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ELEGY ON CAPT. O'SULLIVAN,

COMMONLY CALLED

MAC FINGHIN DUBH,

Le

SÉAMUS Ó CAOINLIODÁIN.

(Transcribed and annotated, with a preface, by the
the Rev. PATRICK WOLFE, Limerick, for "Conán
maol.")

Captain O'Sullivan, whose death is lamented in the following verses, belonged to that branch of the O'Sullivans called Clann Finghin Dubh. The chief of the family was known as Mac Finghin Dubh, and Captain O'Sullivan was the last who bore the title. An evil destiny is said to have pursued the family for generations, in consequence of the curse of a widow whose son Mac Finghin Dubh severely flogged for robbing his orchard. Generation after generation the Mac Finghin Dubh died in the flower of his youth, and in the person of Captain O'Sullivan the line was finally extinguished.

The last Mac Finghin Dubh was, at the time he met his tragic death, captain in the Kerry Militia and magistrate for the County Kerry. His sister was married to Ratty Brown of Rathcahill, and with them he usually lived. On the evening before his death he was dining with the bishop and clergy at the parochial house in Newcastle, and after dinner he started on his spirited charger for Rathcahill. But he never reached it alive. He was dragged home dead by the stirrup. Rumours of foul play were at first in circulation, but they seem to have been groundless. How he fell from his horse has, however, since remained a mystery.

Mac Finghin Dubh was a man of gigantic strength, of great bravery, of unsullied honour, a friend to the poor and oppressed, and a model of every Christian virtue. Many stories of his prowess are still told by the firesides in West Limerick. He was supposed (for what reason I know not) to have great influence with the Government and he is said to have had the privilege of bringing off a prisoner from capital punishment at every assizes. The scion of a noble race, and the last prince of the old stock, his virtues endeared him to the people, and his funeral, which is still vividly remembered in tradition, was accompanied by the whole countryside to Kilmakilloge, a distance of over sixty miles.

His monument is to be seen to the east side of the church—a high square altar tomb, raised on steps and supported by four carved pillars.

On the east end is the following inscription:—

I.—H.—S.

This

Monument

Contains the last remains
of the late

MR. FININ DUFFE.

He depd. this life the 1 day
of Sept., 1809, aged 53 years.

Pater Patrie.

After the death of Mac Finghin Dubh a prize of £10 was offered by his sister, Mrs. Brown, for the best elegy. The prize was won by James Quinlivan, a weaver, of the Strand, Rathcahill, who wrote the following marbhna for the competition:

Quinlivan was a good Irish scholar and was the author of several other poems, some of which are published in the "Gaelic Journal" Nos. 28 and 29, and 92. He was also the author of an Irish dictionary, now probably in the library of the Earl of Devon. A grandson (?) of Quinlivan's named Walsh is living in Rathcahill. The poem is taken from a MS. in the possession of Mgr. Hallinan, P.P., V.G., Newcastle West. It was written by Garrett Fox (i.e., Gearóid de Bhosg, a labourer, sometime before the year 1829. The writing is very small, but neat, and can be read only with the aid of a magnifying glass. It abounds in contractions, and the scribe often shows a prejudice in favour of the phonetic method of writing Irish. At the end of the elegy he bursts forth into the following eulogy written in English:—

Such is the elegy to the memory of Captain O'Sullivan, throughout the entire composition abounding with elegance and sublimity; the metres and style displaying a perfect model of the beauty and ornamental variety of the Irish language.

Departed this life in the year of our Lord, 1809, at Rathcahill, in the County of Limerick.

Every principle of
moral rectitude
and christian
virtue
praiseworthy.
Requiscat in Pace.

The last page of the MS. bears the date April
22, 1829.

I.

1r doilb an rceol i gClár fúola doiréce
Ceann corrainn na tpeón ar feó pá liog-
aib,

Mac Finghin Dubh cróda, o'fóir na mílte,
1 gCill Mo Cilleós—mo lá bhóim!—finte.

II.

Sinte inr an uais, monuar-ra! An Phoenix,
An ríg-bile buadac, o'fhuil uaidhris éidir,
An pñionnra san sruaim, oo b'uairle
tréite,
Tugad na rluaiscte ó cñuaid-breit } raor
leir.

III.

Leir raor cum baile oo tarraingead
Sædeal boct
Dioð raor fé glaraid as Danair le
céarad;
Le feadur a pearran oo b'easal leo
rméidead
Ar an srobdairne sruannamar ceannarac
léadmar.

IV.

Da léadmar an pñionnra é i tcríúcaib
éireann
Mac fíngin clúmaíl, de plúr na féile,
Leomán roibdir rúbac sairceamail sñím-
éadac
Las marb ran úir, m'fad-cúma-ra an
tréan-fear!

V.

Tréan-fear meacanta meanmnað treón-
mar,
Tréan-fear tpaçanta, calma, cñóda,
Tréan-fear tapra, b'feair sairce i sClár
fóola
O'fñor-fuil ceannarais çairbre ir Eoçain.

VI.

O'fhuil Eoçain ir çairbre o'earcain an
raor-flait,
Asur pñionnraí sruanta sñioð sairce
asur laoðar,
Ó Ceallacáin çairil ir Ó Donnabáin
realtac,
Ó Donnacáda an sruanna, asur Ó Súill-
eabáin Déanna.

VII.

Tá Déanna fé rmúit, san lonnrað sruéine,
Asur sruann Ó Ruacra so huaidhreach
léanmar;
Neioin fé sruaim san ruaircear rcléipe,
Asur Doirín na sruac ní fuil cuail ná
craob air.

VIII.

Ní fuil craob ná crann i nruann ná i
nruarac
Nár çrom a sruann ir nár çam a nruasra;
Ní bfuil iarc ar leamain nár ðall le
n-éiclipr
Ó caillead an pñeannra, plannra 'en
tréanfuil.

IX.

Tréanfuil ceannarac clanna çirc sruéil
sruar,
Iarlai sruadaim, asur áirto-flait éilge;
Mac çárracais, Mac ðonnacáda, asur Mas
íomair tréiteac,
Mac sruilla çora, ðárcacais, asur léirig.

X.

Léirig ir sruaracais sruannmar m'éinne,
Asur ðrúnaic uairle, ruair buad féile;
Iarla çinn Mara na bfeannaraid raora,
Riourí an sruanna, asur Mac Con Mara a
ólúit-sruolta.

XI.

Ó a sruol so olúit le De çúrra tréiteac,
ir le Ó Concubair ruair clú le raonac;
Le macaib sac pñionnra rciúro ó sruéal
sruar,
Le ðruan ðrúime ir le Conn tug céao
cat.

XII.

I sruat na lann níor çruanna an laoð é,
Cé rruitead so rann mo çrobdairne sruéigeal,

ΔΣ ρλαοαίθε ρανηταό ρλεαήαιν ουβ-
 ζηείτεαό
 Όο ουαλαό ρα ζσεανν λε ρεαλλ σρμαό-
 θέιμ αιρ.

XIII.

Νι σρμαό-θέιμ ζαιρσε το ερεαρσαιρ αν
 ραορ-ϕλαίτ
 Όά έαοι-εαό σνεαρτα, ηαρ έλεαόταιό ανη
 α θέαρα ;
 Δότ ριό-θεαν λεαρα, έυζ ταιτνεαή ιρ
 μέινη τό,
 Όά έεανη θαιη α ηατα, λε ζεαραιθ το
 εραό έ.

XIV.

Α εραόαό θα θεασαιρ ι ζομηλαόαιθ
 ζεαρ-έαιτ,
 Όι ζηιοή ιρ ζαιρσε αζυρ ταπα η-α ζέαζ-
 αιθ ;
 Θα ραήαιλ λε ηεαόταιρ, λαό ηεαρτηαρ ηα
 τραέ έ,
 Δζ ριυβαλ αν ραιτόιθ ράτ έαταιλ ηα
 ζεραόβ ζλαρ.

XV.

ι ράτ έαταιλ ηα ζεραόβ ζλαρ ο'έαζ αν
 ταοιρεαό,
 ρηιοηηα ηα ηζαεθεαλ, ρυαιρ ρυαέ ηα
 ηιοζαότα ;
 Τα έιανηα ηήιέριυρ λε έέιλε αζ εαοι-ζοι
 Ό τειζεαό έ ι η-ύιρ-έηέ ρέ λιοζαιθ.

XVI.

Τά λιοζα ζλαρα έινη ηαηα αζ ουβέαντ,
 ιρ ειλ λήηηε αν αιτιρ ραοι ρεαμαλλ
 ζηάηηεαήια ;
 ζεανν άτ ηα ζεραηηαιθ αζ μεαόαό 'ρ αζ
 λύβαό ;
 ειλ εοζαιη ηα μεαλα αζυρ άηο τυιλιζε
 ρμύιτεαό.

XVII.

Τά ρμύιτ ι η-α εεαταηηαιθ λεαζαιτε αρ
 ρρέαρταιθ
 Ό έυαν αν Όαιηζιη ζο ραιτόε Όινη
 έαοαιη ;
 ηι ριιτ ευαό ηά ερεαθαρ, λον, ρεαθαό, ηά
 ηαορκαό,
 ηιοιέηηιζε, θηοσ, ριοηηαό ηάρ θαλλαό λε
 η-έιελιρρ.

XVIII.

Τά έιελιρρ ρεαμαλλαό λεαζαιτε αρ ρηοέ-
 ουρ
 ι ο'τυαιτ Ό ζιορτα ηα θηιοηηα-θηοζ αοιτα ;
 Τα οηεάη Όαιηθηε ζο θεαήαιρ ό έαζαιρ,
 ζαν ρελέιρ, ζαν αιτεαρ, ζο εατυιζτεαό
 θεαηαό.

XIX.

ιρ θεαηαό τοιθ άτα άιηηιρ ηα ζοιόό ζεαλ,
 Όο θεηηθίρην έεαηα θι ζηεαηηηαρ οίλεαρ,
 ζο ριιζεαό αζ βαηλε ράτ έαταιλ ηα
 θηιοηηα
 Ότ έαοιό ζαέ ηαιθεαν ζο ηατυηρρεαό
 ελαοιότε.

XX.

ελαοιότε ό τά ειοηάό ηα εηίθε,
 ερεαό ηα ηηοόταη, η'υέιάν, ρέ λιοζαιθ ;
 ηο θεαηηαό ζο θηάτ, αζυρ εάε λιοη-
 ζιιθεαό αιρ,
 ζο εαταιρ ηα ηεηάρ ι ηοάιι 'ηήιε ιορα.

XXI.

Α ηήιε ηηιηηε ηα ηεηάρ ρυαιρ θάρ τορ
 ραοηαό,
 Δζυρ ο'ϕυλαηηζ αν ράιρ ι θηάιητ έιοηηηε
 έθα,
 ζαιρημ έυζατ λαιτρεαό ιτ ράιάρ ηαοηηα
 Δηαη αν άηο-ϕλαίτ το θ'άιηηε εηείτε.

XXII.

Ὅτι τρέιτε κάλμα ἀνν, γαίρκε ἀγυρ λαοῦδρ,
 Ὀείρκε ἱρ κάρταναῶτ, οἰνεᾶδ ἱρ ὄαονῶατ,
 πέιτε ταίτνεαμάατ γρεαννῆαιρκαῶτ ναοῖ-
 τᾶατ,
 Φοίρκεανν μοῖαδ ἡαιρῶ, ἴρ ἱρ ὀοιῶ ἀν
 ρεᾶλ ἔ.

ΣΥΛΛΑΞΙΣ.

- I.—1. Κλάρι ρόουα, Ireland, the plain of Fodla.
- 2. Δρ ρεῶδ, decaying. ρά λιοζαῖδ, under the sod (*lit.* stones).
- 3. Ὀ'φῶιρ να μίλτε, who helped thousands.
- 4. Ἰ γκιλλ ἡο ἰλλεῶς, the Church of Killmakilloge, in Parish of Tousist, near Kenmare.
- II.—1. Δν φῆνικ, the Phoenix, paragon.
- 2. Δν ριζ-ῶιτε, the kingly soldier. He was captain in the army. Ἐίθεαρ, ancestor of the families of Munster.
- 3. Σρηαῖμ, sorrow or surliness. Τρέιτε, qualities.
- 4. Κρηαῖδ-ῶριετ, severe judgment. This refers to his habit of bringing people from capital punishment.
- III.—1. He is said to have had the power of getting off a prisoner at every assize.
- 2. Ὀαηαιρ, a foreigner.
- 3. Σμέρκαῶ, to nod or wink.
- 4. Κρηῶαίρ, a strong man. Σρηανναῖαρ, amiable. Κεανναρᾶδ, commanding. Λεαῖαρ, strong, valiant.
- IV.—1. Τρηῖῦδ, a district.
- 2. Κλύμαιλ, renowned, distinguished.
- 3. Σοῖδῖρ, pleasant; γνῖν-ἑᾶτᾶδ, of wondrous deeds.
- 4. Τρέιν-ῆαρ, a champion.
- V.—1. Μεανμναῶ, magnanimous; μεακᾶτα, stout.
- 2. Ὀρηαγᾶτα, soldier-like.
- 3. Ταρᾶ, active; γαίρκε, bravery, valour.
- 4. Ρῖορ-ῆυιλ, true race or blood.
- VI.—1. Ὀ'εαρκαίρ, sprung, descended. Σσορ-ῆλαίτ, great or goodly prince.
- 2. Σρηεᾶτα, elegant, fine; ῶα ἡῶ γαίρκε, of the greatest valour. Λαοῦδρ, heroism. "Ὁ κεαλλεᾶαῖν ἑαίρῖλ, Ὁ ἡέιλ, ἀγυρ Ὁ λαοζαίρ," R. W.
- 3. Ρεᾶλτᾶδ, starry, brilliant.
- VII.—1. Σμῖρτ, mist, sorrow. Σαν λ. Σ., without sunshine.
- 2. Σλεανν Ὁ ρυᾶτᾶ, Glanarought, a barony in Co. Kerry. Σο ἡυαῖδῖρκαῶ, proudly, very lonely.—R. W.
- 3. ηερῶιν, Kenmare. Σρηαῖμ, sorrow.

- 4. Ὀοίρῖν να γκ., in Parish of Kilcaskin, and Barony of Bear. Κυαῖλ, branch or stem of tree, a pole.
- VIII.—1. Σαορῖτᾶδ, a wooded glen.
- 3. Ἐίκελῖρ, an eclipse, darkening, oppression. Λεᾶμαῖμ, the Lawne. ἡᾶρ ὀᾶλλ, that has not been blinded.
- 4. Ρλαννοα, a plant, a scion.
- IX.—1. Κεανναρᾶδ, having superiority, ruling. Κλαννα *pl.* of κλανν. Κλαννα γαοῦεαλυρ, MSS.
- 2. Σρηαῖμ, esteem, honour.
- 3. Μαζ ἰοῖαίρ—μαζ Συῖδῖρ in text. Τρέιτεᾶδ, accomplished, excellent. The Maguires of Cork are said to be μακ ἰοῖαίρ.
- 4. Κρηαῖδαντελυρ ἀγυρ Λέιρῖζ, MS. Κρηαῖδαντελέρ, B6.
- X.—1. Σρηεαννῆαρ, witty, amiable, pleasant. Σεαρ-αῖταῖζ ἡέιννε, the Geraldines of Meinn, in Co. Limerick, (between Fohanagh and Killmeedy.)
- 3. ἡα ῶρ., etc., see Ταῶς γαεῶεαλαῶ, p. 136.
- 4. Δ ὀλύε-ζαοι-α, his close relations.
- XI.—2. Ὀαονῶατ, humanity.
- 3. Σκῖρῖμ, sprang.
- XII.—1. Λανν, sword, swordblade. Κρηαννοα, decrepid.
- 2. Ρρηεᾶδ, was found (see Ch. Br. Gram. p. 143); ρρηῖῶδ, B6.
- 3. Σλαουῖθε, a thief. Σανηταῶ, cruel, fierce. Σλεαῖμαῖμ, slippery. Ὀυῶ-ζ., dark countenanced, masked (?), (disguised, R. W.).
- 4. Ρεᾶλλ, treachery. Κρηαῖδ-ῶέιμ, hard blow.
- XIII.—2. Κρηεαρτα, quiet, honest. ἡαρ ἑλεακᾶτᾶδ, on which he performed feats.
- 3. Ταίτνεαῖμ, love. ἡέιμν, desire.
- 4. Ὀο ἑρηαῶδ, subdued.
- XIV.—1. Κοῖμλαῖδῖδ. Κοῖμλα, the guards which surround a prince; *pl. dat.* κοῖμλαῖδῖδ. It would have been difficult to slay him at the head of his guards, *i.e.*, leading them. Ἰ γκοῖμλᾶνναῖδ, in encounters, B6.
- XV.—1. Ταοίρκαῶ, chief (τιξεαρᾶδ, a householder, provider, MS.).
- 2. Συᾶέ, sway. Σέιλλ, submission, B6.
- 3. Κλαννα, *n. pl.* of Κλανν (Keating's Poems). ἀς καοι-ζοῖ, weeping bitterly.
- 4. Τεῖλζεᾶδ ἔ, he was cast. ὤηρ, mould, clay dust of a cemetery.
- XVI.—1. Ὀυῶδᾶντ, darkening, getting gloomy.
- 2. Δῖτιρ *gen.* of ἀτεαρ, mirth; ρεαμαῖλλ, clouds.
- 3. Σλεανν ἄτ, on Loch Léin. ἀς μεᾶτᾶδ, decaying.
- 4. Κῖλλ εοζαῖμ, Killowen, near Kenmare. ἄρηο τυῖλῖζε, Ardtully, west of Kilgarvan. Σμῖρτεᾶδ, misty.

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- XVII.—1. Ceatanna, showers. Leasaithe, resting. Spéarthaib, the heavens.
 2. Cuan an O., Dingle Bay. Binn é., Howth; Éasoir, B6.
 3. Creabair, the woodcock. naorcad, snipe.
 4. míolmhuige, a hare. Bhoc, a badger. Siomnac, a fox.
- XVIII.—2. Tuait ó S, Tuosist, parish west of Kenmare.
 3. Oileán O., Valentia Island. Deamair, dark. Ó éasair. since you died.
 4. Scléir, pleasure. Catuigthead, sorrowful.
- XIX.—1. Déarad, tearful. Ainneir, young woman, lady.
 2. Ceana, fond; gen. of cion, affection. Oilear, fond, beloved, faithful. The reference is to his sister, the wife of Ratty Brown.
 3. So fuisgead, loudly, outwardly.
 4. So hacuirreac, wearily; claoiúte, overcome.
- XX.—1. Cionadó na críche, the chief of the land. Cionadó, or cinn-máó, the chief trump at cards.
 2. Creac, etc.: His death killed the poor.—R. W.
 3. Cád liom, and let everybody pray with me for him.
 4. I noáil, in the presence of the Son.
- XXI.—1. Oáir raoraó, for our redemption.
 2. I bráirte, on account of, for the sake of. I noáil, B6.
 3. Sairm éuzac, call to you.
 4. Oo b'áilne éreíte, of the finest accomplishments.
- XXII.—2. Caratannaect, charity; oineac, generosity.
 3. Sreannairreac (pron. Sreanairreac), amiability.
 4. Forceann, end. molacó mairb, a dead person's praises.

The following extract of a letter from Father Woulfe to Conán maol throws a good deal of light on the subject of the above elegy:—

"I spent yesterday on the track of the Seancuróe, and, though I travelled fifty miles for the purpose, it went next to being a turar i n-airtear with me. However, I succeeded in obtaining some important information.

"The Seancuróe is Richard E. Woulfe (Rirceáro éamuinn ve Óulb), who lives at the Glen of Cratloe, in the Parish of Athea, in West Limerick. He is a good authority on local history and traditions, and knows all about every family in Limerick and Kerry.

"After writing to you last, I consulted the file of the *Limerick Chronicle*, and found the notice of Mac Finghín Dubh's death, which I enclose. I was surprised at its silence about his being a soldier, and I wanted to clear up the point, so I said to Richard: mipe.—Tell me, Dick, did you ever hear of Captain O'Sullivan who was killed at Rathcabill?

Richard.—I did, of course.

mipe.—Who was he?

Richard.—He was the son of mac Fingín Oub. They were a great family in Kerry. They and O'Donoghue of the Glen, and the Browns, Earls of Kenmare, were all related. In the time of Elizabeth there was a great man of them, back in Bear. He was called Doimnall Cam.

mipe.—That's all right. I know that; but tell me—wasn't Captain O'Sullivan head of the soldiers in Newcastle?

R.—He was not.

m.—Wasn't he in the army?

R.—No.

m.—Why was he called Captain O'Sullivan, then?

R.—He was captain in the Kerry Militia.

m.—And why did he live in Newcastle?

R.—His sister was married to one of the Browns of Rathcabill, and he lived with her.

m.—Tell me, did you ever hear that he could get off a man from being hanged?

R.—I did: tuzacó na rluaiúte ó éruaró-óreic raor leir.

m.—And how was he able to get them off?

R.—He was a magistrate, and he'd go to the assizes (to Cork or Limerick or Kerry), and he'd say to the judge that this man should be let off, and any of them would be afraid to refuse him. He was the most powerful man in Ireland in his day.

m.—Tell me: Did you ever hear of the poem Quinlivan wrote about him?

R.—I did, often.

m.—Could you say it for me?

R.—I don't know. I know some of it; but, indeed, if I thought anyone ever wanted it, I could know it all, for many a time I heard it.

m.—Did not Quinlivan get a prize for it?

R.—He did—£10 from Mrs. Brown.

m.—Did anyone go against him?

R.—There were five of them going for it.

m.—Do you know the names of any of them but Quinlivan?

R.—I do, and of all of them.

m.—Who were they?

R.—One of them was Oiarraio na Dolzaiúte.

m.—Who was he?

R.—He was a Kerry poet from beyond Kenmare. Don't you know Thady Shea of Park (in Parish of Athea)?

m.—I do. At least I heard of him. (He is a labourer living at Park, Athea, Co. Limerick.) What about him?
 R.—Well, his father was a grandson of *Ṫiarmair na Bolzaiḡe*.
 m.—What was his father's name?
 R.—Darby.
 m.—And what was Darby's father's name?
 R.—*Ṫaḡs*. *Ṫaḡs* and his wife came here begging about 1830. I remember well when they first came—I was a little boy. His wife's name was *eiblíḡ ní doḡa*.
 m.—Wasn't it *eiblíḡ ní séaḡḡa*?
 R.—No, but *eiblíḡ ní doḡa*—Hayes. They are two different names. They settled down in this parish, and you have their grandson, Thady Shea, here still.
 m.—But, tell me, what was *Ṫaḡs*'s father's name?
 R.—*Ṫiarmair na Bolzaiḡe*—the man that wrote against Quinlivan.
 m.—Did *Ṫiarmair* get any prize?
 R.—No.
 m.—Did you ever hear *Ṫiarmair*'s poem?
 R.—I did.
 m.—How does it begin?
 R.—*m'orna ímé luimneac*, etc. (and he repeated the first verse).
 m.—Very good. And who were the others?
 R.—One of them was Sullivan.
 m.—Where was he from?
 R.—He was a Kerry man. They were all Kerry men, but Quinlivan.
 m.—Who were the others?
 R.—Another one was O'Connor and another Moloney, perhaps, but I am not sure.
 m.—Are you sure that O'Connor and Sullivan were the names of the others?
 R.—Well, I think I am.
 m.—Did none of the Kerins go for the prize? (These were two poets who lived in Kerry, a short distance from Abbeyfeale. See Quinlivan's poem in *GÆLIC JOURNAL*, No. 28.)
 R.—No. They knew Quinlivan was going for it, and that they would have no chance; but the Kerry men did not know Quinlivan.
 "After this cross-examination, I had barely time to read over the poem to him, noting in pencil any place where his version differed from the MS. His version agreed remarkably with the MS., even where I thought the MS. was wrong. He used different words in a few places. But the time was too short to compare them properly.
 "The following is the extract from the *Limerick Chronicle* of Sept. 9, 1809:—
 "DIED—At Newcastle, in this Co., in consequence of a fall from his horse 12 days previous, universally

regretted, Sylvester O'Sullivan, Esq., of Killarney. He was lineally descended from a race of puissant Irish princes and recognised as Mac Finnan Duff, *i.e.*, son of the black warrior Finnan. This gentleman was a magistrate of the Co. Kerry, and was very much respected.'"
 In a letter to the Editor, Father Woulfe mentions some further interesting facts in connection with *mac fínḡin Ṫuḡ*:
 "I am told by a man who had it from *mac fínḡin Ṫuḡ*'s servant that *mac fínḡin Ṫuḡ* was killed, not as popular tradition says by being dragged along the road by the frightened horse, but by being dragged through an arched gateway into Mr. Brown's yard a Rathcahill. It may be of interest to note that the horse's name was 'York.'"
 [We have compared the above poem with a copy in the handwriting of William Smith O'Brien in the Royal Irish Academy. The MS. is numbered 24 B6, and was copied from a manuscript supplied by Mr. Timothy O'Regan, of Ardagh National School, in 1860. We have also come across, in a MS. in the R.I.A., a copy of the elegy which was sent in by O Sullivan. It bears out the story of the *Seancúirḡe*. We hope to be able to give it next month.—*f. an 1.*]

ḡáṪair pḡonam pḡánam.

ḡonn: "The Rakes of Mallow."

Roimḡ ḡaoḡal ḡnic maḡil ḡair pḡonam pḡánam,
 'S í Ṫeapáir na mḡirḡe Ṫo díḡḡ a ḡáṪair
 Δḡ ḡeinnim Ṫuanta í ḡḡuarmas an ḡruic
 Ṫuairlíḡ luimc an ḡláirḡḡ.
 Ní ḡear ḡa n-aḡ ḡo 'on ḡraoḡal an iḡḡair
 Ṫo bí an an Ṫḡéan-dean ḡéirḡeac dínn;
 Ní'ḡ ḡḡriḡḡḡa Δḡ éinne í nḡḡeacḡ ná í laoi
 An ḡcḡim ná an ḡḡaoi na ḡná ḡo.
 Anéir, nuair díḡ-ḡa tíḡor coir ḡéile,
 Ṫo ḡluair an ḡruicḡean 'oir Ṫír ḡeallṪaéirí
 A háirṪeḡ ḡḡinn Ṫo bí aca ḡeal
 An ḡáṪair pḡonam pḡánam.
 ṪuḡairṪ ḡear Ṫe'n oír ḡḡ ḡriḡḡ-dean ḡḡeḡḡ
 ḡléirḡeal ḡuḡḡe-ḡuḡḡe líḡḡḡa Ṫlác
 doḡḡa doirinn oírḡeacḡ áru
 ḡáṪair pḡonam pḡánam.

"An ḡḡoírṪí, a ḡláirḡe," a ḡáḡann linn ḡéirṪeac,
 "An cúnḡṪar ḡḡeḡḡ ḡo Ṫá oíb léirṪe
 An ḡás deas ḡḡḡḡac ḡṪaḡḡ Ṫuḡ
 ḡair ḡáṪair pḡonam pḡánam.
 í Ṫuḡir a ḡaoḡail bí a béal ḡo ḡáḡair,
 Bí úrṪa an oéil 'na oéirṪe ḡac am,
 Ó ḡlác a ḡaoḡail bí ḡḡeacḡ 'n-a ceann,
 ḡair ḡḡriḡḡ ḡí an ḡ an cárṪa."