

5 The writer debarc here from the construction that he had in his mind in beginning the sentence.

6 Lit. "It was not worthy w[th] them."

7 Lit. "After the Greeks to be under them." Note that that the words *na ngspeagáe* are in the genitive governed by *cáip éir*, not in the accusative before the infin. *do bhead*. This is the usage of all good writers.

8 *Do leiginn, cug tarp*, the imperfect or habitual past — "they u[er]ed to prefer," &c.

9 Lit. "It is very severely that the Emperor C. pun-shed," &c. When a word is to be emphasized, like *pó-gean* here, it is commonly brought to the front of the sentence with if before it. Compare below, "it is very censorious that C. was."

10 Lit. "Through without Latin to speak." It is commonly laid down that at a price to take the day we care in modern Irish. The accusative, however, seems to be used after *gán* — "*cluē gán lana ippe*, a stone without hands on it." *Three Staff*.

11 Lit. they "pleased [with] the emperor."

12 The nominative here does not precede its verb in the Irish. It can never do so but in the case of a reflexive pronoun. *Ambarnóim* is the *sustained nominative* (nominativus pendens), and the sentence would be literally rendered "the ambassadors . . . . . — they do not speak."

13 "This" is often used in English, where *pn* "that" is used in Irish.

14 "It is with a man of language (cp. note 9), that they give to its understanding their mind."

15 Lit. "On the party who used to be pleasurable on," &c.

16 Lit. "It is not possible with me without its being in its very great wonder on me."

17 Lit. "As is."

18 The correct term in Irish for the Irish language is *na Ghaeilge*, genitive *na Ghaeilge* (= *eige*, dative *do'n Ghaeilge* (= *eilg*). The forms most in use are in Connacht, *Gaeltige* in all cases; in Munster, *Gaeilige*, gen. *Gaeilge*, or more commonly *Gaolung*, or *Gaolum*, gen. *Gaolunge* or *Gaolumne*. From this corrupt form is again formed *Gaolantóip* = *Gaeilgeap*, "a speaker of Irish."

19 No! as a relative "who" does not occur once in *Tú biop gaoithe an bháis*, nor is it used in the spoken language, so far as I am aware. The word is simply *neod*, oldative of *ne* = *nes*, "one, anyone." The successive stages by which it attained the meaning "who" are easily traced; but in the relative sense it does not seem to have ever been anything but a book-word, and it may perhaps be regarded now as obsolete.

20 Lit. "So obscure, so quenched, that it is not much that it has not gone," &c.

21 Lit. "The reproach of this—it is possible to put it on the folk of science who are authors to the tongue;" *&cáp* — "its putting."

22 Lit. "Words."

23 Lit. "Who give their native, &c., into contempt and into disregard."

24 *Comairgeas* — *com-airg-eas*, face to face; a country facing or bordering on another, being regarded as "foreign." *Comairgeas* is another form of the word, or perhaps a different word with the same meaning, in which the root is *cáip*, *teas*, "a house," the idea being "next door," "neighboring," which applied to a country of course means "foreign." Another word for "foreign" is *cóirgeas*, that is, "coterminous," countries having the same boundary (*cpioic*) being "foreign" to each other. In Middle Irish, *comairgeas* means "a neighbour."

Every word of the last paragraph of this extract, written two and a half centuries ago, may well be taken to heat at the present day.

mac Léiginn.

## SPOKEN GAELIC OF DONEGAL.

J. C. WARD.

### Dioppac Dúim-Alt.

Bí pn ann map iñ pada ó fom a b[í] feap 'na cónmhuire i n-Dún Alt a v-tugaó pion an Dioppac aip. Ni pb[í] clann aige, giò go pb[í] p[ro]p[ri]o le copr[ia] 7 pié bliaðam. Chump jo inniu map aip, map bi p[er] an-farbh[í]p 7 map naé pb[í] daoine muintearp[ia] aip bit aige le n-a éind maom a fágbaile aca. Lá amán v[er]nuig ré go moé aip marom, 7 v[er]app[ia] ré aip a minaoi lón a v[er]eanat[ó] vó, go v-téidéaó ré ó amaire aip a éind eallag[í] a bi giota pada aip fubal ó'n barle aige. Rígné pi pn, 7 v[er]mérig ré. Nuair a comairc ré an éind buidh mó diob[ta], 7 bi p[er] fárunig[te], sunu ré piot aip échtig[te] le na r[es]t[er]ive a v[er]eanad. Thappangs ré amairc an tuigtein a bi leis map lón 7 éor[ig] ré 'ga ite. Niop b[ea]ta go v-táime feap[ia] beag p[ro]bineac[í] puád éinig[te] 7 v[er]fiafing[re] ré v[er]e an v-tabhairfead[ó] ré v[er]anar v[er]e bunn[ing] vó. Bhéarffad 7 céad mile fáilte, app an Dioppac, no níl móran ocrap[ia] op[er]a, 7 va m-berdead[ó] fóm ni pb[í]bar aghaidh naé pannfann. Shuró an feap[ia] beag p[ro]bineac[í] puád piot 7 v[er] it piad aghaidh go pb[í] piad fúbae[í], fáeac. Leig an Dioppac opna móí aip 7 v[er]fiafing[re] an feap[ia] beag cad é aib[ar] a inniu. V inniu an Dioppac vó, go pb[í] pié gan clann a b[ea]ntsead[ó] ré a fáv[er]beas aca. "Ni b[er]i tú map pn" aip an feap[ia] beag puád; "thu piot[te]e ón oróce a[n]o[ct] b[er]i v[er]a mac aig vo minaoi, v[er]a feap[ia] aig vo éapall, v[er]a coilean aig vo éiu 7 v[er]a eun aig vo feabac. Thamic an Dioppac abaile go Luat-Áiríseac 7 tápla map h-innjeas vó. Blí v[er]a mac aig na minaoi 7 baileas[ó] Donn mac An Dioppac aip óume aca 7

Dubh mac An Dhoirfearg aigh an duine eile. Ó' fáil ríaoi rúas 'na m-buaicáillíde bhréagha; méid bhréac naé o-tigseád oppia rian orúche go o-tigseád ré oppia 'ra lá, 7 méid bhréac naé o-tigseád oppia 'ra lá go o-tigseád ré oppia rian orúche go iabhsíaoi bhuádán 7 fitche de aoir.

"Mo dhuana 7 mo ónúime oíomh" aigha Dónn "go n-imreótarú mé go b-peicidí mó níos mó de'n típ 'ná ta le feicimint iur a chlúid ro." Chuir ro buairíopeád móri aigh a aéairí 7 aigh a mhéairí, 7 iugne ríaoi a n-diceall é congbaill aé特 ní iabhsíapar aibh a boir 7 a eac caol donn faoi n-a tóin, go m-banfeadóré jé píbe de'n gaoi 7 ná m-banfeadó an gaoi 7 píbe de. Nuair a b'áit do-ran, b'íomh do'n gcearrfhiad 7 nuair b'íomh do-ran b'áit do'n gcearrfhiad. Bí ríaoi marí ijm go o-taimic neón beag 7 deirfeadó an lae 7 go iabhsí eunaéa beaga na coilleád cíaoisbaige aig dul faoi rúan 7 iúró-cóórlata. Ní fácaró jé teac móri a b-fad uaidh no teac beag 'n-dear' do aé特 cairleán móri aithníamh. Tháippeann jé aigh go rian 7 go deirfeadó 7 éuairí ilteac. Cuirpeadó feairíodh na fálte riomh 7 iugneád an-móri de, marí buadh leupi doibhne gúpi tunne uafail a bhí ann. Thaimeas maríntípi an cairleán é féin 7 éug leip ann a' páplimh é, 7 éairí ríaoi trian na h-orúche le piannuigheáct, trian le ghealaingeáct 7 rúan le roinpeann rúan 7 iúró-cóórlata. Lá aigh na báraíc éonnaic Dónn mgean an duine uafail 7 éint jé i ngriád léite 7 iug marí a g-céadta leip. Ó' iarrí jé aigh a h-aéairí i le pobád 7 fuair jé i. Cuirpeadó cíuinniúsgád aigh mór-úafail 7 aigh beag-úafail n-a típe a lig, 7 iugneád banaír énára, éártá, a máirí naor n-orúche 7 naor lá 7 gúp b-pearrí an lá deirionnaéad ná 'n éuio lá.

Aigh maróin an lae i n-oíréid na bainne, nuairí a bhí Dónn Mac An Dhoirfearg aig eisíse, o' amairic jé amach, 7 éonnaic jé gcearrfhiad an tsaoibh amuig de'n fhuinneoirs buadh deirfe 7 buadh bhréagha aigh foillíteig gímn

nó gealaéad agham aigh. Bí fleagh óir aigh cíul a cinn 7 fleagh aighis 1 g-cláir a euidain. Dáir leir fein gúp óear an piomontanach ro airg n-a mhaor 7 ghealpír jé aigh féin le bheit aigh an gcearrfhiad 7 'n imteig 'na véir, a éu le n-a éorí, a feabas aigh a boir 7 a eac caol donn faoi n-a tóin, go m-banfeadóré jé píbe de'n gaoi 7 ná m-banfeadó an gaoi 7 píbe de. Nuair a b'áit do-ran, b'íomh do'n gcearrfhiad 7 nuair b'íomh do-ran b'áit do'n gcearrfhiad. Bí ríaoi marí ijm go o-taimic neón beag 7 deirfeadó an lae 7 go iabhsí eunaéa beaga na coilleád cíaoisbaige aig dul faoi rúan 7 iúró-cóórlata. Fá éintim n-a h-orúche éuairí an gcearrfhiad ilteac a m-bruigín 7 lean Dónn é. Chonraic jé roin-éailleac 'na rúrde le tsaoibh temeado 7 gáilli jí amach. "Cé ijm a mairlinz Toimiroin an lú?" Chuaidh Dónn rúas ann a temeado 7 júrde an roin-éailleac fios aig an doras.

"Cao éuige nád rúrdeann tú anios leir an temiò?" aigha Dónn.

"Is doiligh dath" aigh an éailleac, "agus go m-buaileadh an beathac móri ijm píreab oíomh, ná go m-banfeadó an beathac ijm eile spíream, no 'n an beathac ijm eile gob agham."

"Da m-beiréadaó vóig agam-ja le n-a g-ceangal, éeangló-éamh iad" aigha Dónn.

Tháippeann an éailleac thír píbe piomontairí aig poll a h-easpair 7 ijm jí éuige iad. Cheangair Dónn na beitíog 7 júrde an éailleac aig an temiò. Nuair b'fada b'íjí ann ijm gúp iarrí jí aigh Dónn a' dul amach 7 marít de éuio an riúg a mairbhád ói 7 dubhaintí jí naé o-taimic aon duine ann a tiúise agham náé deagm ijm ói.

"Maireadó" aigha Dónn "ní éig liom-ja a beit níos measa ná duine eile óuit" 7 éuairí amach 7 éug marít ilteac leip marb. Ó' feann jé é 7 éairí jé ceatramhaí éuici. Tháippeann jí é éuio an gíomhachán, éuio an gíomhachán, thír a piacla fána buithe 7 fílius jí é.

"Biaó, biaó ná dhaoi" aigh an éailleac.

"Chait jé ceatramhaí eile éuici. Tháip-

raing jí é tóir an ghlóratais, tóiriu an ghlóratais, tóir a fiacla fada buriú; 7 fílings jí é.

"Biaó, biaú nó tóirio" aipr an éailleacé. Chait ré ceathairmios eile éinici 7 mísne ri an puto céadma leig.

"Biaó, biaú nó tóirio" aipr jírfe.

"Tóirio a g-eoláir tú a éailleacé, folaíc" aipr reifion, "tá an ceathairmios po beag go leóri agam féim 7 mo éirio beičiúg."

Leig jún éoríodh fiaidh aig tóirio 7 aig coipairgeáct, go n-téanfaidh fiaidh bogán de'n éipeasgán 7 cipeasgán ve'n bogán, toibreacha fionn-uríse i láí na g-cloé glas; gupi éiní fiaidh ciotó fola v'a g-chioiceann 7 ciotó carlce v'a g-cnáma; 7 uá u-tigeas eun beag ó taobhári an vóimain go huacádári an vóimain gupi v' amairic aipr tóirio 7 aipr coipairgeáct na beirte a tiocfaidh jé.

Fá ñeipieas 7 fa ñeivionnaidh bí jé aig eiprighe leig an éailleacé Dóinn a bhualaó. "Curdeas, curdeas, a eic" aipr reifion.

"Teann, teann, a jibe 7 bain an ceann de'n eaó" aipr an éailleacé.

Theann an jibe, 7 bain jé an ceann de'n eaó.

"Curdeas, curdeas, a cù" aipr a Dóinn. "Teann, teann, a jibe 7 bain an ceann de'n cù" aipr an éailleacé. Theann an jibe 7 bain jé an ceann de'n cù.

"Curdeas, curdeas, a feabairc" aipr a Dóinn. "Teann, teann, a jibe 7 bain an ceann de'n t-feabairc" aipr an éailleacé. Theann an jibe 7 bain jé an ceann de'n t-feabairc.

Muraip a connairc Dóinn naé jaib curdeas le fágail aige, caill jé a mórneas 7 fuairí an t-pean-éailleacé buairí aipr. Thapptaim jí rílat npaoitóraéada amairc aip a bpolláid 7 mísne jí capplaigeaca de féim 7 v'a éirio beičiúg.

Bliadain 1 n-déiridh Dóinn imteacáit, éiní Óub ann a ceann go jaéfaidh jé óa éuaptugáid. Ríse an t-átauí 7 an mórtaí a feáct n-dicéall é congðáil aét ní jaib go ar vóibhí ann. Óubairt jé naé g-cooldócaidh

jé óa orúe in aon teaé nó naé g-cáitífeas 7 ré dá érát bliú aig aon bóirí go b-fágáidh jé tuairílais aipr a ñeapáilteair; 7 vimtíog jé leig, a cù le n-a éorí, a feabairc aipr a bón 7 a eac caol domh faoi n-a tóim go m-ban-

peas 7 jibe de'n ghaor 7 naé m-banpeas 7 an ghaor jibe ve, go u-tamic neón bheag 7 veipieas an Lao 7 go jaib eunaéa beaga na coilleas cíosaíbhé aig tul faoi fóipeamh ruamh 7 riop-évolata. Chonnaic ré carflean mój a b-faoi uaú 7 tappairg aipr go tian, veipieas 7 éuairí ipiteas.

Cuirpeas feapairc na fálte jomh ann jún, 7 tamic bean uaial óg áluinn anois 7 plúc jí le pogaibh é, báit jí le veópairb é, 7 tíopmuig jí le bhat fionna 7 jíról é. Búu i jo bean Dóinn 7 sil jí gup b'é a feapairc a b'i aici. Bí iongantas aipr Óub, aip n-tóiche, aét níopl leig ré davaidh aipr. Ní luaithe u-eiprig an lá lá-airí-na-máraidh na u-eiprig Óub 7 aipr amairic amairc aipr an fumineoirs dó, car é ciófeas 7 ré aét an geapairfiaidh buidh bheagáidh v'aipr fóillriú ghaman nó gealaic amairic aipr. Bí fleaghs óip 1 g-cúl a éinn 7 fleaghs aiprdo 1 g-cláip a euain.

### Le beit leaná.

ñiopfaidh, a wretched person.

ñibineas, hairy.

near, near.

### teanga na ngeasúal.

Aip n-a acailliusgáidh go gaeolilig ó Ñéapila

1. m. Uí Raigheallair, 1. na g.

U. 45, ll. 203, 204.

A þáid, a maom, aip fudh an t-rgaoisgil an g-cualair a leitíeo,

Supi teanga éorúgepioc an gaeolilig binn aip éuantaibh Éiginn Féim,

Ní'l cion ag óg ná ag carlin deas do éean-

garbh ghláimne illaol,

Ní'l gábaidh anois le uligéitibh 'n-a gáitó tean-

rgian aip an rtól. Atá capall agus uan aip an jró. Fág an gual aip an ujlári. Atá uan ós ag an tobair. Atá an capall ag uul ruas ón tobair do'n jró. Nil ríos tinn, atá ríos plán, atá ríos ós.

§ 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 eó and iú.

eó is sounded as (yō):

iú " " (ew).

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

## § 96. WORDS.

cárpúil (kos'-oor), a hammer	eójma (ór'-Ná), barley
ceól (k-yóil), music	inneoin (iul'-ón) an anvil
cíann (see § 78), mast of ship	leóil (lór), enough
úljuréos (drish'-óg), a brier. Mun-	tós (thóg), lift, raise
ster (drish-óg)	

§ 97. Leóil is most often heard in the phrase go leóil (gú lór), enough.

§ 98. Atá Conn ós go leóil fój. Atá an feól móri. Nil an eójma ag fáj aip an jró. Atá an úljuréos glar. Nil fág an bád aip an linn. Nil im go leóil aip an apán fój. Atá an ceól binn. Nil an ceól binn, nil fonn binn aip an dán. Atá úljuréos ag fár aip an dán. Atá an bád aip an linn. Atá an feól agus an cíann aip an tíj.

§ 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—fiú (few), riúl (shewl, shool), iúl (ewl), viúpi (dewr), ciúl (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 (yú). 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.

Díolraíac Dúin-Alt.

JOHN C. WARD.

Dáil le Dúb go m-béarlaodh ré aip, 7 oimchríg leir' na órái, a cí le n-a cointe, a feabhas aip a boir, 7 a eac caol donn faoi n-a tóin, go m-bainfeadh ré jube de'n ghaoráit 7 naic m-bainfeadh an ghaoráit jube d'e. Nuair a b'áit ro-ran, &c. Lean ré an gealraifíadó go o-táiníc néoin beag, c. 7 go díolraíac le tuaitim na h-oiréice éas ré iarráit a óul iptimeac i o-taoibh carraigise aict juis Dúb aip a óa cointe deilbhonnaig 7 mairb ré é.

Sgairt jean-cailleac a b' iní an bhruigín amach "Cé jún a mairb Tomáin an Láint?" "Tá mire" aipra Dúb illac a' Díolraíac "7 a mairbheadh éasra fój rá g-cuirpea mórlán iarráit aoirb opim." Ónuair Dúb ruas leir an teinidh 7 éas an cailleac jios ann a dorais. "Cao éinse naic jurióeann tú abor aig an

teinid," aigha Dubh? Béaróeas eagla oípm go m-buailfeas an beatac móí rím prieab oípm, no go m-bainfeas an beatac rím eile ríglam agram, no an beatac beag rím gob agram." "Dá m-beirdeas bealaic agam-ra le n-a gceangal, céanglócainn iao?" aigha Dubh Thallianing an cailleac tuisce pionnfaró ar poll a h-eascail 7 éait rí éuige iao. D'fheuc Dubh ceann aca aip a meupi 7 ghealpí ré é go u-tí an cnáin. Leis rím éait ré iao 'ra teinid 7 luighe riad tuisce bhoilg móra, 7 céangail ré na beiteig le tuisce piongair. Nuairi a bí an cailleac tamall aig an teinid dubairt rí le Dubh naé u-tug rí fargasád tuisce nó teaf teineas do aon feap agamán naé marbhfeasád marit de éuro an luig dí. "Mairreasád" aigha Dubh "ní berid mire níor meaora 'ná cáé," 7 éuairi ré amac 7 mairb ré marit 7 éusg ipteac é. Chait ré ceatáramha de ónici. Thallianing rí é éijoí an ghlúioraig, éijoí an ghlúioraig, éijoí a fiacla fada buróe, 7 fíusig rí é.

"Biaod, biaod nó trioro," aigh an cailleac, &c.

Le rígeul fada a òeanasó goirmio, éusg ré ceatáramha aca dí 7 éuipí rí trioro aigh marit naé u-tabhairfeasád ré tuille dí. Bí an cailleac aig bheireit buaird 7 rígairet Dubh amac "Cuirdeasád, cuirdeasád a eicé." "Teann, teann a ríbe 7 bain an ceann de'n eaé" aigh an t-rean-cailleac. If doilgeadh daimhme bhrúigste, dóighe aigh éul mo éinn 'ra teinid" aigh an ríbe. Thoirig an eaé aig cuirdeas le Dubh acht 'na òriond rím 7 uile bí an cailleac aig bheireit buaird gurí rígairet ré aigh a éu 7 aigh a feabac. Buaileasád an t-eac prieab uirpí, baineasád an cù ríglam airí, 7 píoc an geobhas an dà fíul airí, gurí cláorí riad í. Nuairi a bí rí a cónáir a bheit marib, "Fóil, fóil" aigh ríre "na marib mé 7 béalpáir mé mo fílat òrlaoisdeascta óuit, 7 éis leat do òearbhíláitair atá 'na cairpaitaig fíor aonairín le taobh an òriond a òeanasó beó aigh leithe." "A cailleac fálaic, if liom fíein an t-rlait rím ó do lá-ra amac," aigha Dubh, 7 leis rím bain ré an ceann dí. Ríus ré aigh an t-rlait

òrlaoisdeascta 7 buaile ré an cairpaitaig a bí le taobh an òriond, 7 d'fheus a òearbhíláitair ríag beó, beiteasád coim marit 7 bí ré aigh. Rísean ré an riad céadna leis an eaé, leis an éu 7 leis an t-reabac. Aigh n-dóighe bí lucháilí móri aigh na òearbhíláitair 7 éairí riad an oróche rím go rúgaí inír an bhrúig. Aigh marion lá aigh n-a bálaic éusg riad iairpait aigh an baile. Nuairi a bí riad aig tríall leó éoríig Dubh aig inniúint marí tárila dó ó d'fág ré an baile 7 dubairt rí eapi éuipí riad aigh bít oipead iongantair aigh leis an bean a cairpait a luirid éuige inír an teac móí aigh bain ré faoi ann an oróche iomhá. Réigi marí d'inniúig ré d'aitéin Donn gurí bí a bean féin a bí ann 7 d'fheus a oipead rím feijise aigh gurí buaile ré Dubh le rlait na òrlaoisdeascta 7 luighe ré cairpait cloiche dí, agur d'imreis leis ann a' cairpleáin a riab a bean ann. Nuairi a beannairig ipteac ann, fíosil ré naé riab an oipead feapaita-fálte aig n-a mnaoi iomhá 7 buro éóirí 7 fuairi ré amac uaiste go òearpin ré éusgcoiri aigh a òearbhíláitair. Ó luat aigh marion lá aigh n-a bálaic, d'imreis ré go u-táinice ré coim fada leis an áit a òearpin ré cairpait de Donn, buaile ré le rlait na òrlaoisdeascta e 7 d'fheus ré rúag beó aigh. Shiuibail riad leó go u-táinice riad ann a' cairpleáin, 7 fuairi riad an uile òurne ann rím faoi bhrón móí. H-imearaid dóibhle go u-táinice Ceann Òrlaigasach na g-Clearfainn ar an Órinn Shoiri 7 go u-tug ré bean Òrinn leis le bheit 'na mnaoi aige acht rul aigh fág riad an cairpleáin, éuipí rí faoi ghearráib é lá 7 bliadain de rlait a tabhairt dí rul a bporraide iao. D'imreis Donn 7 Dubh 'na noreid, lá aigh n-a bálaic 7 fíubail leó go u-táinice neóm beag, &c. Ní fíacairi riad teac móí a b-faoi uaibhle no teac beag norear dóibhle, acht teac beag amáin, pionn, pionnagach, donn, donnagach; gan bun cleite amac n-a bállí cleite ipteac acht an cleite beag amáin a bí aig òeanasó vídin 7 fargaird do'n teac a lig. Chuairi riad

írtéadach 7 o'eiilisg pean-dhúine beag líat 7 éinír fáilte riomh Ó'honn Ólmac a' Óisíofraig 7 a' òearbhláráit. Chaith riad an oirise ginn trionn le fíannuigheacht &c. D'innis an pean-dhúine d'óibhre go piab Ceann Shluagach ná g-Clearann aini ginn a héir 7 bean bhrónaí leir. Nuairi a b' riad aig imteachtaí aíri marain, Ó'liapá an pean-dhúine oifíla an géibeanach iñ mó a m-beirdeas riad ann go o-tigeas riad aíri air gásairt a' òeanaid aíri Ólmacaod Ruaod na Coilleaod Cíosaobhaighe 7 go o-tiocaod reipean le cioneadaod éuca. D'fág riad plán 7 beannaacht aige 7 fíubhal leó go o-táinice neoin beag agus deipeas an lae 7 éonnaic riad teac beag 7 éuaird írtéadach. Chuirí peandhúine beag líat a b' 'na fhiadh le coir na teneadao fáilte riomha, 7 Ó'liapá oifíla fanaacht aige an oirise ginn. D'fhan 7 nuairi a b' riad aig imteachtaí uairid aíri marain duibhaint ré leó an géibeanach iñ mó a m-beirdeas riad ann, go o-tigeas riad aíri air, gásairt a' òeanaid aíri Sheabhas na Coilleaod Léithe 7 go naicfaod reipean a' éuirdheas leó. An tríomhaod h-oirise o'fhan riad aig peandhúine eile 7 aíri imteachtaí d'óibhre aíri marain uairid Ó'liapá ré oifíla an géibeanach iñ mó a m-beirdeas riad ann, go o-tigeas riad aíri air, gásairt a' òeanaid aíri Ó'hobhian Dónn Lochaibh (Feabla) 7 go o-tabhairfeas reipean tábhail d'óibhre. Shíubail riad leó go piab riad inír an Dóman Shoirí 7 go o-táinice riad go cíúint 7 cairpleán Chinn Shluagach ná g-Clearann. B' iñ ré fein aíri fíubhal aig reilid, 7 iñ aonaird maij fuaipi riad an bean a' Ó'fhuadairg ré 'o Ó'honn Ólmac a' Óisíofraig aig cíarlaod a cinn le cíar óiri 7 i'ná fhiadh 1 g-catacaorí aigis. B' iñ luatcraigí mór uillí riomha 7 nuairi a taimic an tráchtóna éinír iñ 1 b-folaod iad. Com luatc 7 taimic an Shluagach írtéadach aíri an doras "Buio, fad, fíeuighe, mochtuisim bolaod an Éiginnnaig binn bhréusdaig in mo chéig-je" aírf reipean. "Bubo!" aírf an bean naic b-fuil a fíor agat go mochtúcaid tú bolaod 'Éiginnnaig in do chéig comh fada 7 bérdeas mire ann.

Aíri marain lá aíri na báriac, rul aíri imteachtaí an Shluagach a feilid o'fíuigheas an bean de cá piab a anam 7 o'innis ré iñ go piab ré faoi leic an doras. Aig teacáit abhaile óó, tráchtóna, fuaipi ré leac an doras eumhúighe le riota 7 rióil 7 o'fíuigheas ré cao é an fáid a piab ginn deanta. Duibhaint an bean leir guri maij gheall aighean a juigne ri é. Chuirí ro áctar móri aíri 7 duibhaint ré guri éoraimail d'á m-beirdeas a fíor aici ca piab a anam go m-beirdeas ré iñ go maraid óó. Leig iñ uillí go piab feairg uillí maij nári innis ré an fíuinne ói. Sul aíri imteachtaí ré aíri marain lá aíri n-a báriac o'fheusé ri fágair aímaid uairid cá piab a anam 7 duibhaint ré leite guri 1 g-cáiliad móri aíri cíul an tighe b' ré. Chúintuig iñ an éairíeadh le riota 7 rióil 7 nuairi a taimic an Shluagach abhaile tráchtóna leig ré gáire ar aíri éisidh go b-peicfea an dúradam duib a b' fíor aíri tóin a gáile. D'fíorlaidh an bean cao é aothair a gáile 7 duibhaint ré guri fa'n cónusáod veair a juigne ri aíri an éairíeadh 7 guri b-peairc d'á anois d'á m-beirdeas a fíor aici ca piab a anam go n-deanfaod ré amóri de. Leig iñ uillí go piab feairg 7 mírápaod móri uillí agus anndín o'innis ré iñ go piab cíann fuaingheoighe inír an gáiliad; iñtis inír an cíann go piab juete 7 inír an juete go piab lacha 7 inír an lacha go piab ub 7 naic muilbhéidh eipean a' coirise go mbuailfhiode leir an ub ginn é ór coinne an dúradam duib a b' aíri tóin a gáile 7 maij ginn de guri faoil ré go piab leáir aige cónusáod aírf a faoigal 7 b' aírg aon feairg eile faoi an doras.

Cóm luatc lá aíri n-a báriac 7 mear Dónn Ólmac a' Óisíofraig go piab an Shluagach fad móri ar baile fuaipi ré an tuas bhríste beáimiac a b' aírg an Shluagach faoi cónbha a leapca 7 éoríag ré aírg gheallaird an éairíann fuaingheoighe 7 le gac buille d'ári buaileas aírf an cíann leir an tuais beáimiac caill an Shluagach neart céad feairg 7 cóim luatc 7 mochtuisig ré é fein aírg fáid lag éuas ré iarráidh aírf an baile. Nuairi a éuairid aírg Dónn an

cpainn a leagaó d'imirig leisce de pára amach ar 7 iúil Dóinn aip Mhaodá Ruaó n-a Coilleád Chaoibhre 7 éamic ré 7 iusg ré ré aip a leisce 7 mairb ré é. Óimrig laca amach ar aip eiteos 7 iúil Dóinn aip Sheabac na Coilleád Léice 7 éamic ré 7 iusg ré aip an laca nuair a b' i ag dul, ar cionn locha. Thuit ub aipri ríos inr an loch 7 iúil Dóinn aip Thóibhian Dóinn Loéafóil 7 éamic ré 7 fuairi an ub. Leir rín b' an Spuaigas aig tairisint in aice leir an baile 7 le méar na feirme a b' aip, b' a chaois fórgaile inr an iuot go mb' an tóiríadán duib a b' aip tóm a gsoile aip feiceáil. Chuairid Dóinn aip a leat-ghlún 7 buail ré an Spuaigas le h-uréuip de'n ub ar coimhne an tóiríadán duib a b' aip tóm a gsoile 7 éuit ré ríos marb.

B' luéigáip móri oppia, aip n-tóitce, 7 éait riad an oróe rín go rúgas. Ófág riad an Dóman Shoir lá aip n-a bárae agus éug riad iarráid aip an baile. B' luéigáip 7 an-luéigáip hómpa. Thuit Duib mhac a' Diopfaráid i ngláid leir an daonna inéin a b' aig an dhuine uafal. Fuairas fagairt méipeac 7 cléipeac inrige 7 póráid iaoi 7 iusgneachá banair cùrsa, cárta a mairi naor ioróe 7 naor lá 7 guri b-peallí an lá deipiornaíoch ná an cheo lá.

Chuairid riadán an t-áit, mife an clochán, báitead iorfan 7 éamic mife.

Cpíoc.

(Buó gnátaí a riad leir an rgeulairí, novrói rgeul a cpíocnuigad "Mile beannait le h-anamnaib do éairíoe" inr 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. Deeney, of Carradoon, 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