

ṙṡian aṙi an ṙtól. Atá capall aṡur uan aṙi an ṙóo. Fás an ṡual aṙi an uṙlárí. Atá uan óṡ aṡ an tobairí. Atá an capall aṡ uul ṙuar ó'n tobairí uó'n ṙóo. Níl ṙao tinn, atá ṙao ṙlán, atá ṙinn óṡ.

§ 94. Hot bread, cold bread. Conn and Art are not at the door; they are going over to the road. God is generous. The knife is not long. There is not wool on the lamb yet. The wool is not long. A ship and a harbour. They are not young. The harbour is big. Niall is young and tall. The coal is not clean; the coal is heavy. Art and Niall are going over to the door. Una is going up to the fort. Do not leave the coal at the door.

## EXERCISE XII.

## § 95. SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS eo AND iú.

Each of these diphthongs has a long sound and a short sound.

The long sounds of eo and iú.

eo is sounded as (yō):

iú " " (ew).

NOTE.—In the beginning of words eo sounds like ō. In many other cases, also, we can represent this sound most easily by the same symbol ō.

## § 96. WORDS.

carúí (kos'-oor), a hammer	eóíma (ōr'-Nă), barley
ceól (k-yōl), music	inneoin (in'-ōn) an anvil
ciann (see § 78), mast of ship	leóí (lōr), enough
cuíreós (drish'-ōg), a brier. Munster (drish'-ōg')	tós (thōg), lift, raise

§ 97. leóí is most often heard in the phrase go leóí (gū lōr), enough.

§ 98. Atá Conn óṡ go leóí fór. Atá an ṙeól móí. Níl an eóíma aṡ fár aṙi an ṙóo. Atá an cuíreós ṡlar. Ná fás an báo aṙi an linn. Níl im go leóí aṙi an aṙián fór. Atá an ceól binn. Níl an ceól binn, níl fonn binn aṙi an uán. Atá cuíreós aṡ fár aṙi an uún. Atá an báo aṙi an linn. Atá an ṙeól aṡur an ciann aṙi an tíí.

§ 99. The sail is not large. Lift up the large sail. Leave the hammer on the anvil. The anvil is heavy; the hammer is not heavy. Leave the anvil on the floor. A brier is growing at the door. The brier is long (and) crooked. The big boat is going

up the harbour. A ship, a boat, a sail, a mast. There is sweet music at the well. I am going up to the well. The barley is green yet. The barley is fresh (and) sweet.

## EXERCISE XIII.

## § 100. LONG SOUND OF iú.

Examples—Fíú (few), ṙiú (shewl, shool), iú (ewl), uíu (dewr), ciú (kewl). At present we cannot conveniently introduce the few words containing iú into the exercises.

## § 101. SHORT SOUND OF eo AND iú.

In addition to the long sounds, eo and iú have a short sound. The short sound of both can be represented by (yŭ). There are only a few words containing this sound, and these words cannot be introduced at present.

§ 102. It is usual now to write eo and iú without any mark of length over the last vowels; it is to be understood therefore that eo and iú always represent the long sounds given above in § 95.

## SPOKEN GAELIC OF DONEGAL.

Óioífač Uúin-Alc.

JOHN C. WARD.

Ṗaí le Dub go m-béaífač ṙé aṙi, 7 u'ímčíṡ leíṙ 'na uéú, a cú le n-a cóir, a ṙeabac aṙi a boir, 7 a eac caol uonn faoi n-a cóin, go m-bainífač ṙé ṙibe ué'n ṡaoit 7 nač m-bainífač an ṡaoit ṙibe ué. Nuair a b'áíu uó-ṙan, &c. lean ṙé an ṡeapíífač go u-táinic néoin beaṡ, c. 7 go uííífač le tuirim na h-oróce tuṡ ṙé íaṙíaró a uul íṙteač 1 u-taóib capíífaṡe ačt ṙuṡ Dub aṙi a óa cóir uéíuonmaíṡ 7 maíṙ ṙé é.

ṡṡaíṙ ṙean-cáilleac a bííṙ an bṙuṡíṙ amac "Cé ṙun a maíṙ Toimíuim an lúit?" "Tá mṙe" aṙa Dub íllac a' Óioíífaíṡ "7 a maíṙííífač tuṙa fór uá ṡ-cuííííííí móríán íaṙíṡaoitó oim." Óíuio Dub ṙuar leíṙ an teimí 7 teit an cáilleac ṙíor an n a uoṙaíṙ. "Cao cúṡe nač ṙuróeann tú aboṙ aṡ an



ceimrò," agha Dub? Bèròeas eagla oim go m-buailfeas an beatac mòr rin phead oim, no go m-bainfeas an beatac rin eile rglam aham, no an beatac beas rin gob aham." "Da m-bèròeas beatac aham-ra le n-a gceangal, ceanglòcann ias" agha Dub Thajiaing an cailleac tui mbe pionn-parò ar poll a h-eapail 7 cait rí cuige ias. O' fheac Dub ceann aca agha a meup 7 gheup rí é go o-tí an cnáim. Leir rin cait rí ias 'ra ceimrò 7 iugne rias tui bhoirg móra, 7 ceangail rí na beicig le tui pioaib. Nuair a bí an cailleac tamall aig an ceimrò dubairt rí le Dub nac o-tug rí fargas tige nó tear teimeas do aon fear agha nac mairbfeas marit de curo an iug oí. "Mairfeas" agha Dub "ní berò mife níor meara 'na các," 7 cuair rí amac 7 mairb rí marit 7 tug irteac é. Chait rí ceatpaima de cuici. Thajiaing rí é tui an ghuoraig, tui an ghiaraig, tui a fiacla fada buirò, 7 fluis rí é.

"Biaò, biaò nó tiorò," agh an cailleac, &c.

Le rgeul fada a deanaò goimro, tug rí tui ceatpaima a oí 7 cuir rí tiorò agha marit nac o-tabairfeas rí tuille oí. Bí an cailleac aig bhoir buairò 7 rgaire Dub amac "Curoeas, curoeas a eic." "Teann, teann a mbe 7 bain an ceann de'n eac" agh an tpean-cailleac. Irvoilge oam me bhuigte, oóigte agha cúl mo cinn 'ra ceimrò" agh an mbe. Thoirig an eac aig curoeas le Dub acé 'na oerò rin 7 uile bí an cailleac aig bhoir buairò gup rgaire rí agha a cù 7 agha a feabac. Buairleas an t-eac phead uiriu, baimeas an cù rglam agha, 7 pioc an feabac an oá fúil agha, gup elairò rias í. Nuair a bí rí a cómaigh a beir mairb, "Fóil, fóil" agha rí "na mairb mé 7 beairparò mé mo flac omaròeas oúit, 7 tigr leat do beair-biair agha 'na caghairg fíor anghin le taoib an oghair a deanaò beó agha leite." "A cailleac falaic, ir liom féin an t-flac rin ó do lá-ra amac," agha Dub, 7 leir rin bain rí an ceann oí. Rug rí agh an t-flac

omaròeas 7 buair rí an caghairg a bí le taoib an oghair, 7 o' eirig a beair-biair agha rias beó, beirleas com mair 7 bí rí agha. Rigne rí an iur céatona leir an eac, leir an cù 7 leir an t-feabac. Agha n-oóigte bí luigáir mór agha na beairbiairleas 7 cait rias an oiròc rin go rúgac inr an bhuigín. Agha marit lá agha n-a báiac tug rias iaghair agha an baile. Nuair a bí iur aig tuiall leó toirig Dub aig inghin marit tárla oó o'fág rí an baile 7 dubairt rí naigh cuir iur agha bí oghair ionghair agha leir an bean a cuirleas a luirò cuige inr an teac móir agha bain rí faoi ann an oiròc pionne. Réir marit o'innir rí o'airin Donn gup bí a bean féin a bí ann 7 o'eirig an oghair rin feirig agha gup buair rí Dub le flac na omaròeas 7 iugne rí caghairg cloic de, agha o'imicig leir ann a' caghairleán a rias a bean ann. Nuair a beannairg irteac ann, faoil rí nac rias an oghair feairleas aig n-a mnaoi pionne 7 buó còir 7 fuair rí amac uairte go deáir rí eugcòir agha a beairbiair. Go luac agha marit lá agha n-a báiac, o'imicig rí go o-táin rí com fada leir an áit a beair rí caghairg de Donn, buair rí le flac na omaròeas 7 o'eirig rí rias beó agha. Shuibail rias leó go o-táin rias ann a' caghairleán, 7 fuair rias an uile oúine ann rin faoi bhoir móir. In-oghair oóibte go o-táin Ceann ghuagac na g-Clearann agha an Oóman Shoir 7 go o-tug rí bean Ohoir leir le beir 'na mnaoi aige acé rias agha fág rias an caghairleán, cuir rí faoi gheairb é lá 7 bliadain de rpar a eabairt oí rias a b-pórfairde ias. O'imicig Donn 7 Dub 'na noerò, lá agha n-a báiac 7 fúibail leó go o-táin neóin beas, &c. Ní facair rias teac móir a b-fao uairte no teac beas oghair oóibte, acé teac beas amáin, pionn, pionnagac, donn, donnagac; gan bun cleite amac nó báir cleite irteac acé an cleite beas amáin a bí aig deanaò oíoin 7 fargair do'n teac a lig. Chuair rias



irteac 7 o'eirigh fean-ouine beag liat 7 cuir fálte roimh Ohonn Mlac a' Oioirpail 7 a dearbhrádaí. Chait ríao an oirde rín trian le fíannuigeacht &c. O'innir an fean-ouine doibhte go riab Ceann Shruagac ná g-Clearann ann rín a riéir 7 bean bhrónac leir. Nuair a bí ríao aig imteacht air maroin, o'iair an fean-ouine oirra an gáibheann ir mó a m-beirdeac ríao ann go o-tigeac ríao air air rígaire a deanao air Mlac Ruat na Coilleac Criaobaiqe 7 go o-tiofao rírean le cuirdeac cuca. O'fás ríao rlan 7 beannaat aige 7 riúbal leó go o táinic neoin beag agur deirdeac an lae 7 connaic ríao teac beag 7 cuaró irteac. Chuir feanouine beag liat a bí 'na ríurde le coir na teineac fálte riómpa, 7 o'iair oirra fanaat aige an oirde rín. O'fan 7 nuair a bí ríao aig imteacht uaró air maroin dubairic ré leó an gáibheann ir mó a m-beirdeac ríao ann, go o-tigeac ríao air air, rígaire a deanao air Sheabac na Coilleac léite 7 go riacrao rírean a cuirdeac leó. An triomac h-oirde o'fan ríao aig feanouine eile 7 air imteacht doibhte air maroin uaró o'iair ré oirra an gáibheann ir mó a m-beirdeac ríao ann, go o-tigeac ríao air air, rígaire a deanao air Ohóbran Donn Locapóil (Feabla) 7 go o-tabairfeac rírean táirail doibhte. Shiúbail ríao leó go riab ríao inr an Oóman Shoir 7 go o-táinic ríao go cuiric 7 cairleán Chinn Shruagac na g-Clearann. Bí ré féin air riúbal aig reilg, 7 ir amlaio marí fuair ríao an bean a o'fuaouig ré 'o Ohonn Mlac a' Oioirpail aig cialaio a cinn le cíarí oirí 7 i 'na ríurde i g-caéaoirí aigro. Bí Luatgairí móirí uirri riómpa 7 nuair a táinic an triacóna cuirí rí i b-folac iao. Com Luat 7 táinic an Shruagac irteac air an voirar "Fuo, rao, réuróige, moúigim bolao an éirionnaig binn bpeúgaig in mo tíg-re" air rírean. "Dubo!" air an bean nac b-fuil a fíor agat go motócaio tú bolao éirionnaig in oo tíg com fava 7 beirdear mipe ann.

Airí maroin lá airí na báriac, ríul air iméig an Shruagac a fíeilg o'fíarpiuig an bean oe cá riab a anam 7 o'innir ré oí go riab ré raoi leic an voirar. Aig teact abaille oó, triacóna, fuairí ré leac an voirar cúmuigite le ríosa 7 ríol 7 o'fíarpiuig ré cao é an ráe a riab rín veanta. Dubairic an bean leir gupí marí géalí airírean a riúgne rí é. Chuirí ro átar móirí airí 7 dubairic ré gupí coramail oá m-beirdeac a fíor aicí ca riab a anam go m-beirdeac rí go marí oó. Leig rí uirri go riab feairg uirri marí náirí innir ré an fíunne oí. Sul air iméig ré airí maroin lá airí n-a báriac o'feuc rí fagaíl amac uaró cá riab a anam 7 dubairic ré leite gupí i g-cairriag móirí airí cúl an tíg bí ré. Chumouig rí an cairriag le ríosa 7 ríol 7 nuair a táinic an Shruagac abaille triacóna leig ré gáirí ar airí éirí go b-feicfean an oúriaoan oub a bí fíor airí éoin a gáile. O'fíorpiuig an bean cao é aóbarí a gáirí 7 dubairic ré gupí fa'n córiu- gao dear a riúgne rí airí an cairriag 7 gupí b-feairac oó anoir oá m-beirdeac a fíor aicí ca riab a anam go n-deanrao rí an- móirí oe. Leig rí uirri go riab feairg 7 mifárao móirí uirri agur annirí o'innir ré oí go riab cian ríunneoirge inr an gáiríaró; iréig inr an ériann go riab reite 7 inr an reite go riab laea 7 inr an laea go riab ub 7 nac muipeirde eirírean a éoirde go m-buailreite leir an ub rín é ór coinne an oúriaoan oub a bí airí éoin a gáile 7 marí rín oe gupí fíoil ré go riab léar aige cóirí fava airí a fíogal 7 bí aig aon feairí eile raoi an oóman.

Cóirí Luat lá airí n-a báriac 7 mear Donn Mlac a' Oioirpail go riab an Shruagac rao móirí ar baile fuairí ré an tuag bhirre beáriac a bí aig an Shruagac raoi éolba a leapta 7 éoirí ré aig gairíaró an ériann ríunneoirge 7 le gac buille o'arí buaireac airí an ériann leir an tuag beáriac éail an Shruagac neair céao feairí 7 cóirí Luat 7 motúig ré é féin aig fár lag éug ré iairíaró airí an baile. Nuair a cuaró aig Donn an



críann a leasao s'iméig peite de pára amac  
ar 7 ídair Donn air Mhacáó Ruao n-a  
Coilleao Cíobairge 7 éamio ré 7 ius ré  
ré air a peite 7 marb ré é. 'O'iméig laea  
amac ar air eiceos 7 ídair Donn air  
Sheabac na Coilleao léite 7 éamio ré 7  
ius ré air an laea nuair a bí sí ag sul  
or cionn loea. Thuit ub airí ríor iní an  
loa 7 ídair Donn air Dhóibian Donn  
Loeapóil 7 éamio ré 7 fuair an ub. Leir  
rin bí an ídair ag tarraingte in aice  
leir an baile 7 le méio na feirge a bí air,  
bí a éiaor forgarite iní an iuoct so iab  
an úiraoan ub a bí air éoin a goile air  
feiceáil. Chuaró Donn air a leat-glín 7  
buar ré an ídair le h-urcuí de'n ub  
or comme an úiraoan ub a bí air éoin a  
goile 7 tuit ré ríor marb.

Bí lútgáir mór oíra, air n-óitce, 7  
éat ríao an oitce rin so ídair. 'O'ías  
ríao an Dóimian Shoiri lá air n-a bárac  
asur eus ríao iairao air an baile. Bí  
lútgáir 7 an-lútgáir móipa. Thuit Dub  
Mhac a' Dóiríais i ngráio leir an oirina  
ingín a bí ag an oirine uaral. Fuair  
ídair méirac 7 cléirac uirge 7 pórac  
íao 7 iugneao banair cúirta, cáirta a mair  
naoi n-óitce 7 naoi lá 7 sur b-feairi an lá  
oerionnac 'ná an ceuo lá.

Chuaró ríaoan an t-át, mife an clóán,  
báiteao iaoan 7 éamio mife.

Críoc.

(Buó gnátae a iao leir an íreulaoe i  
noer íreul a críoénuao "Mile beannaet  
le h-anamnaib do cáirta" iní an áit ro.)

We shall give some notes on this story in next issue.

#### Gaelic Notes.

The best news of the past month is the establishment of an active branch of the Gaelic League in Derry. The members meet in St. Columb's Hall, and the classes are conducted by Mr. Neville, who has quite recently received a certificate for teaching Irish. A ladies' class is about to be started. The Derry branch has also furthered the circulation of the *Gaelic Journal*, up to forty copies having been taken in the district. We need hardly add, that much of the impetus given to Irish studies in Derry is due to the warm support and encouragement of the *Derry Journal*.

The National Teachers of Donegal, in their meeting at Stranorlar on March 10th, passed a resolution pledging themselves to use every effort towards the revival and extension of the study of Irish. In speaking to the resolution, Mr. Deeny, of Carradoan, said, with truth, that it is not the fault of the National Teachers that Irish is not taught in schools. Teachers are hampered and restricted in their manifold duties by a system little known to outsiders, and all their efforts will not amount to much, if they are not assisted in other quarters, from which they have a right to expect encouragement and assistance. The speaker went on to say:—"I do not know whether or not it is generally known, but, nevertheless, it is a fact, that in a college which sends out a very large number of trained teachers year after year, there is not a Professor of Irish, nor is the subject taught. I refer to St. Patrick's Training College, Drumcondra. I believe the same remark, too, applies to the other training colleges. I do not know if the Marlborough-street College is an exception. I speak from experience when I say that many teachers are anxious while in training to study the Irish language, if the opportunity were afforded. I knew teachers at training—first-class candidates—who would have selected Irish in preference to either heat or electricity if permitted by the authorities of the college to do so; and I am confident that many of the two years' students would also present themselves for certificates if the subject were taught. But, paradoxical as it may appear, though there is a Professor of Latin and a Professor of French, there is no Professor of Irish, unless recently appointed. I am still speaking of St. Patrick's Training College, which was the one I attended, but I believe the same remarks apply equally to all the Dublin training colleges, with the exception, perhaps, of the Marlborough-street College. I am aware that the authorities of St. Patrick's Training College have recently been approached with a view to the appointment of a Professor in Irish, but with what success I have not heard. Why there should be any hesitation in the case why the subject was not taught long ago in preference to either Latin or French, is to me a mystery. I say if the Irish language is not preserved, the colleges will be more to blame than the teachers. (Hear, hear.) But apart altogether from the training colleges, the teachers, I admit, can do much by studying for certificates. Many possess certificates already, and their number is yearly increasing. There are some people who seem to imagine, however, that the teachers have only to acquire certificates in order to commence the teaching of the subject at once in their schools. It may be as well, perhaps, to dispel this illusion. Why is it that in an Irish National School pupils are prohibited from learning Irish inside of ordinary school hours, unless they have passed once in the sixth class? Yet this is a fact. Why is it again that "no pupil may be presented for examination in Irish who has not at least reached the fifth class?" Yet this also is a fact. Thus restricted, is it any wonder that the Irish language has been making slow progress? (Hear, hear.) How many of the pupils attending Irish National Schools reach the fifth class? A small percentage verily out of the total number enrolled—certainly not more than one out of every five. How many remain until they have passed once in the sixth class, and thus qualify for instruction inside of ordinary school hours, provided none of the other subjects of our cram results' system is neglected? A smaller percentage still. But is this the fault of the teachers? No; it is the fault of the system under which he teaches. The system is an English system, not an Irish system. Either the Irish language should be preserved, or it should not. If