An Teabhan na Gaeilge.

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FOLK LORE.

The following is a first instalment of one among many legends I collected within the last few years in the Arann Islands. The narrator, John Folan, is a fisherman in Inis Meodhain, who cannot speak English, as indeed scarcely any of the inhabitants of that island are able to do. There is still a rich store of folk-lore in our western islands, but it is almost entirely confined to the exclusively Irish-speaking population.

Clann Ċoncoḃair.

Sgeul Ṡeáin mic Bradáin.

Ḃí ḟear ḟad ó, agus níor ḟóir ḟe go raiḃ tonn ṁaiṫ aoir aige. Ḃíodaḋ ṡréir ṁór aige i n-iarsaireaċt. Do ċeirdeaḋ ré amaċ gaċ lá agus ní ġaḃaḋ ré níor mó ioná aen n-iarg aṁáin ins an ló. Do ċaiṫ ré i b-fad air an m-bealaċ sin agus da m-beirdeaḋ ré amuiġ i n-imṫeaċt an lae ní ḟeudaḋ ré a ġaḃaḋ aċt aen n-iarg aṁáin. Mar sin féin do lean ré de le súil go n-eisiéċaḋ lá icineaċt leis go maiṫ. Do ṫáinig go raiḃ ré lá air bhuaċ na h-aiḃne agus é ċ'ṡéir iarg a marḃaḋ. Ḃí an tsáṫnóna ag teaċt agus do ḃí se ag cnapaḋ ruar a ḋoruba, nuair do ċonnaic ré ḟear ag teaċt ċuige le port na h-aiḃne. Do beannuiġeadar d'a ċéile. Ann sin d'ḟiarruiġ an cóigcrióċ de an raiḃ lá maiṫ aige. D'ḟiaḋain an t-iarsaire é agus a dubairt ré leis naċ raiḃ aige aċt an t-aen n-iarg aṁáin do ḃáis an lae, "agus is mar sin," ar se, "dam gaċ lá, d'a g-caiṫfinn mo ḟaoġal ann so, óir ní ḟeudfainn a ṁarḃaḋ aċt an t-aen n-iarg ins an ló." "O," arsa an cóigcrióċ, "feuċ iarraċt eile leis agus feuċ céa'n'd a ċuirfeaḋ Dia ċugad." "Ní'l aen ṁaiṫ d'á ḟeuċaint," dubairt an t-iarsaire. "Glac mo ċóṁairle," dubairt an fear eile; "fsaoil amaċ do ḋorruba." Rinne an t-iarsaire sin. Ba geárr na ḋiaiḋ sin go raiḃ briadán móir, brisiġ, air ċeann a ḋoruba. Do ṫarraing sé ruar air bhuaċ an briadán aluinn. "Anois," arsa an cóigcrióċ, "is maiṫ go n-deáṁair mo ċóṁairle." Ann sin do ḃain an t-iarsaire an dubán as agus do leag sé ruar air an talaṁ é. "Anois," arsa an cóigcrióċ leis, "ṫabair a baile é sin gan ṁoill, agus ṫabair do d' ṁnaoi é"—nár é do ḃí an t-iarsaire i b-fad pórta agus níor b'é toil De aen ġein ċloinne a ċur ċúcub. Air an áḋbar sin dubairt an cóigcrióc leis, déarfair-se léo' ṁnaoi an briadán so a ġleus, agus iṫeadh sí de. Aċt tá drei'ṡúr (deirbhṡiur) do 'd ṁnaoi ins an tiġ i buill sib agus ná blairfeaḋ sí de ná duine air biṫ eile; agus tsí ráiṫe ó anoċt beiḋ gein ċloinne aig do ṁnaoi. An cóigcrióċ a ḃí ann, ba é duine beannuiġte no teaċtaire ó Dia, mar deirdír ins an t-fean-aimsire. Do ṫug sé a baile an briadán, do ṫug se d'á ṁnaoi é, agus dubairt se leiṫe a ḟaġail ṡéiḋ agus iṫeaḋ dé. Níor ċuimne

ṡé bagaiṫ uiṁṡi gan leiṡean do'n ḋreiṡiúr blaiṡeaḋ ḋe ná ṁeaḋ. D'ṁ an ḋreiṡiúr ṗoinnt ḋe gan ṡíor aici go raib ṡé toiṁiṁṡḋe ḋí a ṁeaḋ. Tri ráṫe ó'n n-oiḋḋe ṡin bí mac óg ag an mnaoi agus ag a ḋreiṡiúr map an g-ceuḋna. Maireaḋ, bí go maṫ agus n'i raib go h-ole, agus do bí áṫas móir air an b-ṡeas gur ċuir Dia gein ċloinne air a ṡlioċt i n-deireaḋ a laeṫeaḋ. D'eiriġ an beirt ṁac ruas 'na malraġiḃ ṁaṫa ag ṡás, ag boṁṁġaḋ, agus ag leaṫ-ṅuġaḋ go ionganta ag na coṁaṡraṁaiḋiḃ air a b-ṡeabas. Air m-beiṫ cóṁ coraṁail le ċéile ḋóiḃ i n-a ṡgéiṁ a m-bláṫ, i n-daṫ a ngruaige, agus in-a g-coṁaide nar aiṫniġ ceaṫas de na máṫaiṁ a leanb ṡém ṫar leanb eile aṫ go d-tiucṡaḋ gaċ leanb acub ċum a ṁáṫar ṡém, nuair do ġlaoḋ ṡaduiṡ oṁṁ i n-a n-ainm. Ba é b'ainm ḋíoḃṫa Seáġan agus Bruan Mic Briaḋám. Do ṡuair riad ṡcoil agus léiġean mar ba oireaṁneaċ, agus do bí ġnaoi agus cion ag gaċ duine oṁṁ uá'r aiṫniġ iad. Ġróaḋ bi imṁḋe ṁór air ṁáṫair Ṡeáin air an áuḃar ro naċ raib ṡí a ruaiṁ ṡárda mar náṁ ṡeud ṡí a mac ṡém aneaċdáil ṫar mac na deiṁḃṡúċra. Do ṫáiliġ gur ṫáinic ṡean-bean ag ṡiubail ṡiteaċ ċuici triáṫnóna bréáġ ṡoġṁar agus do leig ṡí a ṁún leiṫe, 'ṡé ṡin ag iṁṡeaċt ḋúi an n-iṁṁḋe a bí uṁṁ agus an ṡáṫ a bí leis. "Ṡóil, air an ċailleaċ is ḟuṁṁḋe ṡin a leiġeas. Anois ṡaoi ċeann da la, 'ṡe ṡin, taca an triáṫnóna an t-am a m-beiḋ na buaċailliḋe ag ṡilleaḋ ó ṡcoil, luiġṡiḋ tusa air do leaba agus leigṡiḋ tú oṁ ṡém go b-ṡuilim tinn. Nuair a ṫiocṡas riad siteaċ ó'n ṡcoil ṡiaṡṁóġaiḋ riad cá b-ṡuil a máṫṡeaċa. Déarṡion le do ṁac-sa go b-ṡuilim i do luiġeaḋ tinn air do leaba. Air ḋúl ċum do ṡeomra ḋó ṡiaṡṁóġaiḋ ṡé ḋíot cé'ar'd atá oṁ no cé an n-eugcaom ṡin oṁ, agus tiocṡaiḋ ṡé agus pógṡaiḋ ṡe h-ú. Ann ṡin cuiṁṡiḋ tusa láṁ ṡó n-a ṁuineál agus bam ġneim ṡracal ar a ċluair ḋeas (ḋeis). Naiḋ ṡin amaċ beiḋ aiṫne ṁaiṫ agad air." Do ṁġne an ṁáṫair gaċ uile niḋ ar ċoṁaide na cailliġe. Anuair d'aiṁġ ṡé cṡeud a ṁġne ṡi d'ṡiaṡṁiġ ṡé, le ionganta mor, cé an ciall ḋí ṡin a ḋéanaḋ. "Inneosad-sa ṡin duit, a ṁic," arr an ṁáṫair, "níor ṡeudar a ruaiṁ h-ú áineaċdáil ṫar do ċolceaṫar no do ḋreaṫáṫair mar beiṡeamuid air." "A ṁáṫair," ar ṡeṡean, "is ole an ruid a ṁġne tú. Air an aúḃar ṡin caiṫṡiḋ mise imṫeaċt anois; m-beiṡeaċ go n-deáṁa tusa mar ṁġne tú, ní beiḋeaḋ oṁsa imṫeaċt mar ṡin. Imṫeoġáiḋ-sa anois agus fanfaiḋ mo ḋreaṫáṫair a buil ṡib. Má ṁairṡim tamall ṡillṡeaḋ air air ċugad. Mar ṡin ġleus lón ḋam leis an m-bealaiġ." D'ṡáġ ṡé ṡlán agus beannaċt acub agus ṡaoi ḋeiṡeaḋ ag a ḋreaṫáṫair, Bruan, agus duḃairt ṡé leis na ṡocla ṡo. "Tar uait liomsa ag an tobar atá 's an ngáirdín." Do ċuaiḋ ṡiad ann. Ann ṡin duḃairt ṡeṡean—"An b-ṡeiceann tú an t-uisge ṡin ?" "Ṡeicim," duḃairt an ḋreaṫáṫair. "Ṡaoi ċeann lá agus bliaḋain o 'noiu," ar Seáġan, "ma biḋimse beo beiḋ báṁ meala air an tobar agus muna m-beiḋeaḋ beiḋ báṁ ṡola air, agus tabair aire ṁaṫ do'n báile agus do'n ṫé ata me ṡáġáil mo ḋiaiḋ in do ċúram."

Ann ṡin do ṡ'gaṁ ṡiad ó ċéile. Do ċuaiḋ Seáġan n'a bóṫar agus d'ṡill an ḋreaṫáṫair ċum an tiġe go buaiḋeaṡṫa, doilġiosaċ. Do bí Seáġan ag ġluaiseaċt i n-imṫeaċt an lae ṡin go taca triáṫnóna. Do ṫáṡla ṡeas air air an ṡliġe agus do beannuiġ ṡiad d'á ċéile. D'ṡiaṡṁiġ an ṡeas ḋe cáide do ṫuall ṡé no cáide do bi ṁún aige ḋúl. Air ṡṡeagairt 'é dó duḃairt ṡé go raib ṡé i b-ṡad ó'n m-baile agus go raib ṡé ag tóṁġeaċt aimsire. "Is maṫ maṫ ṫáiliġ," duḃairt an coigcṡiúoċ; 'ṡé do leiṫid do ṫar-duġeas uaimse." "Beaṡṡaiḋ mise obair duit ma ta tu ṡaṡda," ar Seáġan. Ní móide go m-b'ṡeáṡṡ air biṫ é. Mar ṡin do ġluair ṡiad leóbṡan go n-deaċaiḋ ṡiad a baile ag tiġ an ċoigcṡiġṁóċa. Ann ṡin do ċaiṫeadar an n-oiḋḋe ag caint 's ag cóṁráiḋ

agus ag cur síos air mèid airgèe tairbeaca taitneamaca. Air maidin nuair d'eirig an gcológ do glaoid se cuige air an m-buacaill aimsire agus is i an caint do rigne sé leis. "Iocaimse," dubairt sé, "an t-oireas do 'ran m-bliadain le gach buacaill d'a m-bideann agam. Má tá tusa fada geobhtair an rud ceudna." "Táimse fada," ar Seágan. "Anois," arsa an feilméirdè, "is é an obair a beidear ort, ag forsuideacht le ceithe cinn de gabhraib a tá agam; obair eudsrom nach n-deunfaid dochar duit. Le bruach na coille atá ag imteacht le mo teorainn agus bur éigin duit gan na gabair a leigean isteach tairsti. An té leis an taobh istig is sinsir fachach iad. Atá gáirdín cúmalta ann b-fuil iomad de chrannaib uball ag fás ann agus bideann na gabair ag gabáil tsearna agus ag iteaó n-uball. Mar sin, bí airsech air do gnatuig." "Déanfad sin," a dubairt Seágan. Is ann sin air eirig do'n Maigistir, cuaid se leis gur tairbeán sé an teora dó. Na diaid sin d'fill an maigistir air ais agus d'fág sé Seágan ag forsuigeacht leis na gabraib. Faoi ceann tamaill agus é ag fairsead go díchiollach torsuig sé ag dearcadh tar balla an gáirdín air an tosaó bhreág, cúmsa do bi air na crannaib. Do cuir sé sréis mór 'r na h-ublaib abtuide a bi ann, agus dubairt sé leis féin. "Feucfad-sa siomnt acub fágail se'ar buó sud do diocfar ar." Do buail sé cos i lár na cloide agus lám i n-a bárr agus bi sé istig gan moill. Air dul suas i g-crann dó go m-baineaó se cuid de na h-ublaib, acht ní raib an dara uball bainte aige nuair a bí ceann de na gabraib isteach cuige. "Meig! meig!" arsa an gabar, "tabair dam-sa uball." Soppio díot, "ar Seágan," ní fuil an dara uball bainte agam féin fós." Mar sin féin cait sé ceann cuici agus d'id sí go milis é. Oir do bí dúil mór ag na gabraib i n-ubllaib. Do bí sé ag baint ceann eile no dó nuair léim an dara gabar isteach cuige. "Meig! meig!" arsa an dara gabar, "cait cugam-sa ceann eile." "Dó chaó, nár fagaid tú; is beag atá agam féin fós," ar Seágan, acht do cait sé ceann cuici. Do buail sí cos air agus do cuir sí siacal ann. Do bí sí da iteaó agus dúil mór aici ann, nuair connaic an tsiomaó gabar an cuid eile istig. Ní comaidta daoib na damsa ag dul go léim air an g-cloid agus isteach leide. "Meig! meig!" ar sise, "sionn liomsa." "Soppia díot," dubairt sé, "is beag atá agam féin, fós acht mar sin féin, so, ceann duit." Ní raib an focal sródte aige nuair táinic neul dosca os a cionn agus d'aise sé fachach na d-tri cloigean agus na d-tri g-colainn leis a clorómhe teine ag tsuall air. "Fuh! fát! feusóg! fagaim balaó an Éisunnig bheugach bhadach," sgread an fachach. "Ceudo do tug ann so tú?" dubairt sé nuair connaic sé Seágan anns an g-crann. "Cia is feásir leat tsiod le fáistib sgeannaó glasa i m-bagsi earnacaó no casaidheacó air leacsacaib deagsa teine?" "Sgread mairone ort," dubairt Seágan, "a rud ghána, ní fuil é cóir ná ceart a tabairt duit; do táinic mise ann so acht le gach cóir agus ceart a baint díot." Do bí a clarómhe roluir i n-a lám aige a díongnaó sé roluir i n-doicadar. Leis sin sugadar air a céile agus cuadar ag casaidheacó air leacsacaib deagsa. Do bí siad ag cur roluir le n-a g-corsaib ar na leacsacaib do bí ag eirge n-a n-ámiocaó anns an aer go rigne siad bogán de'n chuadán agus cruadán de'n bogán, go d-tagsuing siad uisge ar na clocaib agus go n-deásna siad cloca de'n uisge le neart a g-cnám. Acht d'eirig le Seágan tar éis amsire fada cos a baint as. Táinic sgiodog an bhollaig deisg air an g-cloide le n-a nasg agus is iad so na focla do labair sé. "Seágan, Mhic Bhadáin," ar sise, "anois an t-am, agus ma leigean tú tart é atá tú chiocnuigte." Air cloisdean na b-focla so do Seágan do táinic neart na g-ceudaib fear ann agus meisneach óá féin. Do sug siad air a

ċéile ajír air an ḃaile caraḋ, do ṫug sé do'n ḟaṫac aguṡ ċuir sé síos go d-tí na ġlúineaḋ é. 'Na ḋiaiḋ sin do ċuir sé go d-tí n-a ċuim é, agus an tseas iaṁṁiaḋ do ċuir sé síos siúd an talaṁ go d-tí na ṡmiġe é.

(Le beiṫ air leanaṁuin.)

ELEMENTARY LESSONS IN IRISH.

Not knowing exactly, in our diminished size, how much of our space we could afford for the elementary lessons, as in No. 24 of the Journal, we have taken for this issue two lessons from the "Teacher's Journal." One of them we have selected specially, in order that the poetical exercise in it may be preserved. It is a very popular song in the county of Waterford, and was composed by James Power, known as Séamus na Sróin, James of the Nose—*lucus a non lucendo*—he having only the rudiments of that appendage to his face. He was one of the smaller gentry of the county of Waterford; and he soon got rid of his small property in law and dissipation; living afterwards altogether on the bounty of his friends. Of course, he lost his self-respect, too; and it is curious with what humour he describes his own debasement. Cairleán cuanaċ, called in English, Four-mile-water, is a village about four miles south of Clonmel. The parish is named from the village; and in this parish is the townland of Ġráig-na-ngabar, the "village of the goats," where Power lived while he had a house of his own. The piece tells its own tale. It begins: Lá d'á ḃaḃar ins an g-cairleán cuanaċ. D'á, from de, of, and a, those which, shows that he was often in Four-mile water, in the ale-house, of course. Had he been there but once, or seldom, he would have said lá do ḃíoḋar.

Cur tuairġ, inquiring for, *i.e.*, calling out for the foeman's son to come forth and fight. Ḟaoi' ṫuairim, an abbreviation of faoi ṫuairim do ġláinte, towards your health; lom me, I stripped off; took off my coat; gave myself up to *the drink*. Ġaċ le Domnaċ, every other Sunday; ġaċ Domnaċ, every Sunday. In the first stanza, 'n a ṡuiġe, means *sitting*, and in third, the words mean *standing*. Cáirt, a card, is pronounced long in East Munster; but cairt, when it means a title or chart, is short: ní ḟeadar mé fad mo ċairte air an raoġal, I do not know the length of my bond or chart of the world. Spúnṁar, wealth, is not in dictionaries; the reader may recollect it in the opening lines of Ġiolla an Amaráin. Ḃár lúibe or súil ṡuibe, is a noose at the top of a fishing rod. Ġrán, is shot; bucla, a buckle; púdar, powder. Tácla, a tackle, is an uncommon word. Deoċ, gen. diġe, a drink, in the language of topers, is beer or ale. Síob or síos, gen. sibe or síbe, pipes.

I.

Lá d'á ḃaḃar ins an g-cairleán cuanaċ,
A'r me ag cur tuairġ ṁic an naṁad,
Caraḋ bruingeal ofim 'na ṡuiġe air ḟuaimaḋ,
Le h-air tiġe muair (móir) air ṫaoiḃ an ṡíoḋ.
Do labair sí liom go banaṁuil, ṡtuama,
A ḋuine uasail, ṡuiġ go ṡóil,
Go n-ólfair deoċ uaim, gan taiṫ, faoi' ṫuairim;
Cad ar do ġluair tú, no cá b-fuil do ġnó?

II.

A ngráig na ngabar 'seaḋ bíoḋnn am ċoṁnuiḋe;
Is ann do lom mé ċum an óil;
Ġaċ le Domnaċ ag dul ċum teampoill,
Ag súil le cadar beag d'ḟáġail ó'n g-coṡóin.
Bíoḋnn go h-uasal i m-bailtib muaiṡ (móiṡ)
'S go ro ṡtuama i d-tiġṫe an óil;
'S do geóbainn-se bruingeal ḋuar gan ṡuadaċ
Aċt gur ṁuair (ṁóir) léi fad mo ṡíoḋ.

III.

Is maiṫ an goba mé, ḋéanfainn táirne [tairnge)
No ṡciurṡe ṁánne do ḋéanfaḋ ṡoṁar;

ní'l mo leiġeaṗ air ṁuir ná tráġ, ní'l mo leiġeaṗ air luiḃ na laiṁ.
ní'l mo leiġeaṗ aċt ag bláċ na h-óige :
ní aiṫníġim ceaṗc tar ċuaċ, ní aiṫníġim teaṗ tar ḟuaċt
ní aiṫníġim aon uair mo ċáiṗoe ;
ní aiṫníġim oiḋċe tar lá, agus o'aiṫ'neóċaḋ mo ċroiḋe mo ġráḋ.
Dá d-taġaḋ rí a d-tráṫ agus róiṗṫin.

III.

Ḟóir, a ċumainn, déan, taḃair dam póg ṁilir ór' beul, agus tóg ċuġat péin anior ó'n m-bar mé ;
Nó óiṗuiġ dam leaba ċaol a g-coṁna ċluṫmar dale,
a g-coṁgar an daoil 'na ċáiṗoe.
ní beó mo beó aċt eug, ní ġlóir mo ġlóir aċt gaoṫ,
ní'l ṗuaḋ oṗm, raoġal, ná ṗláinte ;
aċt go deóraċ, bróna, tréiṫ, gan ċéol 'gan ṗróṫ, gan péim,
a n-daor-bruid 'na b-péin le gráḋ ḋuiṫ.

I.

O Mary, sweet and fair, who left this sigh in my heart (midst),
That the isle of Fodla (Ireland) would not cure ;
And I would swear by my hand, hadst thou understood my case,
That thou couldst not let me die without relief.
I take not an ounce of food, I sleep not a wink when I lie down ;
There is no liveliness in me or strength but as a shadow
Unless I find time and opportunity of speaking to my heart's love,
I will not live a month or a quarter.

II.

No one living knows my case or its cure,
Except the woman who has sickened me ;
My cure is not on sea or strand, not in herb or in [skill of] hand,
My cure is only in the Flower of Youth :
I know not cuckoo from hen, nor know I heat from cold,
At no time do I know my friends ;
I know not night from day, though my heart would know its love,
Should she come in time and save me.

III.

Save me, dearest, do ; give me a sweet kiss from thy mouth
And raise me up to thyself from death ;
Or bespeak for me a narrow bed, in a close deal coffin,
In the company of the chafer and his kindred.
My existence is not life, but death ; my utterance not voice, but wind,
I have no colour, life, or health ;
But tearful, sad, feeble, without music, sport, or power,
In slavery and affliction, for love of thee.

Cneaḋ, sigh, groan ; Ḟóḋla, one of the names for Ireland ; ṙgáile, a shadow ; ṙgáil, in Munster ; bṗigh, strength ; cṗaoḃ, pain ; maṗa, colloquially for muna, unless ; faghaim, I find ; muna bh-faghaṫoh me, unless I find or get ; uam, time, leisure ; ṙgich, rest ; lar, the ground, midst ; aon-ne, for aon neach, any one ; luibh, an herb ; lámh, hand, skill ; blaṫ, a blossom ; na h-óige, of youth ; ní aiṫniġhim, I do not know ; cuach, a cuckoo ; ceaṗc, a hen ; tar, beyond, rather than ; ṗóir, save, relieve ; am 'ṗhóirṫhin, to my relief ; cumhġar, convenience, vicinity ; daol, gen. daoil, a chafer. Sin, in the second line, is an expletive, and pronounced san. It occurs very early in the Irish *Imitation*. Naċ in lines two and four are pronounced ná. O'aiṫneoċaḋ (daiṫ'neoċaḋ), conditional mood of aiṫníġim. The final letter ṫ in gaoṫ is pronounced in Munster like *gh* in *lough*.

VOCABULARY AND ERRATA

To the First Part of Sgeul Mic Briaḋáin.

It may be necessary to remark that this story was taken down just as delivered without any attempt at grammatical corrections. Of course it is not intended as a specimen of classical Irish, but rather of the dialect used in the Middle Island of Arann. Accordingly the peculiar forms ending in b, of the third person plural of the prepositional pronouns are used throughout, forms referred to in my letter to the *Gaelic Journal*, Vol. II., p. 222. However local peculiarities must be carefully distinguished from press errors. Both are included in the following vocabulary :—

COLUMN 1.

Line 2. For donn ṁaiṫ aoir read donn ṁaiṫ aoir', literally, "a good wave of age," meaning that he was pretty far advanced in years. Expression peculiar to the west coast.
,, 5. n-iarg, the pronunciation of the "thick slender n," requires for its expression the prefixing of n before nouns beginning with vowels in situations similar to this, although according to the grammars the n of aen or aon is not repeated.
,, 6. Do ċaiṫ ṗé, &c. "He spent a long time in this way." bealaċ is not used in this sense in Munster.
,, 7. i n-imṫeaċt an lae, during the day.
,, 8. a ġabaḋ, local abbreviation for ġabáil.
,, 10. icineaċt, local form for éigin, a certain, a particular (day).
,, 12. ṫ'ṗéir, abbr. for tar éir, after.
,, ,, for a marḃaḋ read a ṁarḃaḋ.
,, 13. cṗaraḋ ṗuar, winding up.
,, 14. a ḋorubа, a line of any kind, particularly a fishing line.
,, ,, ċonnaic, spoken form of ċonnaiṁc, saw.
,, 15. poṁt, bank, wharf, shore.

COLUMN 2.

Line 1. do báṗṗ an lae read do báṗ, &c., as a day's return ; báṗ, crop, produce.
,, 4. an t-aen n-iarg. In Connaught aon is used in the abstract, aen in the concrete. For n-iarg see above, col. 1, l. 5.
,, 6. céa m'o, abbr. of cé' an ṗuo, by metathesis cṗeud. Cad is more used in Munster.
,, 7. ḋ'á ḟeuċaint, literally, "to its trying," *i.e.*, trying it. See Joyce's Grammar, p. 116. The d of ḋ'á is aspirated for euphonic reasons.
,, 13. air bṗuaċ. Air in the west only aspirates in certain cases, *i.e.*, when the dative governs a genitive after it. See above air bṗuaċ na h-aiḃne.

Line 15. do bain, &c., ar. The fisherman took out. The form in books is do bean.
,, 16. ruar, *sic*, tautological.
,, 18. tabair a baile é, take it *home*. Remark the two meanings of tabair in this sentence.
,, 19. nár e, much used instead of ór, for.
,, 21. ćúcub, to them, *i.e.*, to himself and his wife. Example of third pl. prep. pronoun.
,, 24. ıćead rí, third pers. sing. imperative for ıćeaó rí, let her eat. Form frequently used all over Connaught.
,, ,, drer'ríur; book form, deırbhıur, a sister.
,, 25. ı buıll rıb, along with you.
,, 29. For ba é duine, &c., read ba duine beannuıġćе, &c.——é.
,, 30. For aimrıre read aimrır,
,, 32. For ćuınne read ćuınnıġ.

COLUMN 3.

Line 1. bagairt, to charge, warn.
,, 3. roınnt, form used for roınn.
,, 5. ó'n n-oíóćе. See remarks above on initial n.
,, 11. an beırt mac, the two sons.
,, ,, 'na malraıġıb, malrać, a growing boy, from 5 to 15.
,, 12. ag borrusġaó, swelling out, increasing, growing strong.
,, 13. For go ıongantar read go raıb ıongantar.
,, 18. For čar leanb read čar an leanb.
,, 19, 20. Supply hyphen to ġlaoó-raoıġ.
,, 21. díobta, generally written díob.
,, 26. áóbar ro may be read without ro.
,, 27. aıneaćtaıl, form used for aıćnıuġaó, to recognise.
,, 28. deırbrıúćra, pron. dreıćıúra. Another genitive form is deırbhréačara, pron. dreırevra.
,, 28, 29. ıeanbain ag ruıbaıl, an old woman travelling, may read ıean-bean ruıbaıl, an old travelling-woman.
,, 31. dúı for dí.
,, 38. rıarrıóġaró used for rıarrıóćaró, will inquire.
,, 39. déarrıor for déarrıdear. The book form is déarrar, of the fut. pass., it will be said.
,, 44. h-ú, better ú.

COLUMN 4.

Line 7. For h-ú read ú.
,, 8. do drearáćair, local pronunciation of dearbráćair, brother. The word is nowhere pronounced as it is spelled.
,, 11. m-berreać, *adv.* were it not.
,, 13. For ımčeoġaó read ımčeoġao, I shall go away.
,, 16. ler an m-bealaıġ, localism for ler an m-bealać.
,, 27. For báıle read baıle.
,, 28. ag is understood before rágáıl.
,, 35. cáıde for cé h-as, whence.
,, 39. ag róırıġeaćt aımrıre, seeking employment.
,, 42. For rarda read rárda. This whole sentence from béarraıó mıre to aır brć é should be included in inverted commas as being spoken by Seágan.

COLUMN 5.

Line 3. For ġlaoıó read ġlaoó.
,, 10. rorrıúeaćt—le, herd, mind, care for.
,, 12. *Dele* period.
,, 14. teórainn, supply comma.
,, 18. cúrıaıtra, nice, well-kept.
,, ,, For ann b-ruıl read ann, 'na bruıl.
,, 20, 21. For ıceaó n-uball read ıćeaó na n-uball.

Line 21. do gnáćuıġ, in dictionaries gnóóuıġ.
,, 33. For roınnt read le roınnt.
,, ,, pé ar buó ruo for cé'r buó ruo, the same as gıó b'é ruo air brć.
,, 35. lár na cloıde or lár an cloıde, this word being m. and f. in Connaught, in the middle of the wall.
,, 36. ı n-a bárr (among the stones) in its top.
,, 37. air ól used for air ual.
,, 38. go m-baıneaó used for go m-beanraó.
,, 39. For an rara úball read an rara h-úball.
,, 42. Shorro, an exclamation, a "soft" curse.
,, 43. For úball read h-úball.
,, 44. ćuıcı, o'ıć rí, &c. Although gabar is masculine, the narrator applied feminine pronouns to the goat. This, though strictly speaking ungrammatical, is generally done.

COLUMN 6.

Line 1. do ćráó, &c., a "soft" curse.
,, 7. For nıcoıharta read ní córa.
,, 14. o'aıre ré for o'airıġ ré.
,, 15. g-colann localism for g-colann.
,, ,, cloıóıne and claıne, the usual spoken forms for cloıdeam, a sword.
,, 17. breugać, bradać, used by the narrator for breugaıġ bradaıġ, probably to give additional force, the verb ır being understood.
,, 21. For ráıtıb read ráćaó.
,, 25. *Dele* (;) after duıt.
,, 26. Insert (,) after ro.
,, 32. For rolur read rolurr.
,, 33. áınıoćaró used for áınnıocaıb, red cinders, same as aıćnıuıġıb, sparks, red coals.
,, 38. For cor a baınt ar read na cora a baınt uaıó.
,, 39. For deırg read deırġ.
,, 41. For ré read rí. For Sheágan read a Sheágain.
,, 45. g-ceudaıb used for g-ceud.

COLUMN 7.

Line 1. Insert colon after aırír.
,, 3. For glúmeaó read nglúmeaó.

NOTE.—It is of importance that local peculiarities should be noted correctly, especially in remote localities where the language has been preserved in great purity. There is, however, no locality in which corruptions have not crept in.

Clann Choncobair.

AIR AN M-BÁS.

A Sermon spoken literally as below very recently.

Sorrgeul an xv. Domnaıġ deır Cıngcıre ann ro:—"'San am ran, etc."

Ní'l ré ró ḟada a ól. ó ruġne me an rorrgeul ro do mınıugaó do reır a ćéılle rrıorradálta, ćugar teagarg dıb air bár rrıorradálta an anma, agur air an b-peacaó a ćurreann 'ran ruoćt-ran é: anduı ır mıan lıom beagán focal a ráó air an m-bár nádúırta a tá ı n-dán dúınn go léır.

Tá ré ceapuıġte do gać n-aon de'n ćıne daonda bár do ḟaġaıl aon uarı amám, agur tarı éır an bár tagann an brıeıtheannar. Ní'l