

of *rámán* given in all the old Irish authorities, and believed in apparently by O'Donovan. If not, it is time somebody did. 'Sámpum' or 'summer-end' will not do. Nothing but confusion springs from making *pún* a part of this word *rámán*. Whatever may be said of *pún*—whether it is a genuine Irish word or not—as a matter of fact, *rámán* never was the end of summer, even in its later and restricted sense it meant *November*, which was the first month of winter, and *Lá Samhna*, or November-day, is still with us the first of winter. This is one reason why *rámán* cannot be 'rám-pum'—now for some others. *Samhain* exists in Welsh, and (like *rám* and *gám*) seems to have been common to all the Celts before they separated. As *rám* with the Welsh became *haf*, so *rámán* survived with them in the form *hefin*, corresponding with our word exactly, and observing the law of *caol le caol*, which exists to a considerable extent even in Welsh. But it does not mean *winter* in Welsh, nor *November*, it means the *summer-time*, though rarer than *haf* and perhaps now obsolete. In the compounds, *Cyntefin* and *Mhelefín*, the word plainly means *summer*. *Cyntefin* is an ancient and poetical name for May—now they use *Mai*—and clearly means *cynt-hefin* or first-summer. We have this very same word for May (as well as *Bealtaine*), viz., the O. Ir. *céitíem*=*cét-rámán* (first summer), used in the beautiful poem on the May time attributed to Fionn son of Cumhall (in the *Maccnamara pún*), and in other old Irish writings, reduced in later times to the form *céireann* (O'Donovan's Irish Grammar, p. 97), but in the Highlands to *Céitean*, which is used as much as *Bealtaine*. So the Welsh *Mhelefín* (June) is plainly 'Medd-hefin'=mid-summer, and the Irish *Meicéan* (June)=*meo-rám*=*meo-rám*, or mid-summer. In middle Irish we find *meicén* and *meicén* (as in Mac Con-glinne's Vision), but the forms *céireann* and *meicén* do not necessarily imply that any syllable has been lost, but may represent older forms, *céitíem* and *meicén* (for *cét-rám* and *meo-rám* respectively), before the extra syllable was assumed.

What then is *rámán* or *hefin*? A comparison with *rám-pád* and *rám-puict* would lead us to think it probably meant the same thing, and was a similar formation. This is what I believe it is—nothing more nor less than *rám-fín* (in Welsh, *haf-hín*)=summer-weather or sun-weather, the O. Ir. *pún* (now *pion*) and Welsh *hín*, meaning weather in general. The *r* of *pún* being aspirated, would easily disappear in composition, just as it has disappeared from *rámán* (like) in such words as *plaet-anair*, *gean-anair*, &c. The shortening of a vowel is common in Irish compounds, cf. *grádmór* for *grád-mór* or *grádmór*, *imprum* for *im-peim*, &c. The slender vowel of *hín* caused the *caol le caol* in Welsh, so we have *hefin*, but in Irish the first syllable ruled the second, and so an *a* was inserted for *leatán le leatán* and *rámán* became *rám-an*.

This, I hope, is a more rational and consistent explanation of *rámán* than the old one. But how did the word come to mean *winter*, or rather *November*? I believe that *Lá Samhna* was a corruption of *Lá Samhna*=winter-day, or first day of winter, but as *Samhna* also meant a *calf*, the name became disused, *rámán* also gave way to *rám-pád* in the old sense of summer, and while people forgot the real meaning of the word, a sufficient memory of its force remained still to connect it with *rám*, and when the word was written *rámún* and *rámunn*, an apparent fitness easily suggested the explanation *rám-pún*—or the fancied etymology may have suggested the spelling *rám-un*.

FOLK-LORE OF CONNAUGHT.

DOMHNALL DUBH AGUS BRADÁN MÓR LOCA-RÍ.

(Lé "Páirtín iuaú O'Ceallaig.")

Tinír an t-rean-aímípi mhaíte, i bhfar ó rón, bhi feairi uair ab ainn Domhnall Dubh 'na comhnuisce i ngair do Loca-rí. Bí ré píce bliadán pásta gáin élainn, acht aon inéidí anáin, agus bhi rífe dall ó muigead i, agus 'ré an t-ainm a bhi aig na daomhí uirgin, Noirín dall, dubh. Bí guth bheaghs ceolmári aici, 7 ní raibh fean-abhrán 'fan típi náé raibh le chiorde aici. Aon tráchtóna amáin d'fiaippi Noirín aip a h-ataip i éabhairt ríor go bhris an Loca, maraí bhi an tráchtóna an-bheaghs. Thug an t-ataip ríor i, 7 duthairt ré léi: "fan annrín, nó fág do bealacl a baile." Nuairi d'imirig a h-ataip ríor ri ríor aip éuitíoghs éigim, 7 éigirig ri ag gábal abhráin, maraí ro:

a bhealaithe buiréid, iif tuige an mhi
a mbriúeann daté dear aip na féilioscán ;
briúeann leanbh aig an mnaoi, aig an bhuí briúeann
laos,

"Súr aig an láir briúeann feappachein.

Ní raibh rí i bhfar ag gábal an abhráin go dtáinig bhrádán móri go báipí an uirge, agus éinigí ré cluair aip ríem aig éigteacáit léi. Nuairi éinigí ri deirpead aip an rian, éuailairí rí an guth 'Sáraí' aip: "iif móri an t-riúairí go bhrul tú dall. Dá mbeirdeadh domblair bhrádán aigat le cumaill aip do fúilib, beirdeadh do riadair aigat."

Nuairi bhi an grian ag dul raoi, táinig Domhnall, 7 éigis ré a baile i.

Oinnir rí ór na focla a éuailairí rí. "Mait go leor, nuairí mife aig iargairpeacáit aip marain i mbáisairc," oifra Domhnall, "7 má tá bhrádán ran loc gáibhfar mé é."

Aip marain, lá aip n-a báisairc, pojní grian go moé, t-eiligris Domhnall 7 éuailairí ré ríor go dtí an Loca. Nuairi ré bád, 7 amach leig aig iargairpeacáit. Nuairi táinig ré go láir an

loéa, éuálaíó ré cíuítéac aig ruspéic; ran am ceudna fuaipi ré an líne ag tarríainct, agus étoirigh an t-ílat iargáinreácta ag lúbaó. "Dári m'focal," aip Domhnall, "tá bhpádán móri aip mo úrbán." Leis rinn, étoirigh ré ag tarríainct éomh marc a'f d'fheudo ré, acht, mo bhpón! ruspóppi a éosa, 7 éuit ré amach aip mullaic a éinn ran loé, 7 ríos. ríos faoi uisce gupi faoil ré go huaibh ré ag deiríeád an domhain.

Nuaipi a d'fhorghair ré a fúile, fuaipi ré é féin i gceompá bhpéag, i láthair fír móiri. Bí a cíoiceann mapi cíoiceann éigis. Labair an feair leis: "A Domhnall úrb, aip ré, "caid a éug annro tú?" "Níl ríos agam," aipra Domhnall, "bhídear aig iargáinreácta aip loé-pi, 7 faoil mé go huaibh bhpádán móri gabhá a agam, agus bhídear 'sá tarríainct iúteac nuaipi ruspóppi mo éosa, 7 éuit mé aip mullaic mo éinn iúteac ran loé. Ni béríonn aig iargáinreácta acht tá inéion dall agam, 7 éuálaíó ri dá mbérideád domhlaí bhpádán aici le cumailt aip a rúilib go mberdeád a phadair aici. Sín agat an fáit a bhpúilim annro."

"Tá tú i láthairi iusg an Loéa anoir," aip an feair, "7 is fada atá mé ag fanaóct leat. Eirt liom anoir. Aip éuálaíó tú ajuam an éaoi aip tágla do'n loé a bheit annro ran áit a bhpul ré?" "Níor éuálaíó mé, go deimhn," aipra Domhnall, "gríos go bhpúilim 'mo comháinre 1 iugáid do'n loé ó iugadó mé, 7 mo fuaéct iúinníri pionam." "Ni béríó tú i bhpad mapi rinn," aip an feair móri.

"Ba pi m'atáipí-re, 7 fuaipi mo m'atáipí bhpí an oirúche a iugadó mé, acht níor is fada gupi bhpí m'atáipí bean eile, agus bí cumaécta móri dhaoródeácta aig mo leapmátaí. Nuaipi bí me fuaéct mbliaúna d'aois éupi me feairis uisce; tarríainct ri amach plaitim dhaoródeácta, éimpí ri cíuít-talman aip úmitche m'atáipí, 7 júnne ri loé óe. Baiteád m'atáipí, 7 júnneadh bhpádán viom-ra, mapi físeáip tú. Tagann mo leapmátaí 'c uile orúche le mo gheupí-épádáu, acht ó tágla go bhpul turfa liom, ir-

vóig go bhpúisíó mé buairiú uisce anoir. Anoir tairi liom, 7 fágfaidh mé aip bhpac an loéa éu; annriú teírigh go bun an époinn móiri maol-deapilg atá ag fáis aip éuil do éigse, 7 jómairi ríos go dtagair tú aip leac móiri. Tóig an leac, 7 gheabair tú cat duib fíomhonn 'na éolaú fúitche; tabhair leat an cat go bhpac an loéa, 7 béríó mire annriú jómhat. Má gníot tú mapi adeirí mire leat, béríó tú fona, fairobhí, buanfaozgálaí, acht muri (muna) ndéanair tú mapi adeiríum, béríó tú 'oo òeojuiríde bocht cíaróide, comhfaid a'f tá uisce ag iucat nó fuaji ag fáis."

"Dári m'focal, déanfaridh mé mapi adeirí tú," aipra Domhnall, "agus tá mé jéirí lé óul leat."

Annriú, buail ré buille de phlaictin dhaoródeácta aip Domhnall, 7 júnne ré cíuítéac óe, 7 níor is fada go bhpuaipi ré é féin ag fíamh aip an loé. Nuaipi a támhíc ré go bhpac, buail an bhpádán móri buille de'n plaitim dhaoródeácta aip, 7 lé capaó do láimhe, bí ré aip talam, 7 júnne ré a bhealaí a baile. Nuaipi a támhíc ré éomh fada leis an gealann móri maol-deapilg, étoirigh ré ag jómápi; níor is fada go dtáimic ré aip an leac móiri, 7 nuaipi éóig ré an leac, connaic ré an cat duib 'na éolaú. Chuirí ré an cat in a bhpollaí, 7 ar go bhpáit leis go bhpac an loéa. Bí an bhpádán móri annriú jómhe, 7 éug ré é féin 7 an cat duib go dtí a fíomhá faoi'n loé. Annriú duibhíte ré lé Domhnall:—"is marc an Laoé tú; anoir fág ruspian, 7 bain cíoróde an éuit amach, 7 tabhairi domhá é."

Fuaipi Domhnall an ruspian, bain ré amach cíoróde an éuit, 7 bí ré 'sá tabhairt do'n bhpádán, acht éuálaíó ré toílann móri. "Deirfinn, deirfinn," aip an bhpádán, "tá an cailleac ag teaéct. Fág mo cloródeam geupi atá tall aip an mballa, 7 cíuítigh súig sainghídeáct tú, nuaipi éiocefár an cailleac 7 a curio cat iúteac." (Tuilleadh.)

Luing, ionnur go mbáidir a ninniú a mbáidte," and they came and filled the two ships, so that they were about to sink (on the point of sinking, or " fit " to sink). This latter sense agree exactly with the use of the phrase of the Leitrim man, quoted in the *Journal*, Vol. IV., p. 69. The above are both good authorities, and spell the phrase exactly in the same way. I have not the slightest doubt that in *inniú* is the correct spelling of the Connaught (in-on'). —J. H. LLOYD.

(17) (See N. and Q. 11) *Céitíum* may be for *craetíum*, older, *craetim*. Thus, *craetim*, *craetíum*, *craetíem*, *craetum*. We see similar instances of transposition in *briú*, *briet*; *ceilt*, *cleit*; *meilt*, *bleit*: *dearc*, *dreac*. —Tomáí O'Flannagóile.

(18) (See N. and Q. 8) The Waterford *träe* may be for *träen*, *träon*, a thorn (found in *träonán*, better *träigean* and *träigeanán*, used = a, particle, a bit). Compare the Northern *scolp* = *re scelub* (not) a particle of news. *Scolp* = splinter, prickle, as well as a scollop for thatching. Compare also the Munster *pomin* *apáin*, a mite of bread, no bread, from the Norman-French *point*, as I had the pleasure of pointing out to Dr. Hyde, in his "Love Songs of Connacht." If I am right, then we should write *träe* *rééit*. For the disappearance of final *n*, compare the numerals *peáet*, *oéit*, *naoi*, *veic*; words like *pearrá*, etc.; and in popular usage the article (*is maist a' rseul*) before many consonants.—T. O'R.

(19) (See N. and Q. 7) *Náir ériugh ió an t-aeráid leat.* If this is used in the sense of "Confusion to you," it is obviously a curse, and cannot be the equivalent of "May you escape the gauger," which surely must be a good wish in Ireland. I thought first it might be *excise* in the sense of *feat, trick or deed*—"May the deed or trick not rise with you," i.e., "not succeed with you"—but I am most inclined to believe that, in spite of the strange spelling, "*aeráid*" is only an Irish form of *success*, with the initial *s* lost after the article. If this be the word, a more analogical spelling would be *roscaid* or *roscaid*; and "*náir ériugh ió an t-roscaid leat*" would mean, *May success not rise with you, or attend you*, another form of the familiar *roscaidh ait!* The article would be used after the Irish analogy; cf. "*So riab an t-áig ait!*"—May you have (the) luck! The initial *r* would disappear in pronunciation after the analogy of feminines like *an t-rláinte*, *health*; *an t-fasóire*, *freedom*, 7c. The word cannot date to early Christian times, like a good many classical words, or we should not have the *s* sound of the *c* in *cess*. It may be Norman-French, like *abancier* (luck) = *aventure*; *vantage* (profit) = *vantage* (for *avantage*), 7c., dating from a time when as yet the final *s* in *success* was pronounced; but most likely it is very modern, and a direct loan from the English *success*. Seeing that we have so many pure Irish words for the same thing, the loan is, of course, quite unnecessary.—T. O'R.

FOLK-LORE OF CONNAUGHT.

DÓMINALL DUIBH AGUS BRADÁIN MÓR
LOCA-RÍ.

II.

Níoribh fada guri fórgaird doilir an t-reomra, 7 éamainc fean-éailleacé ghabhána

írteacé, 7 ór cionn tigí fiúeo cat 'na viaid. Táippaing Dóminall a clóroeam, 7 buail ré í ran gclápi euadim, 7 éusg ré go talam i. Annphín, léim na cuit aip, 7 bí ríao go rígsíobád go riab laethac fola 'na éimcheall. D'eilrig an éailleacé go taparó, 7 bí rí ag teact le buille pláite an báir a tábairt dó, guri buail an bhiadán mójí i roip an oá fúil le epiordé an cuit mójí óuib, 7 éuit rí marib i meafás na scat. Rinne Dóminall obair ghealpí ve na cuit—mairbhuis ré an t-ionmlán síobhá (=sioib).

"Tábairt ódom do Láin," aipí an bhiadán mójí, "if tú an gairgíodéac if fealpí in Éirinn. Ní béró earfuirí aon nro oipí cónfáda a'í bérdear tú beo. Tá eolur agam aip áit a bfuil círde óipí burióe, 7 ní deacairi óint é fágábil. Tá eairleán mójí, mairgeací i otípí an Talamín bám, 7 tig leat do bean 7 t'ingíon a tábairt leat a cionnuróe ann." "So riab maist aigat," aipí Dóminall, "aict b' fealpí liom bérí 'mo éoinnuróe in Éirinn, mo típí óntéair, ná in aon típí eile faoi'n ngríein, 7 má fágann tú 'ran mbaile mé beiðeadoí rámhuróeac."

(To be continued.)

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Verse III., Claoíófead real le. Mr. John Fleming explains this to mean, "I shall do odd jobs at home for my mother's support." Verse IV., ór thíobh náir mhaor = who were not wont to be slack (?) Caóin, a wild-goose; O'Daly has carón. Fiachán, wild, unfamiliar.

Verse V., So mb'fionn, 'na mber: a very frequent use. So and na are compendia representing a redundant preposition which governs an oblique case of the rel., and requires the enclitic form of compound verbs. Thus, fear ag a bhrúil cleac aílpin, may be turned, fear a bhrúil cleac aílpin aigé. Verse VI., faoi bhuair, rich in cows, &c., an idiomatic use of fá. Also gáinn fán mbaidh = stingy about food; cup fmeáir fá fna bhrógaibh = grease the shoes; gao ró n-a com, a withe around his waist. Beag shortened for beaga by exigencies of metre. Suph é, the so in gun is a conjunctive turn not found in modern written Irish, still spoken however. Leat, for leatád, to wound, mutilate, slaughter (?) O'Don. Suppl. In Waterford, leatád = famished. They say, "I'm spread wud the cowld," meaning perished; a solecism arising from confusion with leatád. So noeácamar, ist pl. perf. enclitic.

Pron.: gu nyaeow'-á-mur, with accent on first syll. Cápnád, slaying. Lítir, a lily (?) gáec ní i'g geal (?) Claoíófead real, .i. go g-cotéadaí ré a máthair agur go noingneado tigear vi.

a cnuiteas[el]-crocá, Siar ag[e], for a cnuinn-crocá, Siar ag, the e being an articulation to smooth the joining of non-coalescing elements.

This was one of the most popular of Munster songs. The incoherencies of expression, which are pointed by dashes in translation, is a noteworthy feature common to all those songs that deal with exalted phases of passion. For all that has been said to explain or amend this peculiarity, it is but a mark of the author's vehement appreciation of his theme. Too articulate grief is open to suspicion of insincerity.

an buinnean aorac.

FOLK-LORE OF CONNAUGHT.

DÓMINALL DUBH AGUS BRAOÁN MÓR
LOCA-RÍ.

II.

(Continued).

"Ní éig liom fágairas leat mairín," ari an bhíodán mój, "agus faoilim guri vítcéilleácl an fearín tú, aét mairí tá dún agat fan aét in Éirinn bróeasát ré mairín. Tá fíor agat cé bhrúil Dún na mór i ngáin do'n loc?" "Tá eolais agam aili, go deimhnin," ari Dóminall, "i'g ionróid marise a ghearrí mé ann." "Má bróeann tú fan dún aonct ari uairí an meadóin oiriúche, béríó mire riomhat, 7 cuimhni-

mé i mbealacl ráiobhrír fágáil tú; 7 ro óuit domblar le cuimilt ari fúilib t'ingéine, 7 beió a h-amairic aici, 7 duine ari bíte eile atá dall in do comhuiptanaet, deún mairi an gceurna leip. Aét ná glac ój ná aigéasán ó duine bocht, agur nuairi a jácáit tú a baile, ari do beata. ná h-inniúr t'ason neac beo cia an áit a jaiib tú, ná aon níod t'eiug óuit ó t'fág tú baile." Glacfaid do comhuiptile, 7 deunfad mairi aonairi tú, "ari Dóminall."

Annpín, buail ré buille aili, 7 júnne ré cnuiteas (cnuiteas) óe, agur duibhaint ré "lean mire." Lean Dóminall é, 7 níoribh fada go bhrúairi ré é féin ag júnán ari an loch, 7 an bhíodán mój lé n-a chaoibh. Nuairi taimic riad go bhrúac, óait ré Dóminall riad ari talamh mairi bhi ré, real (rul) má noeácaro ré aig iarrgairleasct.

Nuairi éuairi ré a baile, bhi an teacé lionta nomine lé daomh muinteapra 7 lé comhuiptanaib; 7 bhi a bean 7 a inéision ag gur 'í ag caoineadh mairi faoil riad go jaiib ré báisóite Shiuibail ré ilteacá, 7 t'iompuisg riad aili lé h-iongantaip, 7 t'oirig riad ag cnuiteas láim leip. "Fág mo béalac," ari Dóminall, "go otuigairi mé jaodairic dom' inéision." Thapptaiming ré amairc domblar an bhíodán, 7 éuimil ré rúile Nóiún, 7 bhi jaodairic aici comh maist a' r'bi aig Dóminall féin. Sgíreao ri 7 buail ri a báis lé lúteasai 7 éus ri buireacuis do Óia.

[Bhi go leorí daoinne dall iní an bhrapairte, 7 éuipi ré fíor oifia 7 éus ré a jaodairic doibh. Nóiún fada go noeácaro cail Dóminall éirí an tír, 7 bhi daill ag teact éuige 'é inle lá.]

Nuairi taimic uairi an meadóin oiriúche, nó real geappi nomine, éuairi Dóminall go Dún na mór; 7 i'g geappi guri éuairi ré júnille buille, 7 toraíonn copa capall, 7 ilteacé leir an Sluaigh Sióe, 7 an bhíodán mój ór a g-cionn. Nuairi bhi an t-ionmlán aca airtísc fan Dún, labhairi an bhíodán mój "Tá báis le latajóire coirfe le bualaod agairinn aonct in aghairi Sióe Láigean, tá gairgítheas-

agam le beirte, i láthair é comh tseunt a' r atá 'r an domhan. Tári i láthair, a Domhnall ónibh, go bfeicidó na daoine uaire le tú. Tháinig Domhnall, i láthair, 7 chraicte na riúr riúr láim leir, 7 i láim gáe aon b' i ghráin óili. Tháinig an bhrádán énige ari deirleacád, 7 énig ré ó móla móri leir an óli a énig ann, 7 duibhaint ré leir é énig faoi élanann go dtagadó ré ari aij, 7 gáe aitílúr do neacá a júnin. Annpín énig ríon mórí gaoithe, 7 d'fhuadairg rí an t-ionmlán aca rúar inír an aej, 7 leigeará ríor ari macaipie mórí iad. Bí sluaig Sióde Láigean ari an macaipie. 7 níoribh fada guri énig an báipe gá bualao.

Bí an ghealaé gúar, 7 bí an oróche bunáit comh geal leir an lá: bí riad ag iut anonn iñ anall; tsiomáac, tsiomáac; 7 iñ ionmha feapí a éntuit le coip coifé. Fá deirleacád, gúar Sióde Chonmaéct buairí, 7 gnóidhui gúar an báipe.

Tháinig an tríon gaoithe ariúr, 7 tuigadó ari aij iad go Dún na júid, i ngáil do Loé-Rí. Annpín duibhaint an bhrádán móri lé Domhnall. "Fág do móla, 7 imníg a baile — tá an oíchead agat anoir a' r éairfeáar tú féin, do bean, agur t'ingéion, acht ná leig an jún amac nó caillfirid tú an t-ionmlán. Slán leat!!"

Chuaró Domhnall a baile, 7 énig ré an móla óili i bhrólaé faoi leac móri in aghairí an tisge real (jul) má'li eilpíg Noíjín nó an bean; 7 ní riabhadh ríor aca go riabhadh ré amuig ari éoij ari bít. Muairí d'eilpíg riad, éairfeáan ré lán a ghlaice d'óili d'ónibh, 7 énig rún lutéigáil móri ophia, iut riad énige, 7 faoil ré go múaibh faoi le pódair é. Cheannuig ré ghabaltaír móri talairim, 7 énig ré teacé bheasg ari bun. Seal gúarí 'na ótairdó ro jórí Noíjín i gcuiléid riadóibh.

Tá an bhrádán móri inír an gcairfeáan faoi'n loch, 7 énig le duine ari bít é feiceáil 'é uile lá Bealtaine, ag jnáin ari báirí uisce an locha. Mháirí Domhnall, a bean 'r a ingéan go rona, reannáig, buanraosgalach; agur guri ab é ari inála go léirí é.

"Páidín muairí O'Ceallaigh."

WATERFORD GAELIC.

eugsaíla.

Fuair ariúr na gcairfeáan leanas ó'n Maighistriúil Nójla ní h-Uaitne comhuitídear grá láthair ari an mbáile beag ro i. an Chill, i bPáircíofre na Cille, i gConnachte Phort-Láigise. Aireír rí go gcaulairí rí iad — ceann aca anpró a' r ceann aca anprúr, ceann aca i laethantaibh a h-óige agur ceann eile aca 'na ótairdó rún — ari rún ná connachte seo agur Connachte thionbhrua Áiran. B'éritigí go m'báil le léigtheoirí iad an lúirseabair a bfeicint. Ag ro aca iad, b'ejí domhan de. Aon focal amáin eile. Atáid na h-eugsaíla ro leanas beagnacád oícheac glan maji énigeadair ari beul na mná ari ari ériáctar gúar. A riabhadh le fágáil ionnta de loctaibh gúairí, agur go deimhní iñ ríor-beagán níobh do bí, júnnear mo ótacháill dá gceairtusgád, acht acaipíusgád eile 'ran domhan níoribh óeinear ionnta.

I.

Bí bean fad ó ainn, agur, daj níoríg, iñ fad ó bí, a' r éailí rí a h-ingéion, a' r 'na ótairdó rún duibhaint rí —

"Cualairí mé an tseirí an ari dtúig
A' r éualairí mé an éuac ari gcuil,
A' r d'airí an mé náca ríacfaidh an bliadán
seo liom."

II.

Bí bean eile ainn, a' r bí rí ag dul é cum tóigítear a h-ingéine, agur bí rí ag imteacáid comh meairi rún go níubhlaibh daoine — "Peuc gúarí an bean buile," acht 'ré duibhaint ríri leó —

"Ní bean mé tá ari buile,
Acht bean bocáit níuairíac
Tá dul ag tsiúll ari mo leanb,
Cailín bliadána 'r fié,
Mácairí cúigí leanb,
A' r iad go h-uile boinnionn,
Mar báirí ari gáe tuibhaint."