

(9) گاربھán, coarse land, chiefly of a peaty nature, and abounding in rushes, &c.
 (10) ڈےڈاٹ, dy-im; here, however, é is guttural. In ڈےڈاٹ, meádha, leádha, b dotted has the sound of v, though in conversation it is silent. The sound of the final b in leádha is always pronounced in the greater part of West Munster.

C R Í O C.

Cáiríon óir, agair eor ar
 O'olfáidh mac an mhs deoé ar
 Ni bun crioinne, ar ní bálli crioinne
 Ar ní goða 'ná ceárlouiríe mhsne é.
 (Fleasglia—Cioé.)

Cim éisgáim anoiri anall
 Ingsion an mhs do tijim, teann,
 Fáinne óir aír bálli a bairfe
 Iñ cùl a coire tpe n-a ceann.
 (Fleasglia—Tuað.)

An ڇaoët anoiri bídéann rí tijim
 Ar gealjánnan rí tigis ne'n taoroe;
 An ڇaoët amairi bídéann rí fial
 Ar cunjeannan rí tars i Lointaib;
 An ڇaoët a n-ouaró bídéann rí fuair
 Ar cunjeannan rí fuadéit aír daomh;
 An ڇaoët a n-dear bídéann rí teit
 Ar cunjeannan rí jas aír fioltearb.

SEAN-RÁIÓTÉ, NO SEAN-POCAIL.

Ní abriann feairg riogl.
 Ní bídéann tjiuin buan.
 Ní moéigéann beul fluic beul tijim.
 Minic do bain tuiue flautin a buailfeadh é
 Féin

Má mealléigean an reum iñ maré an éijoé.
 Oile an triubal nás foálli ioná tca
 Arse ne jéro a pierúigear jnáit
 Ní éocuigeanu mst maré v'eac a g-cómnuiríe.

In a short time I hope to be in a position to send some songs suitable for insertion in the *Gaelic Journal*. The above were written down as spoken by a native, so that any mistakes that the reader may detect must be attributed rather to the usage of the *spoken* tongue than to any fault of the writer's. You may depend that I will endeavour to do what I promise.

Do éara go bpáit

paorais o'laoghaire.

August 22nd, 1890.

DONEGAL IRISH.

J. C. WARD.

puaim, sound, is cuaim; fleatháca, roots, is peutháca; bup, your, is here and throughout Ulster pronounced m-bup, like the first syllable in murder. In the South the b is aspirated; in the North it is eclipsed.

b and m, before or after the broad vowels a, o, u, have the sound of w; before or after the slender vowels e and i, they have the sound of v. To this rule there is no exception; and this is a great advantage which the Donegal Irish possesses.

The termination muo, of the first person plural imperative, is used instead of maot. Súidéamuo, let us pray, is used instead of Súidéamaoi; the latter form being unknown to Irish speakers here.

To the north of Donegal Bay, bounded on the north and west by the Atlantic, and on the east by the parishes of Killybegs (Upper) and Ardara (Killybegs Lower), is a peninsula consisting of the two parishes of Glencolmkill and Kilcar, and here is to be found the best Irish spoken in Ulster. An Irish-speaking native of these two parishes can be recognised by the peculiar way in which he pronounces the following words:—agam, agam-re, agamme, agairfe, agat, rasgoe, and maetair.

agam, at me (=I have),	is pronounced i-im;
agam-re, at me (=I have),	" i-imse;
agamme, at us (=we have),	" i-yinne;
agairfe, at you (=you have),	" i-ivse;
rasgoe, a priest,	si-irt;
maetair, a mother,	as if written maetair.

The g in the foregoing words is aspirated, and the a preceding and following has the sound of the first a in adair, a horn, and agairfe, the face.

In the two adjoining parishes of Killybegs and Ardara the inhabitants are distinguished by the way in which they use éo very often instead of ní. Their reply to an b-fuil biread oit? generally is, éo n'tl.

Dr. O'Donovan remarks that in some words, such as cnoa, brave; tiafa, divine, the ñ is pronounced ga in Munster, and the same is the case here.

The widest departure of the spoken language from the written is the way in which verbs of the second person plural, imperative mood, are pronounced. In many such verbs there is a weakness almost amounting to a hiatus, when the word is pronounced as it is written; and, consequently, in the spoken language a syllable is added. Thus ruinnt, sit ye, is pronounced ruifingit; ceirlid,

conceal ye, is ceilgír; veanair, do you, is veanagair; fánair, wait ye, is fánagair.

There are a few words in which consonants have a broad sound, though followed by a slender vowel such as nígh, a king; tigé, of a house, where the p and t are broad. On the other hand, there are a few words where a consonant, though followed by a broad vowel, has a slender sound, as anoir, now; ro, this; iúro, you; oe, in ro bpígh, because; iúib, off them, have the o broad. The r in ro is frequently broad, as an feap ro.

The following prepositional pronouns have also a peculiarity in the way in which they are pronounced:—

púta, under them, " "	pronounced as if written pubte;
leo, with them, " "	leobte;
léi, with her, " "	léite;
iúib, off them, " "	iúibte;
uáib, to them, " "	uáibte;
uáib, from them, " "	uáibte;
táir, over her, " "	táirte;
táir, through them, " "	táirte.

In Neilson's Irish Grammar, published in 1845, uáib (uáibte), from them, is given.

We have a very useful preposition in frequent use here, viz., anoir, to, to him, which I have not met in books. It combines with the pronouns as follows:—

anoirim, to me.	anoiriam, to us.
anoirte, to thee.	anoiriam, to you.
anoirte, to him.	anoirte, to them.
anoirte, to her.	

We say, Chuaidh ré anoirim pháisairte aig táirte coimhle, he went to Patrick asking advice. We have no éin in our spoken Irish in Donegal, anoirim supplying its place most frequently, and le at other times. In the Angelus, in Dr. McHale's Irish Catechism, I find "Thamic angeal an Tícheárla le teachtairte aig mhuire," "The angel of the Lord declared unto Mary. The place of aig would be more appropriately, I believe, supplied by anoirim."

PECULIAR LOCALISMS.

BY REV. D. B. MULCAHY, P.P., M.R.I.A.

Aglee.—Off the right line, wrong. The best laid schemes of men and mice gang oft aglee. The door is agree; that is, ajar.

Airs, ears.—The earnest money of a contract or bargain. Táplar, O'Reilly's dict. says, is an earnest penny.

Aigle, égle.—The charred cinders of burnt timber. The égles of long since burnt fires, can be seen in peat bogs and mosses.

Ain.—One; seems to be Irish aon.

Yanst.—Once, onest, yinst.

Avaw, awá.—At all. Have you any news? Naething avau. What's the matter? Nothing avaw.

Awá, awau.—Away. He is gone awá.

Bairn.—A child. How many bairns have you? This is the usual word in Dewsbury, Yorkshire.

Wain, wiains.—Child, children, are the terms in common use here.

Bawky.—A bawky person; one too easily frightened at everything. The same as if a horse balked at a fence. One afraid of everything.

Beut, beat.—To add fuel to the fire. Beat the fire. This has arisen, no doubt, from the custom of using a stick to push the chaff, or "showse," on to fire on hearth, or under griddle when baking in times past when fuel was scarce.

Bing.—A heap of anything, as a bing of stones, a bing of potatoes, bing of grain.

Bogles, boguels.—Hobgoblins of any kind.

Brackens.—What the ferns are always called.

Brake.—A two-horse harrow. O'Reilly's gives bráca, a harrow, or rake. Fé bráca in donair, is said of harrowing misfortune over one.

Braw.—Fine, handsome. "A braw boy is easy busked," dressed, said a man to me one day. A braw bride is easily attired for the wedding. This is the Irish word bheás.

Brawly.—Very well; from bheás.

Brisket.—The breast, bosom.

Bröse.—Boiling water poured out on oatmeal. Said to be a favourite dish with the Scotch ploughmen in past times.

Bucht, bocht.—A pen for sheep. This is the Irish bocht. Bothy is sometimes used for an improvised house; a sort of shantie. One account states that the Island of Bute has its present name from a bocht erected there by St. Brendan, the navigator.

Bundock.—A humung beetle.

Busks.—Dresses.

Caff, Kaff.—Chaff.

Callan, Kallan.—A boy just before he is a man. What, is it that callan going to get married? They are only callans, not men. The second syllable is short.

Claw.—To scratch.

Cleed.—To clothe.

Cleekit, cleek'd.—Hooked, connected. They are going to be cleeked for life (married); arm-in-arm.

Clips.—The tongs-like instrument used in pulling thistles out of corn.

Cloot.—A cloven hoof.

Clootie, clooty.—An old name for the devil, because he has to use the cloot when he appears to people.

Cocker'ney.—Anything projecting prominently from a female's head-dress; a top-pin.

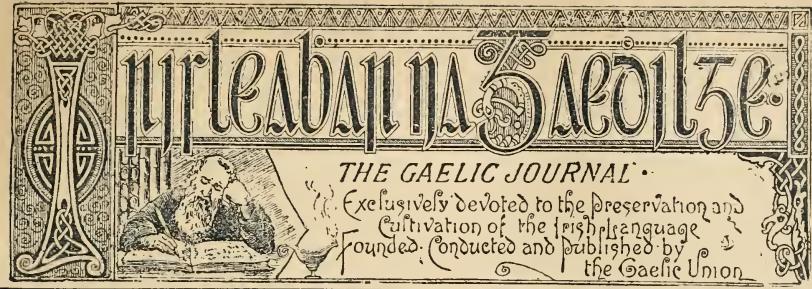
Cooft, Kit, Kef.—A blockhead; a ninny of a person.

Notes from bolg an t-rotáin, regarding Rachra in next.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Pressure on our space obliges us to hold over till our next issue Mr. P. J. Kavanagh's translation, "The Daisy." We have just received a communication from Mr. J. J. Lyons, Philadelphia, and will duly attend to it. Mr. James O'Sullivan, Cahirlaniel, Cahirciveen, has kindly favoured us with a Gaelic poem. Mr. Fleming has recently received the following subscriptions:—Rev. P. Walsh, C.M., Cork, 10s.; Mr. Patrick O'Leary, Mr. James O'Sullivan, Mr. T. M. Carmody and Miss Mary Whelan, 2s. 6d. each.

Printed by Dollard, Printinghouse, Dublin, where the Journal can be had, price Sevenpence for single copy; yearly subscription, 2s. 6d. All remittances for Gaelic Union in favour of Rev. Maxwell H. Close, to be addressed to the Editor. Matters connected with the Journal also to be addressed to the Editor, 33 South Frederick-street, Dublin. Editor also requests that he will be communicated with in case of delay in getting Journal, receipt, &c. The Rev. Mr. Close would wish remittances crossed and payable to Northern Banking Co., Dublin. Postal Orders thus crossed preferred.



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TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF
THE GAELIC UNION.

My Friends,—In the last issues of the *Gaelic Journal* I requested you to get ready to relieve me of the care and worry attending the editorship of your periodical, and I once more appeal to you on this head. The unfortunate turn of affairs in this country of late would enable me to tell you of the selfishness, if not worse, of those I had to complain of during the past years—you would not be shocked now at hearing these things. However, this is not the time for telling you how artful and untruthful and dishonest were several of those with whom I had to work in trying to keep the Journal alive. I can now hand it over to you with a better prospect of success than at any time heretofore.

Who were the members of the Council of the Gaelic Union, was not known to anyone for years: you can now taken counsel together. That the great majority of the best modern Irish scholars in the country are in your ranks, no one will deny; nor will anyone, I think, say that the very great majority of you are not honest and unselfish. The Journal I hand over to you with a clean record. It has no untruths in its pages, nor have any unfair personalities been inscribed in them. The one blot on them in this latter respect I have already expressed my sorrow for. The future historian of the Irish language, when setting down the name of Sir Patrick Keenan in the very first place among patriots, will also add that when he was wronged in the pages of the *Gaelic Journal*, the Editor of the Journal had the courage publicly to express his sorrow for the wrong.

I would again say to you, my friends, that it is absolutely necessary for the existence of the Journal that you shall have a paid official to act as Editor and Secretary. A moderate salary will suffice to secure the services of this officer, who will surely be able to supplement it in Dublin. But, take my word, the very patriotic persons who would be most happy to do everything for you in ~~an-aid~~ would soon get tired of the work. To choose the best person possible will be your difficulty as soon as it is known that money is to be had. The worst part of 1891 is now probably past. I may then be spared to see a few numbers more of the Journal in your hands. The subscriptions to the Journal, if paid regularly, will, I believe, be sufficient for all; and as you all have got the five numbers of the Journal issued within the last twelve months, I beg to request that subscribers who have not paid within that time will do so at their earliest convenience. Father O'Growney and I have enough to do without the additional labour of applying for subscriptions.

When we know the amount of the subscriptions and donations to the Journal, we will appeal to all friends for the additional sum required; but this sum must be a small one.

This number of the Journal, as well as the last, was delayed a long time by my illness. Irish scholars will allow that our contributors can compare favourably with any Irish writers in the world. We show for the first time that the Irish of Donegal and Galway offer but slight difficulty to the Munster reader. In the next number will be given the sums contributed since the last list of receipts. Any person who has not got his receipt and Journals, will please to notify this to me without delay.—
Ed. G. J.

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