

THE GAElic JOURNAL.

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eactra air an sgolóis agus air
an ngruaigach ruao.

Δ ο-β-ραν γιλ αι ριμαν na Λοξόνναράζ
αι θεάτρο γο h-θητινν, νά βεοιρ νο θεανάν
νε γεοτ αι φίλοισ, νο θονινιγ 1 m-θευλα-
νάεα, 1 n-θειρεαρτ θειεαν Σγολός βι
ριθινή γο λεόρ, μαρι βυρ θεαρι θιονηρδα-
ναε, θομέασαδ ε αγ α παιδιν ευρι θωτ
μαομε. Μι παιδι νε μιμηργιν αιρι αετ αον
μας απλάν, αγυρ ιρ οπιρ διρι πορι ε α
ειον αη. Αετ ιρ απλάν θιρεαν μας δαρνα
αγ αεταιη θογιλτεα, αγυρ b'ε γιν νάλα να
Σγολόζε. Τάπλα θον γεαν-νυνε, αηρι ειατ-
εαν α αιμηρης όδ, γο θιτένιολλα, γαστριας, γο
b-ρυαιρι γέ βάρ αηρ πόρ θαομεαδ αη τ-ραο-
σαλ. Αν τράτ νο βι γέ ευρτα αηνηρ αη
υαιρις αγυρ ρειλβ αγ αη β-ρεαρι οδ αηρ πατμηρ
α αεταιη ιρ βεαρ νο θαοι αη t-ρόγαναε αιαθ-
ηρεαδ ρο γο v-θιοφαδ λειρ θοιρέα αη t-όρι
αγυρ αη t-αιρηριο γο λειρ νο γεαραδ, αγυρ
βυρ θυγατρε νο μάτεναρι γέ αηρ α μην νο
μειουρυξαδ. Τάτυιζ γέ αονταιρις αγυρ θονι-
τιονοιλ αγυρ εαιτι γέ α ειρο αιρηριο γο πιαλ.
Αηρ αη ηγηνάρ γο θυαιν νο βεαγάν θλιαδαν
ρά θειμ αη. Αετ α n-νιαρις θημηηρε αιμηρχε
ρυαιρ αη Σγολός ε θειν αγ νυλ 1 m-θοθαι-
ναεατ. Νο θιαρτιαζ γέ γαδι εύαιμην αγυρ
πολι θαηι όδισ λειρ δυρι θ'θειρη ν'α αεταιη
αιρηριο νο δυρι 1 b-ρολαδ αγυρ βι γέ v' αόδ
αηρ γο b-ρυαιρ θάιρχε ηα διον αη tιχε
γραπιάν λάν v'όρι, αετ βυρ θεαληρ νο θειρέτις
ρο α θειριοννα, οηρ 1 n-ιονναδι ιομπρόδ ό
n-a όμιοιδ-θευριθ αγυρ α θεαρ νο θευλαν,
η αηλα θιονηρδαι γέ αηρι αηρ ολ αγυρ αηρ
ηηητ νο δυρι θαηι γέ α έιχεαρηα, α άλι,
αγυρ α θεαρ. Τοδι έιγιν νο θαλαιν νο
δυρι 1 ηγεαλλ αγυρ θι παιδι θλευρ α θιαέα
θιολ αιρε. Αετ νά θέιρο αη μιοφορτιν νο
θαοβαζ ε ηιρι βυρ πόροε i α θιαλ, μαρι
θεαρ γέ λυρο θιαθιγ αγυρ γαδι cleacō
θιθειλιζε νο θηνάται γέ θ θη-θ θισε.

Lá dá psiúd ié ag ceáct abairle go tuimpseac, teagmháis leir ann an m-bealacl, i b-fosgor a tíse féin, feapí aorfa, buidhneal le beirt 'n-a leat-amadán, 'n-a fúrde

σο ρεαργάνι λεάτ-αρ-τ-ριαζ* νε ἔλορε μόρι
αιτινν. Το ἐμπιεαδαρι caint αἱρι α τέλει.
Ουδαίριτ αν τουνε ρο, ας ταβαίριτ τειρε αἱρι
ρέμ, γυρι β'έ αν τ-αινην βι αἱρ, αν Γιουαζαέ
Κυαδ, αγυρι σο παιδιν τε ἐμπιεαδην εμπιατό^ν
αἱρ ο γιυσαό ε̄ βειτ τυγάτα ἐπαν μεάδον το
νιγλιζιδ' ν' μιητ, σινο ναέ μ-βριεαδ αιρε σο
μιό μινικ ν'ά δάρρι αέτιτ καιλλεαδην αγυρ
απασαι. Ο' φιαρηινδ' θεν Σγολός αν μιηρο-
δαδ τέ εινιέτε λειρ. Ο' φιερεαδηιτ ρειρεαν σο
ν-νευμφαό, αέτιτ παέ πάιν αιριστο αιρε.
Ουδαίριτ αν Γιουαζαέ Κυαδ λειρ:—
“Ιρρέ αν τεαζαζδο βέαρφαντ-τε ρέμιν νουτ,
Σταο νερού εινιο οιλ σο πιαλ;
Νά cait ν'αιησιον σο λαστινιέριαέ,
Αγυρι αἱρι μειρε νά βι γαν ειαλ.
Μαρι γυρι μόρι νο δ-ρεάρρια δινιτ παιολ
Το έατεαμι λεο' θευλ ν-μ-βιαδ
Νά εοριόν νο ρεαρδ αἱρι αοναέ
Αγυρι γαν αγατ αέτιτ αν νειής 'η-α διατις.”

* It is stated at page 145, Note 42, in an appendix to the "Óra Chlann Tíreann," published by M. H. Gill and Son, 1888, that the compound words leat-riar (pronounced leat-ər-ríar), westwards ; leat-tear (leat-ər-tear), southwards ; leat-tuair (leat-ər-tuair), northward ; and leat-poin (leat-ər-poin), eastwards, have "entirely disappeared" from the modern Irish language ; and that "northwards, southwards, &c., are expressed ó tuair, o ñear, &c." This groundless and misleading assertion should not be allowed to remain uncorrected, for the forms leat-ər-ríar, &c., are in common use among the Irish-speaking population at the present day in West Munster, and we find these words even in the writings of our best modern poets. I will give some instances. The first is a translation of a part of Samuel Lover's song, "The Land of the West," by the celebrated Irish scholar, the translator of the "Imitation of Christ":—

Shóip cé t'án oróise aip vísíbile le ghréim,
an tan eisígean go liomháir a foillseadh rí a réim.
Cá u-téideamh rí éum tuigte? Cá m-biordéan rí a'
tpháll?
Ná ú-téideamh rí pá úrbaordéaéct annra toimh iú Leab-
arachán?

REV. DANIEL O'SULLIVAN.
 Tá toimhinn an tonn ag bogadh Hawkes fíor,
 Ar é gan im, gan meád, gan bládeac.
 Tá leat-ctír i nua gcráide,
 Gan liab de'n im cum leigír a g-cneadh aca.
 REV. WM. ENGLISH.

MÁ ÉAITÍM RE CÁRA I G-CIONN PÁIRTE,

air m'fallung gur cárthar mo rgeul (pron. *r̄ḡal*),
beró mo éarpoe uile i n-easao gac lá liom
agur tura go pábac leat-á-t-riaj. ANONYMOUS

ANONYMOUS.

Tá pealtan g-eannnaí coif t-rlcibe leat-a-r-tuairí,
So b-fuil rose agus lily epi lápp a ghuairid.

"Ír maté an comairle i," aip an Sgoiléög, "ná b-peuropainn a riéir do cheannam." Buro duine macraipacé, ríseasainiil an Trímuagadé, bí eolcás aip éleasaib agus ríseachair tionscailtheáid aip a riab an Sgoiléög i n-aonbhríor. Níosí rítaon réan gáin an tuibhiste rin vo éiui i ngeumón an uair vo gheobád ré failí aip, acht ní feanári an Sgoiléög é beirt calaoisgeacé. Táig an Trímuagadé tríbhíse aip a phróca, agus vo éiomadair aip imítear. D'ob' iad na coinighill bí eataipíra, an Trímuagadé Ruaib vo éiui ceuit punt i n-aigártó copróine na Sgoiléog aéicth burtó gheárrí vo lean leó gúri bhuáðair an Sgoiléög, agus muairí ré gan mhoill an mheáno vo ghealllairg uó. Tímhíll an Sgoiléög o' dtí, go meadáipacé, meanmhaic, lán de bprí. Ar rin amach bí ré ag fagair cíille, agus ag comhiontaid gáin an maríadáil o' a luighe ré

Þá éann áriúdaim reacóntum cia bhuailfeadh i d-treco na Scolóige an daíri h-usair aéet an Síniadach Ruaidh. Táir éig comhpháist tamaill thíos é ag Síniadach cuimheas ón éum cluineadh “i” imirt. “Cleor eileoscaid tu,” aip an Sgolóid, “ma cuimheasai an cluineáil oifíomha, bír i g-cóirí go d-tuigimír bun agus fáid ár ngnóir aip d-tuir.” “Ní aip ariúdiov impreoibh amaitoí aonoi,” aip an Síniadach, “aéet cuimhinní aipí cáipear na cónimeangealán go b-peircíomh cia ’ca agamh an feair i gceáilli.” “Tá go mairt,” aip an Sgolóid. Ír ariúdach d’imri gáel duine thíos a beart, go mian, nícheáilliac, gur táinig leis an Sgolóid buaile d’fágallan fá d’oibre. “Búro h-olc an mairge rín agamhá,” aip an Síniadach, “agus i g-cóirí liom go n-deáinmair feall órim, aéet briðeád agat; deiminiúigim duit go g-cúiteo-creád mé an cumaoine fóir leat. Innír dám epiéad iad na geara i g-toil leat oo éupi oimh.” “Ceangalaim oírt mar ériomh-ualac,” aip an Sgolóid, “an bhean i g-briéadach annír an uombán do bheit agat fám’ cóbair ag mo éisg fóm caoiscíord o’ n’ lá móracha go b-pórfaidh mé i.” “Ír epiúarán bheiread i” aip an Síniadach, “agus i d’ó dhúinn rín táinig i g-cumhachád anamóiri. Acht tá muiníshún láiríom agam go b-peircíomh me éu fárao.”

Buð á éðaræð þí an Sgolóð, aður énig ré an ainsipið veðo rultumárið ðo nusege manum an lær éinnta. Ásír eisugðe na grijéme Éamic a fengibíþreðað éum vojuum a fœromja, aður tumbaljot ðo jauð beanaufal buð teafjálmáic leingsean jugs i n-veilb aður, i g-cjutat að festr-eam leir annr an h-alla, aður náð b-peacarði rí a macfathmíl jauð i m-bjelðadæð. Buð taraðr þí an Sgolóð í m a fœðari. Þí eagla aði o-túr að an mnaoufaðal jomr, aðt labairj ré leiti ðo ceannra, cneafra, aður do b'-feiri áluinn cumorðað é fém. Ð' innir rí ðó maki cuipeað o-fiaðaib uppi, o'd h-anröðeom, a h-ætaip aður a maðari o-fágðbað aður teast a tjuall aði jum. Róðað ið aður aður éitævanari a raoðsal ðo reynumagið ðan buarörtit ná mairg aði fœði blávönd. Timiðlitt an maða jum glac an Sgolóð túnl iappiaðr eile buaant að an ñjuraðað Ruað. "Ír rí mo bapianuul-ре," aði a bean, "ðo b-fuð fuðaði an donuup fút má bðrean aðn éomliuðaði ogat ðo bþað aður leir an ñjuraðað Ruað." Aðt ní jauð maitear ði þeit að a comairliuðað aði a leat.

"Og éluðr ré aði tjalétnóna aði binnið þo þáttum ré an áit annr an ngleann maf buð snaðað leir an ñjuraðað jungs, að júl le é fericin. Niðri meallaré é m a vóttéas, maf buð taraðr do éonnarijc ré an ñjuraðað aður é ag deunum rúgjard óðr fém. Ó'n aitneb við aca aði a céileiði penílré buð éparðað, muntearíða, énig an ñjuraðað ráílde jomr an Sgolóð, aður o-fíarlungið cionnuð éðpla óðr ó 'n uðri veitjonaðc éparð aði é. Ð'aítljus an Sgolóð do, focal aði focal, do réipi maf do vi. Ag tjalétt vóði aði éluðr-reacðt an t-raðzail, t' aðmuntið an ñjuraðað næð jauð aðn leigðar aðge aði a élaon-taib fém; "aður," aði ré, "tám fonnimaj le cluueid miijt aði na teafjálmárið céorna bið eadriainn fá veitjonaðr, m'a' átl leat." Niðri éearvungi mórlán éðaent o'n Sgolóð aður éðrujéðanari aði miijt an tjaef waij, aði jom ðo m-benðeðd céau að gac n-aon níob giv b'é hreit buð mair leir do énig maf óðal-

Seúr aili a éoinnlaé. Óeiji an fean-focal, "Ní i g-coinniúrde bróinean Dómhnal Buirne o'á phróirb," agus i n'fheadarfadh an cleas céasna do jao, i g-coinmhlácht, o-taobh jao na Sgol-díse agus a éaromheam leis an tSílínagadach Ruaó. Óa gcuairteáilte jaoil an Sgol-dó é féin do bheit 'n-a ghlacáit, bua cliste go mór an Sílínagadach. Tá éit a b-fao i n'ainmír do chaitheamh ag imirt a n-ágsaorá a céile, fuaipi an Sílínagadach Ruaó an Láinníadóraí. Le chuit-eagla agus buairíodh cíosúr do shílead an Sgol-dó a bhor a agus do éinit ré i b-fáinnitair.

[Le bheit aili leanúnam.]
PÁDRAIG Ó BRÍAIN.

VOCABULARY.

Bearft, s. m., an action, a deed, a trick, also a load in the shape of a bundle. Buó h-ole an bearft do phigne jé opt, it was a bad act (or turn) he did towards you. Blí bearft lúára aige ait a thuras, he had a bundle of litter on his back.

Tionnghantach, -tawge, adj., industrious, ingenious, diligent.

Mánpágán, s. f., a burden, a charge, a family. In some parts of the country this word is pronounced mánpáigean, and in other places mánpágean.

Coisíte, -te, s. f., sparing, saving; Coisgealtach, adj. Raéimír, s. m., abundance; though this word is in common use amongst the people I cannot find it in any dictionary.

Uathreas, -júge, adj., proud, haughty, vainglorious.

Tíme, s. f., an estate or patrimony, also land.

Tórmán, óin, s. m., noise, sound, rushing sound.

Easrao, s. f., displeased, berd mo éáinwo uile i n-easrao liom, all my friends will be displeased with me.

Meádon, s. m., middle or centre, also means ; meádon laor, mid-day, meádon oíthe, mid-night ; leis an meádon ro do pháistear é, by this means I did it ; éan meádon, to excess.

Vípte, gen. id. pl., -víxe, s. f., a die, dice.

Cálaoir, s. f., tricks or deceit in playing games ; ná cálaoiread an taine é, he is an unjust person.

Táeo, s. f. way, place or direction. Cia buailfeadh i n-táeo, who should happen to come in the way.

Máre, s. f. grace, adorning elegance, beauty, comeliness ; buó h-ole an máre jin agamra, it was a bad effort on my part ; buó máre an máre jin duitre, it was a good effort or attempt on your part ; buó móir an máre ói an oiread jin orbhe do théanamh, it was a great exertion on her part to perform so much work. This idiomatic phrase is very much used throughout Munster and Connaught as well.

Táéant, pl., táéanta, táéantaise, s. m., inducing, pressing. Niop tseártóig morán táéant ó'n Sgol-dó, the Sgolog did not require much pressing (a very peculiar idiom). The word táéant is very much used through West Cork and Kerry.

Seáfa, s.m., conditions which the person on whom they were enjoined was bound inevitably to fulfil ; a nice kind of Druidish sorcery explained at large by Keating.

U'a dhúinn jin, on that account ; muc vo fuaipi bár ve dhúinn a coille, a pig that died in consequence of an operation.

Do éasúlaíth é, that took part, favoured or leaned towards him.

Cáinéamh, s. m., dealings, companionship, acquaintance, fellowship.

Cleas, s. m., turn, trick, exploit. Doib' é an cleas céasna aghanné é, it was the very same fact or circumstance with us ; do éint an cleas céasna amach eisinníne, the same thing happened amongst us. Rás, the term used for sixpence in Munster.

Fuaóir, s. m., haste, motion, intention. There is a local proverb in West Cork which says—"Tá opros-fuaóir fuit mien b'fá éspailtin 'O'hóinníall,' you are intent on going the wrong way, like Daniel's horse."

Seáraíntach, adj., similar ; buó seáraíntach Le céile iad, they bore a resemblance. It also means handsome, comely—ní fheadr seáraíntach é, he is a handsome man. Seáraí, appearance, similarity, probability ; tá seáraí aip mór gseal, it is a probable story.

Rábaé, adj., manly, generous ; sunne pábaé, a manly generous person.

Páin, much. This word is known to nearly every Irish speaker in the southern half of Ireland, but is not given in any dictionary, though it is to be found in manuscripts, ní raibh páin aifigto aige, he had not much money.

ÉAMONN AN CHUAIC.

Of Edmond of the Hill, or of the lady to whom he addressed the poem, we can only say that he was an outlaw, a native of Tipperary or the adjoining Limerick, flying from the vengeance of the law to some other province of Ireland. While thus a fugitive, he gave his affections to some lady ; but having no home to offer her but the woods of his native province, which would also supply them with the only food they could reckon upon for certain, the lady very prudently declined the invitation to become the wife of a rapparee. This version, with literal translation, is from Baron's "Harp of Erin," and differs in only a few words from Miss Brook's version. We insert it in the journal for the sake of our young students, the published versions being very scarce, and especially for the sake of the music, which has been given by the friend who had supplied that for "Kate of Carnavilla."

I.

A céile álunnn théar

Ná b-fáinniúigé g-cáir

1f bheag iad rír glair do fúile,

'S go b-fuil mo éigioró-e ri ná fíla,

Mari a fíníghfróe gao,

Le bheádmh móri fada a'fóiní leat.

Oá b-fuiginn-i ri ó céajit,

A bheit jinte leat,

1f éantríom 'f if dear do fíubalbamh.

'S go leáiginn gaoe tsealit,

A g-ealóid lem' fseapic,

Faoi coillteib a' físaípeas an oímuécta.