\text{Ri na \xi\lambda\acute{o}\eta\eta\epsilon}$   
 $\text{\xi\omicron no\acute{\epsilon}\mu\iota\omicron\acute{\upsilon} \epsilon\pi\eta\acute{\epsilon}\acute{o} \acute{\theta}\upsilon\mu\iota\epsilon}$   
 $\Delta\mu\ \acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omicron\iota\beta\ \Delta\eta\ \acute{\epsilon}\acute{o}\rho\tau\alpha$   
 $\text{\eta\epsilon \Delta\eta \xi\acute{\alpha}\omicron\acute{\epsilon} \Delta \sigma\tau\upsilon\alpha\iota\acute{o};}$

nár éigíó ceó orr,  
 ná fairrigíóe móra,  
 áct gac don feóclan  
     'Óos' feócláó cum cuain  
 beió minnce ir ceóla  
 Ó oíóce go ló ágat,  
 ásur turá, á 'Óoinnaill,  
     'Sá mar gan sruaim;  
 ir ní im' doóaire bó beáó,  
 áct im' réice ar bóiteib  
 leir an scuilaic bneáó nóó úó  
     'Óo feócláó mé uait!"

O'Connell hurriedly tore a leaf from a note book, and wrote on it an order to a local shopkeeper to dress the old man from head to foot, adding the significant remark: "Mo sruaim é, á tomáir, níor caillir riam é!"

The restless poet, as already suggested, often changed his school. The people of Poll na nGeatairidhe did not believe in paying too much for the education of their children, for it is recorded of them by the poet:—

"I bpoll na nGeatairidhe 'reáó ruairéar mo náire  
 áó múineáó ráiríóe ar rael ra ráite!"

Another verse in this collection (No. 39) shows how he got his school at Dromcaor thatched. Before his death—it occurred in 1848—he had the great misfortune to witness the awful visitation of the Famine—a catastrophe that, rendering the land sad and songless, effected a distinct psychological change in Irish character, and nowhere more acutely than in the poet's wide demesne of Iveragh. Paleness and hunger sat on every face, festivities ceased, the poet's violin was hung up—he ceased to sing except in satire. The voice of the destitute ascended inarticulate and "poor famishing men prior to death gathered in groups and

crowds as poor field-fares and plovers do in bitter weather."<sup>1</sup> At the very place where the poet put in these dreadful years it is stated that old men on their way to the meal houses, unable to walk up a slight incline on the road, sat down and died. From out the gloom of the period we hear two bitter lines from the poet—from him who, in earlier and more hopeful years, headed the table at local festivities. Now he maddens at eating "Committee Meal," and repeats scornfully over his food :—

"An ríle 'r a míla, a súr áóðar de'n 'Comittee méil '  
'nuair íceann a fáic, 'r fánac 'o' alcuisceann 'n-a úeíó!"

He felt his death sickness coming on at Ohermong, near Cahirciveen, and decided to return to Derrynane to "sleep beside his mother."

"'r mór mar 'o'fúlaimgír aréir," said the *bean tige* at Ohermong to the poet.

"'r mó mar 'o'fúlaimgír mac Dé," answered Tomás.

He made his way by easy stages to Derrynane, accompanied by many friends, who sadly saw that it was the last journey of him whom they revered as a father and a prophet. From the heights of Coomachiste he took a last look at his beloved "Iveragh of the generous men." On that very summit twenty years previously, he sang a hopeful welcome to "Domnall binn Ó Conaill cáoin." Now O'Connell himself was no more; the "Gentle Prince" had died tragically at Waterville; corpses of the poet's friends lay in nameless graves or unburied by the way: he was escorted in this, his last journey, by hunger and the spectres of the famished dead.

<sup>1</sup> Carlyle.

He lay in bed at Bánárd just three days, and while articulate he sang sacred hymns composed by himself. His remains were conveyed to the old Abbey of Ahavore, beside the sea near Derrynane, with every evidence of local regret. In the song composed in hospital he appealed to the Merciful Creator that he should die among his relations, and be buried "Coir caelaidó d'ádh m'óir." His prayer was heard. His grave, though unmarked by a stone, is still pointed out beside the broad Atlantic whose restless wave lulls the dead to eternal repose.

Solar ríoruirde t'á anam!

## THE SONGS.

ALL the songs in the collection, which are still sung in West Kerry, were taken down from oral dictation—not one was found in manuscript. There is no evidence to show that a collection has ever been made up to the present. While realising that a great number are lost beyond recovery, I desire to make it quite clear that a few of the pieces in this volume may not be the work of Tomás—this doubt would particularly apply to the Jacobite songs. It is certain that Tomás sang them, but whether they were his own composition is open to doubt.

I got quite a number of very willing helpers in making the collection. I am particularly grateful to Mr. P. Sugrue of Mastergeehy for his very successful efforts, and to Mr. John O'Shea of Cahirciveen, probably the foremost Irish poet of the present day. Mr. O'Shea read over the collection with great care, and with undoubted advantage to the work. He had heard most of these songs, and was able to supply missing lines in not a few instances.

The composition is the simple *amháin*—none of the songs are in syllabic metre. Here and there a vowel sound is out of place, but it is probable that the fault may have been due to the reciters.

The songs are all highly musical—they were meant to be sung; and an evening spent with the Rev. T. O'Sullivan, of Westminster—himself an Iveragh man who sings all these songs—would more than remove

any doubts as to their value as lyric poetry. The language is chaste and smooth, and often very vigorous. His reference to Tadhg Gaedhealach of the "clean, smooth diction" (an ráid̄ gluin̄ íeim̄) would apply as appropriately to his own style. The *aisling*, which reached its highest point of artistic perfection in Eoghan Ruadh, is met with only in a few of  $\tau\omicron\mu\delta\alpha\rho$ 's, and the popular hero of the Munster Bards,  $\text{Co}\rho\mu\alpha\text{c}\ \text{Sti}\omicron\delta\alpha\rho$ —Prince Charles Edward—is unpedestalled by the poet for the Iveragh champion. Twice in this collection the latter is referred to as "our Charles Stewart" ( $\delta\rho\ \zeta\text{Co}\rho\mu\alpha\text{c}\ \text{Sti}\omicron\delta\alpha\rho$ ).

Names of those from whom the songs were written down :—

- No. 1 MR. JAS. FENTON, Cahirdaniel. Mr. Fenton was personally acquainted with the poet.
- " 2. MR. J. J. GALLIVAN, Derrynane.
- " 3. MR. J. FENTON.
- " 4. MR. E. O'SULLIVAN, Castledrum.
- " 5. MR. D. HEALY, Cahirciveen, and MR. P. SPILLANE, Renard, Cahirciveen.
- " 6. MR. J. FENTON. The references to O'Connellan in stanza VII. show that this song was composed after 1825. The preface to O'Connellan's Irish Grammar published in 1825 has " $\acute{O}\ \text{Connalláin}\ \acute{o}'\text{n}\ \zeta\text{Co}\rho\mu\alpha\text{c}\ \acute{\text{a}}\ \text{b}\acute{\text{e}}\ \text{i}\ \text{b}\rho\alpha\text{i}\rho\text{c}\ \text{Cill}'\ \acute{\text{a}}\text{ll}\acute{\text{a}}\text{i}\acute{\text{o}}.$ " This notice is paraphrased by the poet.
- " 7. MR. J. FENTON.
- " 8. } MR. E. O'SULLIVAN, Castledrum.
- " 9. }
- " 10. MRS. GALLIVAN, Farraneeragh.
- " 11. MR. F. MCCOLM, Gaelic League, and MR. J J GALLIVAN, Derrynane.
- " 12. MR. F. MCCOLM, and MR. P. SUGRUE, Mastergeehy.
- " 13. MR. F. MCCOLM.
- " 14. }
- " 15. } MR. P. SUGRUE, Mastergeehy
- " 16. }
- " 17. MR. E. O'SULLIVAN, Castledrum.

- No. 18. MR. D. O'SULLIVAN, Cahirdaniel.  
 " 19. } MR. P. SUGRUE, Mastergeehy.  
 " 20. }  
 " 21. MR. JAS. FENTON, Cahirdaniel.  
 " 22. MR. JOHN FENTON, Ballinskelligs  
 " 23. MR. JAS. FENTON, Cahirdaniel.  
 " 24. MR. JOHN FENTON, Ballinskelligs.  
 " 25. REV. T. O'SULLIVAN, London, wrote it down from  
 MR. WM. BRADLEY, Farranahow.  
 " 26. MR. J. SHEEHAN, Cahirciveen.  
 " 27. MR. JOHN O'SHEA, Filè, Cahirciveen.  
 " 28. REV. T. O'SULLIVAN, London.

I got assistance from quite a number of others, including Rev. J. J. Martin. P.P., Tarbert; Mr. Jas. O'Sullivan, Rockfield; Mr. T. O'Shea, Cahirdaniel; Mr. P. O'Shea, Castlecove; and from him who prizes every line of Gaelic literature from Iveragh as words from Holy Writ—Mr. J. J. O'Kelly, Dublin. Mr. O'Kelly gave invaluable assistance in getting the text accurately through the press.

A few of the songs were first published in the "Kerry Sentinel," and twenty of them appeared in "Loé Léin," a magazine published in Killarney under the scholarly editorship of Rev. Charles Brennan.

The shorter pieces, commencing at No. 29, were obtained from Mr. J. J. Gallivan, Derrynane; Miss N. O'Sullivan, Mr. John O'Shea (Cahirciveen), Mr. Jas. Sugrue, Ohermong; Mr. Fenton; Nos. 39 and 40, from Mr. P. Kelly, 657 Thames Street, Newport, R.I., U.S.A., and the poems referring to Rev. P. O'Connell, P.P., from the priest's grand-nephew, Mr. Thomas Fenton, Cahirdaniel.

Should this collection fall into the hands of people outside Munster, it is important to note that the

peculiar Desmond pronunciation of certain classes of words must be adhered to; e.g. :—

(a) In words ending in *am*, or where *am* is followed by a consonant, the *am* is sounded as *ámim*.

(b) Similarly *ann* is sounded *ánin*.

(c) *binn* is sounded *bínn*; but *cinn* as *ceibínn*; *ruim* as *ruím*; *uim* often as *uím*.

(d) In *caobair*, *leabair*, the *v* is heard when the metre requires it.

(e) The nominative and dative forms of *caob* are used somewhat indiscriminately.

(f) The preposition *le* is used after the autonomous form *claoibead* in *Ámhrán na leabair* (as in *Keating*, etc.). *le* is seldom if ever so used in modern spoken Irish.

(g) The pronoun *mé* is pronounced *me* in the accusative case.

(h) *mór* as *muar*, but as *móir* when the vowel sound *ō* is needed.

(i) *Ánrao* is pronounced as if spelled *ánraite* (three syllables).



## I

## Α ΡΙ ΑΝ ΤΟΜΗΝΑΙΣ

Αἴσῳ ἀν φίλε ἀρ ρεοίλ ἰ μβαίλε ἀέα ελιαέ το βρηρ αϊέτο  
 ἐνομ ἀμαέ ῥαν ἐολλάιρτε. Το εὐρη ἀν τοετῶρη Σεάν Ο  
 Ριοξβαροάιν ζο ἠόρβαυόεαλ να ἠαϊέτοε ε—ῥέ ριν ὄρβαυόεαλ  
 ἀν ὀμοέ-ζαλαίρ. Νίορ εαίτη να μαῶοιρτε ἐρηαιξμέαλαέα το  
 ἐοηναίε ρέ ἀηηρῦτο ῥό-ἠαιέ λειρ. Το ζαδ υαιξνεαρ ἔ το  
 βρηξ ναέ ἰ μεαρ ε ὀλοίηε μινηητεαρῶα ἰ η-α βαίλε οὔεεαίρ,  
 ρέιν α βί ρέ, αἴσῳ το εὐμ ρέ ἀν ὀάν βρεαξ ρο εἶορ, αξ ιαρρηαῖῶ  
 ἀρ ὀια ἱρ ἀρ ἠιυίρε, αἴσῳ ἀρ ὀρηξιο ναοἠέα ἔ εἶοξαιηε ρλάν  
 ὀ'η ὀταομ αϊέτοε. Το εεαρ ρέ ἀν ὀά βέαρρη βειρηῶ αα εὐμ  
 μολαῶ αἴσῳ βυἱῶεαέαρ το εάβαίρτε τοἶβ.

ῥοηη: "Να βεαρρα ερηοῶα."

## I

- Α ΡΙ ΑΝ ΤΟΜΗΝΑΙΣ, ταρ λε εαβαίρ εὐξαμ,  
 ἱρ τόξ ἰ η-αμ ὀ'η βρέιν μέ;  
 Α ΡΙ ΑΝ ΛΥΑΙΝ ΖΙΛ, βί-ρε βυαν ἠιομ,  
 Αἴσῳ νά λέιξ υαιτ-ρε ρέιν μέ;  
 Α ΡΙ ΝΑ ΜΑΡΤΑ, α ερηοῶε να ράιρτε,  
 ὀέιν ὀίοναῶ ἠά ἀν τσέιβε<sup>1</sup> ὀομ,  
 Α ΡΙ ΝΑ ΕΕΑΥΑΟΙΗΕ, νά ρυλαίηξ ἰ ηξέιβιηη μέ,  
 Εέ ραῶ ὀ'η εαοιῆ-ξέιν ρέιν μέ.

## II

- Α ΡΙ ΝΑ ὀΙΑΡῶΑΟΙΗΕ, μαίτ ὀῦιηη ἀρ βρεαεαῖθε-να  
 Εέ βειηεαρ το εεαρτ-ὀλίξε το ῥέαβαῶ;  
 Α ΡΙ ΝΑ ΗΑΟΙΗΕ ΝΑ ΕΟΗΒΥΙΞ ΕΥΙῆΗΕ  
 Αρ μο ὀρηοίε-ξηιῶμαρταῖβ βαοτα;  
 Α ΡΙ ΑΝ ΤΣΑΕΑΙΡΗ, ζο ριῶρηυἱῶε αεεὐηηξἱμ  
 Μέ ταβαίρτε ταρ Αχαρηῶν εαορ-τεἶν',<sup>2</sup>  
 ῥέ ὀιον το τεαρρηαιηη, τῥέ ριῶξαετ ἀη Διρρηηη,  
 Συαρ ζο ραρηαταρ ναοἠέα.

<sup>1</sup>ἠά ἀν τσέιβε .i. ἠά ἀν βῥειεεαῖηηαιρ.

<sup>2</sup>ἠέ ριν Αcheron να ὀτειηεαῶ ῥόρη.



## VI

Ní'l dochtúir díob rúo d'á paid im' t'ímceall,  
 Dá méir de'n liagáct do léigeadair,  
 Nac fairsiúde rínte le pláig na doige reo,  
 Dá dtéigead don tráigead 'n-a n'gaoir di.  
 Ní máiread coitíde do Séán Ua Ríogbairdín  
 Mé cur i dtigeat leó i n-don óor;  
 Dá nglacfaó bíodg mé, ná laige inntinn',  
 Ní t'adairfaó a noiceall raor mé.

## II

## CÉAD MOLAD le ÍOSA

AR DEACÉT CUM A FLÁINTE DO'N FÍLE, DO CUIR RÉ BUÍDEACAR  
le ÍOSA, le MUIRE ASUR DRIΓIO MAR REO :—

## I

CÉAD MOLAD le ÍOSA, le MUIRE IR le DRIΓIOE<sup>1</sup>  
 SO BREICREAD-PA 'NIR MO ΣAOLTA,  
 TÁ SO PAIPRINS 'RAN LION Ó'N ΣCATAIR SO SNAROM,  
 IR I N'DOIR' FIONÁIN DOIBINN AEPHAC,  
 COIR DEANNAÓ AN NAOMH BÍ I NΣPAÓAM AS CRÍOPT,  
 I SCÉILΣ MÍCÉIL ΣIL NAOMTA,  
 MAR A BPAΣAINN-RE MÉ FINEAD, MO CUIR IR MO CADOINEAD  
 'MEAPC ΣAPPAD OEM' MUIHNTIR FÉINIS.

## II

DEAD TOBAC SO LEOP, ASUR POLAR O'Á OÓΓAD,  
 ASUR COMTIONÓL CÓMARPAN TAOD LIOM.  
 IR 'MOO AINNIR DEAR ÓΣ DEAD AS PILEAD NA NDEOP,  
 ASUR PLOAIRE CÓPAC NÉATA.  
 MO DEANNAÓT SO DEÓ, 'READ DO CUIRIM 'N-A OTEPO,  
 RÉ 'CA MARO NÓ BEÓ 'DOM' CPEÁCTAIB?  
 COIR CALAIO ÁTA MÓIR,<sup>2</sup> MAR A NΣOILPÍDE SO LEOP  
 IR MÉ I N-AICE DRIΓAIN DÓIRME TPACETA.

<sup>1</sup>DRIΓIOE, DRIΓIOE, *gen.* often used for *dat.* and *nom.* DRIΓIO.

<sup>2</sup>CALAD ÁTA MÓIR .i. ÁIT I N-AICE le 'DOIR'-FIONÁIN, MAR A  
 BPUIL PEAN-MÁINIRIR. 'NUAIR ΣEIBEANN DUINE AP AN ÁIT REO  
 BÁR I O'IR IAPÁCTA, TAPANN A CÁIRPOE ASUR A MUIHNTAIR SO O'Í  
 AN MÁINIRIR CUM CADOINEAD DO O'ÉANAM I N-A O'IAIO. "At  
 Aughamore are the remains of a small abbey of canons regular  
 of St. Augustine, founded by the monks of St. Finbar near Cork  
 in the 7th century."—Smith's "Kerry." Sometimes ΔCÁO  
 MÓIR.

## III

## IS RÓ-MÓR AN BRÓN LIOM

‘Do buail taom bheoiteadta “ hector ”—ní hé an hector  
úto do éirio i gcaé na tmae éoir, acé gáoirín do bí ag an  
bpile. Ní fuláir nó go maðadar amaon ceannaimil ar a céile.  
Iy beag an iongnad ran. Iy ionda maidean deheac agur lá  
gheine do áiteadar i steanna céile i meac na n-árocnoc  
n-áluinn acá ar gac taoib de cum an éirte. Da geall báir  
le tomár dá rcaubraide uair a “ coileáinín gleoite.” Níor  
mairb an tinnear an maðairín an tráé úto, áin. ‘D’á molaó  
agur d’á áoimead, do ceap an pile an t-áinán ro :—

Font : “ Sigle ní gáora.”

Iy ró-mór an brón liom mar leónuig an taom ro  
mo coileáinín gleoite, buó éródaige bí i néirinn,  
go bfuil ré tinn, bheoite, las, brónac le tréimhe,  
le gloctar ‘n-a rcorraige d’impeocáid é, iy baogal liom.

Iy easlac liom-ra ná maireib ré rpar,

Tá rreaim ar a teangain ‘r é i n-anrad an báir,  
mar an rlaigdeán do tós ré ar na bóirib go déideanac  
agur rí ar fuio bailtead d’á leacáó ag curteiread.

## II

Do b’áoirinn é a glór maidean ómair buide gheine,  
‘San ngleann úto ag reólad ar mbólac’ cum réibte ;  
nó d’á mbailuigad trácnóna ó leóntógaid cum réibte,  
Iy ag ruagairt ear teórain gac róir beiribis rrae ‘ca.

Reirneair, nuair a dearcann, rreabann ‘n-a diaid,

Iy uairdeac do rreabann, ‘r iy airinneac, gear  
buairteann ó tuair leir go gualain na léigre,<sup>1</sup>  
Iy ag barr foctair cúa ‘reac do luigeann ré traocá.

<sup>1</sup>Tá na háiteanna ro go léir lár rlige ioir ‘óir’ fionáin  
agur an curieán (Waterville).

## III

1ῖ κορμίαι α υαίλι λε Ὀραν υαράι να βέινε,  
 ἠὸ λε κοίτεάν δε ρεuaiinne φυαιρ δυαδ-ρατ 1ῖ ζέιρε,  
 φυαιρ Οἰρίν μαρ ὀυαλζαρ εῦμ λυαιν-ρεριορ ὀο  
 ὀέαναῖν,

1ῖ ὀο λεαζαδ ἀνουαρ εῦιζε ρλυαζ ὀο ρνα ἠέαναῖδ :  
 Lonn ὀοιρε αν Ἰαιρη<sup>1</sup> ὀο ἠαιρη ρί ε,  
 Cé ζυρ ταιδδρεαδ ε α ρεαρηα ἠιορ ρεαρηῖν ρέ λεί.  
 Ζαδ ρόρη εἰτε ὀ'α ὀταζαδ 1 ἠ-αιρε ὀ'α ὀτραοαδ,  
 Αν ἠιολ βυιδε<sup>2</sup> ὀά λυαιτε, 'ῖ αν ρυαδ-ροο ὀά εῖινε.

## IV

1ῖ λυαιτε ἠαοι ἠ-υαιρε ε ἰοῖά α ἠουδαρη-ρα ὀε'ἠ ἠέιρ  
 ρη,  
 1ῖ 'ἠά ζαδαρ βάν αν ζῖρυαζαιζ ὀί λυαιμηαδ, μεαρ,  
 εαρηαιδ.

'ἠυαιρ α ζλυαιρεανν ζο ρυαδρηαδ, 1ῖ υαιδρεαδ ὀο  
 ὀέιρεανν

Δζ βαητ μααλλα αρ ρλυαιρεαδ Δζ ευαρηαδ να ἠέατ-  
 ὀροο,

ὀ εῦαιδ εῦμ να ἠ-αιρε Δζυρ εῦμ αν Σαηρη  
 ὀρηιζη,

Cum ὀοιρην αν Εαρηιζ, 'ῖ εῦμ ραιτεε λοε'  
 λυιζδρεαδ,

Ζο βαρηα να ἠόρη-εῖνοο ὀο Ζαδαλάν να ζκίειρηαδ,  
 Μαρ α ἠβιδιρ να ρεαῖρη-ὀροιο Δζ ὀαῖρηαεατ<sup>3</sup> ἠαιρεαν  
 ζῖινε.

<sup>1</sup>Τά κύνταρ αν εἰν ρεο 'ῖαν λεαδαρ ὀο, "Transactions of the Ossianic Society," vol. iv.

<sup>2</sup>1ῖ ε ρη αν ζηρηιαιδ.

<sup>3</sup>ὀαῖρηαεατ .i. gambolling or frisking?

## V

Dá dtigeadh don duine cum an dorair i rē oirdē,  
 Do tiocfaid an curadh as an urrainn d'a d'ibirt,  
 Mar a mbeadh arim teineadh aise i bfoirm cum  
 ruidimte,

Do cuirfeadh an bhríeadh air, nó bairfeadh an croiúe ar.

Reirneadh ní leómhadh ré i scomhgar an tige,

So sguirfeadh an ruadhairt ar róghairne an fill.

Nuair a phreabhann na cearta le h-anradh i r ceannradh,

Bíonn Hector 'n-a fearadh i r caiteann an ceann de.

## VI

Ar mo leabaidh aréir, 'readh do rmaoineadh tréim'  
 néalaidh,

So dtabairfeadh réim cúrra so tuairceadh na héireann,

Féadaint an cuibe liom fear luibneadh nó don neadh,

Do tógadh arís é san móill eugam ó'n b'éim reo;

'Nuair a caradh orm rcairne ceannradh, clúmaid.

Mar bheadh brádaire Eóadh<sup>1</sup> do bhronnadh an trúil.

I r do leigear ré ríúo d'ám-ra é san feóirlic ar d'éileadh,

Mo coileáinín gleoiúte ba éróda bí i n-Éirinn!

<sup>1</sup>Eóadh don-trúla, ríneadh ríl Súilliobán: eug ré a  
 leat-rúil do lobán t'raoi ó Albain.

## IV

MOLAÓ AN ACHAR DIARMUID Ó SÚILLIOBÁIN,  
AN PRIONNSA

'Do éap Tomár Ruaó an tAn ro as molaó an veas-írasairt. Uí ré 'n-a írasairt pároirte 'ran íriamact i uoírad ná haioire reo íad éorainn. Uí an írasairt ro réin 'n-a íile, asur 'do éarriainis ré leabairi diaóácta. Uí ré réin asur Tomár an-éanaimail ar a céile. Dubairtar nár tónaó uoíar tíge an írasairt íam íoim boct ná íairóbir, asur éus ré áro-éabairi 'do ína boctairi 'ran uíro-íaoíal. Scoté 'de íuinnctir Súilliobán Uéaríra 'do b'ead é,—'de íuinnctir "Súilliobán an írionnra." 'Deallíuigeann ío íairí Tomár ían veit 'n-a íláinte 'nuairi 'do éap ré an laoi ro.

íonn : 'Na Uearta Cíuaóa "

## I

Muna mbead mo éioide-re veit las ían úrís 'noir,  
Ar leabairí íinte b'reoíóte ;  
Ír ná íaíím ííor-éairt 'do éeapad laoióte,  
Mar táim ío claoíóte, leónta ;  
Ír írar 'do íeíóóíainn íar íeancuíóeácta  
Ar ár íasairt diaóácta íóíanta,  
Íaol ílac ír íaoíóte, ír clanna íííte  
Asur írionnraíóde ír aoíóde cóíácta.

## II

'Sé uoctúir diaóácta ná íeaníuáíóeácta,  
Ír íearr íníómairta i ícóta ;  
Ír íearíóde an tír reo ó táimí ínte—  
An té cúiríead íuim 'n-a cóíáíre.  
Cíaoó ná íoillre 'de cléíreac íora,  
Ár íaííóíuír íníómáíail, cíóda,  
'Sé Diarmuid ííioíóde íeal an írionnra íaoíóim re,  
Ílír ná uííeapac úíóíanta.



## III

Ír ceapc do fíolruig ó clannaib Mílead  
 Ó bile binn mic Úreogain,  
 Dé príim-fliocét Ír ír Eibir fínn gíl,  
 Ír brácair gaoil Oileal' Ólom,  
 Fílib caoin, ír 'Domnáill cáim,<sup>1</sup>  
 Clógairé caoim, ír Lóclainn,  
 'S gac plannoda de'n fíor-rcoit dá reanna bí 'gáinn,  
 'O'fúil Eodac ríogamái, ró-glain.

## IV

Ír blarta, bríogmar do canann laoirde  
 'San teangain thraoite, órda,  
 Le béal ír mílre, le threáct ír caoine,  
 Ír le eagnuirdeáct ír glópta.  
 Ír clirte líomta gac fíotai d'innreap  
 An leabair caoin reo i gclóð aige,  
 Ír na ceácta ír doirde tá rean-rcríobta  
 'San reáct rín Ríog na Glóipe.

## V

Dá tugað Íora lán do éiríde duit,  
 Mar bí ag do fínreap ríomac-ra,  
 Deað fleadh ír fionta ar feadh na rígeácta,  
 Ír an mac arís go deó orpa.  
 Deað clanna Mílead i gceapc mar bíodair  
 I n-eacraib 'r i gcóirtib  
 Deað rcaipeadh ír díbiric gan éaradh cóirde  
 Ar arm cóimtigead Seoipre.

<sup>1</sup>Cáim, genitive *poet.* of cam, pron. caoim



## V

## ΜΑΙΘΕΑΝ ΒΟΣ, ΔΛΙΥΝΝ, Ι ΜΒΔΙΘ ΝΑ ΣΧΕΑΙΣ

Ἐο εἰζεαὸ ἀν ταῖσι Διαρμυρο Ὁ Σύλλιοβάν ζαὸ λά  
 φέιλε μίεῖλ σο σκεῖς μίεῖλ ἐμ Διρμυν Ὁέ το λέιζεαῖ ἀν  
 ἀν ζσαρμαῖς υαῖσιζ ὕο μαρ ἀν λοννουῖεαὸ Μίεαλ Ναιοῖτα;  
 Ἀζυρ ἐζαὸ μόρᾶν ὁαοῖνε τυμαρ ἀν ἀν οἰλεάν ἀν λά σέατονα.  
 Δον λά ἀμάδιν ἐυαῖο τολάρ Ρυαὸ ἀν δον βάο λειρ ἀν ραζαρ.  
 Βί ἀν μᾶιθεαν ζο ἡλυνν, εἰυῖν, ἀετ 'νυαῖρ βίοδαρ τιμῆεαλλ  
 ἱρ λάρ ρλιζε να ραιρρζε, ὀ'είριζ ζάλα μόρ Ἀζυρ ἀηραὸ, Ἀζυρ  
 ἐυαῖο ρό-ῶιαν ορῆα ἁ ν-ἀημνα ὁο ἐαδαῖρε λεό. ρέ ὀειρεαὸ  
 ἀν λαε ῖρροῖεαδαρ ταλαῖν ἱ ν-αιεε λειρ ἀν ζσαλαὸ (Portmagee  
 τὰ ἀνοῖρ μαρ ἀἰνμ ἀἱρ), Ἀζυρ ὀ'ῖραῖοδαρ ἀηη ζο λό. Ὁο ἐεαρ  
 τολάρ Ρυαὸ Ἀζυρ ὁο ρεἰνν ρέ ρυαρ ὁ'ἡ ρυἱρμυν ἀν τ-ἀηρᾶν  
 ρο λάιρρεαὸ βαἱλ.

Τὰ ἀν οὐβ-ἐαρμαῖς ρεο ἱ ὀταοῖβ ῖιαρ ὀε ὀαἱλε να σκεαῖς,  
 ἁ βραὸ ἀμαὸ ῖραν βραῖρρζε, ρέ βυν να ρρῆιρεαὸ, ἱρ ἁ βεαννα  
 ἀηᾶρρε ρέ ἐεὸ να μόρᾶμα. 'Νυαῖρ βί ἀν ρἱλε ῖραν ὀρβυῖοεαλ  
 ἱ μβᾶιλε ἀεα εἰιαε, ὁο ζυῖο ρέ ἐμ Ὁέ να ζλόῖρε ἑ ὁο  
 βρεῖε ρλᾶν ἀῖρ ἐμ βάρ ὀ'ῖραζάιλ

“Coir beannaḁ an Naoinḁ bḁ ἱ ηζμαῖοαμ Ἀζ ερῖορε,  
 Sceḁs micḁl ḁil naoinḁta,”

Ἀζυρ ρυαῖρ ρέ τοραὸ ἁ ζυῖοε.

ρonn : “Τάιμ-ρε ἱμ' ἐοολαὸ.”

## I

## ΜΑΙΘΕΑΝ ΒΟΣ, ΔΛΙΥΝΝ, Ι ΜΒΔΙΘ ΝΑ ΣΧΕΑΙΣ,

Ἐοἱ Ἀζ τρἱαλλ ἐμ Διρμυν ζῖραὸῖμαῖρ Ὁέ,

Ὁ'είριζ ἀν τρἱαλλ ρό-ῶρ ῖραν βραῖρρζε,

λε ρυαὸδαρ ρεαρῆαινε, ὀ'ἀρῶυιζ ζαοτ.

Ἐο ἡᾶετνυῖζ ἀν ἐρἱύ, ῖζυρ ἱρ υἡαλ ὁο ἐαραδαρ,

Ἀζ ὀεανᾶμ ἀν ἐυαῖν ἀνυαρ ἐμ Ὁαῖρῶρε,

'Νυαῖρ βεῖε ἀν ρεαρ ρεῖῶρ, ἀρ μο ρυαν ὁο ρρεαδαρ-ρα;

Ἐο βίορ ἱμ' ἐοολαὸ ἱρ ὀῦῖρῖεαὸ με.

## II

εἰα ἐῖρεαὸ ἀν βάο ἀν βᾶῖο ἀν μᾶιθεαν ὕο,

Σᾶτ' ρέ μᾶιθε υἱρῆε, ἱρ ὁο ὀ'ἀρῶ ἱ ἁ λέιμ,

'Νυαῖρ ρεαοἱεαδαρ ἐηᾶἱβ Ἀζυρ ζᾶρῶαῖοε ράῖμα υἱρῆε

ζαὸ εἰάρ Ἀζ ἐηαζαὸ, Ἀζυρ ἱ Ἀζ ῖάρ μαρ ρἱλεαρ!

Do d'eineamar i rciúrad ar cúrra tarraingte,  
 Spucanna as brúgadh le riubal na hanairte,  
 Ní maib luarcadh ar an lín ó'n m'Óaoi go Daingean riar,  
 Go ndeacamar go Carrraig glar árd na Naom.

## III

Bí Carrraig Lomáin<sup>1</sup> mar éráin as rceadadh rómainn,<sup>2</sup>  
 Ar tí rinn d'Alrad, le n-ár dtaoib élé;  
 Dealac na n-éig<sup>3</sup> do séim mar tarb rómainn,  
 Ir dar ndóig níor tair do'n Gearánais éigean  
 Céad mola le h'Íora Críort nár cailleadh rinn!  
 Ir ná fuairtear<sup>4</sup> rinn rinte i nduibheasán fairrige,  
 Aet fanam' arís go dtigib an calma,  
 Agus maicam do'n éarrag le congnam Dé.

## IV

Do bí an t-Éair Dairmuio go dian as asairt  
 Ar Ríg na ndingeal an ériú teact raor,  
 Agus do éualatar fuar é<sup>5</sup> i n-uactar parratar.  
 'Nuair adubairt an páidir ór ar scionn go léir.  
 Do glanamar poinnce Rinn' síl' Caérad,  
 Bí an t-Íoilín síor go mín, tair, calma,  
 Níor rcaomair de'n rciú go ndeacamar do'n Calat.  
 Ir d'ólamar pleasán 'dtig Séain Míc Aoda.

<sup>1</sup>Carrraig Lomáin, ó Naom Lomán, nú Lománur.

<sup>2</sup>Se rin "as rceadadh ar nó rciú muice."

<sup>3</sup>Dealac na n-éig (strait of the groans) le h-áir Óileain na t-Éanós.

<sup>4</sup>Fuairtear, éualatar, past autonomous forms as used in Kerry. There are about a dozen verbs which have this form in -tar or -tear, as maítear, dubairtear, faítear, &c.

<sup>5</sup>An t-Éair Dairmuio, an "páidir réimh,"

DÍ AN FUIPEANN ÚD FUAR TAR ÉIR UAMAIN NA FAIRRIGE,  
 'NUAIR DO B'FONN\* LEIF AN RAGARIC AN ÉMIÚ DO TÉAD  
 DO TÓIS RÉ LEIF FUAR IAD SO CUAN AN MAITEARA,  
 AR DHRUAC AN TEAGLAIS ÚD SEAIN MÍIC DO'DA.  
 D'FANAMAIR ANNRÚD AS DIÚGAD AN DARAILE,  
 MAR A PAIB FAIRRINGS DE'N LIONN\* LE FONN\* D'A RCAIR-  
 EAD ASAINN;  
 SINN AS FAIRE AR GAC UAIN SO H-UAIR NA MAITHE,  
 ASUR AN UAMAIN SUR FEARAIMH SO FÁINNE AN LAE.

IR DEACAIR AN BAD DO CÁINEAD, GEALLAIM DÍB,  
 LE GÍARIC AN AICAIR-MÍIC<sup>1</sup> CÁINIS RAOR,  
 TUS AN FUIPEANN ÚD FLÁN Ó DÁID NA SCEALG  
 AN LÁ DÍ ANFAD ÁR'D 'RAN AER.  
 CA D'FUIL AN T-ÁR'ICAC LE FAGÁIL DO B'FEARRA  
 DO GEARRFAD CARÁN TRÉ LÁR NA MARA?  
 DÁ DEARCAIB RIN CÁIM-RE FÁGAINC DARRA  
 AS AN MBÁIDÍN SPEANNTA RIN SEAIN UÍ NÉILL!

\*Fonn, *pron.* fún; lionn, *pron.* liún

<sup>1</sup>Ár'icac-míic a cuála ó éiric ac,

## ΔΗΡΑΝ ΝΑ ΛΕΑΒΑΡ

‘Οο μύιν Τομάρ Ρυαό ρcoil i n-αιce le Caéair ‘Οomnall ερ ρεαό ταμαίλ. Δηηροιν ‘οο έάνις μύιντεοιρ ειλε ‘οο’ν άιτ, ό Οίλεάν ‘Οαιρβρε, αςυρ ‘ο’άερμυις Τομάρ α ζλέαρ μύιντε ζο ‘οτι αν Calao (Portmagee) Δη ρεαραμάνιτ ‘οό le μυιinntιρ Caémac ‘Οomnall ‘οο έύμ ρέ Δηράν, άετ ní ρέιτοιρ λιom α ραζάιλ. Ταζανν αν ‘οά line ρεο ιρτεαό ανη:—

“ ‘Οο μύιηρinn-ρε λείζεανν έom ραom, ιρ έom ταιρθεαό, αςυρ ní cóιρ μέ ‘οο ‘οίβιρτ μαρ έυιβιρθεαό ‘ο’ρεαμ ‘Οαιρβρεαό.”

‘Ηυαιρ ‘ο’ράς ρέ α θεανναέτ ας μυιinntιρ na háite ρεο, ‘οο έυιρ ρέ α έυιο λεαβαρ αςυρ άιηnéιρε αςυρ εαρηαιθε αν όόρω λοινγε ‘οο bí ας ουλ ό έυαν ‘Οοιρ’ ριονάιν ζο ζóilin ‘Οαιρβρε.

Αη ουιηε ‘ο’iomέυιρ αν τ-υαλαό ρο ζο ‘οτι αν long, ουδαιρτ ρέ λιom ρéιν τά ‘οορσoη βλιαόαν ό ροιη ανη ζο ζσυρρεαό ρέ βρεαζέαέτ ορτ αν οιρεαο λεαβαρ άλυιηη, ιοιρ έλόβυαίιτε αςυρ λάιμ-ρerióθεα, αςυρ έλύθαό λεαέαιρ ορτα ιρ μαρ bí ας αν ‘ορile.

Αη οιοέε υτο ‘οο θυαίλ αν mí-άό leiρ αν λοινς; θυαίλεαό i ζcoinne Caρηαιζε ειβλίη ní Ραζάιλλις í, αςυρ ‘ο’iomραιζεαό

Αη α βéal ρύιτε ταοθ αμυις ‘οε’η έυαν. ‘Ο’ρην έ αν έρiόέ ‘οο ρυς Αη α έυιο λεαβαρ αςυρ α ραιβ ‘ραν τραιοζαλ άιζε. Αη οιοέε έέαθνα έυαίό Τομάρ Αη ριυβαλ ρέ ‘οéιν αν Calaió.

“ ‘Ο’ρoηη θείτ ρεαλα εαοαρητα μαρ ηάιζιρτιρ λείζιηηη.”

‘Οο έυιρ ρέ ραοι ‘ραν Ριηη Ιαρηέρμυις Αη λεαβαίό coιρ na τειηε. ‘Ηυαιρ ‘ο’ύιρiς ρέ Αη μαρoιη, Caο ‘οο ζεοθαό ρέ άετ α έυιο έαοαίς ‘οόίγτε! ‘Ο’έιζιη ‘οό ραηαμάνιτ Δηηροιν ζο ‘οτι ζυρ ‘οéιν τάιλλιύιρ cυλαίτ ηυαό ‘οό.

‘Ηυαιρ ‘οο ρρoίό ρέ αν Calao ‘οο έυαλα ρέ αν ‘ουιθ-ρceál μαρ ‘ο’ιμéις α έυιο λεαβαρ. ‘Ουαίλ ταom βρεοιόυτεαέτα έ ζο hobann.

Αςυρ Τομάρ ας ουλ ό έις ζο τις, ní ραιβ ρέ ριαίη ζαν λεαβαρ θείτ ‘η-α ρόca άιζε, αςυρ ‘οο λείζεαό ρέ ‘ο’ρυιρiηηη αν τιζε ρceál ηό Δηράν ηό ‘οάν ας βαιητ le ρταιρ na ηέιρθεανν μαρ ατά “ Caé έnoic αν άιρ,” αςυρ ανοιρ ‘ηυαιρ α έonnaic ρέ ιαο υιλε ζο λείρ ιμéιγθε βα ζεall leiρ αν ηβάρ ‘οό έ.

Αη ηουλ i βρεαβαρ ‘οό, ‘οο έεαρ ρέ αν τ-Δηράν ρο.

η’l αοη ‘ο’ά έυιο Δηράν ζο ‘ορuil αν οιρεαο μεαρη άιρ αςυρ μαρ ατά Αη αν ζceann ρο. ιρ βεαζ ουιηε i η-υιθ Ράταέ ηαέ ρuil θέαρηα ‘οε άιζε. Μά’ρ μιαν leiρ αν λείζτεοιρ έ έλοιρiητ, ní’l άιζε άετ ουλ ζο ‘οτι αν έέαο αοηαό ειλε ‘ραν Caέαιρ, um έρηάέηόηα, αςυρ μυηα ζcloιρρiθ ρέ έ ηí ρυλάιρ ηο ζυρ ‘ορoέ-αοηαό αν ραο ‘οο bí ανη

fonn: "An Speala-tóir," .i. "Mo léan le luad"

## I

So cuan Déit Inre carad me,  
Coir Sólín doibinn Dairbhre—  
Mar a reóltar flit na fairrge  
Tar páile i gcéin.

I bhportmáse do rtaodar real  
Fé tuairim intinn maiteara  
O'fonn beit realad eadarfa  
Mar máigirtir léiginn;

Ir gearr sur cuala an eadtra  
As cáe, mo léan!

Sur i mbóro eogain fínn<sup>1</sup> do caillead, tcar,  
An t-ártae tréan.

Do phead mo éiride le hatuirre  
'Otaoib loinge an tigearaig éalma,  
So mb'fearrde an tír i fearaí real  
Do páib an tréin.

## II

Mo eiaé, mo cúma ir m'atuirre!  
Mé im' iarrma dub as ainveire,  
Ir mé ríorruide véanaí maibhne  
Ar mo éar boet féin;

Mo cuio éadraig cumdaig rcairte,  
Do bí véanta, cúmta, ceapaité,  
Ir do triaili tar triúcaib banban  
Mar blac fé m' déin;

<sup>1</sup>Bóro eogain fínn (Bóro uamán fínn, bóro uamán inn—  
An rínn i staoib fíar de páróirte Cille Crócaín. Tá an  
" bóro " le feicirint fós ar mullac éim an éirte

Iao deit iméigte 'ran bfairrge  
 Ar bair an rceíl;  
 Ir a tuillead aca 'ran laisín  
 'S mé go cámac trém' néall;<sup>1</sup>  
 Da truaḡ le cáe ar maidín mé  
 Go buadarta, cármán, ceapnuigte,  
 'S an fuact do éraib im' ballaib mé  
 San rnat ó'n rpeín!

## III

Ní hé rin ir mó do cealaig mé  
 Ná éraib mé 'nir im' aigne,  
 Act 'nuair éinn féin fuadair feartaine  
 Saé lá fé'n rpeín,  
 Neair ḡaoite 'druaib ir anrað  
 Ir ríon ró-mór san easa ar bit,  
 Teinte luata larrac,  
 Ir rcaíl na ḡcaor.  
 Do érom an uain ar fneadta cur  
 Le ḡála tréan,  
 Ar fead deic n-uair san amarca  
 Le faḡáil ar ḡpeín.  
 Na 'doiḡteanna<sup>2</sup> cruada peanaire  
 Do líon ró-mór de'n ḡalar mé,  
 O'fás ruim san ruan ar leadaib mé  
 Go clát i bpeín!

<sup>1</sup>An culaic gur bóḡad é 'ran rinn isreirais.

<sup>2</sup>Doiḡ, gen. 'doiḡe .i. colic; doiḡteanna, pl. pangs.



## IV

Dá riubalrainn Éire ir Alba  
 An Fhainc, an Spáin ir Sarana,  
 Agus fóir airís dá n-abrainn  
     Sáe áiríó fé'n nae,  
 Ní bfaḡainn-re an iomao leabairta  
 B'feairi eólar agus tairbe  
 Ná ir mó bí cum mo maiteara  
     Cé táio ar rtrae.  
 Mo éreac! mo cúma! 'n-a n-earnaím rúo  
     Do páḡao mé!  
 Ir móir an cúrra mairbhne  
     Agus cáir liom é!  
 Mallaót Dé ir na heaglaire  
 Ar an scarpais ḡránoa malluigte,  
 Do bátaíó an long san anraó,  
     San ḡála, san ḡaoí.

## V

Bí Diotéain,<sup>1</sup> Dúnlainḡ, Bhorper ann,  
 De-Catóne Dónicairle ann,  
 Agus maḡail Uí Dúbháin tarrainḡte  
     Ar doir na nae;  
 Ó Mósraín, an leóman calma  
 Do reriobao ar tráót na fairriḡe  
 Tus cúntar cóir cá n'oeacáo uainn  
     An taoiḡe ar a rceít.  
 Bí Eúclio ann san dearmao  
     Ó Eóḡán Máe,  
 Do múin bpiḡ túir sáe airte ḡlic  
     Ar tómar an trléiḡe.

<sup>1</sup> Siad ro na leabair beao ir na rean-reolaíó



Ó Coinnealbáin na sCantaíoch  
 “ Ó Corcaigh Uis ” na mBarcanna,  
 “ I bhFairce Cille Allaid ”<sup>1</sup>

1 n-ar áitreadó ré.

Ói Taos Saedéalach, éisre an treanchar  
 'S an fáidó glain réim;

Asur Aisnear áro an Bealach  
 Leir an mBár i bpléid;<sup>2</sup>

Leabhar Uí Duinn san vearmad  
 Ó Cearac Cuinn na mBaile-porac;  
 'S Rirteáro Ó Caoim ó cachar gil  
 Baile áta Cúat.

## VIII

Ói páorais naomta áro-eapros ann,  
 Do díbir vnaoideact ir mearbailact.

Ir do fáoraid Saedil ó ainhrior<sup>3</sup>  
 1 sClár Luirc féil;

Do múin an trlige cum parcar  
 Do búraid ói ar mearbail,

Ir sur iompuis mílte pearra 'ca  
 Le srad dá sCléir:

Dan-naoim, maicéire, manais  
 Ir na fáide so léir,

Asur maigveanaca maicearaca  
 Da sнат dá réir.

<sup>1</sup>Ó Coinnealbáin “ ó Corcaigh Uis i bhFairce Cille Allaid i néiminn ” i vtorac an sraiméir do rciúf ré (i.e. from Little Cork in the Diocese of Killaia—near Skreen in Co. Sligo).

<sup>2</sup>páorais veinn do rciúf.

<sup>3</sup>i n-ionad na líne seo, éuala ó úinne eile, “ Asur véite víoó v'ár mealladó real.” líne maic ir ead í.

Μαρθνε δοιδινη Διτνε  
 Νι φάλγε αν ρίγ-θεαν σεανναραε  
 Τυε Ορίγθε Οίλλε Όαρα  
 Ο'η νάμαιο ραορ.

Όι αν Τιομναδ Νυαδ, μαρ λεαναρ, ανη,  
 Σοιρσεάλ Ναιοιή Εδιν αν τ-Αρραλ ανη,  
 Μαιτιύ, Λύκαρ, Μαρκυρ,  
 Όα ρό-άιλ α ηγηέ—

Να η-υξοαιρ μύιντε, εασηαιθε,  
 Ι ηγαε κύρρα θειν ούινη φρεαζηα  
 Ι η-α ζεύνταρ ευζαινη αρ θεατα  
 Ιρ αρ ράιρ ήηιε θε.

Όι Εριρτιλ ορδα ρεαοαιρ ανη,  
 Ιρ ρόιλ μαρ ε,

Όο ρεριδ Ι ζεόιρ ζαε ραπαβλε  
 Ζυρ δ'εόιλ οδιδ ε ;

Ταιρθεάντα Όι αρ ταρραινζηεαετ  
 Ναιοιή Εαιη το ζηάδουιζ αν εαρτεαναετ<sup>1</sup>  
 Νάρ θεάρνα ριαή ρόρ ραοαιρεαετ  
 Θε ράιδτιδ βέιλ.

## X

Όι λιαιζ αν ευιρρ 'ρ αν αναμα—  
 Αν Σερριτιυιρ διαδα θεανναιγθε,  
 Αν τοδαρ διαδαετα εασηαιθε,  
 Ζο ηθεάρναταρ ε.

Όι υγιε σεαρτ ήμοιρ βα θεαννουιγθε,  
 Ζυρ ελαοιθεαδ λειρ ρηαρο μαλλυιγθε,

<sup>1</sup>Ιρ ε ηριζ ατά λειρ ρεο : " a copy of the Apocalypse of St. John. who loved charity."

Iṛ noimé sup éiríis an fearrúe  
 Mar bántaib réir'  
 Uí rean-ráidte Solaim eagnaiúe  
 míc Óaibí, an té  
 Cuir deamán an áir go roigíteac gloinne,  
 I lár an lae.  
 Leabair críche parṫair,<sup>1</sup>  
 Iṛ Doctúir áluinn Gallcobar,<sup>2</sup>  
 Iṛ Eocair-Sciáe an Aifirinn,<sup>3</sup>  
 Duó breas le léigean.

## XI

Uí móran éireann leabairṫa  
 Nár ariúgear díob im' labairṫaib  
 Leabair na laigheac beannuigte  
 Da breasṫa ré'n rpeir.  
 An "feirmoir" áluinn, garṫa, dear,<sup>4</sup>  
 Do cuirfead a fiol go bliarṫa, ceart,  
 Tus muad-énoic fíaois iṛ aicinn gluir  
 Go geal-bánta réir.  
 Scuirim ar mo labairṫaib,  
 Cé éiríadair mé,  
 Iṛ ná cuirfead den-níú ar fearrúe  
 Go brát lem' ré;  
 Molad le Ríṫ na ndingear ngeal,  
 Mo fláinte 'mír do éarad orm,  
 Iṛ an fúireann úo ó'n anrad,  
 San bátaṫ teacṫ raor!

<sup>1</sup>"Parraṫar an Anama." Clóbuilead  
 mEilíádaín Δ 1645 é.

<sup>2</sup>Scríṫ ré leabair reannóirúe.

<sup>3</sup>Leabair díada do scríṫ Doctúir Céitinn.

<sup>4</sup>The Agriculture.

## VII

## A EOĞAIN MÁIT UÍ SÚILLIOBÁIN

Seo aithrián do cum Tomár Ruad ar fóradó Eoğain uí Súilliobán, an tDroma fáda, i dtaoibh foir de Caidir Doimnall, le Máire Sigeirron ó Dáile na Scealg. Dean an-máit do b'eadó an bean uafal ro, agus ir máit do tuill sí gac a noubairt an file 'n-a taoibh. Fear ionaid tigearna talman do b'eadó Eoğain agus ir móir an iongnadó le gac doinne gur mol Tomár é fé mar do dein. Níl duine dáinear le heoğain i nDrom fáda inoiu.

An fonn céanna tá leir an aithrián ro ir mar tá le "Caoinead Cille Cair" .i. "Cao do déanraim do feara gan dómao?"

## I

A Eoğain máit Uí Súilliobán gurdim-re  
 Gura fáda 'ran tír tú buan,  
 Ir an rpeár-beruingeal cáilce de mhaoi duit  
 As cur ealta do' clainn cum ruain!  
 Le Ríg glóimhar na bflaitear, d'ur scoim'beact,  
 Gac maidean bog doibinn luadain;  
 Agus adairid páidir cum íora  
 So b'feargrodáid Críort mo duain.

## II

Dá mbeinn-re mar Nómer ba líomta  
 Do éanaó an laoi gan duad,  
 Nó mar Dirsil do cuiread, glan-rcriobta,  
 Gac fhuotal ba éoin ar rtuad,  
 Cum labairt i dtéangain na n'braoitead  
 Le rcairtid glan-oiadta, le buaid,  
 So brát ní tiocfad lem' díceall  
 Leat-máitear na dír' reo luad.

## III

Ní'l aon taoð de'n éruinne dá rtríocfao  
 Ná beir fearca mo sruíde leat buan;  
 Agus bhaon ó Acair na Soillre  
 So bfanaið so ríor ío' rnuao.  
 Áð an traoḡail so leanaíð oib éoiróce  
 Capaill, ba, caoiris ír uain,  
 Agus ór buíde i ocairce, atcuingsim-re  
 Ar do baircaíð i nohuim an éuain.

## IV

Dile de'n éine ír doirde tú  
 Fuair sáim ír míle buao  
 Agus saol na bfeardaon sraoibeac  
 Tus cata na Craoibe Ruaiðe,  
 Brácair eocac, an taoirac,  
 Agus Cloḡas na sclairdeam nglan sruao,  
 Agus Domnaill ceannaraig éaim, trác  
 An cata nac rtríocfao rluas.

## V

Dá mb'edl dom-ra reandap omdoite  
 'San teangain éirt, mín, binn, luait,  
 Do molfainn-re an bhuingéal de mínaoi ouit  
 So bfuil sile tré lic 'n-a sruaið  
 An ainoir ír seanamail rliḡe air bit  
 San fearis, san fpaoid, san fuac,  
 So bfuil sraíra ó Acair na Soillre  
 Le haitint so ríor 'n-a rnuao.

## VI

'Sí Máire Sigeirron máoiðim-re  
 Ír ba céannarað í le luad—  
 An eala-ðean d'earcain de'n fíor-fuil  
 Do b'feanna bí ar tír ná ar tuat :  
 Ingean mín mílir na tíre,  
 Sur minic 'n-a dtigeaf matrluas :  
 Do rcairtíde leó fleasain ír fionta  
 Mar an scaire reo tigeaét meaf, luat.

## VII

Ní fearr beit ag reancur coitðce,  
 Ag cur dhéaéatd ír laoitcað uaim,  
 Aét a hainm mar canaim díb d'innriuc—  
 Ír aítíro go fíor a luadaim :  
 Sur ó tigeannaib líc' snáma<sup>1</sup> do fíolruis  
 An ainrír geal éaoin san sruaim,  
 Go bfuil a saol le sac polla dá aoirde  
 Ó Calad Úin ùide go Tuaim.

## VIII

Atcuingim raogal rada do'n tír reo  
 Í mbaile coir taoib' an éuain  
 Ar Cóib<sup>2</sup> na leatan-ðarc aoiðinn  
 Mar a rcaðaro 'n-a ruide cum ruain  
 Go bfeicead-ra ealta d'ður sclainn-na  
 Í ngradam an t-raogail go buan  
 An talam fé patent ó'n Ríð aca  
 Go dtiocfaid lá críc' an luain.

<sup>1</sup>Lixnaw<sup>2</sup>Westcove mar mílir Eoñan



## VIII

## ΔΗΜΡΑΗ ΝΑ ΣΠΙΟΡΑΙΘΕ

Τάινις θεάδῃ μνά .i. ceann aḡur uct, irteac le rairrge  
 go tráig éigin i nOileán Dairbhre uair. Ir dóca sur de  
 boḡa luinge do rcaabaó í. Connac Tomár í, aḡur leis ré  
 air go nDearmadair arason aḡallam le céile mar leanar:

Form: "Cailín Dear Crúitce na mbó."

## I

"Δ ῥρέαρ-ḡruingéal máorḡa na rinn-rore  
 Ar b'é do toil innrint dom' róre  
 An ó'n gcaem-cine daodna ro ḡrím tú,  
 No ar naoim-flaitear doibinn na n-óro?  
 An de tréadcar tá tréimre fé ḡraoideact tú?  
 No an bé tu ó tír gil na nÓg?  
 An tú Téitir, bainna géal na taoire,  
 Diana nú Clíodna na rlog?"

## II

"Δ ῥéim-ḡir na nḡeir-ḡriotal liomta,  
 Ir é mo toil innrint gan ḡó  
 Nac doinne de'n méio rin do máoidir mé,  
 Ná fuil éiclipr na ḡraoideacta ar mo élod.  
 Nior ríol don bean 'ran traogal ro 'n-a bhuinn mé;  
 Ní luḡa 'ná cuir cíoc miam im' beól;  
 Act rdaite<sup>1</sup> bí deanta ar loing real  
 Do ῥéio neart na gaoite ear bóro."

## III

"Τά εἴρεατῖρ ἱρ εἴριμ ἰο' λαοιτιḡ  
 Ir léigeanact ἰο' dinn-ḡriotal beól,  
 Cé baot-liom na ḡrédacta ro baoirre  
 Ní géillim sur ῥírinne an rceól.

<sup>1</sup>Stáite—Statue.

Stáite beaó déanta 'ran t'rlige rin  
 Ní féadfaó rí fuide ceart ná cóir,  
 Séirfeadó an gaoí i cum tíre,  
 I' beaó rleáctaó 'ran taoide ar do cómair."

## IV

" A éigre, dá mbuó méin liom-ra coimearcar  
 Le héinne dem' gaoil-caraio cóir'  
 Do déanfaínn foiléir duic d' réir rcríbeann  
 So d'fuil éiréact i' b'riú ceart im' rceól.  
 Ní féidir náir léigir-re, má'r cuimín leat,  
 Ar b'réitrib an Tiomna Nuairó :  
 Cur i gcéill dúinn gan géilleadó d'lucc d'raoideácta,  
 Mar ná fuil éinne 'ran gcríe reo d'a róirt."

## V

" Géillim-ré féin do dlige máoir ann  
 I' do b'réitrib an Tiomna Nuairó,  
 I' do d'réáctair na naoim dá rcríobta,  
 I' ní féidir nac fírinne a ngnó.  
 Act dá léigeanca iad cléirig ceart' forá,  
 Ní téigir ríad 'ran diaóact ro so deó,  
 Ní géillid do b'réitrib na n'raoideácto  
 Ná do déitib do bí ann fadó."

## VI

" 'Sé eólar na ngnóca ro máoirim-re  
 Tus Dóinnall na n'geimleac<sup>1</sup> 'r a flóú,  
 Tá iadóca<sup>2</sup> ré grian-loc na d'raoideácta,<sup>3</sup>  
 Gearóio iarla<sup>4</sup> i' Donn fírinne leó.

<sup>1</sup>Dóinnall na n'geimleac .i. Dóinnall ua Donncaóa an Gleanna.

<sup>2</sup>Iadóca .i. dúnta so dlúe : an focal céatna tá ar " dómar iadóca an tíge."

<sup>3</sup>Loc na d'raoideácta .i. loc léin.

<sup>4</sup>Gearóio iarla .i. iarla Cille Dara.

Τά α τuillead' ve'n fúirinn, áirímim-re,  
 Le feicrint ir éifeas 'n-a zclóð  
 Mná' véite, mná' éizre, mná' ríðte,  
 Ir táio éasnaíðe<sup>1</sup> as rímead' a ngnó."

## VII

"Zéillim' do éléir' énearta' íora,  
 Mar léiztear' ran' diaðáct' ar mo' cóthair  
 Nac' éinne' o'duip' otreáð-na' do' éitear  
 Coir' rléibe, 'ná' ar' taoibeannaið' róð.  
 Áct' claoirta' ir' o'roic'-étreíte' na' nðaoine,  
 Mar' oá' nðéanaið'oir' faoirtine' cóir  
 Úeáð' naom'-Coip' an' den-ñic' oá' zcoim'ueáct,  
 Ir' níor' ðaozal' oðíð' rúð' oíðce' ná' ló!

φιλίθε' táimis' i' zceann' a' céile' i' zcill' áirne' tá' beazán  
 bliáðan' ó' foim' ann' éurpeáðar' rún' i' ðreíðm' zan' a' tuillead'  
 ve'n' philíðeáct' zall'-zæóilze' do' éur' i' zclóð' i' n-aon' ðall' zan'  
 fózma' éizgin' do' éur' ar' a' éionn' mar' reo' .i. "Tilríðeáct' é' reo."

Úa' ñic'io' zo' veimín' ruo' éizgin' o'á' rózre' do' ðéanaið', mar' bí  
 añpáin' 'za' zcup' i' zclóð' ir' ía'ð' cum'ta' oípeáct' ar' nó'r' philíðeáct'a  
 zall'oa, asur' níor' éai'th' ran' le' zæóilzeóiríð. Seáð', níor'  
 záðáð' an' fózma' ran' do' éaðairt' do' to'ðar' Ruáð' zo' háiríte.

léiz' amaç' oíð' féin' an' céáð' rann' ve'n' añpáin' ro' íuar' asur'  
 tabair' fé' nðeápa' a' éruinne, a' ðinne' asur' a' céólmáirne' ir' mar'  
 éasann' zác' zue-íuáim' 'n-a' h-áit' éir' 'ran' rann', mar' reo, féáct' :

é-é-í : (Spéir, ñáoip'óa' rínn).

é-í-ó : (Ú'é, innirint, rózre).

é-é-í : (Cáoim', ðao'ona, pñíoim').

é-í-ó : (ñáoim', ðoiðinn, ó'ro).

é-é-í : (T'reáðçar, t'reim're, o'maoiðeáct).

é-í-ó : (Ú'é, tír, óz).

é-é-í : (T'éitir, oéite, taoioe).

é-í-ó : (Oiana, claoine, r'lóz).

Luizéann' neáit' an' zóta' ar' zác' ruáim' áca' ro, asur' leáðáio'  
 i' mbéal' an' añpánuíðe, oípeáct' ar' nó'r' ime' ar' áðáio' ná' zñéine.

<sup>1</sup>Éasnaíðe' mar' ðeáð' saoi'te' no' ðaoine' léizéan'ta.

## IX

## SUIÐIM SLÁN ZO NUIÐ RÁTAC

‘Dubarc éana súp éðs ‘Domnall móir Ó Conaill Tomár Ruad íoir lámáib d’sup súp éuir pé ar rcoil éigin i m’Daire Áta Cliaé é. Cé náir doncuigeadair le céile i s’ceirteannaib áiríte, bí áirio-mear d’s Tomár air. ‘Do éumadó pé áiríán d’s cur fáilte roimhir sác am dá b’pilleadó pé ó feir na Sacran.

Seo ríoir áiríán ‘do éear pé ar ‘dul ar ‘túir ‘do ‘Domnall zo feir na Sacran. Ní féadair an b’fuil pé zo léir anro.

ronn: “Eoðan Cóir.”

## I

Suíðim ríán zo n’uib Rátac zo b’pillefir  
 A bile de rár na n’ðaeðeal,  
 De’n ráib-fuil ‘do b’feairr ar bit ríolaó  
 Ó Conaill zeal Ceáirnac caom!  
 Tá an t-áó leat zo b’rác ir an zoim  
 Ó rúir zo háro ‘ran péim.  
 Sin máó<sup>1</sup> ‘sac ó Clár<sup>2</sup> ‘do ‘dein cluice  
 Ir ‘do ruðair íó’ láim an éraóð.

## II

‘Do ‘deállram<sup>3</sup> i s’cáitib ní feicim,<sup>4</sup>  
 Ní éluim a ‘tárc ná a méin  
 ‘San áiruib rin Clár Luirc mar ríteann,  
 Ir ‘tar tonnaib ‘do’n Spáin dá ‘tceigeann—  
 Tá báio d’s an áirio-míac leó’ ríuicib,  
 A bile ‘dois, áluinn, péim;  
 Ir tú pátrúin ‘páórais ir éuilm  
 ‘Fuair zoim i n-Oileán na Naom.

<sup>1</sup>Trump (in cards).

<sup>2</sup>Clare Election, 1828.

<sup>3</sup>‘Do ‘deállram .i. ‘do ríamail.

<sup>4</sup>“O’Connell, the unflinching advocate of liberty in all its forms.” (Lecky, p. 233).

## III

Δ κόμυρρανα, κόμαιρλε θίδ τυγαίμ,

Δσυρ τόγαίθ σο ηάηιτε ε ;

Θιδιθ κόηιγτε ι γκοίρ ιρ ι θφαιρμ

Δγ κυρ γαιθτε ι λάταιρ Θε ;

Θυρ γκορσίμ μηιρε γλόρμαρ θιοθ άγαίθ

Ιρ αν ραίμ θρεαγ ρόρ θά λέιγεαίμ

Δρ ρον Θομνάιλ γιλ έρθθα μίε μηρεαθα

Θ'φίλλεαθ ιρ Δ νάμαίρ σο τρέιτ !

## X

## CUIHNIĞIÖ MAR TÄINIĞ MAOIS

ní fuirirte leitéio an tÄin reo ríor v'fagáil cum mírneac  
 vo éur irteac i gceoióid na nÄoime. Féac an bñig-neart  
 Äsur an fuinneam acá fäoi. Bí Äoimre öoräcá fé'n am roin  
 ar fuio na tíre, Äsur clanna Äævöal ar nói clann írreäl  
 ran éisirt. Deir Tomár so bfuil Maoir eile 'n-Ä mearc  
 Äsur sur Äæri so mbeió riav tpearna na Ruav-mära.

## I

Cuihniğ mar Äiniğ Maoir Jan don rpleavöar,  
 Ó'n Ruav-muir<sup>1</sup> 'r Ä Äärvä Jan vavcav.  
 An Ri bí 'ca an lá üv, Äsur öoróin žeal na nžnärt äir,  
 Tá Ä öómact Ägaimn láitveac ar rreavairt!  
 Ä éléirig an Äoin-mic<sup>2</sup> ír Ä tpeavä ar an vcalam,  
 Ná baineann riö éiveact ar clæn-öligtib Sacran!  
 Na mavraivöe evavacá so žcavivö riav rävönäv  
 Mar tá vualžar an tpeavair reo äcä fäžta<sup>3</sup>

Nä evivöiv, ír ná žéilliv, ír ná tviğiv ó äoimne  
 Žo reavöcavö an rävöal vöiv äcä tamall,  
 Vo rlivöcä lücvair an éitig, ír Äailvön äaim evavairig,  
 Vo ölivit-ävängail Äævöil vöcä i nžlaviv.  
 Tá Ó Conaill Äž riävöcä ar na vöävölaviv le fävä  
 Änoir no äriam tá v'Ä rävölläv 'r v'Ä rävöcäv  
 Tá an vevöävö<sup>4</sup> öritä vüävöte, ír Ä žconairt Jan  
 rüaiment  
 Äsur fän ar an žcavölläcä Jan ävavö!

<sup>1</sup>Ruavö-muir .i. Red Sea.

<sup>2</sup>Deir Lecky sur v'é vöimnall Ó Conaill an äävö vüime  
 vo evä na rävöairt le äéile ar ron rävöirre na tíre. Ä éléirig,  
 voc. sing. is used here for voc. pl.

<sup>3</sup>"They have received their reward."

"His speeches on the Tithes question are among the most  
 powerful he ever delivered."—Lecky, vol. II. p. 132

The Tithes Commutation Act, passed in 1838.

## XI

## FÁILTE IS FÍCE

Éáinig Dóinnall ua Conaill abairle trác go Doire fionáin  
 ar bóro Luinge ó Corcaig asur é as teacé ó feir na Sacran.  
 O'fáiltig Tomár Ruad roimír mar seo.

ponn: "An Réilteann Leanbád."

## I

Fáilte ir fíce ir tuillead 'n-a n'oeidí  
 Om' éroidé read cuirim-re roimír an leóman,  
 'Sé an planoa cumarac, curanta, cóir,  
 'Sé Dóinnall ua Conaill de'n duirb-ful móir.  
 'Sé an bile fé blac doo' áilne ríod,  
 O'earcáir go háro de'n áro-ful cóir,  
 'Na úragan gan éáim fuair barr i n'gac áit,  
 Ir mó gáirim ir cáil i gclár Luirc deó.

## II

'S a Dóinnall Uí Conaill de'n doirb-ful móir  
 An bár nár tigríó ro' goire go deó!  
 O'ponn pléiríúr o'feircint ar do cuideactain móir  
 Gac bliadain dá dtigeann fé goirm fé'o deóin.<sup>1</sup>  
 Ní n-iongnad liúm-ra tura fé ríod  
 'S iad feircint 'n-a dtírúaid éugac 'ran ríod,  
 Craob éoranta cúil na b'obal anhrúo  
 'Sé an reabac gan ríúit ir plúr na ríod!

## III

Deiró reinn gail-trómpa le ponn do'n leóman,  
 'S na úrúma i dtiúin le lútgáir nómat,  
 A b'ful ó Carráig na Siuiré go Siúnta an Cóir.  
 'S go Corcaig na long go mbeir túir gac ríod.

<sup>1</sup>Poet. for déin.

Τρεαρνα πέ ἕρεανν ἔμ Seanntige móir<sup>1</sup>  
 Coir calaid na n-abann<sup>2</sup> ir i ngleanntaid ceoid,  
 I n'Óaingean Uí Cúire beid fpeartal ir fuaim,  
 Ó cairteal 'ran Mumáin ar bhrionnra cóir.

## IV

Beid teinte enám i n-Uib Rátao romat  
 I mbaille coir tráza mar a mbeid báire ir ceól,  
 Ar 'Óoir' fionáin aerac mar a ttriallraio plós  
 Ar bhuac an Calaid rin, Carrrais Uí Óróin.<sup>3</sup>  
 Mar a tigeann na táinte tar páile ar reól,  
 Ir an loingear cum fuaim so Cuan áca móir,<sup>4</sup>  
 Níor b'airtear leó ruide 'otis an flaitbearrais  
 fíor  
 As caiteam cum tige puir, fíon ir beoir!

<sup>1</sup>.i. i tige móir 'Óoirie fionáin

<sup>2</sup>Abn neivíneac.

<sup>3</sup>Ca an carrrais reo ar an tcaioe éar ó 'Óoirie fionáin.

<sup>4</sup>no Cuan ácaó móir.



## XII

## FÁILTE SÉAMAIS 'AC MURCADA

Seo amháin dáir éear an file an uair rórad Séamur 'ac  
 Mharcada uí Conaill .i. Sir James O'Connell, ceairbrádaíir  
 an "Cannraileír," agus Sinéad ní Óonncaða an Gleanna i  
 mbliadain, 1818

Font: "An Choicín Fhaoisg."

## I

Míle fáilte ir fíce do cúirim-se óm' éroiúe irctis,  
 Óm' aigne ir óm' intinn roim an oír zil san ríol,  
 Do cairtíl cúgáinn ra baile reo ar fáilce ar bhuac  
 taoite  
 Ar dóir' fionáin zeal doibinn an sruinn agus an rpoirt.  
 'Sé Séamar maic mac Mharcada de borb-fuil na  
 ríogaéta,  
 De rcoitib clanna Mílead agus fíor-Conaill cóir,  
 Ir an bhuingéal módmáil do rnaidmead leir ó imeall  
 Loc na Óraoidéacéta,  
 Ir roisne<sup>1</sup> zile ríob agus ir fíor-glaine ríob.

## II

A bile uarail uirramais ó'fuil Conallais doob' doirúe,  
 Do fealbdair' ran tír reo de rríom-rcoit na leomán;  
 Ir an bhuingéal módmáil do narcaó leat le cumann  
 reairc ná rcaoilríó,  
 De cúrlin éirt ná raóite ir de sáoil sáraio cóir.  
 'Sire ir mó do oileann duic ó'réir zeimealac na  
 noiraóite  
 Óein reandúr a rínreap roimpe agus roimac;

<sup>1</sup>Roisne .i. choicest.

Sliocht ir réan ir ronar 'reab do zoirim-re 'noir  
 oib-re,  
 Saozal céad ir pice zaimreab zo haoibinn i ndur  
 zcómair.

## III

Ir ná bi-re ar méarbail fearca cia ar oib i;  
 Fíor ainme na ríog-mhá le fírinne do zebair:  
 Ingean zeal an Toirbdealaiz zpoirde cumaraiz deaz-  
 croidiz,  
 Ó Donncaða na nZuinntea<sup>1</sup> azur Rinn-Ruir na  
 ríog.  
 Óa mb'aicnib doimra canca fuil, do ceapainn oire  
 laoite;  
 Ar feandur a fínrean do rcriobrainn-re rcriol:  
 Zur b'i an marcalac o'fuit ceallaçain nì Cairil eirt  
 do fíolruiz  
 Or zac oragan aca b'aoirde bi i zcric Inir eozain.

## IV

Zan méarbail ar meamram le banna pinn do rcriobrad,  
 Do çarrainzeoað zo cruinn ar brataib binne rriol.  
 Ar dealbuis an tAcair-Mac<sup>2</sup> o'ainmíðe an traozil,  
 i ramail mar do eireab, i b'fir-orcaç 'r i zclod.  
 Na bannanna ar leacan-muir, ein canca binne ar  
 çraoibdealaib  
 Eirt meara ar na lincib azur fuim aca de zac ríre,  
 Na marcaiz ir na reannaiz ar an ocalam aca óa  
 noibirt,  
 Deanna-puic na zcoillteað, bpuic, míolta azur  
 leomáin.  
<sup>1</sup>Ó Donncaða an Zleanna.      <sup>2</sup>No, an çarao-mac.

## V

Δ θέλιν μελα τανα ταιρ το άνανν σεαρτ ζαδ σεοιν-  
ρταιρ,

’Οο λέιζρεαδ σεαδτ δε’ν Όιοβλα, ’ρ ιρ φίορ ζυρ δι  
’οο β’εοί

Όρείτρε βλαρτα θέαρια ιρ λαίθνε; αρ έίρηνν ραννα  
λαοίτε,

’S ιρ έ μο μεαρ ζυρ νιδ έ βα έυιθε δι ιρ βα έοίρ.

Τεανζα έίρτε λαβαρτα νεαμ-βλαθαριαδ ιρ μιλρε,

ιρ αιζεαντα, ιρ λιομτα το θειρ ρρην-έιαλλ ζαδα  
ρσεοίλ,

Αρ ρεανέαρ να Όρεαρι-έον ζο βλαρτα, βρηνέτα, βρηνέ-  
μαρ,

’S ιρ ζρεαννίμαρτε α βινν-ζυτ ’νά τίνρρηαδτ θείξ-  
έοίλ.

## VI

Le Όέιμεαρ ρέιν βα ράμαίλ α Όρεαδ, α θεαλδ ιρ α ζηαοί  
ζεαλ,

Δ com caílce μαρ αν νθαοίλ ιρ σεοίτε cneαρτα έλδδ,  
Δ ρεαρρα θεαρ βα έαιτνεαμάδ, βα ρεαρμάδ ρεανζ  
Όίρεαδ,

’S βα ζεαναμάίλ α βραοίτε, ’ρ α ρυνν-ρορς ζαν έεδ.

Δ mama μαρ αν ρνεαδτα νό μαρ εαλα ’μυίξ αρ ταοίθε,

’η-α λεαεαίλ το δι λίτιρ αζ κοίμεαρεαρι λε ρόρ;

Δ camap’-folc<sup>1</sup> ταιρ ραδα τινζ ζο ρεαδτα ρίστε  
ρρηνρεαδ,

Ο βαέαρ λέι ζο τρηνίξ ιρ ι αρ θεαριβ-θαέ αν έίρ.

<sup>1</sup>Camap’-folc .i. folc camap’pac .i. curled head of hair.

## VII.

Τά Phœbus péin ας ταιτνεαμ θύιnn αr Όοιρ' fionáin  
 ξεαl αοιθinn,

Ό ταιρτιl cúgáinn αn θίρ reo go líonmár pé cóir;  
 Όo τρέις αn ppeár na pcamáill bí go pεαpγac 'n-ár  
 οτιmóεαll,

'S αn pνεάcta θίoθ' θá píor-óur' o'oióce ip' oe ló.  
 Τά calm αr αn θpαιpπe o'n απpαó' oο θί-uipci,  
 Όo glapovαρ na coilte ip' na tíopca cóm maic  
 leó

Ό pεαlβuiς αn mαpcaλac mοómáil mαipεαmáil θεας-  
 gniómápταc

Na baίlte puipe oο θί απnpo ας mnaoi' oeo' éine  
 poma.

<sup>1</sup> ημεμά ηί Όυίθ .i. βεαν υπαλ οε μινντιρ Όοννέααó  
 θ'ί pεαν-μάταp αn óonnpáιéip í αςur Sir James.

## XIII

## NÓIRÍN ĆNUIC NA SROIÖE

Cailín deap ós de muinntir Ćarrċais ó Ćnoc na Sroiöe do b'eadó nóirín. Do bí sí 'n-a cailín feómpa as Inċín Uí 'Donnċáda an Ġleanna, an tí pór Séamur 'ac Muċáda ua Conaill, deapbrádair do Doimnall ua Conaill, "an Connraileir." Ćáinig an lánama nuadó ó Ćill Ćinne go 'Doir' fionáin tar éir a bporra, asur Ćáinig nóirín i n-aeŋfeadċ leó. Do óein Tomár Ruadó dán as cur fáilte roim an noir asur dá molaó (XII). Bí an síle 'ran Ćirtin as 'Doir' fionáin lá éigin tar éir na daoine uairle do teadċ. Ćáinig nóirín irteadċ mar a maib ré, asur Ćorruis ré ar an dán a máó ói .i. "Fáilte ir céad ir síce 'readó Ćuirim-re óm' Ćroiöe 'rtiċ."

"Ac ní dubrair éinnió im' Ćaoid-re," arfa nóirín, 'nuair do bí Ćríöċnuisċe asge.

Annoin do Ćorruisċ Tomár ir do Ćuir de mar leana.

ponn : "Dean Dub an Ġleanna."

## I

'Sí nóirín Ćnuic na Sroiöe an Ćúil ómar Ćreataisċ buiöe,

Da bog leandac a olaoi go fálaib,

A feórta feacta fíor go Ġleoiöte teadċ le Ġaoid.

'S a beól ba binne caoiöe 'ná cláirreac ;

Da Ćana deap a bċaoiöe ar a ceannaċtaib Ġan teimeal

Do foilceadó ó rna raoiöib b'áilne,

'S Ġur de plúr na ċisċte í b'feairr cómnare inr an tír

'Deaprair Ćuċainn ó pċiom-fuil Ćarrċaisċ.

## II

Ir néata Ćuirreadó sí le na caol-Ćroiö lúibiniöe,

Ćarrainċte go caoin le rnáċaio,

An rmoilín ceólmair binn i mbairra Ġlar na Ġraoiöbeac,

'Oruöe, fioilar, raoilin, cáċa ;

Deanna-puic na scoillte, rionnaig d'gur míolta;  
 fearadóin 'ran tír 'n-a n'oeaib rin  
 Na marcaig le n-a otaoib ar eadaib meara s'poide,  
 A b'earraim mar a b'ioib d'g' d'iroríg.

## III

Ba fearmác a b'ioib a pearra deag san teimeal,  
 Ir i go riar d'g' rinnce ar bántaib;  
 Ba seanamail, ba caoin, ba tair, ba mílir, binn,  
 Ba taitneamác a s'naoi ir a s'áire.  
 A dearca b'ioib go mín ir iad d'g' caiteam raigead  
 'Do cealgraob la'g-b'ri'gead na táinte,  
 A mama geal, a píop a leaca mar an doil,  
 No mar eala amuis' ar tuinn lá Máirta.

## IV

'Nuair a dearcas féinig i ar mácaire 'n-a ruidé,  
 Ba leanbác a ríogaib bog álunn.  
 A béilín meala binn ir bla'ra can'raob laoi,  
 Nó labar'ca fuilc s'pinn na b'áide,  
 'Do la'guis' ar mo é'poide i n-anb'ruio do bí  
 Le n-eagal s'ur bean ríde do tárlaib—  
 Doibill donn nó Clíodna ó'n s'Carraig mara s'ní  
 Tairteal cum mo mílte lá'craeac.

## V

'Do b'ruidear-ra léi ríor go huir-mírneamail é'poideac,  
 Ir o'fiorra' de'n mínaoi cárb' áit oi:  
 Ar b'í Déir'pore mílir i do é'ris ní Ulaob do Naoir  
 Nó'n ain'oir úo do'n Traoi eus párair?

Miam nuadac na ttriopall mbuidé do éuaíó ar  
coimirc fínn

Sur luadac í le Oirín a tús ráirt vi,  
Nó'n rudaire pproseirín tús fuaim na bfrictal mín  
Ó irneann aníor 'n-a táin-mic?

## VI

O'fneasair mé san móill an ainoir énearca éaoin,  
Ba blarta ir ba binn a ráirte:—

“Ní héinne mé de'n buidín d'ar éanair féin,” ar sí,—

“Seóbdair reancar lán-éruinn mo éairte—

Acé béit beag donair mín ó'n ttaoib eile de'n tír  
Do cuiread real óm' buidín go fánaó;

Tá mairg ar mo éroiúe ná rcarraíó liom-ra éoiúce,  
Mar do laguis ir do míll mo pláinte.”

## VII

Tá a carraio ríúó 'ran tír ó táirbeirto riar go Cill,  
Ir go caéradaió na ríogáca lán ran,

Coir Mainge na mbínirde leatán-bog inrige,

Ir lior ceanair real do bí ag a mácair;

Mac Cárrtaig an fáilir a brácair gairto gaoil

Ir an ttraigan mear ó taoib na pálaó:

Sin ceannar ag an mnaoi ir gac baile 'n-a nhabann sí,

Le reancur i gcriócaib fáilge.

## VIII

“A plúr na mbéite gcaoin a lúb na gcaob san  
teimeal

Ir a ríúr na réx de'n fíor-fuil Cárrtaig

Nó an túbac leat mé mar éir im' rcrúca máol san  
éiric,

Dom' túrnaó i bpéin le mí ir ráite?

Na díultuis féin doo' buíoin mé tuḡ dlúit-earc  
céad doo' ḡnaoi,  
Iḡ o'fúigeaḋ tréit le hincinn ḡráda duit;  
Leis féin leat mé ḡo caoin 'n-ár n-aonar real fé'n  
ḡcoill  
'S iḡ aereac fearcain riteac ḡo brát rinn!"

IX

"A éisre múinte," ar rí, "na mbreicne rultmar  
nḡrinn,  
Iḡ ḡéar 'r iḡ ḡunta linn do ráidte,  
Iḡ ba baḡlaḋ liom dá ḡnóinn tú leisint real fé'n  
ḡcoill  
ḡo otreisfeá-ra ḡan moill do ḡráḋ dam;  
Iḡ aicnio dom-ra rliḡe luḋt deardta iḡ oḡaoidéac'  
ḡur aḡ meallaḋ ban a dío de ḡnát leo,  
Iḡ aḡam-ra ní'l don ruim io' labarcuib ruitḡ ḡrinn  
Dá caḡarcac do laoite dána!"



## XIV

## DO ŠAOILEAS NÁR ŪAOĞAL TOM

Ūí Tomár aš teac̄t ó aonac̄ na Cātrac̄ oiōce. 'Do éainis  
 ohōc-úaoine éigin ruar leir ar an mbócar, ašur do buaileadar  
 é. Má úeineadar, do éus reirean raodar a éeangsan oóib  
 mar reo :

ronn : " sígla ní šaóra."

## I

Do řaoilear nár ūaoğal ūam aš tēarnam̄ na tíre,  
 i n-aice an méadóin lae ūam ná šo úeíúeanac̄ 'řan  
 oiōce ;

Níor tuillear řiam̄ trēaron ó éinne úe řna ūaoimib̄  
 ac̄t maitear do úeanřainn ūá mb' řeiuir lem' érhoide é,  
 Šur carad̄ orim bap̄tún, neam̄-řeanam̄ail 'n-a řnóú,  
 Šan cumad̄, řan ceap̄tuřad̄ ac̄t é ainúeir i řclóú,  
 ūa éorřmail a úeap̄c řúl le cnap-řúlaiúe úó,  
 Ūriúdar na mbrořcán clann ūomáir an lóřair,  
 Do mear mire éřúřcáil i řcorř-lár mo éom̄řair.

## II

Mallaac̄t an trāřairc ašur earcaine an řára  
 ar řior-mac̄ an řleap̄cais nár máit i n-aon beāřnain,  
 Nár beaš aise marlad̄ do cābairc do'n řáide  
 Do řeribōřad̄ řior reanēar řada ar a cāiruib̄,  
 Imúigeann ar buile řan řuinneam̄ 'n-a řnó,  
 Ní řeacann řé řoimir le niomarca řleó,  
 Šo mbuaileann orc buile ašur tuiteann 'n-a élóú :  
 Níorb' ionann an trluais-úeac̄ a řluaircann šo řaořrac̄  
 aš cnóřad̄ ir aš cuap̄úad̄ 'ř aš baint meala ar caorēaid̄.

## III

Níor mácthuig an tuatac beas, tuatalla, léada,   
 Cao é an fórc fír do buail leir an uair rin com   
 déideana,   
 Mar ir duine beas móir mé, ir ba duail dom beir   
 faobara,   
 Ir do roinn Dia liom buad tar an rluas bí ar an dona;   
 Ar buile bí an t-árraictuibe zránda míoclúthail,   
 Bí a fíolrac mineartráta níor b'fuláir do cup   
 i n-íúil,   
 Oir ainmíde cporáta zo brát ir ead míúil;   
 'Oir aral ir láir 'read do tárluig an méirleac,   
 Ir aicnígtear láirleac a conntálaact 'nuair béiceann.

## IV

Níor zábad dom-ra zluairleact com uaigneac ó'n   
 dona,   
 Zan zarra fuaire-fear beir ruar liom nó taob liom,   
 Act faoilear pé uair zo mbeinn luat ann no déideana,   
 Náir baogal dam don buaidíream, ná raib fuat dom as   
 éinneac;   
 Do b'fairring mo cáirde i nliú Ráta, dar liom,   
 i ngleann beite, gleann cparraig ir tar tráigil   
 anonn   
 Coir leamna na ráir-fear, i n-ar znáta mo fíudal;   
 Ní'l áirleab ó'n oTuait fóir zo mbuairfínn tear   
 claoúac<sup>1</sup>   
 Ná fazainn fear deim' comluadar do fínfeab leir   
 caolac!<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Claoúac .i. ába atá i n-áice le neirín.

<sup>2</sup>Fínfeab leir caolac .i. fínfeab maíve leir.

## XV

## Δ BHRASBY, ΤΑΟΙ ΔΡ buile

ΣΑΣΑΡΕ 'ΡΑΝ ΠΡΗΜΑΙΡΕΔΩΤ Δ ΕΡΕΙΣ Δ ΕΡΕΙΘΕΑΗ ΤΟ Β'ΕΛΘ Brasy  
 Ο'ιομπυιζ ρέ 'n-Δ ΣΑΡΑΝΑΔ, ΔΣΥΡ ΤΟ ΡΟΡ ΡΕ ΙΝΓΕΑΝ ΜΗΜΙΡΤΗ  
 Δ ΒΙ ΡΙΑΡ 'ΡΑΝ ΟΔΙΝΓΕΑΝ, ΣΥΡ Β'ΑΙΜΜ ΤΟΙ Ghayer.

ρονν : " Caidlín Triaill."

## I

Δ Bhrasby, ταοι Δρ buile, μά ταιγεανν τύ αν ρύρ,  
 Ιρ Ιρρεανν ουδαδ το ταιλλιρ ουιτ ρέιν ;  
 Μά'ρ ρίρυννε Δ υρφυιτ αα δε δοιρυν ιθ' διονν,  
 Ιρ μιρτε αν ορύδτ το ρεαραμ ρέ'η ησρέιν ;  
 Τά αν ραοζαλ ρο ιθ' δοιρυνν δ τυζαιρ αν ούλ  
 Le ηδον μλασ να σρυννε 'ρ le Μυιρε να ηδούλ,  
 Τά Ραρταρ ναομτα ι ζσονραιοδ ουζατ,  
 'S ιρ οηοαιθε αν ούρρα ε ΔΣΑΤ-ΡΑ Λά αν τσλείθε !

## II

Ριαρρυιζιμ-ρε ρέιν οιοτ, δ λείζιρ αν Σερριττιρι,  
 Δη οτάιμιζ δ λιύταρ αρρολ ηά ναομ,  
 Ηά δ ειννε οά δλοινν το τυζ μαρλαδ ριαμ ούινν ?  
 Λαδαιρ ιρ ταδαιρ οαμ ρρεαζρα ρέιμ !  
 Δη ι η-δινμίο Δ σεραδ Δ η-εαζλαιρ ριύο  
 Ιρ ζαδ εόλζαδ μαρ ηεαραιμ το λεαναν Δ ρτιρι ?  
 Σαμπλαιθε μαιτε ανοιρ αιττιρ ούινν  
 Ιρ τυρα ΔΣ οεαναμ ηζοδαιρ ζαρτα οιοτ ρέιν.

## III

Ηιορ β'δον ιοηζηαδ λιομ-ρα οά οτουιττεά ι ζσμμαιοδ  
 Ο μιλλεαδ το ολύ οά οτουιζτεά-ρα ε.  
 Ο οεινεαδ τύ ιθ' ράζαρε, ιρ μεαρα ουιτ ριύο,  
 'Ηά οά ηβειτεά ο ούιρ ιθ' αμαδαν οαοτ.

Iṛ ruarac an ceannar duit clanna na mbúr,  
 Iṛ an lópa caillige úo ió' tarrainis 'r ió' fuḡad,  
 Iṛ móir, móir ḡo mb'fearra duit maectnam ar dtúir,  
 Iṛ peacac na dtúire do feacaint leó' rae.

## IV

Cá bfuairtar do cine, cá'r tiomairḡair cúḡainn?  
 Déin reancar dúinn cá'r ḡeineac do ére?  
 An ó ḡalám do teḡairc an t-arailín dúr?  
 Ó Cailbin nó ó Liútar malliugte baot?  
 An ó Tigeairnmar, an rialtac, do tṛiallaid ar dtúir,  
 Tug rásantaect diabalta ar fuio tṛiac a náiriúin,  
 D'fúis iarṛma ar feac bliadanta 'n-a déio rin, dar  
 Liúm,  
 Le mí-riḡail iṛ dtioic-ṛtuir do fealbuis ré?

## V

Féac ḡurac eḡailreac Cailbin ar dtúir  
 Déin na mílte do fuḡad iṛ do lot mar é réin;  
 Iṛ Liútar na ḡceais do bṛeabadar púint,  
 ḡo dtuḡadar a ḡcúl le dirreann Dé;  
 Déin an Diobla ceapac do labairt bun or cionn  
 Cum na mílte aca méallac, aḡ daillac a rúl:  
 Cáir éora dá raimail rin imteact ar a ḡcúl  
 'Ná do Bhrasby an tsoup a tuc tairneam do Ghayer.

## VI

Tá lá cúntair ió' coinnib, nac ionann 'r an cúirt  
 Do bionn aḡ luéc uabair cum dligte do pléio;  
 I nḡleann doibinn iaropait caiteir deio umal  
 Cum fṛeḡra tabairt i bṛairac rliocct éada.

Deið Áro-rí na ríste ið' óinnib annrúð ;  
 An mlaigðean geal mluire ír buile uirte ógat ;  
 Laðarfráð an coirte ír an bveiteam, ðar líám,  
 Tú a leigeann ar riubal le ðrom na láim' clé !

## VII

Tiocfráð ógat lúraifear liorða ír a tríúr  
 Ó írfeann ðubac 'r ír ðona ðuit é,  
 Ír cuiiríð fé iongat so cuiirte ið' óú  
 Óo rciobfráð tú ar riubal ó folar míc ðé.  
 Í mborrað-tear tuitfir fé glaireannab ólút'  
 Gan roirte le feicrint acé tú ðul amuða ;  
 Deið naðraða neime að' ite ír að' fuðað  
 Ír að' óreimeað so ólút, gan ðeireað ar ðo þéin.

## VIII

Leig ðeðr uait, a þeacaið, mar óeacab so húr !  
 A rtaðfráð mar órúcc ar ðarfráð an þéir,  
 Le ðrón ír le tuiire ír le h-iomad óroide-ðruðað,  
 Ír fan-re mar ríúð so ðeireað ðo þaðgail ;  
 Deið meaðair ar na h-aingil, ðeð arpaíl so ruðac,  
 Deið ceólta ðá rpreaðað ar fuio þaraðair búð,  
 So ðfeicfeær na rcamaili að glanað of ðo óinn  
 Ír t'anam 'n-a lonnrað að taitneam mar þréin !

## XVI

## ΤΟ Β'ΑΝΝΑΜ ΛΙΟΜ ΦΕΙΝΙΣ

Ὁ δὲ Τομάρ 'n-α φεαρ ποίρε ποιν ἑαταίη Σαιὸβίν ἄγυρ ποιν  
 φιονάιν τὰμᾶλλ. 'San ἀμ ποιν το πόραθ βαίντρεαδαὶ θε  
 μινντιρ ἑύρραιζ, το δὲ 'n-α κόμνυθε ἰ γκαταίη Σαιὸβίν ἄγυρ  
 ἄγ α μαῖθ ἀν τ-αον τῆζ ὄρτα ἀμᾶιν το δὲ ἀνν, le Liam  
 Hamilton ὄ'n Σηαιὸμ. Ἀν φαιθ ἰρ δὲ ἀν cleaῖνναρ τὰ θέαηαῖν  
 το τᾶινιζ ὀροῖκ-τεῖρτιμέρρεαδτ ἀμ Hamilton πέ θέιν na  
 φεαν-μῆνά. Ἄττ θεῖνεαθ ἀν πόραθ μαρ ρῖν φέιν. Σεραθ  
 ζυρ δ'έ Τομάρ το λεαὶ na φεάλτα ἄγυρ 'nyαιρ σαραθ ἰρτεαὶ  
 ἔ le n-α ζηό οἰθὲ ἀν πόρτα βα ὀόβαιρ ζο ρεραφαιθε ὁ ἑῖλε  
 ἔ. ἰρ ἀμ ἀν ζεύρρα ποιν το ἑεαρ πέ ἀν τὸν ρο.

ρονν : " Siyle ní ζαὸμα."

## I

Το β'ανναμ λιομ φέινιζ ἰ n-αον ἑορ θεῖτ ζηόταὶ  
 ἄγ ἀρρυαθὸ βρέαζα nά βαετ-θεαρτα θε'ν τρῶρε ποιν :  
 Νί μέ ζαιρμ na φεάλτα ἐαρ ἠαολ-ἑνοῖκ, cé τῶιζ λεθ—  
 Ὁῖ θεῖκνεαδαρ ἰρ céατ ἀνν ἰρ σαοζατ le κόμᾶρρεαμ.<sup>1</sup>

Τὰ πέ ρῶ-μῶρ θεῖτ ἄγ ρυαζαιρτ ζαὶ n-αον

Το εἰορρεαρ μο εἰυαρα τὰ λυαθᾶτταιντ 'οῖρ θέατ,

Ζαν ἀηηαρ τὰ ρυαρ θεῖτ ἀμ ἐυαιρρε ἀν ρεῖλ ;

Νί'λ ἀα φεαρτα ἀττ μέ τᾶτταθ μά φεαυαῖο

Ἄττ τὰ n-αῖνθεοῖν ρῖυθ μαρρεαθ le φεαρταῖθ ἀν  
 ἀεν-ἠῖικ !

## II

Νί μῶιυε ζο ὀτριάττφαινη ζο βράτ ἐαρ ἀν ρῶρε ρο,  
 Ἄττ ὁ φεθλ ἀν βοζα ζεαρρ<sup>2</sup> μέ ἀμ ἀν ἀῖτ οἰθὲ ἀν  
 πόρτα.

Ὁῖ ρυῖθεαδᾶν ἄγ ἠηᾶῖθ ἀνν ἄγ τριάττ ἐαρ ἀν ρερῶινρε—  
 ἰρ ἀα φέιν το β'φεαρρ ρῖορ α ἑῖλε ἰρ α ζηότα.—

<sup>1</sup>Σέ ρῖν ζο μαῖθ μῶρᾶν εἰλε ἄγ τριάττ ἐαρ ἀν φεάλ céατνα.

<sup>2</sup>Βοζα ζεαρρ .i. link of relationship.

‘D’fiorruigtheadar díom-ra ar b’fírinne an rceól,  
No an duine mar máoiútheadar do bí teáct ‘n-a  
‘tpeó

“ Níor b’áitirio a zníomairca ‘dam,” d’inntheadar-ra  
‘óóio,

“ Áct zup éuala as Máire é, as Cáit, ir as Nóra,  
‘Dá innhínt do Séan é, do ‘Dáit, ir do ‘Dóinnall.”<sup>1</sup>

## III

‘S a Hamilton, n’theadar-ra as baile cía an róirt tú  
Áct do réir mar do ‘theadaraim tú as cairteal an  
‘bótar;

Mo éluara bí ar leatáio roimé labhairt na zcómurran,  
Má b’fírinne a zcanta bí a ‘theadar zó znoctá.

Ir má tuic don focal beaz ‘donairde uaim féin,  
‘Domuigim zó pollur zup b’ólc ‘deinear é.

Cao é an crann<sup>2</sup> do cuiread oim tar an bprobal zó  
léir?

‘Deirim leó éirteáct ‘dá rcaotairteáct rceóita,  
No zó rchiorrad na h-ae aca muna léizirio mé tórra!

## IV

‘Do éuala zup tréan do labhairt réarla an cúil ómar,  
THOMPSON<sup>3</sup> an réiltean, caem-‘céile an hóraiz,  
‘Nuair éuala rí an t-éizre<sup>4</sup> ‘dá ‘daraó as an órta,<sup>5</sup>  
Cudairán le n-a béal as cur éitiz i b’órra!

<sup>1</sup>“ ‘Dubairt bean liom zó noubairt bean léi.”

<sup>2</sup>‘Se rin cao ‘n-a ‘taoó zó b’ruilio as zearán oim-ra rcaóar  
éinne eile.

<sup>3</sup>‘Bean zup fíoinne ‘ó Thompson, bean ‘céile an hóraiz.

<sup>4</sup>‘An t-éizre .i. Tomár Ruad féin.

<sup>5</sup>‘An órta .i. the hostess

'Dá riúbalócaínn go Snaidim, is tré tír Inre fáil  
 O'FÉARAID' neamh-íora ní ríocraínn dom'  
 námaio,

Acé amáin nári gnaoi liom beic ag coimearcar le  
 mnáid.

Ní't rpleadócar agam-ra i mbaile ná i otriúcar  
 le Hamilton uicé ná le caillig an Cúrraig!



## XVII

## ΤΟ ΟΔΙΘΙ ΥΑ ΜΑΤΣΑΜΝΑ

Ρεαρ μόρ το εϋς α εϋλ αρ α ερειθεαμ το β'εαδ' ΟΔΙΘΙ ΥΑ  
ΜΑΤΣΑΜΝΑ. Seo αμηνάν το ρεόλ τομάρ μαρ λιτιρ εϋιγε :

Ροηη : " Αρ μο ζαδάλ τρε θαιλε δεα ελιαε' όαμ."

## I

Μο ερεαδ, ιρ μο εάρ, α ριρ αλυιηη, θεαζμύιητε,  
Νάρ λεαζαδ' ραν αρ εϋ, το βδέαδ, νό μαρβαδ' ι ζποο,  
Sul αρ ριτιρ αν ράρα λε ζρэд' το θεατυζαδ' αν εϋιρρ,  
Αρ εαρνα αν μοιιτ βάιη, ιρ αρ ρεραδρε αν θαζύιη ζϋιρτ.

## II

Το μεαλλαδ, α Όαίε εϋ, νό τάιη-ρε θεαρημάθαδ  
'Νυαιρ ο'ιηεζιγρ αρ ράν λεατ αρ ράδ' ο ρλιοετ λιύταιρ ;  
'Νυαιρ α ραεαίθ' εϋ ι λάταιρ εεαρτ-ελαίρ αν ζλαν-εϋηταιρ,  
ιρ εαζαλ ηαε ρεατ' οϋιτ-ρε εάε ηά αν ζεαλ-μύιρηεαδ.

## III

Ραηραδ μαρ ατάιη-ρε λε ζρэд' το ρλαίεαμηναρ,  
ιρ λεαηραδ' ολιγε αν ράρα ιρ ράιθτε ρεαν-ύζθαρ,  
Μαρ α ετιοεραίθ' αν λά, ιρ τά αν εάιρθε ζεαλλαμηνάδ,  
ιρ αν αιεηε τά ράμ' ανοιρ βειο αν λά υθ' ραδ-εϋμέταδ.

## IV

Ρεαε Όιαρμυιθ' τουθ' ζρэд'ηθα, ιρ αλ αηηγιλ υαδαιρ,  
Αη αιεηε εϋζ' αρημάδ αρ αιτρηδ' αρ ηουάιζ',  
Α' οτιοεραίθ' ρ' α' οεάιηιζ αρ θαρρ ηα ταλμην ρο,  
Ραεαίθ' ριαδ' εϋηη βάιρ, αζϋρ Όαίε υα Ματσαμνα !

Ήδάεαδ' ε' εοιρ αν ζόιιηη.

## XVIII

'SEAD CUALA TRÉM' SIUBALTAIB

FOON: "AN MAIOPHIN RUAD," NO "O 'RÚ, ÚNA."

## I

'SEAD CUALA TRÉM' SIUBALTAIB DÁ LEIGEAM LE FONO,  
 AR AN AER FO, A ÚNA, A RPÉIR-BEAN,  
 SO MBEAD TURCAIS IR LÚDAIS DÁ LEASAD IR DÁ N-ÚNFAIRE  
 AS ZARRAIB LÚCHAIR LAOC MEAR.  
 DÁ OTIOCPAD AN T-ÚRMHAC DÁ RUASAD IR DÁR MÚRCAILT,  
 A MBAILTE IR A DPÚIRT DO RÉABAD,  
 IR ZAIRIO, DAR LIÚM-PA, SO MBEAD ASGLUIDE FIN TABARCA<sup>1</sup>  
 IR SO PCAIRIMÍR DPÚIO AN D'ÉARLA!

## II

O RÚ ÚNA! LEIG-RE DÚINNE,  
 A RPÉIR-BEAN MÚINTE, MAOPDA,  
 AN AR CARRAIS AN COLÚIR D'AR ZCORMAC STIUBART<sup>2</sup>  
 CUM CATA NO CUMANGAR D'ÉILEAM?  
 TÁ AN CATOILIC TRÚP 'N-A DPUIRINN I OTIUM  
 AS FEITEAM AR CÚNTAR ÉIGIN,  
 O IOCTAR NA CÚIGE SO HUACHTAR MURHAN  
 CUM PREABAD SO HÚMAL LE CÉILE.

## III

'S DA TAPAD AR REOL ACA FHEAZRA CÓIR  
 SO DLARCA ACA AR DÓRO NA ZAEUILGE.  
 A CÓGAIR IR A PCÓIR, PEAU-RE SO FÓILL,  
 ASUR FANAIMÍR LE CÓMHAIRLE AN DOIM-MHIC.

<sup>1</sup>Their game would soon be at an end.

<sup>2</sup>Doimnall uA Conaill acá i n-a aigne.

Τά αν ρκατβαιρε Όόμνall i βφορημ 'r i γκοίρ,  
 Α ελαιδεαμ ρολα 'n-a όόιο cum έιρλιγ,  
 Ιr το δεαρηβαιό α θεόλ ραρη μιτφιο αν ρογμάρ,  
 Σο υτόγφαό αν βρηόν δε Σαεθεαλαιβ.

## IV

Ιr το ευill ρέ ριύο αν όορηόιν, Ιr έ βειτ σο τρηομ 'n-a  
 ηόρ—

Όο β'φατα όι τά ρεόλαό αρ ρτραετιό—  
 Ιr 'mόο βύρη το λεατ α θεόλ, αγ μαγαό ρέ n-a ηηό  
 Ιr αγ ταβαιρε ταρκυρηε το ηηόταίό na Σαεόιλγε.  
 Όι ροιγνε βρηαγ 'γε όόιό ; α τεαγγα μηληρ έοοιλ,  
 Όο έεαλγ Ιr το υόγαιό na η-αε ασα.  
 Ό'ρεαρη λεό μαρη έ 'nά Όόη,<sup>1</sup> Ιr σο mβειρηό ορηαην βεό  
 Cum σο βρειερεαμ na ερηόη-ρυιε τρηαόετα !

## V

Ιr ό Όοιρ' φιονάιν na ρεόλ 'ρεαό το έαιρηιλ έυγαην  
 αν λεομάν,  
 Ηα Conaill γεαλ δε ρόρ ηηίλειρηρ,  
 Όο έαβρηόταίό ληη 'ran ηλεό, Ιr το λεαγφαίό έυγαην  
 αν ρρόρη,  
 Ιr το έόγφαίό ριύο αν βρηόν δε Σαεθεαλαιβ.  
 Συιόρηό ροεαρη ρόρ i γκαταρη ηόορη na ρλόγ  
 Αγυρ ροηηηρηό αν τ-όρ i ηέιρηηη !  
 Βειό βάιρη 'r ηηηηε 'r εεόλ ό οιοόε αγαηη σο ιό  
 Αγυρ ελαηη na ηηαλλ ρέ'n yoke αγ ηέαρη-ηολ.

## XIX

## PÁDRAIS UA DUISÍN

Nuair a bí an file ag múineadh scoile i nGleann Beite, bí tuine uafal de muinntir Dútha 'n-a cónnuide ar na Duimhaidib 'ran cónuifpanaacht agus maor aise go raib cáil móri air i staob Δ éirio léiginn. Glaisín fuađantađ do b'ead pádrais ua Duisín, agus meaf móri aise air féin. Cuir fé reo garrún cum Tomáir le leictir dá maoidéam gur b'feairr de scoláire an maor 'ná an file. Seo é an fheadra do éis Tomáir air

## I

Deir uaim é reo go dtí pádrais ua Duisín,  
Mar gur dóig liom im' tuigint ná fuil ann aét zuisín,  
Fuaim agus foctram pollam 'n-a plaoircin,  
Ná leiseann do rtao aét ag slaim ir ag slircin.

## II

Dá mbeadh feara an pobaíl reo corháil le Duisín,  
Do beadh máigirtir na scoile com pollam le caoirín;  
Ní bfađadh fé an oireadh ir ziginn cum rnaoirín,  
Beadh a teanga 'n-a ceann i n-a d'annóaim díomhaoin.

## III

Ní'l don nio ir corháil le zogallais Duisín  
Aét magpie ag rcairce ir a rcreadhó nác fír-binn,  
Pioróio ag clirmirt no plubairaeát plibin,  
Nú meis-eis-eis-eise do beadh ag an mínrigin.<sup>1</sup>

## IV

Δ ceannín zannóail, ná bođraiz leo' glór rinn,  
'S ná maoidéam go ceann ar meabair do zóilin,  
Ó cuirir an zeall ir dall é do znó, éim,  
D'fás ar breall tú io' lampa com-éruinn.

<sup>1</sup>mínrigin, *dim.* of mínréac, a she-goat.

## V

Cá'p b'iongnad liom-ra Uileós Ua Céirín,  
 No fínghín Ua Scanaill, fear cana na n'óráct mbinn,  
 No duine de márc do teact as pléir linn,  
 Act tuatallán bréan ip fealltae de fléibín.

## VI

Cá'p b'iongnad liom lógan ó m'óin an m'éirín,  
 No 'Diarmuid 'ac 'Domhnall ó 'Dóro an éinín,<sup>1</sup>  
 No Éamonn ó'n Macáire, fearbáire an béil binn  
 Veit as cup zeall le planda an éigr' s'pinn.

## VII

Cionnur a tuisread an t-óiliread<sup>2</sup> óreoilín  
 Cantaireadé púirt mar lon no mar r'óilín,  
 No an gobadán balb san labairt 'n-a beoilín,  
 Act é léimriú ruar ar éuaic na sceól mbinn.

## VIII

Ceann ar gannóal, ceann ar éircín,  
 Ceann ar lácain ba fámail le Duigín,  
 Páorais Ua Duigín, míol buide ar m'óinín,  
 Cuirid na gádar leir! na gádar! Spóircín!

<sup>1</sup>Dóro eogain fínn, ip dóca.

<sup>2</sup>Duine i n-uaisneaf no i n-a dohad.

## XX

## ΛΕΙΞΕΑΣ-ΣΑ ΚΙΟΝ ΟΥΙΝΕ

ΜΑΡ ΔΟΥΒΑΡΤ ΕΞΑΝΑ, Β'ΕΙΣΙΝ ΟΟ ΤΟΜΑΡ ΡΑΡΩΡΤΕ ΟΙΛΟ  
 ΚΡΟΟΔΑΙΝ Ο'ΡΑΞΑΙΝΤ 'ΝΟΥΑΙΡ ΟΟ ΕΑΙΝΙΣ ΟΙΟΕ ΡΟΟΙΛΕ ΕΙΛΕ ΑΝΝ ΟΕ  
 ΜΙΝΝΤΙΡ ΣΥΛΛΙΟΘΔΑΙΝ Ο ΟΙΛΕΔΝ ΟΔΑΙΡΘΗΡΕ ΟΟ Β'ΕΑΘ ΑΝ Τ-ΟΙΟΕ  
 ΡΙΝ. ΑΝ Τ-ΑΞΑΙΡ ΟΟΝΝΕΑΘ ΗΑ ΤΕΑΔΑΙΝ Δ ΒΙ ΜΑΡ ΨΑΞΑΡΤ 'ΡΑΝ  
 ΡΑΡΩΡΤΕ ΡΕ'Ν ΑΝ ΡΟΙΝ. ΨΥΑΙΡ ΑΝ ΡΑΞΑΡΤ ΡΟ ΒΑΡ Ι ΜΒΛΙΑΘΑΙΝ  
 Δ 1831. ΝΙΘ ΝΑΡ Β'ΙΟΝΓΝΑΘ, ΝΙ ΡΟ-ΒΟΥΘΕΑΘ ΟΟ'Ν ΤΡΑΞΑΡΤ Δ  
 ΒΙ ΤΟΜΑΡ. ΜΑΡ ΡΕΟ ΟΟ ΕΞΑΡ ΑΝ ΡΙΛΕ Δ ΞΕΑΡΑΝ :

ΡΟΝΝ : " ΟΑΙΤΙΝ ΤΡΙΑΛΛ."

## I

ΛΕΙΞΕΑΡ-ΡΑ ΚΙΟΝ ΟΥΙΝΕ ΙΡ ΟΟ ΤΙΣΕΑΡ ΑΡ ΟΤΑΪΡ,  
 ΙΡ ΟΟ ΟΟΝΝΑΟ ΑΝ ΡΕΡΥΘΑΘ ΑΡ ΒΕΑΤΑ ΜΗΟ ΟΕ,  
 ΑΡ ΣΟΙΡΕΑΛ ΘΟΙΝ ΟΔΑΙΡΤΕ ΝΑΟΙΗ ΜΑΡΚΥΡ ΙΡ ΛΙΟΟ,  
 ΕΙΡΙΡΤΙΛ ΒΛΑΡΤΑ ΝΑ Ν-ΑΡΒΑΛ ΙΡ Δ ΞΚΡΕ.  
 ΞΟ ΒΡΕΙΟΙΜ ΛΟΟΤ ΜΥΝΑΘΑΙΡ, ΜΙΟΡΚΑΙΡ ΙΡ ΟΡΑΪΡ'  
 ΔΞ ΙΜΙΡΤ ΟΙ-ΜΕΙΡΞ ΑΡ ΟΥΙΝΕ ΞΑΝ ΟΥΪΡ,  
 ΟΙΟΘΞΑΙΜ ΛΕ ΤΥΡΡΕ ΔΞΥΡ ΟΡΥΤΕΑΝ ΜΟ ΞΗΪΡ  
 ΑΡ ΕΑΞΛΑ ΡΟΙΪΡΡΕ ΑΝ ΔΞΑΡ ΛΑ ΑΝ ΤΣΙΕΙΘΕ.

## II

ΟΑ'Ρ Β'ΙΟΝΓΝΑΘ ΛΙΟΜ ΞΑΜΑΛΛ ΝΟ ΑΙΜΙΘ ΞΑΝ ΟΙΔ,(Q)<sup>1</sup>  
 ΝΟ ΟΥΙΝΕ ΞΑΝ Ϊ ΞΑΝ ΑΙΤΝΕ ΑΡ ΟΕ (K)  
 ΝΟ ΡΑΜΑΙΡΛΕ ΜΑΟ ΡΛΕΑΡΚΑΙΞ ΞΑΝ ΕΞΑΝΝΑΡ ΞΑΝ ΟΙΔ,  
 ΝΑΡ ΕΑΜ ΡΙΑΗ Δ ΞΙΝ ΟΥΜ ΡΑΙΟΙΡ ΝΑ ΚΡΕ,  
 ΔΟΤ ΑΝ ΤΕ ΛΕΙΞ ΑΙΡ ΝΑ ΝΙΘΟΤΕ ΟΟ ΘΕΑΝΑΗ ΑΡ ΟΤΑΪΡ,  
 ΟΞΑΡΑΘ ΜΗΟ ΜΥΙΡΕ ΑΡ ΟΡΑΝΝ ΝΑ ΟΡΟΙΡΕ ΞΑΝ ΟΥΪΡ,  
 ΒΕΙΤ ΔΞ ΡΕΑΘΑΘ ΝΑ ΝΟΛΙΞΤΕ ΙΡ ΟΟΜ' ΟΥΡ-ΡΕ ΑΜΥΞΑ  
 ΜΑΡ Δ ΒΕΑΘ ΒΥΡ ΔΞ ΙΜΤΕΑΟΤ ΑΡ ΡΤΡΑΕ.

<sup>1</sup>ΑΙΜΙΘ ΞΑΝ Q .i. ΟΥΙΝΕ ΞΑΝ ΟΘΙΛΑΡ.

## III

Δ Όια γλέ γίτ na cpiuinne, cé cúipir ár zceann,  
 Άρ οτεαγαρε, άρ ptiúpað i pεαcταιβ ήlic Όέ ;  
 Άη é an ζεόcaé ip mipe pεap mίleaðta cίú  
 ήo pεannaίl το cάβαipτ το cúipφeað mé άρ pcpae ?  
 ήuna mbeað mo cúippint το cúicpinn i lionn,  
 ήp le pampλα a úlište το ήúcpinn bun op cionn,  
 ήp é oócap ήlic ήήuipe το cúip opm ponn  
 ήά h-imteoóainn im' búp ήp ζan pilleað lem' pae.

## IV

Puaip Maop na h-aiceanca cappaingce άp oúip,  
 Cuz pé pin oúinne a otcuiprint ip léigeam,  
 Όo táinig Mac Muipe zo h-uipεalta, umal,  
 'S o'puiting Sé pciuipre i ζciontaiβ plioct éava ;  
 ήúin Sé oúinn paioip το pcaipφeað ζac púip,  
 Cuz Sé eoóaip το pεaopa άp ζcapaio, άp pciuip,  
 Cúip Sé an ήaoή Spiopaio ó flaitεap άp a eazlaip  
 ouðac,  
 ήp m' acciuipre ouðac map pcpaip-pe léi !

## XXI

## Δ ΣΕΑΙΝ 'ΔΕ ΜΥΡΣΑΙΘ ΞΙΕ ΞΙΛ

Ἐο Σεάν 'δε Μυρσαίθ υἱὸς Κοναίλ ἄς ἰμπρθε αἰρ ζαν οὐλ  
 ἀρ κοίρπας ἀοιν-ῆρ λε Ριρτάρθ Οἰννερπάρρετ ἰ μβλιαθῶαἰν  
 Δ 1813. Ἐο ζοινεῶθ Σεάν 'ῆαν κοίρπας ῆαν.

ῆονη: " Ραῶθ-ῆα 'ζυρ ἰτιζ Ὀάλτσερεῶτ."

## I

Δ Σεαἰν 'ἀ<sup>1</sup> Μυρσαίθ Ξιέ Ξιλ,  
 Ὀειρμ λεῶτ ῆεἰν ὀμ' ἐρποῦθε  
 Ζαν οὐλ ἀρ ἀν ὕρῶθ ἰθ' ἀοἶαρ  
 ῆεῆρτα λε ἡαοἶν' ὅε λυῶτ ὕρπυζἰν,  
 Ζο ὄταζαῖθ ἐυζῶτ Ὀοἰἡνἰλλ ἰρ Σέαμυρ<sup>2</sup>  
 ἰρ ζάρρα ὀ Ὀέαρρα ἀν ζῆρἰν  
 'S ζο μύρσαῖθ ῆαθ Σακρἰανἰζ, τῆαῶττα,  
 λε ῆυννεἰμ ἰρ ῆαῶθαρ ἀν ἐλαῖθἰμ.

## II

Δ Σεαἰν 'ἀε Μυρσαίθ Ξιέ Ξιλ,  
 Ὀειρμ λεῶτ ῆαῶἡαῶθ ἀἰῆρ—  
 ὀ τἰἰἡζἰρ ὀ ἡἰἰῑῑθ ἡα ἡέἰρεἰἡν  
 ἡαρ Δ ἐυἰρμ-ῆε ῆεἰν οὐἰτ ῆἰῑρ—  
 ὀ ἡἰακῆἰρῆῑῑ, ῆἰἰἡἡἡῑῑ ἡα ἡζἰἰεῶεἰλ ἡζἰἡῑ,  
 ὀ Σἰἰἡἡἡἡἡἡἡ Ὀέαρρα ἀν ζῆρἰν,  
 ὀ Ὀἡἡἡἡἡἡἡ ἀν ζἰεἡἡἡἡ ζαν ἀοἡ ἡῶτ  
 ἰρ ὀ Κοἡἡἡἡ ὕα ῑῆεἡε ἰ ἡζἡἡἡἡ.

<sup>1</sup>ἀε .i. ἡἰακ;

<sup>2</sup>Ὀοἰἡἡἡἡ, ἀν "Councillor" ἄζυρ Sir James Δ ὕεἡῑῑἡἡἡἡῑῑ-  
 ῆεῶα. ὕ'ε Μυρσαῖθ ὀ Κοἡἡἡἡ Δ ἡ-ἄῑἡἡῑ.



## III

Δ Μυρική υἱὸν Κοῦναι, <sup>1</sup> Δ εἰσεραγῆ,  
 1 η-ιοναθὸν θεῖον ἐπίοννα, ταοι. ὄς,  
 Ὁ τάνγῆρ τοῦ ταρτεαλ' ῥαν τῆρ ἐυζαῖνν,  
 θεῖον ζῆεανν ἀνν ἀρῆρ πέ ρεόρ.  
 θεῖον πῖοραῖθε ἱρ βαρῆλλῖθε πῖονα  
 Δς ρεαοῖεαθὸν λε ζαοῖτ μαρ ρρῶρτ :  
 Σκαοῖλῖθὸν ἀν ζλοῖννε μῶρ ὀτῖμῆεαλλ  
 Ζο μβλαῖρρεαμ ἀρῆρ ἀν θεόρ !

## IV

Δ ταοῖρῆς Μᾶκ Συῖθνε, <sup>2</sup> ζλαθὸν κόμαρτε !  
 Ζυραθὸν ραθα θεῖορ θεῖον ἀζαθ' ἐλαῖνν ;  
 Ταβαῖρ λεατ ζαρρα ὀῖς-φεαρ  
 Ὁ ρεόρραῖθὸν ἀν λεῶμαν <sup>3</sup> ταρ Ὀρῖννζ. <sup>4</sup>  
 θεῖον τεῖντεαδὰς ἐνάμῆα ἀζυρ κεῖλτα  
 Δς ρρρεαζαθὸν ροῖμν Σεῶν ῥαν τῆρ  
 Ὁ Ὀρῖοῖεαθὸν να λεάμῆα ζο Ὀόλυρ  
 'S ζαν θεαρμαθὸν Ὀόρτο εῶζαῖν φῖνν !<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Sé rin " Cairín na Seilge " .i. " Hunting Cap " : ρυαῖρ πέ βάρ ἰ μβλῖαθῶν Δ 1825.

Μυρῆαθὸν Μᾶκ Συῖθνε, ρεαρ ὀλῖζε ὁ Καταῖρ ἠα Ράταθ.

<sup>2</sup> Seán 'ac Myrcaio.

<sup>3</sup> Ὀῖοθὸν πέ μαρ εἰαῖεῖζε ἀς μῖνντῖρ ἠα Ράταθ ὀυλ ἰ ζκοῖννῖθ Δ ζκαρμαθὸν ζο ὀτῖ ἀν ἐνοθ ρο μαρ Δ ραῖθ ἀν ρεαν-βόταρ ἀρῶ-ἐοηηταδῶρταθ. Ὀεῖνεαθὸν βόταρ νῦαθ ἀνν ἰ μβλῖαθῶν Δ 1782.

<sup>4</sup> The parish is named after the bóρto or table. The Ὀόρto is a very remarkable table on the summit of Cúm Δ' Cipe. The table proper is a flag 8 by 5 feet supported by three immense pillars, and " covers a chamber excavated in the earth, to which subterranean vault a narrow covered gallery measuring 24 feet leads. In the chamber, charcoal and charred bones were found."—DOLMENS OF IRELAND; Borlase, p. 5.

## XXI

## ΤΑΘΪ COILLE

Διπλιγ βινν ι ρεο : δαινεανν λε κορμας σκιοδαρτ.

ρουνν : " Δρ ειρυνν νι 'νεοραινν CIA HI."

## I

Ταοβ κοιλλε, ραον, λυιγτε, Δρ νεοιν  
 'S με Δγ ζεαρ-αμαρτ νεολαιβ<sup>1</sup> αν δοιρ  
 Ιρ να ηειν βιννε Δγ καεμ-ρεινμ ceoil  
 Δρ ζεαζαιβ ζαδ ενο μιλιρ εραινν,  
 Βα ρειαμ'οδ ζαδ ρεαρλα ι ζελοδ,  
 Βι νιαμ-ζυτ ι μβεολαιβ ζαδ νιβε  
 Δρ ερειζεαν να ρρερηεαδ ο Ιο  
 'Οο ρ'hoebur βα ζλονηαιρε ζηαοι.

## II

Σιντε ρεαλ, ρυιμ οαμ ζαν τηεδ,  
 Δγ ρμαοινεαμ Δρ μεδουαιβ να ηζαοι'οεαλ,  
 Ζαδ δοιβνεαρ οο βι αca ρα'ο  
 Ζυρ ερμλλαγ ταρ 'οδ'ενα Δρ ναμαιο :  
 Λιονανν ιμ' ειμ'εαλλ ουβ-εεδ,  
 Ζαν ροιλλρε ο'ρ'υιγ μ'ορ<sup>2</sup> Δγυρ Σιον,  
 'S Δρ ρεαοιλεαδ, οο ειμ ορ μο εδ'ηαιρ  
 Ζεαλ-ριοζαν οεαρ, βεδ-μιλιρ, βινν.

## III

Βα ρ'ιμ τιυζ α ο'λαοιτε μαρ ορ,  
 Cεαρτ, ειορτα, ζο ρεοιρ λει Δγ τιζεαδτ ;  
 Δ εαοιμ-ηαλα, εαοιμ-ενεαρτα, εοιρ,  
 Δ ρινν-ρορτ μαρ Ιοζ'ηαιρ 'ραν οιοδ' ;  
 Δ ρεειμ-λεαca ι ηγειλλεαδ οο'η ρ'ορ,  
 Δ βεαλ ταναοιβε, βεδ, ρηαοιτε, βινν,  
 Δ οειο η'ιονα εαοια ι ζελοδ—  
 Δρ ζειρ-οαδ βι ρ'νοδ ζεαλ 'ρα ειοδ.

<sup>1</sup> .i. Δγ ζεαρ-αμαρτ Δρ νεολαιβ, γc. Sometimes, too, *dat pl.* is used for *n.pl.*

<sup>2</sup> μ'ορ, the sun.

## IV

Sléadtaim i nḡaeḡilg do'n óig,  
 Cá taob' t'í, cá cómnuidé, cá tír?  
 Nó an don í ir naomta de'n óro  
 'Do téarnais im' d'óil-re<sup>1</sup> 'ran scoil:—  
 " An tú an féilteann ba féime ar f'noḡ  
 Rig-éaglaisgte leóna d'fúig Naoir?  
 Céile ceapc donsuir an ḡrógá,  
 No cia tú do peolaḡ im' flige?"

## V

" An tú bláchnaio eug Dáir'-máca<sup>2</sup> na ríog  
 Tar páile go cómáctac le ḡraoideact?  
 ḡráinne, no an báin-cuir eug Eogan  
 Go clár Inre f'óola na Ríog?  
 An tú D'éirtope ba féime de'n óro  
 I nḡéibinn d'fúig t'reḡin-feapa binn?  
 No an béit úo ó'n nḡréis eugáinn do feól  
 Le t'reán-taile mac t'reḡin m'ir tar tuinn?"

## VI

" A féim-fir d'fuil éactais na leḡman  
 Ba t'reánmar i nḡleḡ-cataib n'ime,  
 Ní h-don mé d'ar éom-éaitir f'ór  
 Cé gur léigeanca do beoil-f'riotal binn;  
 Ní féanam gur mé bí go r'ógamail  
 I féimear ag r'lóigtib na críe':  
 No gur éaluis le Maol-mac na m'bo  
 An féilteann d'fúig b'rónac na ḡaoiril."

<sup>1</sup>Dóil, poet. form of dáil.

<sup>2</sup>Cúroi mac Dáire.

## VII

“ Μά’ρ τὺ ἔιπε βί τρέιμρε σο ρόζαμάλ  
 1 ρέιμρεαρ ιρ 1 ρονόκυρ ζαδ ρίος :  
 Συρὸ ταοδ λιομ, ιρ λέιζ’ τομ το ρεοδ  
 1ρ ζέιλλιμ νά ’νεόρτω τοο’ ναμάιω.  
 Τάιρ ρλόιζτε κλανν ἔιβιρ 1 μβρόν  
 1ρ εἰζρε να κόιζε ζαν ριον,  
 Τρέ θαορ-ρμαδτ να ρμέιρλεαδ ζαδ ιό  
 Ναδ ζέιλλεαρ το θεδ-οιυεαρ Ἐρίορτ.”

## VIII

“ Ὁ ιρ δον τὺ νά ρεείτρὸ μο ρεοδ  
 1ρ ζυρ λέαν λεατ μέ ιμ’ ρτρίοιρε,<sup>1</sup> μαρ εἰρ,  
 Δζ ρτραερεαδτ ὁ τραοκαδ μο ρτόρ,  
 ’Σέ Σέαμυρ να Ὀοιννε το μάοιδοιμ.  
 Τά τέαρναμ ζο κέιβ 1ιρ εόζαιμ  
 Ταρ τρέαν-μυιρ ζο κρὸδα ζαν μοιλλ,  
 Ναοι ζαοζαο ἀρ ἐέατ ρίεατ λεόμην  
 Cum κραρ-ρλιοδτ ἀν μόρτυιρ το ἐλαοιθε !

## IX

“ Βεῖρὸ ζαεδιλ βοκτα 1 η-αοιδβροζαιβ ρόρ,  
 Βεῖρὸ ρλέαραδτ 1 βρὸδα μαρ βί,  
 Βεῖρὸ εἰζρε βεἰζ-λέιζεαντα να κόιζ’  
 Δζ καεμ-ρεινμ κεδilta ζο καοιμ.  
 Βεῖρὸ ρέιμ κεαρτ ο’ρφυλ ἔιβιρ 1 ζκορδοιμ—  
 Δζυρ τρέαδα ζαν βρὸν ορτα τρίο,  
 Δζ δον-μολαδ δοιμ-μῆικ να ηόιζε  
 1ρ νά τρέιζιὸ ζο θεδ ριμν,” ἀρ ρί.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Στρίοιρε, *poet.* form of ρτραερε, *cf.* ρτραερεαδτ, next line.

<sup>2</sup>Ἀρ ρί .i. dixit, *i.e.* she ceased speaking.

## XXIII

## SÍGLE NÍ ŚAŪRA

Do éum Tomár an t-áthrán ro ašur é i bfeiróil rcoile i  
 Ścađair Doimnall éum ceácta rcaire do múinead do rna  
 rcoláirib.

## I

Ir micio dam tuicim i luise ir i lúnodair  
 aš éirteadct 'r aš feiteam leó' óligtib, 'r aš riudal  
 leat,

Do cōdair an iomad nó ir mirtle leat dúireadct!  
 Féac ar an śconairc aš tomaitc 'r aš tionnlađc.

Tá dá ceann an Teampuil i ścantaireadct, má'r  
 ríor:

An Spáinneac 'r an Fhanncađ aš rclamaireadct le  
 puimp,

An dá tpeoir śo canntlac, ní labhairio ríad śíos,  
 aš feiteam ar do cōirir ir dóca tá i mbraistdeanar  
 'S aš triall ar do pórad, a Sígle Ní Śađra!

## II

'Sé d'ímtiś ar éirinn, mar léiśtear ir innrtear  
 na peacairde 'r na claonta do deinead ar rinnrear,  
 nór feallta na béite d'fúis na Śrédaiś śan  
 doibnear—

Dean d'fás a céile ašur d'éaluig 'ran oíde,

D'fás Hector ir párair i n-áthnac 'r i bpośail

'S Mac Telemon—áiar—do b'áluinn a ścađair,

Na rrionnraide ró-árra ro d'fásad 'ran bfeall:  
 lad rúo i n-a ścađair śur cáillead le Hélen  
 Ir śur bpaon beaś dá cleairib do táinis śo héirinn.

## III

Féac Parcolán an uair táinig go héilge  
 Tar éir a dtair 'r a mátair 'r a cáirde do traoctad  
 Na bhionnraide ró-dilne do táinig ó'n nSreís leir  
 'S gur scuabadar bláchnaio go fánaé san faeream  
     Féac na fomóraiḡ do leasad 'n-a rloḡ,  
     As clainn Neimead énearta, ba calma i ngleo,  
     Do scaoilead a rraḡa ḡac maidean cum ceoil  
 An cúigeair ḡlic ḡarta de clainn Almuin mic Dubda  
 Do marpad ḡan máirḡ na fearanta dúctair.

## IV

Do táinig cúḡainn ḡarra i n-arm 'r i n-éide  
 De buacailliḡ calma d'earcair ó ḡaeḡeal ḡlar  
 Fuair clú aḡur barrna 'r tús fealaḡ 'ran éirict  
 As múinead a nḡairce 'r a neart do rliocct Pharó :  
     'San Spáin do fuair barrna aḡur talam ḡan éioḡ—  
     Iḡ aluinn do ḡlanaidoir fairrḡe iḡ tíḡ,  
     Do réadaidoir caḡraḡa le hacmuinn a ḡclairdeam—  
 Ureḡan iḡ fearon, Aimeirḡin iḡ éibeair  
 Iḡ éireamón calma do leasad na tréin-ḡir.

## V

Do cuadar ar fairrḡe ar Calad na Spáinne,  
 'S do deineadar talam 'ran Dainḡean nó láim leir :  
 Iḡ 'móḡ feoil ḡan falann iḡ leatár le dáraḡt  
 O Śliab Mír go Callain do leasad an lá ran !  
     Do ḡluairadar d'aon-ḡut i n-aoiḡfeadct cum ḡnim,  
     'N-a naoiteanaid méite de'n tréan-ḡuil ḡan puimp,  
     Do bainidoir aontaḡ ar rciataid le clairdeam :  
 Na Tuata Dé Danan do leasad 'ran éirleac  
 Le tréin-bilib calma de clannaib Miléirear.

## VI

Do buaileadar i scoinnib do dligte, a Cuinn Céad-Cat,  
 Sác n-aon mar an rloinne ar a dtugtar fian Éireann,  
 So ndeádar as imirt 'r as rciortad an Úrúigin  
 Ceorcainn

No i scat múige múcrúime mar ar veinead an t-éarlad,  
 Do gluar Clanna Mórna so cróda cum cinn ;  
 Seimioir ceolta le mórtar so binn ;  
 Do buaioir tórnaáa le glórcáid a sclairdeam  
 No sup caillead ar den-fir ir eógan fear béara  
 Le rleis Soill mic Mórna i scoimrac nár rtaonad.

## VII

'Sé veir fáide ir rásairt ir luét ranna 'n-a ndiaid rin  
 Sup le claon dub an péaca do leasad Tuirgírear.  
 Déidionn riúr Sítric réalad 'n-a diaid rin  
 Cuir Ceallacán Cairil i sceangalaib daora,  
 Sup gluar Ó fáilde ir a gárda ve'n loins,  
 Ir clairdeam i nscá lám leir, do táinig so binn,  
 Mo éridteact, noim bár do, do b' áluinn a  
 gníom !

Ói fuil ruad so rálaib ir támlaise ar Saeóalaib  
 Tar tugadar so calad mo Ceallacán raor leó.

## VIII

Féac-ra Cluan Tarb mar ar caillead Úrian Úoirme  
 An tréin-fear breag, calma, sairceamail, cróda ;  
 Tigearna Maige litre ir ar mair ann dá cómluét,  
 Mac Daodain, ir óg-fluét Cinnéide mic Lórcain.

Deir Céitinn 'n-a éioinic úinn cruinn-fior so  
deimh

Sur cúig míle ir ríde ada tuic inr an bfeidim :  
Ó fáilge ó máis lítre, Ó Ceallais, Ó heidín,  
Don-mac Ríog Ulaó, Murcáó, Toirbéalbac  
Ir Cian maol mod-mílir de éine máolraonaró.

## IX

Δειρ Céitinn cróda cpaob-órho an mín-ślaié  
Sur áro-méirleac pópta tús śleó na uerí rígeadta ;  
tús Oiarmuio ir Ruaidrí as cómhac 'r as coimearf-  
car

Ir do tús buidean Scronsbó i n-a ríóictib cum tíre.

U'fás ré ríúó Éire śan céile śan éric,

U'fás ré ríóóct Śaedił Śliur so tréit las śan  
bríś,

U'fás ré an réim ir an épaob as Eannraoi.

Do doirt ré fuil álunn ár n-árhoarbuis doibinn,  
'S tá mallact an pápa ir na bfaíde óá ścaóimídeact



## XXIV

OC, MO LÉAN, CÁR ÉALUIḠ UAIM!

Form: 'O, Native Music.'

## I

I gcáiteam ná hoirdce ardoir im' donar,  
 Dúodḡad mé trém' néaltaib ruain,  
 As áttuirre caointeac as mnaoi dá d'eanam,  
 'N-a ruide léi féin coir taoib' an éuin.  
 Do b'eadar ḡan moill, ir do r'cúodar ar féadur  
 Dá n-abadar sí, ir ba binn a b'réire;  
 Meafaim ḡo mbíod i ḡcúic ḡac béarra:  
 Oc, mo léan! cár éaluiḡ uaim!

## II

"D'fuit ainoir," ar sí, "'ran tír ḡo léir  
 Do fuid'eadó taoḡ uiom féin leat-uair,  
 ḡo n-ait'irf'inn díḡ i ḡcoim'eadó r'céil,  
 Cao é tuḡ mé-re féin fé buadair?  
 N'féadur an tr'igé ḡo d'fuit mo érioide dá réadab!  
 Dá r'racadó mar éaoir'ḡ as ḡríorcar faolcon,  
 Le hat'uirre as caoineadó díḡ mo céile,  
 Oc, mo léan! cár éaluiḡ uaim!

## III

"An mairéann 'ran tír dem' buirdin-re éinneac  
 A r'caoil'eadó mé o ḡéibinn éruaidó?  
 Ca d'fuit r'bioct éidir, ír nó donḡuir  
 Do téigeadó dom' r'adardó féin ó ḡuair?  
 Ca d'fuit mo dáoine bí éríona léigeanca?  
 Ca b' uil an buirdean 'ḡá mbíod r'leas ḡléarta?  
 Ná t'igean 'r an tr'naidm reo díom-ra réirdceac,  
 Oc, mo léan! cár éaluiḡ uaim!

## IV

“ Sealad do bíor go haoibinn deiread,  
 I r mo máoin go léir as Séamur ruairc  
 ‘S as garraíó shroide ba éoin le céile  
 Ó éas Tuirgáirear tréan ‘r a fluas  
 Sur cáiteadar rríocad ríor san ghéillead  
 D’airneann Críort ná do bhrí an Cuirp Naomta ;  
 I bfarraó gac níde mo Stíobart dom’ tréigean,  
 Óc, mo léan ! cáir éaluig uaim !

## V

“ Coúlad ‘ran oíde i r ríor ná féadaim  
 As caoinead céile go dtéigim cum ruain.  
 Shroisair eirionna bíonn dom’ céaraó  
 Luige liom féin ‘r é raon le ruact.  
 Rreabann mo éiríde lem’ Stíobart gléigean,  
 Do leasraó san moill rrioc rill i r éitig,  
 I r le clannaib Míleáó élaoidreáó méirig,  
 Óc, mo léan ! cáir éaluig uaim !

## VI

“ I r deacair dom ríneáó ríor ‘n-a déir rín  
 Le rraoile éaoó san léim san luar,  
 Go gnaḡann le haoir san rnaíom ‘n-a géasaid :  
 Bhrí mo rceíl mar bpaon ‘n-a éluair !  
 I r follam’ dom caoinead díte mo céile  
 Má’r obair dom ríneáó ríor le rmeirig,  
 I r mo érobaire an Stíobart nac tigeann dom’ éileam  
 Óc, mo léan ! cáir éaluig uaim ! ”

## XXV

## 'SÉ DOMHNALL BINN Ó CONAILL CAOIN

'San mbliain 1828 ar teacht abairle ó'n gclár do 'Domhnall Ó Conaill, do éirí muintear 'Dómh eógaín fínn ar fáil 'n-a éinne go mullac éim an éirte, 900 trois ór cionn na fairrige. D'éirigh do rna fearaib óga na cóirte do fátao rómpa go héadan an énuic tré an rean-bótar gairb conn-taibéad. Bí an file i n-a mearc, agus do érom ré ar fáil-tuisad 'Domhnall mar réo:—

Da binne liom do cóirte  
'Ná eada ríog na gpreige  
As teacht go éirte do éirim na gceoc  
Ar 'Dóir' fionáin doibinn gpreine.

Act an uair labair 'Domhnall leir an éirle do éir Tomár an t-áirán binne ro uair, agus do éir an rluas go léir leir an érom:—

## I

'Sé Domhnall binne Ó Conaill caoin  
An planna ríor de'n gaebeal-fuil  
Sur le feara a fínn ir meabair a éinn  
Do rcol re ríor an craer-rlíocht;  
Go éruil ré rcríbe i bparcorina<sup>1</sup>  
Go mairear cior do gaebealaib<sup>2</sup>  
'S go mbeir fairrige bheac le flit as teacht  
Irteac tar poimne éleire

## II

I n-úib rátao ríar tá an t-ragún dian,  
Ar ríat ar íarar éireann,  
Go éragair id go éir ré éiac—  
An t-ál ro réan an éirte.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "Pastorina's Prophecies" were, I learn, formerly sold at fairs and markets.

<sup>2</sup> "Is this the first reference to the No Rent Movement?"  
—Rev. T. O'Sullivan.

<sup>3</sup> Id ro éir a gclár leir an gceirdeam.

FÁN IY FIAÐAC 'SÁ ZCPAÐAÐ ZO TIAN,  
 ZAN FAZÁIL AN IAPACT PCLÉIPE,  
 FÉ FÁIL AN TIAÐAIL A NZPÁÐ<sup>1</sup> ZO LÉIP  
 AÐCT PLÁZA IY PIAN TÁ PÉAÐAÐ.

## III

'San Þrózmar ro cūzainn 'reað 'oðizfream þúipr  
 Le zlop an UZÐAIR NAOMTA  
 ÞEIO Seoipre tuda z an cōpōin, zan clú,  
 Zan rólár búipr, zan féarta  
 Ólfam lionn<sup>2</sup> iy beoir le fonn  
 Iy cōim-féinfeam tiuin de'n Zæðilz.  
 ÞEIO ÞRÓZA TUDA AN ZAC OIZ-fear clúmait  
 Cé zur ró-faða 'úinn 'sá n-éazmar.

## IV

ÞEIO miniprude zan rcpur zan þuimp,  
 Iy ní mēprō cum cinn mar téizōir,  
 Ní þainprō cior de Caitilicid,  
 Mar cuirfeap rior na méiriz;  
 ÞEIO 'Domnall cōiðce an a tci  
 Zo nglanfar cpuinn an éilze iao  
 'Nuair þeio an olize þúinn féin aipir  
 An teact EMANCIPATION.

<sup>1</sup>Zpáð, grade or class; a nzpáð zo léip, their whole order.  
<sup>2</sup>Pron. liún, fún.

## XXVI

## ΤΡΑΙΤΙΝ ΘΕΙΘΕΑΝΑΘ

ῥονη “ Ἀη Στάϊκιν Ὀρηνα ’

## I

Τραϊτίν θεϊθεαναθ ἰρ μέ κοῖρ λεαῖρα ’μουῖς  
 Θέαναθ μαῶτναιθ ἀρ ἀη ῥαοῖαλ βοῶτ,  
 Ὅο θεαρκαρ ἀη Σπέηρ-θεαν θέαλ-ταιρ ἡεαῖραῖθα  
 Ciuin ταιρ λεανθαθ ὅο θ’αἰλνε κροτ.  
 Θα θακαλλὰθ ἔ ἀ κύιλιν ὀλύτ θυῖθε καρτα τινῖς,  
 ῖο θυακαλλὰθ θαρρα-ῶαρ ἀς ῥάρ λέι ἀ ῥοιτ;  
 ἰρ θα ῖρεανηῖαρ ἀ ῥύιλ ἔρυνν μαρ υθαἰλλῖν ῖρεαντα  
 ἡο ὀρῦῶτ ἡα ῥεαῖαιρε, ἰρ θα ἡατα ἀ κροτ.

## II

Ἀρ ῥεικριντ ἡα θέιτε ’ρεαῶ ὅο ἔλαον-θουθαῖς ἡ’αἰγνε,  
 Cέ ῖο ἡθ’ ῥαῶα ἡοῖῃ ῥέιν ἀη ῥεῶαλ ῖαν ἔλορ  
 Ἀρ εαῖλα ἡάρ θ’αον θεαν τραοῖαλτα ὅο τεανῖῃαιῶ  
 ἡοῖῃ  
 ῖαρ θαοῖαλ ὀαῃ ἀη τ-αηῥαῶ ὀά ὀτέῖῖιν ῶαρ ἀ  
 τοῖλ  
 “ Ἀἡοῖρ ἡἡἡῖρ ἡῖῖντε ὀλυτ ἔαοῖῃ ἔαρῥαναῶ,  
 ἡοῖῃαιῶ ἡ’αῃῃῃ’ οῖρ, ἰρ ἡά θῖ ὀοῶτ,  
 ἡο αἡῥῖρ ὀῖῖννε καῶ ἔ ἀη τῖρ ἀρ ὅο ταιρτεαλαῖρ  
 ὀ’ῥοῖῃ θεῖτ ἀς ἡοῖῃαις ἡεατ, ἡο καῶ ἔ ὅο ῥοῶτ?

## III

“ Ἀη τυῖρα ὀέανυρ θαιῖῃα ὅο τεανῖῃαιῶ ἡῖῖν,  
 Ὅο ἔλαοῖῶ ἡαῶ Ἀῶοῖρ ἡάρ ῖέἡἡ ὀά τοῖλ  
 ἡῶ ὀῖαῃῃ ὅο τῖεῖς Ἀῶαεον ἡ ἡ-ἔῥῃῃῃ,  
 Ὅο ἡεῖς ἡα ῥαοῖ-ῶοῖῃ ἡ-α ὀῖαιῶ ἡαρ ῥοῶ?

An tu pálar na rceíme do pléir an cairmeasact  
 An t-uball, mar mearaim-re, o'fásáil 'n-a croib,  
 No an fínnbean hélen o'éaluis le fearadóin  
 Agus triae 'n-a lafair go léir sur loirc?"

## IV

"Ní héinne mé féin de'n méir do ladafair  
 Aet fóola, Danda no éire doct  
 'r fada mé im' rtrae i bpléireact i lafairact  
 Le méirliḡ mallaiḡte ḡac lá dom' loc.  
 Ní mionsḡad mo múirín go tubac croide actuirae,  
 Na búir reo do ceangail rínn ná ḡéill o'ár nḡol;  
 Aet drofuiḡead do triúra 'r do rciuiríde cáma,  
 Agus ḡeodair rúo reabacár ḡan éinne oá rtop.

## V

"Tiocfaid na ffranncais 'n-a rcanrao ar maoin  
 Cuḡainn,  
 'r ramail go mearao rúo ḡan ḡéilleao do;  
 Deir oḡiḡte na nḡall 'ran nḡleann ro rcairte,  
 Deir teampaill deannuiḡte 'r an éleir ḡan éorc.  
 Deir an Spáinneac go ríocmar 'r na mílte reabac  
 aise  
 Agus fáḡfaid ríao an oḡiḡe aḡainn arí' ḡan loc,  
 Deir ár Stíodarc arí' mar a díob 'n-a baile éirt,  
 'r rcaoilrío na ḡlara tá ar ḡaedil, cé doct."

## XXVII

## AN SEADAC D'Á CRÚDAD 'SAN GLEANN

Bí don bó amháin as bainneadais boict 'ran Gleann, i n-iarthar na Rátaí, asur Seadac an ainm do bí uirthé. Do tógad leir an n-veacínad an Seadac, asur reo mar duibairt an file i rtaois an rceíl :—

fonn “ Ceó Drioiúeacta.”

## I

A d'aoime, nó an oit líb na rceáitca  
 Do h-innreab' aréir dom t'réir luige,  
 So raib an Suibneac d'á innrint ir Dóinnall,  
 Ná díolraide don feoirting veacínairde;  
 Veir an Spáinneac 'r a loingear so gléarta,  
 Tar ráile so héirinn san móill,  
 Veir an lá aca 'sur ráitnis<sup>1</sup> 'sa rtaocad,  
 Ir tiomáinfeam driuibéairairde<sup>2</sup> ó'n scill.

## II

'S a buacailiúe, gluairíó le céile,  
 So huairal so rtaigeam real do'n Gleann,  
 Cum na scluar a baint anuar de driuibéairairíó  
 Ir iad do ruasairt ar éirinn i n-am;  
 Veir rliocet líútar ir Driúnaig so rraic las,  
 Veir tíúc asur Déanna<sup>3</sup> so rann,  
 Driúgraimíó driúiríóe an Déarla  
 Ir veiró rrionnra na n-jaeéal scéart mar céann.

<sup>1</sup>ráitneac, a glutton.

<sup>2</sup>Drivers of cattle seized for tithes

<sup>3</sup>A Mr. Denny, of Tralee.

## III

Ír túbac liom san congnam im' teannta  
 Cum an bhrúio do cúir ag damar real ó'n gcill,  
 Nó an cnúta<sup>1</sup> tar triúcaib ó'n nSleann ro,  
 Le húrghar de'n coll nó de'n droigean;  
 A fáile go mbrúigítear 'n-a ceann rúo,  
 Ír rciuirre ró-lom ar a taoib  
 Leir an úr-mac, san cúnтар, do labhairim,  
 Ír a cúram le fonn ar an tciunn.

## IV

Fáigítear dom arim ír rúdar,  
 Go dtéigean real ag cúmhargar na nSall,  
 Fásam las marb an Tiúiteac,<sup>2</sup>  
 Ír beir Meairdein<sup>3</sup> 'n-a cnúta<sup>1</sup> san ceann;  
 Deir Deacmairde leagaithe ar gcúlaib,  
 Ír an aicme úo liútar go fann,  
 Ír leisfeam abailte ar a tuitéar  
 An SÉADAC d'a crúdar iní an Sleann.

## V

Ír reriobrad-ra line le héiread,  
 Mór-otimceall na héireann san moill,  
 D'a innrint le briú ceart mo rcéil-re,  
 Cad é an cuing atá 'otaoib na nDeacmairde;  
 Deir "meeting" ar taoib énuic ag Saedealaib,  
 An loingread, dhaisbéaruirde ó'n gcill,  
 An Suibneac ír a clairdeam ar a taoib deir  
 Dá ruagairt le céile tar tuinn.

<sup>1</sup>A mean creature, a miser.

<sup>2</sup>Rev. Mr. Tuite lived near Portmagee.

<sup>3</sup>Mr. Madden, a Postmaster in Cahirciveen.



## XXVIII

## COIS CALAÍDTE AN ŚÓILÍN

## I

AGALLAM IOIR TOMAR ASUR FÍLE EILE SUR BUAIL TOMAR CUM  
 A TÍGE RÍOR AMAC FÉ'N UÍR.

T.—“ COIR CALAÍDTE AN ŚÓILÍN READÓ COMNUÍDEANN MO  
 MUINNTEAR,

ANOIR TÁIM IM' DEÓRAÍDE LOIS ÓRUIGEACT' NA  
 HOÍDCE.”

“ ANNRO ŚEÓDAR DO LÓIRTEIN MÁ'Ŕ DEÓRAÍDE ŚAN  
 TÍGEAR TÚ

ASUR MAISREAC DEAR U'ÓG-MHNAOI MAR EÓLAÍDE CUM  
 RUIDE LEAT.

ŚA' MBÓ, LEÓ.”

## II

T.—“ FLOUNCÍDE IR RÓDÁÍDE AR ÓG-MHNAOI NÍOR ŚNAOI  
 LIOM,

ŚAN FOŚLUIM, ŚAN RCÓILIGEACT ŚAN FÓILIGEACT LE  
 RÍNREAR

U'FEARR LIOM-ŔA MÓR-CAILLE IR REACT N-ÓRLAÍŚ DE  
 RÍOR AICI

DO CUIRFEADÓ OIRM COIR BIÓ 'NÁ CEÓL RÍDE NA RÍGTE,  
 ŚA' MBÓ, LEÓ.”

## III

“ TÁ INGEAN ASAM-ŔA AR MHÁID DEARA NA HÉIREANN.  
 MAISDEAN Í, ŚEALLAIM UIC, AR FEARAIB AN TRAOŚAIL  
 ŔEO :

Ní'l éinne cífeadh a pearra 'n-a fearaíh lá zréine,  
 Nac tuitfeadh las marb le taitneam do'n Réiltean,  
 Sa' mbó, leó."

## IV

T.—“ Cia'ca de rna mnáib' reo do fáruis na b'éicre  
 Sur mólair a cáil tar mnáib' deara éireann?  
 Fíor a h-ainm' ní fuláir liom-ra fásáil uait ar  
 Zaeóilz,  
 'Nuair imteodao uaid i mbáiread beao as tráct ar  
 an Réiltean,

Sa' mbó, leó."

## V

“ Ir ainm di Máire le háiream ar Zaeóilz,  
 Siúo i fíor as fuasáil i zo fára 'n-a haonar,  
 Tá a zruais 'n-a roánaib', ir a dá mala zlé zéal  
 An uair cíorann fi a táta, ir breasáta i 'ná Déanur.  
 Sa' mbó, leó."

## VI

T.—“ Scallao cruaid' cruaid'ce ort, a tátaire an éiciz,  
 Ná rcaoil leir an mbár i, má táinig dá héileam;  
 Mar do b'fearr liom-ra an dáb ro, 'r i fásáil uait  
 'n-a héive  
 'Ná Máire ir lán átraiz de pláta breas zlé zéal,  
 Sa' mbó, leó."

## VII

“ Ní deineann an dáb ran cairp, lára ná léine,  
 Ná obair rprigeáta com' áluinn léi i n-aon cor;  
 Áct b'róz cluicmar fáirce tácuizce deanta,  
 Ir deacair i cáinead—cnuclánn fi féin i.  
 Sa' mbó, leó."

## VIII

Ἦ.—“ Ἰρ ὅεαρ ἑ ὀδαιρ ῥῥηγεάλτα ἑυμ κοκ-λάρ ὅο  
ὀέαναμ,

Σνάταο ὀεάηνάλα ἑυηῤεαὸ ῥάιτιμ ἀρ λέιηε,

Κόητα μὸρ κνάιηε Ἰρ ἑ ῥάιητε ἀρ ἄ ἑέιηε,

Ὅο βί ἀηαιητ ἑὸμ ἑέηηητα Ἰρ ὀεαὸ μάλα ῤεὸλέηηα,  
Σά' μβὸ, λέὸ.”

## IX

“ Ὀίονη ἀη ὀοιηεαηη ἄῤ ὀεαὸδαιὀεαητ 'ῥ ἄ ἰὸἑτα  
λε η' ἰηηηηητ

Ἰρ ἑυη ῥαηῤβυηἑεαὸ ἀρ ηα ῥάιηἑίβ ὀά ηὀεαηῤαίḃ ηα  
μἰητε

ἑὸ ἑυηηηὸίῥ ἀρ ἰεαἑ-ηαὸίḃ ἑαἑ ἑαηῤαίḃεαἑ ὀ'ἄ  
ἄοηηḃε

Ὅο ηυῤ ηηῤε ἀρ ηεαηηαἑḃε ἑέ ἑυη ὀεαἑυηἑεαὸ ἰε  
ῤοἰη ἡέ,

Σά' μβὸ, λέὸ.”

## X

“ Ἀη ὀυηὀεαη ἑυη ὀίὸḃ ῤηηηε, ὀίονη ηα ὀοιηεαηηαἑḃ  
βέαηἄἑ,

ἡί ἑέἑἑἑ ῤαὸ ἰε ηηῤε ἄῤ ὀί ἑḃοηηηε ἰε ηαὸη ῥεαη;

Ὀίονη ὀί ἄῤυη ἰηε 'η-ἄ ἑυηῤηη ἰε ῥέιηε,

ῥάιητε Ἰρ ῥίἑε, ὀά ὀηἑἑεαὸ ηα ἑέαḃητα,

Σά' μβὸ, λέὸ.”

## XI

Ἦ.—“ ἡά ὀίὸδαη ῥαἰ, ῥλαἑηεαηἡαἰ Ἰρ ὀαηαηἡαἰ ὀά  
ῤέηῤ ῤη,

Ὅο κῤοἑḃε-ῤε ηί'ἰ ῥεαηαηἡαἰ, ἄ ὀαηῤḃἡη ἀη ἑίηἑḃ,

Μαρ τὰ σταςτά-ρα εὐζαμ-ρα 'νουαιρ βί τὸν ἀζαμ  
 φέινις,

Νί 1 ΝΘΟΡΥΣ μο εὐίητε θεινν ἀς ταβαίητ το  
 λεατ-ρσείλ οὐιτ,

Σα μβό, 'λεό.

## XII

“ Πίλε 'ρεαὸ τυρα ἀζυρ ταιζιμ το ζνιόμαρτα,  
 Πίλε εἰτε 'ρεαὸ μιρε το ρλοιννεαὸ ὄ'ν λαοίρεαδ,  
 Ταιρ ζο τὸί ἀν τεἰνε ἰρ βί ἀς ἰμῆητ το ζνιόμαρτα!  
 Τὰ ἀν σῖτεαί ἀς ριυαὸ 'ρ ἀς εἰορμαίητ ἀρ α ὀίεαλλ,  
 Σα' μβό, 'λεό.”

## FLASHES AND FRAGMENTS

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### XXIX

The poet called at the residence of the Rev. P. O'Connell, P.P., Cahirdaniel, on a fast day and met there two gentlemen, Messrs. Stokes and Bland, who were taking meat sandwiches. In reply to the priest, who asked Tomás what he thought of the incident, the poet answered:—

Ír bhréagac íad beathar ír póil  
Ír bhréagac Muire Óige 'sur a mac  
Ír bhréagac é pápa na Róma  
Má'r ag blant ír ag Stokes atá an ceart!

### XXX

Some pieces of frieze belonging to the poet's mother were badly "tucked" at a mill in Waterville. As the cloth was intended for a suit for Tomás, he sang the praises of the neighbours who assisted in undoing the inefficient tucking and poured maledictions on the offending miller thus:—

#### I

Screadaim ar íora ar Muire ír ar Ómíste  
Do mhilleán-ra i ndírc, a réice!  
An tuille go dtigíod ó cumair loc' Luigheac  
Go leagfaid i ndruim a céile é.  
A rchioradóir tíre, a chreádadóir daoine,  
Ag rcollaod ír ag rtraoisead gac bhréice!  
Fé'n iníod go 'nír, go bfeicfead-ra i gcríic  
Gac duine do bí 'ran scléic reo.

## II

Ir mÍtÍo DAm tÍrÁcT Ar A n-AInm 'r A gCÁil,  
 UÍrÍgÍo, ASur MeÁÍg, ASur TéIo reó,  
 Sígle, SíobÁn ASur SéAmur 'Ac SeÁin  
 ASur DóInnÁll gAn ÁIrÍo ó'n mDÉArRA.  
 gObnÁIt, CÁIt, An gÍoLLA boCt rÁm,  
 ASur PeÍg máIt NÍ gÍrÁDA An rPeÍr-DeAn ;  
 ASur n' feAcÁ-rA Im' tÍrÁcT cé gUr rÍuBÁlAr A lÁn  
 Áon gArRA b'feArR 'nÁ An méIo rIn !

## XXXI

Tomas and his "apprentice" schoolmaster, "An Camlaobac Caoin," called at the school taught by Domhnall Ó Súilleobáin at a place called Comáob, and found the senior boys working out difficult mathematical problems. Tomás versified a number of tests, which, however, the scholars were unable to solve. One small boy, however, brought him a correct answer, and was praised in an extempore song by the poet. The lyric foretelling the future greatness of the child is lost, but it is interesting to note that the "small boy" was afterwards Dr. Daniel O'Sullivan, professor in Marlboro' Street Training College, Dublin, and author of standard works on Arithmetic.

On another occasion, on the eve of the "Pattern" of Gleann-tan, near Ballinskelligs, the local scholars at the request of the master scoured the country side for bowráns: the boórán is an article resembling a small drum, and is used for holding carded wool. On this occasion they were to be used actually as drums by the pupils in promenading the village.

A local woman, immortalised by the poet—Sígle ní rÍoóráIn —rushed to the school with her own boórán. Tomás tuned up the violin, handed the improvised drum to the Camlaobac Caoin and sang to an air similar to "We'll have no prince but Charlie" the following pleasing strain:—

## I

Ir 'móó DeAn DO DeÁó AS clÁmÍrÁn<sup>1</sup>  
 NÁc rÁbArFÁó uÁItE boórán  
 Ir An CamLAObÁc CAoIn  
 De bÍrÁcÁIr gÁoIt<sup>2</sup>  
 gÁ buÁlÁó le n-A méIr meÁóoIn !

<sup>1</sup>Querulous, complaining.

<sup>2</sup>Of blood relation.

## II

Cloirfead iní an nSleanncán  
 Fótram an bÓrdáin,  
 Nac é an sreann  
 As eirge amac  
 Le coir an Úainn as máirfeail!

## III

Δ Sígle máit ní mhoḃráin  
 O tusaíí uait an boḃráin  
 Íí searíí san móilí  
 So bḃasaíí do díogal  
 Le ceól íí rinnce íí amḃráin!

## XXXII

Tomás passed by the way when the new road over Cúm Δ  
 Círte was in process of construction. The following dialogue  
 took place between the poet and a Mr. John O'Brien, a foreman.

Tomár Ruaḃ :—

Cúm an Círte bḃúíḃte, bḃírte  
 As rúḃar buille Ceáííais.  
 'S Δ Seáin Uí Úííam, nac íáca ííam,  
 Cím-íe ííam do láim' aír.

Seán Ó Úííam :—

Deír Tomár Ruaḃ, an ííle, 'ḃtaoíḃ Cúm an Círte  
 So bḃuíl íe bḃírte íeáḃta  
 As rúḃar buille, baint ííam' ar cnocáíḃ  
 Ú'íarííáíḃ an bealaḃ do íeíḃteac.

Tomár Ruad :—

TA AN SCEITZ 'R AN SCAIRB FÍAR 'N-A PEAPAM,  
 AN UÓ 'R AN TAPB<sup>1</sup> TAOB LEÓ,  
 AN LAOZ<sup>1</sup> ZO BLAPTA, NÁR ÓL MIAM BAINNE  
 IR ÁPO 'R IR ZAPB ZÉIMEANN!  
 AN T-UAN AZ LABAIRT AR CEANN AN CAIRN,  
 MAR A NDEINTEAR BARCAO DO CÉAO LONG;  
 IR AN POLAR AR LAPAO FÍAR 'RAN CARRAIS  
 DO TUGANN CUM TALAM PAOR IAO.

'SÉ DOMNAIL Ó CONAILL AN T OIZFEAR CUMAIR,  
 PLANDA CEART DE'N ZAEDEAL-FUIL  
 DO RÉIR MAR CUIR RÉ AN RÉIO-FIIZE AR BUN UÍNN  
 TABARFAIO RÉ REIPÉIL CUGAINN.  
 CÉ ZO BFUL MINIRTIODE ZO UIAN 'N-A COINNIÓ,  
 AZ DEANAM MAGAIO RÉ FIÚO,  
 NÁ MADAIÓ AZAINN RÉ ULIAÓAIN Ó NDIU:  
 ZO MARBUIGIO DOIZ NÓ PILÉAR IAO!

### XXXIII

The poet, when a boy, was sent to convey a fox to Seán 'ac mureadío uí Conaill of Killarney. On opening the bag in the evening he found the poor fox dead. Only one stanza of the lamentation composed by him for the dead *sionnach* is remembered :—

IR FADA DAM CAIRTEAL ZAN ÁOBAR  
 'SAN AIRTIR UO, TÁNGA ANICR,  
 LEM' PHEADAIPE FIONNAIZ IM' MÁLA  
 Ó FÁZAR UIÓ RÁTAC FIAL

<sup>1</sup>TÁ NA OUB-CARRAIGEAÓA .i. the Bull, Cow and Calf, le fe crinc ó mullaó Cúm a' Círte.



Dou a5 triall ar an marca6 meap, Seá5an,  
 Mac Mhur6aio áluinn, dian ;  
 Dea6 5radam a5 marcais 6ill' áinne—  
 Áct a5am-ra tá an bail bpea5 de'n fia6a6.

## XXXIV

The poet, as a small boy, was sent as a messenger to Mr. Butler of Waterville, who, however, was absent from home, and Tomás, hungry and weary, had to await his arrival till evening. In taking his leave in the evening, the young bard addressed himself to the ancient housekeeper, thus:—

A máir5reao c6ionna caimea6 6aigheit,  
 Fuair eap 6'ainm ir nioi b'fuláir 6om fá5áil,  
 Nioi 6maic 6o 6lia6anta mo 6ialacan pa6a  
 Cé 5o pa6ap ó máioin 5an 5reim aráin,  
 Cum 5ur 5a6 an 5rian uaim riar an fáir5e :  
 6lia6ain a5ur 6a fí6io 6o bí 'ran lá !

## XXXV

Tomás, once sent by his mother for salt to cure fish, found that the old woman who owned the salt-shop was very slow in delivering the article. The small boy finally called out:—

A rpeir-bean eirig io' fearam,  
 Ó tánga 6om pa6a a5 tnu6 leat,  
 Tá tri lá ó fá5ap an baile  
 Ir an rpioc ú6 a5 6ear5a6 rúile !

## XXXVI

Of the many songs that Tomas composed on the goodness of the Rev. Patrick O'Connell, P.P. of Cahirdaniel, not one can now be found. One of them commenced:—

A átair pá6raiz 6e páib 6onail féim,  
 6e 6lá6-clannaio 6léipe 6e'n triol ;  
 An páib a6á lán-tuillte i méin  
 5o 6fuil 5ná6ta an Spio6aio Naoin in 6o 6poide !

## XXXVII

Another song composed about Caherthead, near Abbey-dorney, the home of Father O'Connell's parents—where Tomás often visited—commenced:—

Tá maðar : ar na tíríd móir tóimceall na sCruada  
 Ir ar feadh píce míle tar Steeple Rát Tuata.  
 Annpoin ir eadh ruzað ir beaúigeað de'n tráill  
 An tAðair pádrúis Ó Conaill ir an cúro eile d'a  
 buíðin.

An pí-úoctúir diaðácta ir an deađ-íáđar t léigeanta,  
 Mo beannaçt leat coirðce ir leð' múinntir le céile !

## XXXVIII

On the occasion of one of those visits to Caherthead the poet found the woman-servant weeping, because of coarse language used towards her by a tramp (bacac). Tomás, to soothe her feelings, sang:—

'Sí peis ní Ceallais an rpeir-bean çailce  
 An péiltean máireamail, múinte,  
 So bpuil a deíð 'r a mama so réim, tar, rnaíðce,  
 Ir a caol buíðe tarraingte cúmta.  
 Da mbeinn-pe i n-aice an té ðein i márlað  
 Ir píor so scarpainn a çlú ðe ;  
 Do léisrinn rparçta ar a tréitid maite,  
 Ađur d'éirçeðað' bacais liúm-ra !

## XXXIX

The young people of Iveragh in particular loved to get sung about by the poet. An old lady, Mrs. C. Barry, informed me that the poet called at her father's house in Bashlachan just before her marriage, and gracefully spoke to her thus: "Dor-çóçair an áit reo id' óidid, ađur gealraíð rómat na túb-çnuic, a ingean ós an truit, 'nuair çcarpar leir an áit !"

Poor Batt O'Shea, a labouring man, brought his new spade to the poet for, as himself stated, a verse of a song. Tomás responded thus:—

'Sé uat Ó Séagda, ó'n bfeít, an bile  
 An réim-feap roibhir, rára,  
 Do cuirfeadh le céile bhéitne binne,  
 I n-éiread crioctail dánta.  
 Ní fearr 'ná bhéagrad béit nó bhuingeal  
 maotha, mílir, mánta;  
 Ir do taitneadh ré léi le céadta, as cuirfeadh,  
 As treadhadh nó as bhireadh dánta!  
 Ir acmhinead, niaóta, tnean a cuirle  
 Dá uatadh i n-imeall páirce,  
 Agus molair na béite tneite a óiníó  
 Ar taoib Ceann Cúinn, ó tárlais!

## XL

Tomás pathetically informs a neighbour, Mícheál deap Ó Súilleobáin, that his school badly needs thatching. It breaks his heart, he states, to see 'the rain down.' Such a popular school—for the pupils come from all sides of the country—is of course soon repaired:—

Tá tís roile beas tear i nDrom Caor asam  
 Láim le loc aeread an srinn;  
 Bíonn rocláiríde na háite go léir ann  
 'S ó gac baile ó'n uatadh eile de'n tír.  
 'Nuair a tásann an báirtead ó'n rpreir orainn  
 Cráóann ir céarann mo éiríde,  
 Agus do tángar as cáram mo gaoilte  
 D'iarraíó áóbaírin éisín de'n tuige!

## XLI

After the poet's marriage proposal to níóirín Ónuic na Sgoiúe the following dialogue took place between himself and his mother. The latter hints that a local lady would make a better wife:

Tomár:—

Táinig de tairbhreath im' céann lá,  
 Ruo a cáitfeadh-ra déanam i n-am tráit,  
 Ós-óruingéal glé seal  
 Do glacadó mar céile  
 Cé ná fuilim i ngréar-óruio i scall mná!

An mátcáir:—

Fan fada ir bí foitnead, a Tomár;  
 Ná tabair-ré léim caomac i n-óuibeadán;  
 Tois-ré bean éigin  
 Deo' cine ceart féinig  
 Do rcaipfíó an t-aonac i n-am sábdair!

## XLII

The poet apostrophised the contents of a whiskey jar thus

Tá diaðal agur deamán agur malluigsteact ann:  
 Tá sradómaireact, páirt agur cartannaact ann.

## XLIII

Tomás was informed of the sudden conversion to goodness of a local gentleman who had hitherto been severe on the poor. The poet warned his audience of the ephemeral character of such conversions, thus:—

An Diaðal 'nuair bíonn 'n-a luige go tlat, las, fann,  
 Ir maðalta bíonn 'n-a cpoide 'ná an óradáir mall;<sup>1</sup>  
 An Diaðal 'nuair bíonn airtir 'na fláinte teann,  
 An diaðal a mbíonn de cuimne an óradáir ann!

<sup>1</sup>mall=modest, humble.

## SOME PRESS OPINIONS:

"The book is delightful."—Dr. George Sigerson.

"Tomás Ruadh saw the music in the Irish phrase, and he moulded it into verse, for he was gifted with the divine afflatus. He is pleasant, natural and easy. There is no straining after effect, and no extravagance of language. He loved the brown heather, the gorse in bloom, the beetling cliff, the cry of the sea-bird at night, the call of the grouse and moor-hen, and the sullen thunder of the Atlantic waves blue and white-maned."

—*The Catholic Bulletin.*

"The nation owes a debt of gratitude to the scholarly editor who has collected the songs with loving care round the Kerry firesides 'where the rain and the mist o'er their beauty was creeping.' The poems make much pleasanter reading than those of Eoghan Ruadh. . . . It is the best edited of any collection of Irish poetry recently issued."—*Irish Daily Independent.*

"The most interesting Irish book that has come our way for a long time is the 'Songs of Tomás Ruadh O Sullivan.' Particularly interesting in the editor's most striking introduction is a sketch of Kerry in the young days of the poet."

—*Sunday Independent.*

"The songs of Tomás Ruadh are really beautiful specimens of poetic art and insight, surpassing even the best of his immediate earlier namesake—the famous Eoghan Ruadh O Sullivan. The excellent preface makes one wish for more from the editor's pen, while the explanatory introductions to the various songs written in simple idiomatic Irish are not the least interesting feature of the book."—*Sunday Freeman.*

"Tomás Ruadh had the bardic gift well developed, and utilised it on subjects that give his poems much interest. The preface . . . is most interesting and exceedingly well-written."

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"The poems are of unusual interest."—*The Kerryman.*

"The editor and collector of these poems is to be congratulated on his rescue of another Kerry poet from oblivion. His scholarly notes throughout the book and his fine description of Iveragh in pre-Famine times are outstanding features of this welcome little book."—*Irish School Weekly.*

"There is something singularly appropriate and encouraging in the publication of the poems of Tomás Ruadh O Sullivan. The volume will repay not only perusal but deep study."

—*The Leader.*

## SOME PRESS OPINIONS—continued

“ Tá ainm mhór ar Tomás Ruadh thiar in Uibh Ráth agus is dóigh liom go dtuilleann a shaothar go mbeadh a agus cion air ag muintir na Gaedhilge. Ba dheacair am Thomáis Ruaidh a shárú. Do chomhairleóghainns dhaoinibh óga an leabhar d'fhágail agus reimhse dha amhrán a chur do ghlain-mheabhair.”—*Claidheamh Soluis*

“ Is dóigh liom da leighinn seacht n-uaire é (A Rí an D naigh) gur fearr a thaithufadh sé liom an seachtmhadh u aon uair roimis. Tá doimhneas agus neart agus ceol, misleacht ann, nach féidir a insint !”

—An t-Athair Peadar, sa *Lea*

“ The songs of Tomás Ruadh are certainly splendid. are invaluable on account of the fact that we have in the Irish language in its true shape. In these songs the flow of thoughts is a really Irish current. It is often a headlong torrent. The editor has done a most useful work.”

—An t-Athair Peadar O Laogha

“ Séamus Dubh an fear a bhailigh na hamhráin seo ag chuir in eagar iad ; agus go bhfága Dia a shláinte aige is r a rinne sé an da ni sin.”—E. O Neachtain, san *Independen*

“ Amhráin mílse simplidhe, taitheamhacha, is eadh at gcnuasach so. Tá amhráin ann chomh deas, chomh sú ceach soin gur deacair d'aon fhile iad do sharughadh. I sasamh a thugann siad dom aigne na thugann cnuasach aon fhile eile.”—Dochtúir Ua Duinnín, sa *Leader*.

“ Cuireann siad so saoghal agus saothar na sean-aim gcuimbne dhuinn, agus dilse na ndaoine do throid agus do ar son a thire. Is geall le stair na duthaighe tá in a cur ó thús deireadh.”—Pádrúig na Leime, sa *Claidheamh*.

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