

Title	IGT/BST citations and duplicate entries: the ascriptions in the H 2.17 copy of IGT III-IV
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Date	2019
Citation	Hoyne, Mícheál (2019) IGT/BST citations and duplicate entries: the ascriptions in the H 2.17 copy of IGT III-IV. Ériu, 69. pp. 41-53. ISSN 0332-0758 (Accepted Version)
URL	https://dair.dias.ie/id/eprint/1096/

IGT/BST citations and duplicate entries:

the ascriptions in the H 2.17 copy of *IGT* III– IV

Though no new identifications of poems cited in *IGT* or *BST* are presented here, this short piece is intended as a supplement to a series begun by Damian McManus in *Ériu* 48 (1997), the most recent instalment of which (that by Eoin Mac Cárthaigh) appeared in *Ériu* 66 (2016).¹ The task of identifying the poems from which the citations in *IGT* and *BST* were excerpted is of fundamental importance to our understanding of the tracts, especially since the grammarian-prosodists who compiled them do not normally identify the authors whose work they cite and discuss. The sources of about an eighth of the ascriptions in *IGT* and *BST* have now been identified, and it seems unlikely that the number of future identifications will greatly increase this figure. Identifications of the poems used by the compilers of the tracts can only be made when fuller copies of the cited poems have survived. Apart from the evidence provided by such identifications for the provenance of citations, the copyists and users of the books in which copies of the tracts are now found occasionally reveal the author of a given citation. For example, in the copy of *IGT* II designated ‘C²’ by Bergin (RIA C II 3, Cat. 1218, Section B, written c. 1552), ‘Oilliam’ is added as a variant form of ‘Uilliam’ in §109, and a quatrain is also supplied in the upper margin (ex. 1815) to illustrate the innovative form.

Tig tre fhuil dTáil na tendál.

do dáil do cruidh fá gcoimmían

seóid ón fhuil duitsi [read duibhse] as dimbúan.

cuisle innfhúar d’fhuil Oilliam.

¹ * I am grateful to the editors and the anonymous reader for comments and corrections. I alone am responsible for the errors that remain. Citations from *ABM* below have been silently normalised.

See McManus 1997, de Brún 1998, McManus 2000a, 2004, 2005, 2008, 2011, 2015 and Mac Cárthaigh 2016. Full details of the identified citations can be found in the files named ‘Citations’ and ‘Cited poems’, available from the website of the Irish Department of Trinity College Dublin (<https://www.tcd.ie/Irish/research/database.php>). I have made extensive use of these files in preparing this note.

‘It comes about as a result of the blood of Tál of the bonfires from the dispersal of your wealth according to their [i.e. the poets’] great desires: on account of [your] heritage, a pure draught of the blood of Oilliam, treasures do not remain long with you.’²

This is followed by the ascription ‘Tadhg Ó Cobhthaigh .cc.’³ As the poem from which this quatrain originated is not now known to us, the associated ascription is our only evidence as to its provenance.

Bergin registers this ascription to Tadhg Ó Cobhthaigh in the main body of his edition of *IGT* II, and elsewhere he notes similar scribal ascriptions among the variant readings of his editions.⁴ However, for reasons he does not disclose, Bergin systematically (and silently) omits ascriptions in the scribal hand found in the TCD H 2.17 copy of *IGT* III–IV (Cat. 1319, henceforth ‘H17’).⁵ Most of these ascriptions are entered in the margins of the manuscript, but some are written in the main text-block immediately after the relevant citation. Some of the citations in the main text-block are followed on the same line of the manuscript by text belonging to the next citation, which proves that they were written at the same time as the main text. It is difficult now to know why the scribe added ascriptions beside some citations and not others. For example, he writes ‘Gofraidh Fionn’ after example 47, a half-quatrain

² *Oilliam* makes perfect rhyme with *goimmian* and *uaitne shlán* with *teannál* and *diombuan* (which rhymes with *ionnuar*). I know of only two other instances of the form *Oilliam*. In a late-sixteenth century poem by Muirheartach Ó Cobhthaigh, *Do-ní clú áit eighreachta* (Ó Raghallaigh 2008, poem 4), quatrain 3ab, *Oilliam* makes *amas* with *doinnniamhdha* (*Dath doinn-niamhdha ar aoltoraibh / d’fhaghail Oilliam fóigfidhear*, ‘Fair mansions will be left burning red-hot from William’s raiding’), and in Gofraidh (mac Briain) Mac an Bhaird’s *Do réir gach croinn tig a thoradh* (*ABM* 193, early seventeenth century), quatrain 14cd, we must emend MS *Uilliam* to read *Oilliam* for rhyme with *coimmian* (*d’fhagháil bharr dár-iribh d’Oilliam / sínidh thall le coimmian cháigh* ‘by Oilliam’s bringing forth of crops in truth (?), he matches the great desire of all yonder (?)’). In the former example, one could in theory read *duinnniamhdha*, but that emendation is clearly unnecessary. The Ó Cobhthaigh family were based in Westmeath and, though he himself was a Donegal native, Gofraidh mac Briain had some connections with the Midlands, in particular with the Í Mhaoil Mhuaidh of Offaly, who migrated to Connacht in his lifetime and after he had established some sort of relationship with them (see Hoyne 2011, 59–60 and 2018, 215–18).

³ This poet may be the Tadhg Mór Ó Cobhthaigh, *oide sgol Éireann re dán* ‘teacher of the poetic schools of Ireland in praise-poetry’, who died 1546, for whom see Breatnach 1984, 63–4.

⁴ For example, *IGT* III 242 (= *IGT* III 652) is ascribed to Donnchadh Mór in RIA E iv 1 (Cat. 751, Bergin’s ‘E’) (see fn. 20 in Bergin’s edition). The poem from which this citation was sourced has not been identified.

⁵ The sole exception is the ascription to Gofraidh Fionn after *IGT* III 583, which is noted among the variant readings (fn. 8 in Bergin’s edition). This citation is discussed further below.

(10cd) from Ó Dálaigh's famous *Madh fiafraidheach budhfeasach* (McKenna 1947), but he does not give an ascription beside the initial quatrain of that poem when it is cited later in the tract (ex. 564). Perhaps the authorship would have been obvious to the users of the book in the latter case but not the former. As the scribe may have been a Mág Raith or was at least producing the book for a Mág Raith school (see below), it is unsurprising that that family (and Maol Muire Mág Raith in particular) feature very prominently. The distribution of the ascriptions is uneven. §4 has some five ascriptions, including four in a row (exx 47, 51, 52, 53, 54), but much of the tract has no ascriptions whatsoever.⁶

Attention has previously been drawn to the H17 ascriptions by Pádraig A. Breatnach (2004), who incorporated them into an index of names in *IGT* I–IV. While the poets whose names are recorded beside citations in H17 certainly deserve their place in such an index, anyone who wishes to discover whether a given citation has an ascription not recorded by Bergin in his edition of *IGT* III–IV must comb through twenty columns of personal names for this information. In addition, eleven ascriptions are not registered in Breatnach's index, at least so far as I can detect.⁷ For the convenience of those researching *IGT* and *BST*, I present the ascriptions in H17 here first in the order in which they appear in the manuscript. This is followed by a concordance of the relevant duplicate (and triplicate) citations in *IGT* and *BST*, a list of identified poems from which the citations were sourced, and an index of the poets named in the H17 ascriptions with additional information where appropriate. Before presenting this information, some discussion of points of interest concerning these ascriptions is called for.

Many of the poets named will be instantly familiar to students of Bardic poetry and, indeed, poems ascribed to them have previously been identified as sources for the tracts. Though several Ó hUiginn poets are mentioned, the majority of poets named are from Munster poetical families. Two citations are recorded for 'Mac Con Midhe': one of these has not been traced (ex. 101), but the other (ex. 7) is from the thirteenth-century poet Giolla Brighde Mac Con Midhe's masterpiece *Déan orm trócaire, a Thríonóid* (Williams 1980,

⁶ I would note here that parts of the manuscript are now illegible, meaning that some ascriptions may not now be recoverable. In addition, some ascriptions are found so deep in the gutter of the manuscript as now bound that it is not inconceivable that I have missed some material as a result.

⁷ Exx 222, 331, 534, 534, 572, 583, 618, 841, 852, 937 and 938. Note also that ex. 117 is ascribed to 'Tomās Mōr' and not 'Tadg M' as printed in Breatnach, while ex. 192 is ascribed to 'Cerball Mac in Baird' not 'Con U Mic in Baird'. In addition, 'Core Mo-Ruadh' in ex. 503 is omitted in Breatnach.

poem 19), so that we can safely conclude that ex. 101 is from a lost poem by Giolla Brighde. ‘Donnchadh Mór’ and ‘G. F.’ (or ‘F’ with a superscript double *n*-stroke) can only be the famous Donnchadh Mór (†1244) and Gofraidh Fionn Ó Dálaigh (†1387) respectively.⁸ More than half of the ascriptions are to members of the Mág Raith family, with which this copy of *IGT* III–IV was clearly associated (Hoyne 2018a, 102), and the name of Maol Muire Mág Raith (†1367) is particularly prominent. Other poets named here are more obscure and some have not been identified with any certainty (see the index of poets below). The ascriptions in H17 provide further positive evidence (if such were required) for the loss of Bardic poetry, even poetry by the master-poets who were studied in the Bardic schools.

The evidence of the H17 ascriptions is also important in establishing the authorship of a number of Bardic poems that have come down to us. As has already been noted by Breatnach (2004, 49–50), a half-quatrain from the poem *Damhaidh dúinn cóir, a chléirche*, a defence of Bardic poetry against clerical censure, is ascribed in H17 to ‘M. M.’ (ex. 280),⁹ which in these ascriptions always refers to Maol Muire Mág Raith (†1367),¹⁰ but the poem is attributed to Giolla Brighde Mac Con Midhe in NLI G 992 (The Nugent Manuscript). On internal historical evidence it must have been composed in the fourteenth century, as shown by its editor, Brian Ó Cuív (1971, 91). The evidence of H17 confirms the fourteenth-century date. *Annamh néal ríoghna ós ráith Chuirc*, which is cited twice in *IGT* III and once in *IGT* II but has no ascription in the sole copy of the entire poem (RIA C i 3, Cat. 750), was tentatively dated to the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century on Katharine Simms’s Bardic Poetry Database (bardic.celt.dias.ie), but it can now be assigned with some confidence to the oeuvre of Maol Muire Mág Raith. Of interest also is the ascription to Aodh Óg (most likely another member of the Mág Raith family) of the famous *dán leathaoire* beginning *Námha agus cara dár gceird* (Dooley 1986), which is attributed to an Aodh Mór Mág Raith in Siena, Biblioteca Comunale G IX 50. *Teallach coisreagtha Clann Bhriain* (ABM 460), which is also cited in *IGT* II, and which has no named author in the two manuscript copies of the full poem, can now be attributed to Tomás Mór Mág Raith.

⁸ In the case of exx 47 and 181, the identity of ‘G. F.’ and Gofraidh Fionn Ó Dálaigh is confirmed by the fact that these citations have been identified as belonging to poems composed by that poet.

⁹ More accurately ‘M. Mu.’

¹⁰ Ex. 938 is still more explicit in that the cross-reference also supplies the surname (see below).

Finally, *IGT* III 583, the source of which has not been traced and which is attributed to ‘Gofraidh Find’ in H17, requires some comment. The same half-quatrain is also cited in *IGT* I §36, where it illustrates the assimilation of -s and s-:

An seiseadh glún acht giodh gar,

cúl re a fheis-sion nī fháomhabh

‘Although the sixth degree of consanguinity is close, I will not consent to turning my back on sleeping with him’ (*ABP* ll. 448–51)

In *IGT* I, this citation is followed by the comment *cōir ōn adhbhar-sin* ‘correct in that regard’, i.e. correct as an illustration that -s and s- coming together in a word rhyme as a single -s- (*seiseadh* : *fheis-sion*). The qualification *ōn adhbhar-sin* presumably refers to the fact that the verbal form *nī fháomhabh* is faulted in some versions of *IGT* III §67, the headword of which is *dubhadh*. Following *IGT* III, the 1 sing. future of *faomhaidh* should be *faomhóbbhad* or *faomhábbhad* and its dependent form should be *-faomhóbbh* or *-faomhábbh*, forms precluded by rhyme with *gar* here. The wording of the tract confirms that forms with a short vowel are also found, however. In *IGT* III, this citation is marked as faulty in two of the three copies of *IGT* III consulted by Bergin,¹¹ but in H17, the label *.l.* is wanting. This is also the case with citation 577, slightly earlier in this section of the tract, which reads *Ní chumabh acht mo dhíl de. acht bídh ag urradh eile (chumabh : urradh)*, ‘I will not reserve for myself more than I am entitled to of it (?), but let another guarantor have [the rest (?)]!’. This example too is marked as faulty in the other two copies of *IGT* III consulted by Bergin but not in H17.¹² The disagreement between the different versions of the tract is one of emphasis. Though clearly marked as anomalous, the dependent future verbal forms with a short vowel are not explicitly forbidden in the commentary on this section of the tract in H17: *Dubóbbhad, dubábbhad a dénmás neith, ní dhubóbbh, ní dubábh a .d., 7 do-rinneadh ní dhubhab nó a lethéd, ‘Dubhóbbhad, dubhábbhad* is its finite form [in the future], *ní dhubhóbbh, ní dhubhábbh* its negative, and *ní dhubhabh* or its like is found [lit. ‘was done’]’. Here the existence of the short forms in earlier poetry is explicitly acknowledged and these forms are marked as non-paradigmatic but not necessarily as faulty. In contrast, the version in C reads *ní dubabh .l. go gerr 7 do-rinnedh a leithēid*, ‘*ní dhubhabh* is faulty when short, and the like is found’. As pointed out by Damian McManus (*SNG* IV §7.10(g)), all of the verbs in *IGT* III §67 have a

¹¹ RIA C I 3 (Cat. 750, Bergin’s ‘C’) and RIA E IV 1 (Cat. 751, ‘E’).

¹² For a study of citations marked faulty in the tracts, see McManus 2017.

root ending in a non-palatalised labial (*-p, -b, -m, -bh, -mh*),¹³ and it seems likely that the future in *-ábh/-óbh-* developed in these verbs to avoid a situation where the labial final of the verbal root would come into contact with the characteristic labio-dental consonant of the *f*-future (1 sing. **faomhfad, *cumfad, *dubhfad*, for example).¹⁴ In the dependent 1 sing., however, this situation does not arise, as the *-f-* of the future stem is now in final position (as *-bh*) with an intervening unstressed vowel between it and the final of the verbal root (*-faomhabh, -cumabh, -dubhabh*). This explains why only the dependent 1 sing. forms of the ‘normal’ *f*-future are given here.¹⁵

In the transcription of the H17 ascriptions below, only ambiguous manuscript abbreviations are expanded in italics. In ex. 497, the scribe indicates that the abbreviated syllable has a long vowel by means of a length-mark over the suspension stroke, and I have expanded the syllable with a standard length-mark; elsewhere, where a length-mark is wanting, I expand with a macron. I have introduced capitalisation and punctuation where appropriate. Material in square brackets is editorial.¹⁶

ASCRPTIONS IN THE H 2.17 COPY OF *IGT* III–IV

The numbers refer to the citations in *IGT* III, as edited by Bergin. Where these numbers are printed in bold, the poem from which the citation was sourced has been identified (see further ‘Identified Poems’ below).

ex. 7 Mac Con Mide .cc.

ex. 8 Aenghus *Ruadh*

ex. **47** *Gofraidh Fionn*

¹³ *IGT* III §68 deals with verbs whose stem ends in a palatalised labial and take a future in *-éabh/-eóbh-*.

¹⁴ In addition, in the case of *(s)nadhmaidh/(s)naidhmidh* (*IGT* III §§67–8), which had the 3 sing. fut. forms *(s)nadhmeóbhaidh/(s)nadhmeábaidh* and *(s)naidhmeóbhaidh/(s)naidhmeábaidh*, the ‘normal’ *f*-future would have resulted in the particularly awkward consonant-cluster **-dhmf-*, which could hardly have been tolerated by the language, at least for as long as *-dh-* was still realised as a consonant (a state of affairs which in ordinary speech at any event could only have pertained at the beginning of the Early Modern Irish period).

¹⁵ For the future in *-ábh/-óbh-* and *-éabh/-eóbh-*, see *SNG* IV §7.10(g) and also *SNG* III §§12.139–140 and McCone 1997, 224–5.

¹⁶ I have supplied lenition on <ṭ>, where appropriate, as this is normally marked in H17, but I have not supplied it in cases where the mark of lenition is frequently omitted in H17.

- ex. **51** *Mael Muire*
- ex. 52 *Mael Muire* cc.
- ex. 53 *Tadg Mōr* cc.
- ex. 54 *Cerball Buidhe*
- ex. 76 *Gofraidh Fionn* cc.
- ex. 84 *Tadhg (?) Ō hUiginn*
- ex. 95 *Mael Muire*
- ex. 101 *Mac Con Mide*
- ex. 117 *Tomās Mōr*
- ex. 123 *Gofraidh Fionn*
- ex. 131 *Aed Óc*
- ex. 138 *Brian Ō hUiginn*
- ex. 165 *Donnchadh Mōr*
- ex. 169 *Tadhg (?) Mōr Ō Cobt[h]aigh*
- ex. 175 *Gofraidh Fionn*
- ex. 177 *Seaān Māg Rait[h]*
- ex. 179 *Diarmaid (?) mac Giolla Īsa*
- ex. 180 *Mael Muire*
- ex. **181** *Gofraidh Fionn*
- ex. 192 *Cerball Mac in Baird*
- ex. 193 *Mael Muire Māg Raith*
- ex. 201 *Mael Muire Māg Rait[h]*
- ex. 203 *Tomās Mōr Māg Rait[h]*

- ex. **209** *Tomās Mōr Māg Rait[h]*
- ex. **222** *Mael Muire Māg Rait[h]*
- ex. 238 *Mael Muire Mac Raith*
- ex. **280** *Mael Muire*
- ex. 331 *Tomās Mōr Mac Raith .cc.*
- ex. 357 *Mael Muire Māg Raith .cc.*
- ex. 395 *Donnchadh Mōr*
- ex. 408 *Fearghal Ruadh*
- ex. 420 *Mael Muire*
- ex. **473** *Aed Ōg*
- ex. 494 *Donnchadh Mór*
- ex. 503 *Conchubur Ō Dālaigh Corc Mo-Ruadh .cc.*
- ex. 534 *Mael Muire Mac Rait[h]*
- ex. **572** *Maol Muire Māg Raith*
- ex. 583 *Gofraidh Find*
- ex. 589 *Mael Muire*
- ex. **614** *Tomās Mór .cc.*
- ex. **648** *Tomās Mór*
- ex. **841** *Tomās Mōr*
- ex. 852 *Ruaidhrī (?) Mór*
- ex. **937** *Maol Mure Mac Raith*
- ex. **938** *in cēadna [= Maol Mure Mac Raith]*

CONCORDANCE OF DUPLICATE CITATIONS FROM *IGT* AND *BST* WITH ASCRIPTIONS IN THE H

2.17 COPY OF *IGT* III–IV

IGT I 36 = *IGT* III 583 ‘Gofraidh Find’

IGT II 194 = *IGT* III 193cd ‘Mael Muire Māg Raith’

IGT II 204 = *IGT* III 180 ‘Mael Muire’

IGT II 1270 = *IGT* III 589 ‘Mael Muire’

IGT II 1466 = *IGT* II 1705 = *IGT* III 201 ‘Mael Muire Māg Rait[h]’

IGT III 185 = *IGT* III 76 ‘Gofraidh Fionn’

IGT III 787 = *IGT* III 494 ‘Donnchadh Mór’

BST 195.31/10b32 = *IGT* III 95cd ‘Mael Muire’

BST 238.20 = *IGT* III 54 ‘Cerball Buidhe’

BST 241.11 = *IGT* III 123 ‘Gofraidh Fionn’

IDENTIFIED POEMS TO WHICH BELONG CITATIONS WITH ASCRIPTIONS IN THE H 2.17 COPY OF

IGT III–IV

In the case of poems preceded by an asterisk, the poem circulates without ascription in manuscript or the ascription here differs from the attribution found in manuscript copies.

**Annamh néal ríoghna ós ráith Chuiric* (*ABM* 47) (no ascription in the MS)

III 51 ‘Mael Muire’ = quatrain 27

**Damhaidh dúinn cóir, a chléirche* (Ó Cuív 1971) (attributed to Giolla Brighde Mac Con Midhe in *NLI* G992)

III 280 ‘Mael Muire’ = quatrain 1

III 938 ‘in cēadna’ [= ‘Maol Mure Mac Raith’] = 11cd

Déan oram trócaire, a Thríonóid (Williams 1980, poem 19)

III 7 ‘Mac Con Mide .cc.’ = 17cd

Do tógbhadh meirge Murchaidh (DiD 85)

III 181 ‘Gofraidh Fionn’ = 14cd

Madh fiafraidheach budh feasach (McKenna 1947)

III 47 ‘Gofraidh Fionn’ = 10cd

**Námha agus cara dár gceird (Dooley 1986) (attributed to Aodh Mór Mág Raith in Siena Biblioteca Communale G IX 50)*

III 473 ‘Aed Óc’ = quatrain 12

Ní triall corrach as chóir d’Aodh (ABM 375)

III 222 ‘Mael Muire Māg Rait[h]’ = quatrain 34

III 572 ‘Maol Muire Māg Raith’ = 23cd

III 937 ‘Maol Mure Mac Raith’ = 5cd

**Teallach coisreagtha clann Bhriain (ABM 460) (no ascription in MSS)*

III 209 ‘Tomās Mōr Māg Rait[h]’ = 7cd

III 614 ‘Tomās Mór’ = 3cd

III 648 ‘Tomās Mór’ = 15cd

III 841 ‘Tomās Mōr’ = 18cd

INDEX OF POETS NAMED IN THE H 2.17 ASCRIPTIONS

Aedh Óg: See under ‘Mág Raith’.

Aenghus Ruadh: See under ‘Ó Dálaigh’.

Cearbhall Buidhe: See under ‘Ó Dálaigh’.

Diarmaid (mac Giolla Íosa): See under ‘Mág Raith’.

Donnchadh Mór: See under ‘Ó Dálaigh’.

Gofraidh Fionn: See under ‘Ó Dálaigh’.

Mac an Bhaird, Cearbhall: 192

I cannot identify this poet.

Mac Con Midhe, [Giolla Brighde]: 7, 101

The famous thirteenth-century poet much cited in the tracts.¹⁷

Mael (Maol) Muire: See under ‘Mág Raith’.

[Mág Raith (?),] Aodh Óg: 131, 473

To my knowledge no Aodh Óg enjoyed a sufficiently high profile in the Bardic schools to be widely recognisable without his surname and I therefore assume this poet was a member of the Mág Raith family. Ex. 473 derives from the early fourteenth-century poem *Námha agus cara dár gceird* (Dooley 1986) (see discussion in the introductory section and the index of identified poems above). Our poet may be the Aodh Óg Mág Raith whose lands were plundered in 1415 (*AUI*, *AC*, *AFM* s.a.) and to whom the poem *Iomdha uaisle ar iath Laighean* (*DiD* 100) is attributed in Rawlinson B 475. Elsewhere this poem is attributed to Eóghan (*An tÓrthóir* ‘The Gilder’) Mág Raith, who may have acquired his nickname because of the extravagant claims made in that poem to the amount of gold found in the territory of Art Óg Mac Murchadha Caomhánach (†1417) (Simms 1987, 65–6). An acephalous and largely illegible poem to Tomás FitzGibbon found in TCD H 2.12 (Cat. 1314), Section 5, is also attributed to Aodh Óg Mág Raith.

[Mág Raith (?),] Diarmaid (?) (mac Giolla Íosa): 179

The annals (*AC*, *AFM*) record the death of Diarmaid mac Giolla Íosa Mhéig Raith, *ollamh Tuadhmhumhan re dán* ‘chief praise-poet of Thomond’, s.a. 1411. No full poems by Diarmaid seem to have survived.

¹⁷ For details, see the poems numbered 18 (?), 24, 27, 30, 42, 46, 54, 56 (?), 70, 71, 72, 80, 115, 118, 130, 154 and 167 in the ‘Cited poems’ file referred to in n. 1 above. A query-mark indicates that the present writer is doubtful about the authorship of a given poem.

Mág Raith, Maol Muire: 51, 52, 95, 180, 193, 201, **222**, 238, **280**, 357, 420, 534, **572**, 589, **937, 938**

The famous poet who died in 1367 (*AC*, *AFM*). Several extant poems of his are cited in the tracts.¹⁸

[Mág Raith (?),] Ruaidhrí (?) Mór: 852

As no Ruaidhrí enjoyed a sufficiently high profile in the Bardic academies to be recognisable without his surname (to my knowledge), I assume this individual is a member of the Mág Raith family. He may be the Ruaidhrí Mág Raith, *ollamh Leithe Mogha le dán* ‘chief praise-poet of the Southern Half’, whose death is recorded in *AFM* s.a. 1343. None of his poems appears to have survived. The death of Ruaidhrí Ruadh Mág Raith, *saoi fhir dhána* ‘an excellent praise-poet’, is recorded s.a. 1425 in *AUI* and *AFM*.

Mág Raith, Seaán: 177

I cannot identify this individual with any certainty. Perhaps he is the Seaán Buidhe Mág Raith, to whom the poem *Dlighidh ollamh urraim ríogh* (addressed to Mathghamhain Ó Briain, †1369) (*DiD* 80) is attributed in some manuscripts. In the Book of Fermoy (RIA MS 23 E 29, Cat. 1134), the mid-fifteenth century poem *Gach fonn go Fearaibh Muighe* (*ABM* 263) is attributed to Seaán Óg Mág Raith. Other members of the Mág Raith family with the forename Seaán are known.

Mág Raith, Tomás Mór: 117, 203, **209**, 331, **614, 648, 841**

Perhaps this poet is to be identified with Tomás Mór (†1410), son of Maol Muire, whose death is recorded in *AC* and *AFM*. He may be the Tomás Mór Mág Raith mentioned in a poem by Gearóid Iarla (†1398) (Mac Niocaill 1963, poem 22). However, *Teallach coisreagtha Clann Bhriain*, citations from which are ascribed to Tomás Mór Mág Raith in H17, is addressed to Tadhg Ó Briain, son of Conchobhar and Mór. If this is Tadhg is Tadhg Caoluisce (†1259), as tentatively suggested on Dr Katharine Simms’s Bardic Poetry Database (bardic.celt.dias.ie), the Tomás Mór Mág Raith in question must have flourished a century or more earlier than the person of the same name whose death is recorded s.a. 1410 in the annals. However, it is not

¹⁸ For details, see the poems numbered 126 (?), 127 and 147 in the ‘Cited poems’ file referred to in n. 1 above.

inconceivable that another Tadhg Ó Briain, one who flourished in the late fourteenth century, also had a father named Conchobhar and a mother named Mór.

Ó Cobhthaigh, Tadhg (?) Mór: 169

If this is the well-regarded poet and teacher who died in 1546 (see n. 3 above), the citations from his work must be among the latest in *IGT* III–IV.

[Ó Dálaigh,] Aonghus Ruadh: 8

The author of *An tú a-rís, a ráith Teamhrach?* (Quiggin 1913), which is cited several times in the tracts, whose death as *saoi Éireann re dán* ‘Ireland’s preeminent praise-poet’ is recorded s.a. 1350 (*AC*, *AFM*).

[Ó Dálaigh,] Cearbhall Buidhe: 54

The sobriquet is probably enough to distinguish this individual from the Cearbhall Mac an Bhaird to whom ex. 192 is ascribed. The fact that no surname is given suggests this poet was well known. He may be the eponymous ancestor of the Mac Cearbhaill Bhuidhe branch of the Í Dhálaigh (later known as *Í Dhálaigh Bhréifne* or *Bhréifneacha*), who died in 1245 (McManus 2000, 72–3). To my knowledge no complete poem by Cearbhall Buidhe has survived.

[Ó Dálaigh,] Donnchadh Mór: 165, 395, 494

Almost certainly the famous poet who died in 1244 and whose work is much cited in the tracts.¹⁹

[Ó Dálaigh,] Gofraidh Fionn: 47, 76, 123, 175, 181, 583

The famous poet who died in 1387 and whose work is much cited in the tracts.²⁰

Ó Dálaigh Corc Mo-Ruadh, Conchobhar: 503

¹⁹ See the poems numbered 14, 17, 25 (?), 73 (?), 87, 88 (?), 104, 109 (?), 122, 132, 134 (?), 157, 165 (?), 177 (?) and 182 in ‘Cited poems’ (n. 1 above).

²⁰ See the poems numbered 1, 2, 3, 5, 31, 39, 55, 86, 98, 100, 108, 114, 125, 131, 138, 160, and 168 in ‘Cited poems’ (n. 1 above).

The toponym *Corc Mo-Ruadh*²¹ distinguishes the Corcomroe branch of the Í Dhálaigh from other branches, viz. the Í Dhálaigh Fhionna, Í Dhálaigh na Midhe, Í Dhálaigh Bhréifne(acha) and Í Dhálaigh Cairbre(acha). The Corcomroe branch of the Í Dhálaigh were already established by the beginning of the fifteenth century: *AFM* and *AUI* records the death of Cearbhall, *ollamh Corca Mo-Dhruadh*, s.a. 1404 and s.a. 1405 respectively. Our Conchobhar may be the father of Eóghan mac Conchobhair, author of *Ní fá hinnmhe is measta Mór* (Book of Fermoy, 124) and his brother Cearbhall, who composed *Olc an cumthach an chumha* (*ABM* 383, also found in the Book of Fermoy). Eóghan and Conchobhar flourished in the mid-fifteenth century.

Ó hUiginn, Brian: 138

Probably the Brian Ó hUiginn, son of Fearghal Ruadh, *ceann fine* of the Í Uiginn and *oide sgol Éireann agus Alban re dán* ‘teacher of the poetic schools of Ireland and Scotland in praise-poetry’, who died in 1476 (*AUI*, *AC*, *ALC*, *AFM*), author of *Cionnas iochtar séad suirghe?* (*ABM* 105).

[Ó hUiginn,] Fearghal Ruadh: 408

Probably the poet whose brother Tadhg Óg composed *A-nocht sgaoilid na sgola* (*IBP* 38), the father of Brian (above). Fearghal Ruadh’s *Fada a-dearthar na deich rígh* is cited in *IGT* II (Fraser and O’Keeffe 1931, poem 7).

Ó hUiginn, Tadhg (?): 84

As only the initial of the forename is given in H17 and the relevant citation has not been traced, the identity of this poet cannot be established with any certainty. It is likely that he was well known. The poet meant is most likely Tadhg Óg Ó hUiginn, son of Tadhg Mór (below) and brother of Fearghal Ruadh (above). Though one might expect the soubriquet ‘Óg’ to accompany the ascription, Tadhg Óg’s work is so commonly cited in the tracts, this may have been unnecessary.²² For an account of

²¹ Various forms and spellings of this placename are found. See Ó Riain, Murray and Nic Cárthaigh 2016, 71–3. I note the following instance in Bardic poetry: *Fá chrích Cuirc, fá Chorcám Ruadh / a Dháil gCais na bhfleadh bhfionnfhuar* (*Ruadh : bhfionnfhuar*) (*ABM* 387.10ab), ‘About the territory of Corc, about Corcomroe, O Dáil gCais of the refreshing ale-feasts’. Cf. *ABM* 103.16b, where the placename is not in rhyming position nor does it participate in alliteration.

²² In the file ‘Cited poems’ (n. 1 above), see numbers 7, 8, 11, 20, 23, 28, 29, 32, 34, 35, 37, 43, 48, 49, 64, 67, 68, 76, 83, 93, 96, 99, 101, 103, 105, 112, 119, 128, 129, 141, 151, 156, 159, 162, 169, 174 and 178.

Tadhg Óg, see *AiD* i, p. xxxv. Alternatively (but I think less probably), ‘T. Ó hUiginn’ might refer to Tuathal (†1450), one of whose poems – *Dá mhac rugadh do rígh Connacht* (*AiD* 31) – is cited elsewhere in *IGT* III. For Tuathal Ó hUiginn, see *AiD* i, pp. xxxv–xxxvi.

[Ó hUiginn,] Tadhg Mór: 53

Though no surname is given, it is likely, given their prominence in the tracts, that Tadhg Mór belonged to the Ó hUiginn family. Two identified poems by Tadhg Mór, father of Fearghal Ruadh (above) and Tadhg Óg (†1487), grandfather of Brian (above), are cited in the tracts.²³

Tadhg Mór: See under ‘Ó hUiginn’.

Tomás Mór: See under ‘Mág Raith’.

Abbreviations

ABP = E. Mac Cárthaigh, *The Art of Bardic Poetry: a new edition of Irish Grammatical Tracts I* (Dublin, 2014).

AC = A. Martin Freeman, *Annála Connacht: the annals of Connacht (A.D. 1224–1544)* (Dublin, 1944).

AFM = J. O’Donovan, *Annála Ríoghachta Éireann: annals of the kingdom of Ireland by the Four Masters [...]* (Dublin, 1848–51).

ALC = W.M. Hennessey, *The Annals of Loch Cé* (London, 1871).

AiD = L. McKenna, *Aithdioghluim Dána*, ITS 37 and 40 (London, 1939 and 1940).

AUI = W.M. Hennessy and B. Mac Carthy, *Annála Uladh: Annals of Ulster [...]* (Dublin, 1887–1901).

DiD = L. Mac Cionnaith, *Dioghluim Dána* (Dublin, 1938).

IBP = O. Bergin, *Irish Bardic Poetry* (Dublin, 1970).

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²³ See poems 106 and 161 in ‘Cited poems’ (n. 1 above).

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