(14)



821120 Rol. Ujin. 2

senct-nj

1890.

2η ac R15 Cairleán bujte Šainnuis 7 Βαίμη το δαρ Το δα

21 δ-καο ό τοιη, δί τεαη κίξ ηα ἀοὶηημιτε ι 3- Cαιτιεάη διιιόε Šαὶηπα αξιιτ δί σκιμε μας αιξε, σακαδ αιητη 21 κς, Νεακτ αξιιτ Ceart. δί cor τιηη αιξ αη κίξ αιτ κεαό διαταητα αξιιτ ηίοι τειτ τέ α leižear το τάξαι. 21οη ιά αὶη άιη τέ κιοτ αιτ Öαll-Σίις α δί αίτε, αξιιτ συδαίητ leir,

"Táim a cadainc cuanardal duic le dá recead bliadain agur níon innir cú dam fór cad do deunfad maic do mo coir."

"Mjon jann cú an ceirt díom noine ro," anr an Dall-Ilic, "azur ciz liom innreact duit anoir nac b-ruil aon leizear azad le rázail man b-ráz cú bujdéal ujrze ar Toban-Deine-n-Domann, azur ni'l rior azam ca b-ruil an

בול דוח."

21 μ παισιη 1ά 'η η α πάρας συμα αη ηίζ γιος αιη α τη μπάς, αξυς συδαιτο leo.

"Μ΄ς δέι ο αση διγεας αιμ πο σοις 30 δ. κάς πέ δυισέαι μίτσε αν Τοδαμ σειμελό αη σοιμαίη: Αποίς σια 'η διό κεαμ σο δέαμκας συσαπ έ δέι ο πο μίζεας αίσε πο σίαιζ."

21η τηη ουδαίμε αη εμιμή, "Ο'α έδημυίδεα ε μα έκα παίρο."

Τυς αη κίζ τρακάη αμέσιο το ξας αση αςα, αξυτ σ'ηπόιζ τιαο αικ τιάδαι. Μυαικ το δαιηισεατακ όο κατά leir αη 5-ςκογ-δόζακ, συδαίκο Μπς,

Cuajo धार वज्या Neant 50 0-01 वन

τελό όγτα, αξυγ όσιγιξ αξ όι. 21ησης γάζγαμμητο ηη γηη ματο, αξυγ ιεαηγαμητο Сεαμτ, ιασό αη γχέμι.

[Le bejt leanta.]

#### THE WEARIN' O' THE GREEN.

### Cयर्थि था। द्वाराड.

21 βάρο, α γτόρη, αη 3-chalajy γός 30 ησεάμηλο αρτήε 'γ σίζε

5αη Seamhóz bejt ας γάγ 1 3 ché η α η-Είμεληη γελγολ cojo'?

Jan lá réil Paonais catat, san ouille slar beit 'n rásail

21 τε τη το τη το τίσ έ τη τίζε αγ Σαζγαηα απάι!

01 carao Nappen Tanoj σαμή, α'τ μης τέ αιμ της ιδήτη,

"Cja 'a caoj," an ré, "b. rujl Éjne boco?

no b. rujl rj ror vá chávan ?

Sí αη τίμ ης bojète, εμάροτε, ή σά bκυρί γαη σοιήαη αρμ κασ,

δας γελη α'η bean α ςαιτελή διαγ σά σ-ςηοςλό γιας σαη γελο."

#### II

2η ά 'γέ 'η τας ατά le κατάτο, α ητοερης τιιίτελος τέιη,

Ο! συμτιό τέ 1 3-συμήσε δύμη απ τυμί σο δόμε πα επέμη;

Cujn όίος, παη γιη, αη σ-γεαπηιός, cajt μαις ή, ας η ή γαοιί

Μας 3- σιητρό τί α τρουήα τίος: ηί ηεαζαί οί, ηί baoξαί.

Νιιαρη α σοιτστεατ οίισε πα Sασταπηασ απ τευμ ο δείς ασ τάς,

Νιαρη α σοργατερη τέ απ συριιεαθαη της απ γατήρασ ο θείς σίας,

Act leappart mé, lé congrat Dé, vo'n ouille glar 30 rúo.

As these forms are being closed a letter from Mr Markoe has come to hand in which he states that he expects to be prepared to place the printing of the dictionaries in the printer's hands as soon as he gets the material from us. Then we hope Fathers Growney and Walsh, and Messrs. Fleming and Glynn, and others, will send such words as they have found in common use but which are not to be found in the dictionaries. A strong pull, a long pull and a pull together of all Gæls will now do the work. We think O'Reilly's the best to adopt.

The following lines have been written on the death of Mr. John Mullins' only daughter by his friend and neighbor, Mr. Thomas Griffin, Lawrence, Mass.

### γοηη-Μάρη η Ομηληηάρη.

21 2ήλημήη δης, τηο ιέμτζηση τά δερτ τρεμτίας απούτο καση είλη,

Ο'τάς τω η'ιηητιηη υματαρτά, ης σαη γμαμήηρος ασαμ le τάξαι!;

Ολ m-bejteλέ λολη ηλ εέλοτλ ης Ε΄ηηηη ολη ε΄ρος ολη ελίη,

Οο ταθαμτιητη έ σαη ειζοή αρη τηο τέατρε αρτ αρη τα μα μα πάρη.

Sa 2ήλημήη cla συμαθ όσ τύ, bo hleojty γ bo τεαγ το haoi,

Ιτ ημαιμ όιζεας σ-αιτιμ τηλτησηα, bo beo dear σ'τάιισιζης μοιήμε,

Ιτ ελομοτη ταρα τεόιτα το ρόζας τέ αξηλό le bhit,

]τ το τειηηιη τταηητάη ceoil τι, το τότας αη υπόη τά τροιτε.

Οά m-bejð τρογ αρδε πα γάπτηπ σ'τάξτα απ το από τα το δ,

Οο τροσησής ταη γάριε η α το τάρητε ατό le σε α η, ης βρόη,

ης το συμητιτής της τράτο τεαί τας τα πείτο σόμη.

Ιτ 10ητά bean άλιητη τράμξητοξεαί ο Τραμξίμξε 30 ξιεατή τα η-Ντ.,

Οο ξοιτελέ γελι leo 2ηλητηηη, τά καίρου γ υπαρακτα συρας,

Οο ταθαιητερό coθαιη ης 3μάο συιτ, α 2ηάιητε ης η-βασαί τιοηη.

८०थार्थड पत्र उप्तिंठथार्थ.

nhavul.

rayulth.

#### LESSONS IN GÆLIC.

Trish. I

THE	GAELIC ALPHABET.						
Roman.	Sund.	'rish.	Roman.	8 un			
a	aw	111	m	em			
b	bay	11	n	enr			

A	a	aw	111	m	emm
6	b	bay	17	n	enn
c	C	kay	0	C	oh
0	d	dhay	p	p	pay
e	е	ay	TL	r	arr
F	f'	eff	٢	8	ess
5	g	gay	2	t	thay
1	i	ee	11	u	00
i	1	ell			

#### SIXTH LESSON .- Continued

### Translation of Exercise 1.

1. b. ruil an bó bán? 2. cá an bó bán. 3 b ruil an mac áno? 4. cá an mac ano. 5. b. ruit an la rada? 6. ni b-full an lá fada. 7. b-full caon azad 8. та слоп азат. 9. в-кил ап таоп beo? Io. ní b-ruil an maon beo. 11. bí αη παοη beo α η α e. 12. ηί η α ιδ τέ beo a nae. 13 bí ré cinn a nae. 14 b. ruil τιγα τηη ? 15. ηί δ-κιιι; ηί δ-κιιι mé. 16. Gà am man ceo. 17. b. rujl ceol bjηη? 18. γεΔό, τά ceol bjηη. 19. το ηλού γέ του ο ηλ chujte. 20. τά ceol raon. 21. naob ré an reol le bann an 54e.

### Translation, Part 2.

### थान थावर्व 'प्रवा मा-छवानपर्वा.

Κίηης ημού α Ιεμβα 1 η-βαληγέωμ, 43. υγ Ιυρό τέ α 3Ιαήγαη ασυγ α εγαργάη 45 constail na 3-capall ó n-a m-bjato "Feuc," A Delp ceann aca. "Cla an Jao-Δημίη γιαμας! cja ηας 0-013 lejr αμθαμ ite é féin azur nac leizfit tíob reo é ice a Feudray."

#### LESSON VII. VOCABULARY.

Pronunciation.

eu beul, mouth. cheuo, what, reup, grass, zeuz, branch, zeun, sharp,

meun, finger, toe,

bayul. krayudh. fair. gayug. gayur. mare.

neul, a cloud, neult, star, reun, happiness rzeul, a story. rpeun, sky, firmament.

ciall, sense, viar, blade of corn. Flat, generous, 51All, jaw, 5man, sun, 1475, fish, mjan, desire, plan, pain, pjarc, (or péjrc), a worm, 751An, knife, rian, westward, rliar, a thigh, the loin, rnjan, bridle.

111 buan, lasting. cluar, ear, chuar, hardness, cuan, harbour, oual, work, duty, ruan, cold, znusz, hair, rcuab, broom, brush, ruan, slumber, ruar, up; erect, uan, lamb,

54η without; lóη, store; ηό, or; ljom. with me: leac, with thee; leir, with him; tejte, with her.

Exercice 1. Translate-1. A branch is not grass. 2. Is there prosperity on you (are you prosperous)? 3. I am prosperous. 4. Have you a flock? 5. I have a flock. 6. Whether (is) the cloud a star? 7. The cloud (is) not a star. 8. Whether (is) the firmament a star? 9. The firmament (is) not a star. 10. what (is) the story? 11. The firmament is up. 12. He has sense. 13. Has he sense? 14. And he has a wish. 15. He has a fish. 16. There is a bridle on him(or it). 17. Is there pain on you(are you in pain)? 18. There is pain on me. 19. I have a jaw. 20. There is a jaw on him. 21. There is not a thigh on him. 22. A knife is sharp. 23. A desire with me (is) a bridle, i. e., I wish for or re. quire a bridle. 24. Is there hair on you? 25, (There) is bair on me. 26. (There) is hair on it. 27. Is the harbour up (southward), or backward (westward)? 28. The harbour is westward. 29.

shayun. skayul. spare.

> kee-uhl. dhee-us fee-ul. gee-uhl. gree-un. ee-usk. mee-un. pee-un. pee-esth. skee · un. sheer. slee-us shree-un

boo-un kloo.us. kroo-us. koo-un dhoo-ul. too-ur. groo.ug. skoo-ub. soo-un. soo-us. oo-un.

Is there slumber on him? 30. There a slumber on him. 31. Death is natural [an inevitable duty] 32. Death (is) not natural, 33. I have a broom. 34. There is an ear on him. 35. He has a young lamb. 36. The day is cold. 37. The butter is fresh.

#### Exercise 2.

#### VOCABULARY.

fát, cause, reason. rescrear, will see, reucrato, will try, leanamaine, to follow. leint. voc. of leant, child, pancán, crab, rean, old, rlite, way, course, carrbean, to show, Tózbájl, taking, cnác, when; seasonable. rompla, example, comainte, precept, na, than.

faw. eick-as. fayugh-e lhanwinth. lheniv. purthawn. shan shlee thasbawn thogwaill thraw. sompla. kowrleh

Translate into Irish .-

The Crab and Her Mother,

Said an old Crab to a young one, "Why do you walk so crooked, child? walk straight!" "Mother," said the young Crab, "show me the way, will you? and when I see you taking a straight course, I will try and follow."

Example is better than precept.

Specimen of some translations. We have dismissed Mr. M J Henehan; he spoke the language and is able to read and write it now as well our-selves, and with only six months' study.

Mr. Howley's translation of Ex. 2, Lesson 4.

1. Ca b. rujt ellájne? 2. cá rí bljáean na m-bó. 3. T-Tuzann na ba monαη bajne ajn read an żejinniż? сизann, 30 Dejinin, cimcioll rice cant anτα λα 3Δο σεληη; ηΔο παιτ Δη τοραδ έ rin? 4. cao da téunann rib lé bainne па т. bó? 5. сиратого тап 5-сирпеоз é Δ547 ηΔητομεΔό ημιο é, jtjmujo Δη τ-1m ασης σαθαμημητο αη blátac το ηα 3amanajo le 'η ól. 6. τά αό mon opp-Alb Azur, chejo me nac b-ruil me na tero onnaib.

Mrs. R M Clancy's translation, Ex. 2 Lesson VI. 21 η η α το α το α η η τ α η η τ α η η τ έ α η ι.

Οο μηηθ ημομό α leaba αηης αη ηbejŋréan, ασυγ lujo ré zlangrán ασυγ σιαργάη το constáil η 3-capaill o a m-bjao. "Feuc," Dejn Δοη ΔοΔ, "ηΔο Jacajnín ruanac é! ní rejojn lejr jč An Gandan é rein, ní leisris ré jat reo DO Jte, A FUOFAT."

Barring Mr. Henehan, already refered to Mrs. Clancy and Mr. Howley send the best translations. Miss Sullivan (Fall River), and Mr. Mee come next (they will appear in next issue), also the other students in the order of their merit.

Mrs. Clancy usually sends her trans lations a few days after receiving THE GEL. She was late this month but has had a very good excuse, namely: two of her boys, who were sick, to attend to one having scarlet fever, and the other, on account of his youth, he being only a few weeks old.

In Irish, the verb precedes its nominative, and the accusative comes after the nominative, as; ฐกล้อนเรียลทุก Oja Seazan, God loves John; the adjective comes after its noun

'San is a contraction of, anny an.

Remember that translations may be couched in a dfferent verbiage from ours and be equally correct.

We adopt Part 2 of the exercises as a criterion of the advancement of students because they cannot find a key to them until they receive the ensuing Gael; Part 1, is copied from Bourke's Lessons.

## CONLUC उरधड शम हं उंद्रश्रीशहर

San Francisco, August 17, '90.

Editor An Gaodhal.

Dear Sir,—In response to the flattering hint of Mr. Barrett of Minn., in a former Gael, I forward Conlach Glas An Fhoghmhair for your insertion as soon as you can. I took it down from the dictation of Mr. John Feehan of Newport, co. Mayo, now of New York City. So for better or worse, here is all I got of it and how I got it.

I am yours most truly. Martin P. Ward.

2: η έσηλος 3λαγ αη έστηση, der- Petrie's a.J.m

Nº. 847 (?) 181: 1181: 180. 130

Σηίε γιάη ιε 'η η-bιαταίη α ημηαίο Μί μαιο τοιιτίος αιμ πο έποιτε ηο οπόη τι απ τιατά α η-beul ηα η-bαιιτεατό, 'Sαη τιατά είιε α τ-τοηταε αη Ούιη; Στι ηίομ όμτιιτό Τοια η Σημημε τύιηη γείτη η τιατά τις τάμη ματά μιε, Ση τροιή τα α τιατά τα τάμη πο γιαη.

213μη ης συμα Ιρομγα κέρη Cao α δερέ γραο α ίμας ης μάς, 21ς δέαμκαο συαρμο ασμη σευο 21ρη απο σαοδ απη α δ-κυρί μο ξηάς; Sý ίσησυδ δάμη πα 3 σηαοδ ή, 21συγ ρέασοίζη απο δμοίιαις δάρη, 21ς συμ τυς μέ γεαμο 'συς γρέρτ το, 21ς η γευσαμη κρογ α η-ηπησιη' κάζαρι

### SIDRSIN SHAC FJOHN DUJO.

(Written from the dictation of Mr Jeremiah Connolly, a native of Rosscarberry, co Cork,
J. J. Lyons.)

Le τσυαδαίμε 'η μίζ ματαίλ αδ' τεάμμ συαίμιτζ, ελίμ, 'τ πέιη.

υί επιστας αιμ ιμές βρευς, α έμη ηάιμε ομη τέιη,

21 oudajno 50 padar-ra pájnoeac le "blác Jeal na 3-chaod,"

'S 30 8-Full a Fjor 413 21Jac Dé ná 'n

τεάηηση 'ημαδ léj, Υμαρ η-τεμηγαμη γύσησο le σμάτ τις ηο σάμης σαη έλαση.

21 η το ιμό το το Απέρη, γελό γημαρηελγ κλοι πο η ευί,

δυη γιζημό α έδις γδιζεδο ίση 'ς το ή ή η ή δο ίξης;

Cja żeodrajny rince le mo čaod 50 cjujy 'r 50 réjm,

Νά δηβήρεας ηα 3-ςαση-πογή ο ταοδ Loca Lein.

210 όιας 'r το όις! ζαη γιηη αιμ έαοδ όποις 'ηαν γιιός,

21) n oul na zpéine raoi neulcaid curn 30 n-éineozao rí anír;

βαη αση συιηε δεις ίηηη αςς γιηη αμαση η άρ γυις,

21 σαοδ σεαγ le mo σαοδ-γα 'γ σαη αση συιηθ βαίης ίηη.

Szpjodrav-γα čuzav 30 zpjnn 'r 50 vluż,

Lejcjn ró reula cum péanla na lúb; 21/an ο-σιοςαιό τά Ιιοηγα γ mé τόσθάιι ό η γμάιο,

Μίοη δυό αιτηίξεας ζίαη ίτου σε το ξηάο ξεαί ζαη γπάιο.

θειτ ηώη γιιτε αιη θημας η τράζα γαοι ζάμτα η το-τοηη;

αίτ bán tallajte 'γ cújητ, αζυγ γάζα]!

αρη τίση τροηη,

21/0 δαμησεαη ξηά δειτ αμη ίδι μη Ιουη αμη άρτο-leaba cluim.

'S ηί Ι Δοη σιζεληπα le κάζαι Απηγ α δ. Επλιης 'ηλ γα Spáinη;

Mac b-ruil a tóitin te céile a b-péanla an cuil báin;

Sοπίοδαηη τί σαη cáim le η-α caolρεαηη αιη clán [bujóe phájr. 'S τειπεαηη τί ροης ηθάσα αίη α τευσα

'S το ξεοθταιηη-τε το leop τε lucc γίοταιτε τη πόιι,

21 m-bejdead péanlaide na 3-cluaraid azur ráinnide buide óin;

Νή σόιδ α δή τηο ξηάο αές συίτε. α ταιητεαη. Υτόρ,

'S 50 rjubalrajnn-re an raotal leac 'r caob tall ve'n Roim.

See Gaelie Journal 185 p. 53 por same 2000 9

Εαδηλό Νιαό, αη Cújzeλό lá τέλς το γελότ ή '90.

(The reader will please observe that the Roman letters refer to the Notes.)

Cum Cazantojn an Zaodajl.

थ Saoj Öil. — Tá azam leadan laim. γ τρίοθεν α τά αη Λογον το ίξητ, αξης αηη α δ- γιι Ι πόράη σε μαηηταίδ πατα. υπο ίηση αη τημας ζαη μασ ο' αιτ-γεπίο. לם בשני שם יחוֹחעֹשׁם בשל בשני של ביל בי שונים. nad.a Lejr rjn, mearajm cean aca o' eazana anojr azur ajnír oo'n Zaoval. Τά αη σάη το τίος τόστα ο ιδιήγτη β. 11 b nó-áprajo azur oojléjte Ní b-fujl Δηηη Δηρ, ηά Δηηη Δη Fujle ταθαμέΔ legr. Το σέλημη α τη η η μόλο co τραίτ Ar t13 ljom, Azur jr dójż ljom 30 b. rujl-10 η α το cajl ατριμότε 30 ceapt; ατο τά πόραη όε ηάς ρό τμρας α έμιστιης. Cujujm cuzac é le rújl 30 b-rejcrio cujo σε ης γεση γσοιάμησο βοσιμητα é, alz a pajb ré (b'ééjoin) a mód níor rojllrijte, azur 30 n-ojrzeolat rjat σομαγ αμ η-ηηό ηηθ le γοίαγ α ίξίξη α-Jur le meuo a breara ajn na rean rznibinioc. Alluna b-ruil breir eoluir le razail o na rean uairle neam-uaibneac-Ad, nejm-éjljsteaca e ro, cujnim é a laταρη η η η- σε α το υρότε ορη f η ματο- το 5 lumta a delnear agur deanbultear dulni 30 b-ruil eolar aca ain ininiusad asur ajp ppiocali na Jaodailse le breir asμη τη το βίρο διμού της το ποιδ η το ηιαή ηηητε, ηα αηη αοη τεαη5 11η eile. ηάς δ- τιιί τιογας σόιδ τέιη. Ιτ σόιξ ljom 30 pajb an file to cum an tán ro chábac, σίοη τρά δας ασμη άμη ο léizearca, aco jr obj zun b'ajl lejr cujo o'a léizceojnip σο cup a γρίορας a 3-cinh Alp ropuoatl a lince.

Le πόριησας το capa,

Τοπάς Ο. σè Νοημαό.

#### Notes.

a γυμτόζαμη, v. publish, notice, etc. b tάμητζηίδη, n. f. a manuscript. c γεαη γζηίδητιδ, n. f. old manuscripts, old writings. [proud. d μαμδηεαέ, adj vainglorious, arrogant. e έμιζτεομη, n. m. a pretender. έμιζτ

teac, adj. pretending.

t σεασομέσομη, n. m. a dictator, etc.
i γημοταί, n. m. interpretation, etc.
l γημοταό, n. m. searching, scrutinizing; also a verb, to search, scrutinize, peruse, etc.

So é an Dán.

Rorza a fileat to túil luit, Uin feanaid tlát cít foiteat, Tuiztean a h-uaill fán z-cáin b cuilt, U cuaine beit az thuit le túcar.

αίτα, Ιμαίτεαη ματο le baojr.

Καταίτο γιαη αμη πήξημού,

Τροσκαίτο το γίοη ξηάτ α η-μίο,

κόμηθαητ γίματο τά το τρεαγξαίμο.

bejó zaoża d rzol e az ajreaz ójl, Jr an ceann leo vá n-vjozat, Fata i ríneg vá z cun tan lean, Jr léjneh a v-ceaco vá n-jonnlati.

Ir jonnan cuilleann zlar ann fár,
Nó om j cáite k ain rlearaid l liaz, m
Órn leat not tuiztean ceattan díod,
Níon ruinnead o ao aoir to tiall.

Τιος καιό οπο αξυγ πάξ, ειό καη η. ρ ό ούι 1 η τα ια η η τα οπα τος κα

a porz, n. m. a poem, also prose. b cájn. n. f. satire, reproach, fault.

c cuit, adj. prohibited, wicked; n. prohibition.

d 5Δοάλ, n. m. streams at low water, etc e γ5οι, n. m. a great quantity of fish, a school. [cause, reason, skill, etc. f γλάλ, n. f. a field, green, lawn, plain, g γηρε, adj. true, real. [fest. h téηρε, adj. conspicuous, plain, manii μοηηιλό, n. m. a washing; v. comp.

laining, accusing.

j om, n. f. an ark; a clod of earth, land
farm, blood, an oak. [ered.
k zájte, part. welded, cemented, soldl rtearajb, n. m., dat. pl. marks, ridges
m 1125, n. f. gen. pl. of tea5, a stone, a

flag.

eripts, n or, adv. since that, because that.

oroud. orunneat, v., p. t. boiled, baked, kneaded; covered, finished, concealed.

ejlj-. p rann, adj. prone, propense.

21η συμί τ η ίση γχο τα το μ αηη τάς. C το τασα τάμο α η εργίηηη. ν

Síol Éibin na m-bhút w lán. Ir Oillíola oluim ná'n tair x Díon, 'Mna b-rhaot, a nát ruir b at cun an tleoit,

Tujlipjo c leo cead h-ajojob d ojb.

γειτελή ε le ηλίξ ή ηλ ίληη, 21 η ίξης ηίοη της τοη τρλοίδ, 1 γ κατ ο Είκιηη το δεικτελή δηλό, ο Clat τάηλό ο ηελής λη τίση.

υι τέροτη ματα α γεαία το ποί το ποι το ποί το ποί

2115 γιη παη ηισιομ ουδ α βεαηη,

p ouil, n. f. an element, partition, distribution, pleasure desire, hope, etc. q lang, n. m. land, etc., also, a sword,

spear, etc.

r zaomat, act. part. emptying, laving; n. m. execution, depletion, dread fear

t 750ta, v. to pull, pulling, to cut off u éjrljn, n. f. weakness, infirmity; adj. pregnable, assailable, etc.

v bruż n. m a palace, a guard house.

x cair, adj. damp, moist, wet, cowardly, etc.

a praoc, n. m. anger, rage, fury, etc.

b rujr, adj. active, thrifty, etc.

c cultiple teo, they will merit, deserve

d 410105, n. m. proof, convincing.

e rejteam, act. part. waiting, etc. f 1/4/5, n. keenness, sharpness, etc.; a

f t<sub>1</sub>Δ<sub>1</sub>5, n. keenness, snarpness, etc.; a physician, etc.

g 151h, n. f. ploughed ground, ground capable of bearing corn.

h baat, n. m. a wreath or crown for the heads of heroes. [cunning i reannat, n. m a fox; adj. crafty, j atrojan, n. f. reservitude, slavery. γit, n. f. lan l; a spear. [waits, etc γιοιό, n. ways, customs, habits; v. a-k σίη, prep pron, from or of us.

Ujn γουληλό léjne filloe. Fá δμέμτιδ ούησα σελδαίτο οίη, δυό συμερ δαη σίηη α η-ομίτοα.

2η ά γεοιτελη l ειηη le laocajo ρεληη. Επελο δίίξιο laηηα ljoήτα, Le γόιμηελης τεληη, ηλέ γιιγ λη ξιεοδ? 21 αιη δημιο leo ηλ η-ιοηημαδ. m

Ritrio coillee oá rzot, oá d-rár, 21 n-znarujojd n clán 'na léin cun 21 n, man muin rá duille na m-blát, 30 d-rillid bánn a n-zéaza.

Rαζαίο α ο-σομέα κά έδηη, ο Le σιάξα ηα η-σιεαησα 5-σέασηα, Οο ξεοθαίο α η-σίοι έαμ αίν; Νί δ-καίι αξο mallaing caoμ αηη.

Rictio an Inan và oruim,
'Mna d-preasaint ainir và céile,
Filleio an uaill inna n-outain, P
Fitio fuat a céile

υέληταιο σοημαό η ταοησιιτό υορύ, Le σιάξα σείμε το όμιμη ίαηη, Κιτρό μαι το δεαηηαίο σησο. Το ομέλη coille τάτα α m-ball.

Dearam na natr a ror,
D-ruinnios a mol a luit,
Ritrid an c-uirze lonna b-raon,
U reitiom zo léin an cúdall,

Ain cuicim don ruineam o'n noic, Opulorio an moll chúic, t Ir deacain uirze do cunte h-aind, Ó cuaid an ránt or a cionn.

Carbajo rána ro ξηίο loc, Carbajo coille σο ξηίο τημό, Carbajo céille σο ξηίο baojr,

l γεοισεαμ, v, casts off. [laying waste, m 1011 μαδ. v. destroying, plundering, n 5μαγμίδιο, n. m. d. pl. a scion a young branch, a graft. [plunder, etc. σ είμη, n. f. water report, land, spoil. p ομέαμ, n. m. grimness, roughness; adj. grim, stern, etc. q 50μμαδ, n. m. a warning, a whipping blush, heat, etc.

r μάτ, n. m. a fort, fortress, garrison, s γμημηο, v. they abide, tarry, remain, watch.

Ir earbajo zaojte fordar x lonz.

21 Απ ΔιόηεΑΥ У Δη έπλοδ Α τεΑΥ, 21 το τρά τη Ζ τρε τ Α τά η Α τά τί, 21η σ- μθαιί ζίσε ασ μάη το 'ηη α ιάμη, Νί τιάθησιό ταη αίτ σαη ράιη.

Ficio an Fan a Far, 211 baoje nj rhoton a ouil, Larajn lujr a a m-bajleajo ofn, Ricrio an c-rion b bun or clonn.

21η ήρέτο α σύδαιρις κά όμι η α ποιέ, υμό γαου cjall leat a 3 cúmoac, bejm na d. rean níon deancajo, γόγ, τά η έπαου γα ποταιπ 10ηηπαύ.

21 b-reitjoin atá ain an úball, Οο η οι ι ενό 'ηη ά τίρη αρη έπαοιδ, थान मार्गिक का उन्नामक के ने उन्दर्श . Racajo 30 léjn ajnír.

s τημήτ, adj. expecting, longing, etc. s τημέ, n. m. envy, jealousy, ect.

t ran, n.m. decline, declivity bottom.

X roro (or roroxo,) n. m. steadiness, stopping.

y atnay or ajonear, n. m act of kindling; v. kindling, as of fire.

Z τορμάη, n. m. thunder, a hillock, an eminence.

a lujr, n. the quick beam tree, weeds, herbs, etc.

b rjon, n. m. weather, storm, snow.

### มห -มารัทย์มห รเมร.

Oc it planta béadais ah t-aishean slat 21 Tháisear ain fean laitheac, Alin diad it coza beatuizear 30 that Jon a clujo τά τυαμ ης υαιδηθαό. Cajtrit na munta bejt blotta, na cloca chion

Do planao tá béadalt baor. 'S ta luajtre apra a pitrear bliatan'

'Nya béjle rubac tá blar.

'Snajteac' ran ajt ta le rejerin renjor Ιτ ρίαητα απαίη απ τ. άιξη εάη σίας. Snájžeač ran áje tá le rejerjn renjor Jr ρίοητα αηκή αη τ.αιξιεάι είας. Stajžeac, rnajžneac.

'Snaizeac ran ait ta le reicrin renjor'

Snajžeac, 'rnajžeac,

Oc jr planta anam an t-ajznean zlar.

Ealujtear 30 luat 310 3an rojatain, Ujur ir lejr an cailc chofte rean; Νας σιμέ α έργαν ηρό σερηη α έπερμ 'αν 21 μα έσμασ--- ση σ-σονόα εμαηή. Uzur 30 311c a rlaodann ré ain an bγεΔηΔηη,

Uzur a duilleoz' connuizear zo ciúin: Uzur le ronn a pozar le ronn a carar 21 η 5 сре η πρίζε γελη.

'Shajteac' ran ajt ta le rejerin bar. 1r planta anain an c-ajonean olar. 'Sháiteac' ran áic cá le reicrin bar. Ιτ ρίλητα αημή αη σ-αγήρελη βίας. 'Sηάιζεας, 'γηάιζεας, 'Shajteac' 'ran ajo ca le rejerin bar, 'Sηλήξελό, 'γηλήξελό, Oc 17 planca αημή αη σ-αιζηεάη 3lar

Cuajo bljασαητα ταμτ 'r τά α η-01bπελέλ επίοη,

213ur bi reapta enjois 30 busn; थादंद गूर् मुं मुंबर्देह्य या द्यार याद्रेग्रं मुंबर्ग Ο η- α γιάη οποιδεαίηση ισίτη.

Tlackajo planca rean in a reaso naisneac

Oilleamain o renior agur bho; Ineac όμη αη κόμηση εκή με άμισε α τόσκας béjð man bjað το'η ajtneán 50 τeo.

'Sηά 1 τε τα η ά το τά λε τε τε τη το τισος" Jr ρίαητα αημή αη τ-Δισηεάη σίας, Sηάιζελό γλη άιτ τά le γειστιη τοριος, Jr planca αημή αη σ-αιξηείη 3lar. 'Sηληξελό, 'γηληξελό,

Shájžeac ran ájt tá le rejerin ropjor, Shalbeac, rhalbeac,

Ο ο γ ρίαητα αηρή αη σ-αιξηθάη σίας. 21. Us CEURBUILL.

21 n céao là de Seacomí, 1890.

Foclóin.

Ajthean, ivy; beatajt, dainty; rhajtear, creepeth; lajtheac, ruins; blotca crumbled; anam, rare; baor, whim; éalujtear, stealeth away; tajle, stout: carar, twineth; zneamujzear, clings to; rlaodann, traileth, glideth: meatrar, will fade or wither; chojceamail, hearty; uajthe, green color; oilleam-Ajn, nourishment; renjor, destruction; bno, death; rojngnesm, a building γlán, hearty; clujo, nook or corner. These are the meanings to be given to

the above words in the piece.



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1890.

The best news item which has ever come across the Atlantic is the announcement that the clergy of the Arch diocese of Dublin have commended the study of the language to their flocks.

Also, that a large number of the gentry in and about Dublin have, of late, been sending to Munster and Connaught for Irish-speaking nursery maids for their children.

Also, that the teaching of the language in the National Schools is obtaining a firm footing,

These are the most encouraging news items that THE GÆL has been enabled to announce since its foundation.

Then, now is the time for Gaels to follow up the victory by organizing societies and by circulating Gaelic literature.

Since the above was put in type the TUAM NEWS has come to hand with the announcement that the Tuam Town Commissioners have passed a resolution to have their advertising published in the Irish Language side by side with the English. This action is owing to the exertions of Mr. McPhilpin, proprietor of the TUAM NEWS—a paper which should be in the hands of every

Irishman, at home and abroad. The Irish Times, a liberal tory, comments favorably on the action of the commissioners. Over one hundred of the National Teachers have certificates qualifying them to teach Irish, and it is expected that Irish will be taught in their schools immediately.

This is grand news, GALS.

We see some of our friends cry out for a "tony" Gaelic Journal. You have that, friends, in the Dublin Journal; circulate and support that. Our greatest present want is, the circulation of cheap Gaelic literature such as 217 500001, the Echo, TUAM NEWS, and Nation, and a cheap Irish-English and English-Irish dictionary for those who are now learning the language, such as that proposed by Mr. Markoe.

It should be borne in mind in this connection that, generally, those now learning the language in the schools, and on whom its preservation so largely depends, are the children of the poorer classes to whom a dollar is of considerable consideration. As for the buickeens, they never come into a movement until, like a certain well known quadruped, the work is done.

We announced in the last 5 Let that we were about issuing a short history of the Gaelic movement. We do this because that movement has been the most effective ever organized in relation to Irish Nationality, and because we wish to transmit to posterity a true history of the movement and the names of those who took part in it.

The plan of the work is this,—We shall set out with the re-production of our first letter on the subject (which appeared in the IRISH WORLD) in the Spring of 1872; the organization of the first Gaelic Class (the parent of the B. P. C. Society) in that connection in the Fall of the same year; the organization of the Boston and Brooklyn societies in '73-4; the action taken by Frs. Bourke and Nolan in Dublin in '76-7.

our correspondence with them, and the organization of their society (S. P. I. Language) in the Fall of '77.

We have the record of every step taken, at home and abroad, from the initiation of the movement in 1872 to the present time—its difficulties and its triumphs—and every one engaged in it, whether a friend or foe of 219 500001, will be faithfully recorded, for the perversion of history, to our mind, is the most abhorrent crime of which a man can be guilty.

The book will contain about 700 pages, five and a half by eight and a half inches. We shall reduce the photos so that each page will contain four, with a short biographical sketch, as outlined in our last issue. The book will also contain extensive extracts from the most eminent writers on the early cultivation and enlightenment of the Jacijc race. The book will be valuable and interesting to future generations, and, if our finances permit, every subscriber to 21 Jacat will be presented with a copy free of charge.

We hope, then, that all our subscribers will send us their photographs together with the other needed information already referred to—and we mean former as well as present subscribers.

The reader need not suppose that we are going to "write" a book; no, it will be a collation of facts already published in the newspapers, at the place and time of action, so that it will defy adverse criticism. The book will also contain the elements of the language from recognized authors.

Read the offer in relation to Charles Dickens' works on back page. A fine library could be secured in this way at a mere nominal expense.

In the name of the Language movement, The Gael sincerely thanks the editors of the Scranton Truth, Catholic Tribune, St. Joseph, Mo., and the Labor Journal, Paterson, for their generous notice of its 8th, Volume.

TUĆ UNOJR ÓN TSEUN FÓD.

21 ŠAOI ĎÍI:

Le mon-raram citim 30 b-ruil an Lιατάημό αξ leagact de η οβαίη σο čujn ré ποιήρ, Δ3 chujnnjužao 1 3-ceann Δ céile η η η Δηράη άργα το τά ή η ς Δnuar cuzainn o n c-rean-aimrin. Di Abnan an-vear asse, 301110 6, 1 MuajoεΔές Τυλημα, το сиημό τατ ό 1 ηθύηna-n5all; azur cjoim ceann eile o Cιαμπαίζε αίζε 'γαη η ξασταί απ της γο. O ceann 30 ceile van o-cin ni b-ruit cújηη e η α ċ b- μι ι γ εοο έ ί τη, τί εο ι το η δ Jand, le rázail ann. Mil cnoc, Jleann. loc, nat ná adajny nac b-rujl a rzeul réin leir, azur ir món an obain zac nio De 'n c-ramail ro Do cumpac o'n m-bar ατά αξ δαξαίριο ορρα.

Ιτ οδέα 30 δ-ταςα τά αη ζαεόιισε δισεατ 1ητ αη Ούιτός (Nation) σας αιθε τεαίσημη με ταπαιι αποιτ. 21η Οπαοιδήη 21οιδητη ατά ας τοπίοδασα απη ιδίτη εαό; ασαι ιεαό απαις σε ηα οάπταιδ το ατά τέ α ειδόδααιαό, τά ιεαδαπ τσεαίταό ειθε πέιτ αισε, ασαι τέ πο δαπαίσεατ κέιπ εαίσο πότη η το δαπαίμαι σας τέπη τη το δαπαίμαι σας τέπη έ σο πότη η ά α έσαν ιεαδαπ Σσεμιμόσεας τά,

Υιτητεαηη τά αη Saoj Seázaη Υπας Γιοιηη ας Τυαιμη. Υπαιγεαό, τά τειγεαηη ας τογυζαό απίς ιεις αη πευο σο τριμητης τέ αικ τεαό α ταοξαίι 1 3- Cοηπατολίδιο το τυκ απας της απ Νυαιόεαςς; ας το σειήτη, ηί τζευί πυαό το, πακ σο τοηζουίζ αη Νυαιόεας απ γεαη διατας τη άμισε 1 3- το ήτημι δε.

Ir món an chuażnać d-rujl rajll ajze le jljad Lijc héjl do čeancużać, nud beaz, man zan bujćeaćar do ćujne ajn bjć, jr Zaecjlze bjnn, rjon-blarda, aca ann.

γιαιριγ, σαρ ησόιζ, αη leadar ημαό το όμης αη σ-Οιιαή ειστηγοη απαό τοιρισ ο "Τρί υροπαστα αη υάρτ, σο τριίου αη Κάιτη ειστηγου απαό το απαό, το απαό το αποδομαί το αποδομαί το αποδομαί το αποδομαί το αποδοί αποδοί το αποδοί το

1r γεάρι ασά αξαίηη. Ταιγθεάηαη γέ τούι πόρι γαη Νιατό ξαετίζε, τια ξιη Sαξγαηας έ γέιη; αξιιγ θα πιαη ίειγ το πτεαητατό ιιός γξηγοθέα απ το-σεαητας, ιοόσα τοισόμητα έιξιη α ταθαίης γαοι τεατά απ ξαετίζε γαορέα, ό δεαξάη το θεαξάη, ό'η πείητε το τάιης ιητε ιη ηπτεαίς πα το σειτάτο βιατάη.

Le mon-mear,

e. 0'5.

vaile па Саппіте, јап-21/10e, Еіпе, 8at Інпара, 1890.

#### SPIES.

The word Spy seems barsh to the ear, but it ought not; and its application largely depends on whose "ox is gored." The late Boyle O'Reilly joined the British army for the purpose fo creating disaffection therein in the furtherance of Irish revolutionary aspirations. He, of course, was looked upon by Irishmen as a "patriot"—by England, as a "spy." Hence, those whom Irishmen conceive as British spies are regarded by Englishmen as honorable and praiseworthy, and so they may. But those whom the Irish spy or the British spy diverts from their allegiance are they who deserve execration.

Recent events prove to a demonstration that the British spy system in this country is absolutely perfect.

Witness its manipulation of the Triangle and the Cronin camps in Cuicago. Both these camps have been controlled by British spies. The chief of the British Secret Service in this country directs their movements, and he is the "fine patriot" and the trusted bosom friend of some unsuspecting Irishman. But, it may be asked, how are these spies to be known? Easily. They try to get at the head of all patriotic societies and secretly and oth erwise try to sow the seed of discord among those looked up to as the bone and sinew of such organizations. Witness "Pat Grant" and the officers of the Irish National League. No one knows who Pat Grant is, though no doubt, under some other name, he is the confidential friend of some patriotic Irish gom.

One thing Irish-Americans should do—go to Chicago and take both the triangle and Cronin camps and dump them into the lake. The alleged malfeasance of the triangle was a mere pretense, for any one with an ounce of brains in his head must know that the triangle had absolute control over the funds of the Clann-na-Gael, and could use it as they pleased. They could say that they spent it in fomenting rebellion against England in India or elsewhere and no one could contradict them, for no living being outside the trio knew, or was supposed to know, or could know, how the money was spent. But it served as an excellent shibboleth for

the British spies: and the tactics of Talbot at Carrick-on-Siur prove that no crime, howsoever revolting, will stand in their way in the accomplishment of their end. And the end in the instance under review was, the disorganization of the Clann-na-Gael Society and the weakening of Irish-American influence in the United States.

### 21η Οιβελτόιη 21ηίτ.

Ουδηλημας τλη υμήμη τέμξησηλό το η ξαστάλ το ηπητεοόλο λη ξεάρηδοτας τλη υμήμη του λη διορηλή γυληλό που του ρίητο λη τίμξολού μι λην τιληλό το λην τιλολό λη όσηκο

Suim aimrine noime reo-1 noemead an rosmann- vo tus an Saoi Waitman cuineat to uairlib an logain la roibιέαπαός το catat αρη α τύιτές, 1 211 ao-11, Azur 11 A mears to bi ceannruing conreabluise Cuma, an Saoj Warbur-213 out a baile od an ojoce 717 To caill re a mealb(grip-sack), azur bi a culato breat. luacinan foibléanacca Ann. 2111 majoin la'n na manais bi 'n buacaill a oul 30 Tuaim azur fuain ré an mealb ain an m-bocan; v'forzail ré έ ασμη σοηπαίμο τέ αίητη αη τ. Sαοί Warburton Aln, Azur tuz cuize é. Dí αη Ceannfunc an-duideac de raoi n-A ċηeaγολόο, 7 tus pjora cononac do, 45 σεληθυζαό όό, γλη λη сецопа σά η-ејπεοέλο λοη έεο δό λη λη δίτ 30 ηbeidead refrean 'na canajo ajze.

Τιμόιοιι γελόσηλη ηδ όδ σαμ έιγ αη σοιμος όίοι ίειγ αη σίιξελσόιμ σο δί η υπαίλιι α σιομάιησ α όλησα το σπαίμ ας σεμηλό α ξηδόλ, αξμή σια σαγόλιδε ίειγ η μ-beul ηλ γμάισε αό αη σίιξελοόιμ.

"Cja 'η τάς," Δη τείτελη, "ηλό δ-τιίδ Ο'λίητη λίη το όλιης λόλο το πέιη λη ολίξελο?" "Tá ajnm m'atan ujnpj,' apr an buacajll.

"Η τ' ι αη τα η τη τη το αρτ." αρτ αη Οι βεασόμ, "ξεαθταιό τη το ξαθτά τά."

Τίλοις τέ αικ βεείες 7 ο' ορουιό όδ απ δυαδαιίι το ξαδα πιακ παδ καδ απ σ αίπτη 30 σεακτ αίκ απ 3-σαίκτ αίξε. Τάδ απ ρεείες έ 7 τυς το 'η π-δακραστ έ, αξυν το ίεαη δυιτεάη πόκ τασιπεατό έ, αξυν τη α πεαντ δί σεακη τε πάπαιδ δευιλά-ξιδιητίη (γ αίξ πα πάπαιδιδι γεο το συνό απ ξεάκηδοτας συπ γτοιίε), το δ-γειστεαό τέ κάτ α ξαδάα, αξυν ίε όυι 1 π-δαππαίξε αίκ τά το τοσιποίο το διπτα παίδι. Τυταό απ δυαδαίιι ογ σόπαικ απ σεαπηγώνισα— τα δίξη τέ απ δυαδαίι, αξυν τυδαίκτ ίεις απ τίξεατό π.

"Μί'ι Δοη ἐύιτ αξαίηη-ηθ αηαξαίο αη υπαξαίια, αξιίτ μά'τ μιαη ίθασ-τα ἐάιη το ἐιιμ αίμ, εαιξείο τά εογοατ αη θαμάηταίτ το ίος."

"Τά 30 παιτ," απτ απ σιισεασόμη, σοκαιό πητε απ σογσακ."

Seanbálam an buacajll le banántar. ας γυαρη απ Saoj Warburton μαρη το πάτ lejr ταη γαρτέζογ α bejt αρη, ηας η-έρροσατ αση τοιαίζ το

Νιαρη α ταρηρο λά πα σύητα δή αη διαταρίλη λάταρη παη αση λεργ αη τλήσε εατόρη, αξιιγ λάη αη τρός το τασηρό ερλο πού το τριμητηρό λη ξύργτε το το διαταρικό λη δύργτη το το διαταρικό λη διαταρικό και διαταρικό

"θί αξυγ τά," αμγ αη θυαζαίι, "αίηη αξυγ γιυήπεα ή αξυγ άις ζότημες η αταμ μητιί η ο-σεαηξαίη πα τίμε, σε μέιμ αη σιίδε εα ή τια και η τείμα απ σιίξε εα ή τια και η σεαηξα αποθείτε αδ γε αηπ."

### O'Curry's Lectures.

MANUSCRIPT MATERIAL OF ANCIENT IRISH HIS TORY.

LECTURE V.
[Delivered June 19, 1856.]

#### (Continued.)

The following notices will sufficiently show the names of the chief transcriber, of the owner, and the time of transcribing the volume.

At the end of the year 1061 we find this notice, "I am fatigued from Brian Mac Dermot's book; Anno Domini 1580. I am Philip Badley."

The Chris name of the scribe appears in several places from this to the eud of the year 1588; but a memorandum at the end of the year 1515 is conclusive in identifying not only the chief transcriber, but the date of the original transcript, as well as the place in which, and the person for whom, the volume was transcribed or compiled.

"I rest from this work. May God grant to the man, [ the owner ] of this book, to return safely to Athlone; that is Brian, the son of Ruaidhrigh Mac Dermot. I am Philip who wrote this. 1588, on the day of the festival of Saint Brenden in particular. And Cluain Hi Bhraoin is my place."

Of this Badley, if that be his real name, I have never been able to learn anything more than what he has written of himself in this volume I may observe, however, that the name of Philip was not uncommon in the learned family of O'Duibhghenainn or Duigenan, and Cluain I Bbraoin, where Philip wrote this book, was the residence of a branch of the O'Duidhghenainn or O'Duigenans, as will appear from the following entry in these Annals, in the hendwriting of the owner of the book, Brian Mac Deimot, at the year 1581, "Fearcacgadh O'Duigenan, the son of Fergal, son of Philip, died at Oluain I Bhraoin."

We find, too, the rame of Dubhthach O'Duigenainn, set down as a scribe in the book at the end of the year 1224.

The following memorandum at the end of the page at which the year 1462 commences (the book is not paged), gives us further reason still for supposing that the O'Duigenans had some connection with this book. It runs thus,—"Three leaves and five accors of yellum that are contained in this book, per me, Daniel Duignan." This memorandum is without date; and I may observe that, as the book contains at present but ninety-nine of the original leaves, four leaves must have been lost since this memorandum was written.

I have not, bowever, quoted these memoranda merely in order to show by what particular scribe the Annals in question were written. A mistake has, it appears to me, been lorg current with regard to the identity of the MS., and I believe I am in a position to correct it.

It is my opinion that the notices referred to are sufficient to show that these are not those Annals, or that 'Book of the O'Duibhghenainns of Kilronan', which was one of the books mentioned by the Four Masters as having been used by them in their compilation, and which extended from the year 900 to the year 1563. The present volume begins with the year 1014, and in its original form ends (imperfectly) with the year 1571, and we find that one of the O'Duigenan family was a transcriber in the early part of it, and that it was transcribed at Cluain I Bhraoin. But it is, I think, more than probable that the volume is but a transcript of the original Book of the O'Duigenans of Kilronan, made, as far as it went, from Brian Mac Dermot, and that to the text of this transcript the noble chief himself, and other scribes, made several additions, carrying the annals down to the year 1590, or two years before his death in 1592.

Such is the opinion at which I have arrived as to

this manuscript.

That the present volume was carried down to the year 1590, I am rather fortunately in a position to prove beyond any doubt, having myself discovered a part of the continuation in the British Museum in the year 1849. This part contains sixteen consecutive years, and a part of a dislocated year, extending from the latter part of 1568 to 1590, but still leaving a chasm in the volume from 1561 to 1568. This continuation is written partly on vellum and partly on paper. in various hands, among which that of Brian Mac Dermot is very plainly distinguishable; and the following translation of an entry, at the year 1581, with Brian's note on it seems to complete the identification of the volume

"Calvagh (Calbhach), the son of Donnell, son of Teige (Tadhag), son of Cathal O'Conor, the heir of Sligo and Lower Connacht, without dispute, died on the Friday between the two Easters [that is, between Easter Sunday and Low Sunday] in

this year."

To this article Brian Mac Dermot adds the fol-

lowing note,-

"And the death of this only son of Donnell O' Conor and Mor Ni Ruaire is one of the most lamentable events of Erinn. And there never came, of the descendants of Brian Luighneach [O'Conor] a man of his years a greater loss than him, nor is it likely that there will come. And this loss has pained the hearts of all Connacht, and especially it has pained the scholars and poets of the province of Connacht. And it has divided my own heart into two parts. Uch! Uch! how pitiable my condition after my comrade and companion, and the man most dear and truthful to me in the world!

"I am Brian Mac Dermot, who wrote this, upon Mac Dermot's Rock; and I am now like Olioll Olium after his sons, when they were slain, together with Art Aenthir, the son of Conn of the Hundred Battles, in the battle of Magh Mucruimhe by Mc Con, the son of Mac Niadh, son of Lughaidh; or like Deirdre after the sons of Uisneach had been treacherously slain in Eamhain Mhacha [Emania] by Conchobhar the son of Fachtna, son of Ruadh, son of Rudhraidhe | Conor Mac Nessa]; for I am melancholy, sorrowful, distressed, and dispirited, in grief and in woe. And it cannot be described or related how I feel after the desparture of my companion from me, that is the Calvach. And it was on the last day of the month of March he was interred in Sligech (Sligo)."

Mac Dermot's Rock (Carraig Mhic Diarmada), on the Rock of Loch Ce (Carraig Locha Ce) were the popular names of a castle built on an island in Loch Ce, near Boyle in the present County of Ros common. This castle was the chief residence and stronghold of Mac Dermot, the native chief and prince of Magh Luirg (or Moylorg), an extensive territory in the same County of Roscommon.

The above Brian Mac Dermot, the owner, restorer, and continuator of these Annals, was chief of Magh Luirg between the years 1585 and 1592, though in what year he succeeded his father, Rory (Ruaihri), the son of Teige (Tadhg), I am not able to say. The father was chief 1540 and 1542.

Of Brian Mac Dermot himself, we find in the Annals of the Four Masters,—under the year 1585 (in which year all the rative chiefs of Erinn were called by proclamation to a parliament in Dublin) that Tadhg the son of Eohan Mac Dermot attend-

ed this parliament as deputy from Mac Dermot of Magh Luirg; that is, Brian the son of Ruaidhri Og which Brian was then a very old man. And at the year 1592 the same Annals record the death of this Brian Mac Dermot in the following words:

"Mac Dermot of Magh Luirg,—Brian the son of Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg Mac Dermot, died in the month of November; and the death of this man was the more to be lamented, because there was no other like him of the clann Maolruanaidh Maelruny, the tribe name of the Mac Dermots,] to succeed him in the chieftainship,"

It would then appear, I think, that these cannot be the socalled Annals of Kilronan; but that they are those called the Annals of Loch Ce, quoted by Sir James Ware in his work on the Bishops of Erinn, is by no means certain.

Dr. Nicholson (Protestant Bishop of Derry, and afterwards Archbishop of Cashel), in his valuable "Irish Historical Library," published in Dublin in 1724, page 36, thus speaks of the Annals of Loch Ce, quoted by Sir James Ware:

"The Annals of this monastery are frequently quoted by Sir James Ware; but all that he ever saw was a fragment of them (part in Latin and part in Irish) beginning at 1249 and ending at 1408. He supposes the author to have been a Canon-Regular of the said Abbey, and have lived in the Fifteenth Century. His copy, perhaps, has some farther loss since it fell into other hands; seeing all that can be now said of it is 'Pars Annalium Caenobii S. Trin. de Loghkoea, incipiens ab An. 1331. ex Hibernico Idiomate in Anglicum versa.'"

The same writer says:

"The most valuable collection of Irish MSS. that I have met with, in any private hand, here in Dublin, next to that of the Lord Bishop of Clogher, was communicated to me by Mr. John Conry; who has great numbers of our Historice-Poetical Composures, and (being a perfect master of their language and prosodia) knows how to make the best use of them. Amongst these there's

"1. An ancient copy of the Annales Senatenses (Annals of Ulster, written ou Vellum end in a fair character; but imperfect at the beginning and end. for it begins at the year 454, ten years later than the Duke of Chondois's, and ends (about 50 years sooner) at 1492.

"2. There is also, in the same letter parchment and the same felio Volume, a copy of the Annals of the old Abbey of Inch-Maccreen, an island in the Lake of Loghkea, a very different form those of Holy Trinity, an abbey (in the same Loch) of a much later foundation. This book commences at the year 1013, and ends with 1571.

"S. He has likewise the original Annals of Don egal (or the Quatuor Magistri), signed by the proper hands of the Four Masters themselves, who were the Compilers of that Chronicle," etc., etc.

This, indeed, is a most valuable notice from the very candid Bishop Nicholson.

The Annals of the Old Abbey of InisMaccreen, properly Inis Mac Nerinn, an island of Loch Ce, which he mentions, are beyond any doubt those which I have already identified as such. According to Conry's report to the bishop, these Annals commenced with the year 1013, and ended with 1571; but it is quite clear that the year 1013 is a mere mistake for 1014, with which the book commences in its present, and I am sure in its then condition. For it commences with an account of

the battle of Clontarf; and as the original page is much defaced and the date totally illegible, and as the date of that great event is given by the Four Masters under the year 1013, it seems probable that without looking at the copy or the "whole annals, and the date mentioned below, Conry gave that year as the commencement of the book to the bishop. The last page of the year 1571, with which the volume (without the British Museum addition) ends, is also illegible, showing plainly that the book had been a long time lying without a cover, probably in the ruined residence of some departed member of the Mac Dermot family, before it pass ed into Conry's hands. Still, notwithstanding that Conry gave this book the name of the Annals of the Abbey of Inis Mac Nerinn of Loch Ce, it is quite clear from the circumstances under which the were written, that they were not the annals of the abbey, if any such annals ever existed.

There is some mystery as to the way this volume Passed from the hands of John Copry. It was, however, purchased at the sale of the books of Dr John O'Fergus, in 1766, by Dr Leland, the histor ian, along with the Annals of Ulster, -a transcript made for the doctor of the first volume of the Annals of the Four Masters, -and the imperfect autograph of the second volume, described above by Dr. Nicholson,—and placed by him (Dr. Leland)in the College Library, here the group may now be seen together. It is fortunate that we have still in existence a copy of the printed catalogue of the books of the patriotic Doctor Fergus, which is pre served along with many other memorials of him, by his worthy great grandson, my esteemed friend James Marinus Kennedy, Esq. who has kindly permitted me te consult this interesting catalogue. On examining it, I found included in it the Ann als of Ulster .- a transcript of the first volume of the Annals of the Four Masters, by Hugh O'Mulloy, an excellent scribe, in two volumes, -and the imperfect autograph of the second volume,-among several other MSS. of less value, set down for sale : but no account of the Annals of the Abbey of Inis Mac Nerinn, mentioned by John Conry in his communication to Dr Nicholson. So far indeed we have lost the direct evidence of the volume being that which Conry had mentioned to the bishop; but the fact of its having been purchased by the College along with the other books and transcripts belonging to Conry's collection, the identity in the years of its beginning and ending, and the original of the locality to which it was referred, which, though erroneous, was approximately correct, can leave no rational doubt of its being the reputed Annals of the Abbey of Inis Mac Nerinn in Loch Ce, though the internal evidences clerly prove it to be the Annals of the Rock of Loch Ce, or Mac Dermot's Rock, the residence of the owner and

part-compiler, Brian Mac Dermot, in 1590. Indeed even the wanting link above aluded to is supplied in a contemporary list or catalogue of the Irish books sold at Dr Fergus's sale, which is preserved in (pasted into) a MS volume in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy (commonly known by the name of "Vallancey's Green Book"), and contains the names of the persons to whom and the prices at which the various Irish MSS. there were sold. For in that list I find it mentioned that Dr. Leland bought No. 2427, Annals of the Masters, 3 volumes [the two volumes of transcription and one of autograph before mentioned], a fine MS., £7 19 and also, 2410, Annals of Ulster, by the 4 Masters [sic], a very ancient MS. on vellum; and 2411

Continuation of the Annals of Tighernach, very ancient, on vellum, both together for ±18. The last mentioned MS. was, I have no doubt, the one of which we have been speaking, mistaken by the maker of the catalogue for a "Continuation of Tighernach', probably only because he could make no better guess at what it really was. And it is singular that this volume is now lettered, Tighernaci Continuatio' on the back (H. 19, T.C.D.)

(To be continued)

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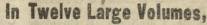
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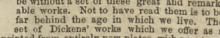


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