



Leabhar-aisthry mioranjal

tabartha cum an

TEANGA SAEDILSE

a corhad a sur a raoncu had  
a sur cum

Fenn-mazla Cinnid na h-Eimeann.

82460 Rol. Uij. 3.

000-211

1890.

tanima

Mhac R15 Cairleán buite Sainhuil 7  
bairnsojan Tobar Deire 'h Doimhain.  
(Leanta)

a sur corhadre ré cat mór lhaé na  
ruidead a3 an teirre. Cuaid an cat  
ar tead 1 reomra bea3, a sur nson d'fad  
30 o-tairne caillad amad, a sur tuid-  
airt.

"Ceud mje fálte noimat a 211e-115  
Cairleán buite-Sainhuil."

"Cja 'h éaoj a d-fuair tū eolar or-  
ra?" air an Mhac-115.

"D'fear 30 mje 1 3-cairleán, d'a-  
tar," air an caillad, "d-fuail aon d'ir-  
ead a3 a cor rór?"

"Nj'l, 30 deirne," air an Mhac-115,  
"r a3 corhuidead leir d' adá mje  
a toul ahoir"

"Mairlead, 30 h éirne leat," air an  
caillad, "r d'oj3 hom 30 d-fuail. tar  
a sur oerar ort 'h-oiaj d' o fudail f'a-

da."

"Nj'l mé raon uaidé," air an Mhac-  
115. "adé tã neart air 30 a3am le foc  
a3a diaé, deoé a sur lóiróh."

"Nj' glacfaid mje air 30 uaidé," air  
ran caillad.

211e r115 3leir r3 d'ó éo mje 'r d' jé  
ré mair ra m-baile, a sur huair a d' jé  
a sur d' ól ré a fájé cairbeán r3 leab-  
ad d'ó, a sur tuidairt.

"Téir3 a éolad ahoir, nj' déir aon  
baolal ort 30 mair."

Cuaid an Mhac-115 na éolad a sur  
nson mair3ail ré 30 mair. Huair a  
d'éir3 ré d' lort lea3ta amad a3 an  
3 caill3 d'ó, a sur huair a d' jé a sur d'  
ól ré d' fadfaid r3 d' éo éad a d' ré  
a toul.

"Nj'l fíor a3am," air an Mhac-115.  
"táim a corhuidead tobar Deiread 'h  
Doimhain."

"Tá mje or cjoir éú3 éad bliaé-







[Le bejt leanta.]

Irish.	Roman.	Sund	ris 1.	Roman.	S und.
A	a	aw	m	m	emm
b	b	bay	n	n	enn
c	c	kay	o	c	oh
d	d	dhay	p	p	pay
e	e	ay	r	r	arr
f	f	eff	s	s	ess
g	g	gay	t	t	thay
h	h	ee	u	u	oo
i	i	ell			

1. Ի՞նչ քար շէս? 2. Ե-բայլ քույր օր? 3. Ե՛կ քույր օրի. 4. Ե-բայլ եքեւո՞ւս-  
ա՞ծ? 5. Ե՛կ եքեւո՞ւս ձայն. 6. Այ քուլտ  
այ քուլ? 7. Ի՞նչ քուլտ այ քուլ. 8. Այ  
քուլտ այ քքքք? 9. Ի՞նչ քուլտ այ քքքք  
10. քքքք այ քքքք? 11. Ե՛կ այ քքքք  
քար. 12. Ե՛կ զիւր ձայն. 13. Ե-բայլ  
զիւր ձայն? 14. Այսք Ե՛կ միայն ձայն.  
15. Ե՛կ յարձ ձայն. 16. Ե՛կ քիւրայն ձայն.  
17. Ե-բայլ քիւրայ օր? 18. Ե՛կ քիւրայ օրի  
19. Ե՛կ զիւր ձայն. 20. Ե՛կ զիւր ձայն.  
21. Ի՞նչ Ե-բայլ քիւրայ ձայն. 22. Ե՛կ քիւրայ  
քքքք. 23. Ի՞նչ միայն կիւրայ քիւրայ 24. Ե-  
բայլ զքքքք օր? 25. Ե՛կ զքքքք օրի.  
26. Ե՛կ զքքքք ձայն. 27. Ե-բայլ այ զքքքք  
քար ո՞ր քիւր? 28. Ե՛կ այ զքքքք քիւր.  
29. Ե-բայլ քքքք ձայն? 30. Ե՛կ քքքք ձայն.  
31. Ի՞նչ զքքքք բար. 32. Ի՞նչ զքքքք բար. 33.  
Ե՛կ զքքքք ձայն. 34. Ե՛կ զքքքք ձայն. 35. Ե՛կ  
քքքք ձայն. 36. Ե՛կ զքքքք ձայն. 37. Ե՛կ այ ի՞նչ  
քքքք.

Δῖμαρς, sight,

owurk,



Δ, his, hers, who, which, to.	caillun.
ceallēn, does lose,	keann.
ceann, head; one,	ko-ur-sa.
coimhryda, neighbor,	dhaw.
ṑā, if; two,	dha-ull.
ṑall, blind,	dhuin-eh.
ṑujne, person, man,	yee-ey.
ṑiajṑ, after,	fane.
ṑéjṑ, self,	guch.
ṑac, each, every,	goh.
ṑo, that, to,	umchuran
ṑomēdaraṑn, carries,	nah.
ṑṑa, in his, in hers, in its,	lhawn.
ṑān, full,	luchtha.
ṑoēta, faults,	mawl-ah.
ṑāla, bag, wallet,	mur soh.
ṑar ro, in-this-way,	riv-eh.
ṑojne, before him,	shay.
ṑé, he, it,	thayuv.
ṑaoṑ, side; concerning,	tharlli-un
ṑarluṑeanaṑn, happens,	

Translate into Irish.—

#### The Two Wallets.

Every man carries Two Wallets, one before and one behind, and both full of faults. But the one before is full of his neighbor's faults; the one behind, of his own. Thus it happens that men are blind to their own faults, but never lose sight of their neighbor's.

**OBS. 1.**—*b-fujl*, 'is', pronounced 'will' is the third person singular present indicative of the verb *fujlm*, 'I am', a form of the verb "to be" which is always employed instead of *ṑām*, 'I am', after any of the particles of questioning (as *Δ*, whether; *ṑac*, whether not, &c.); of wishing (*ṑo*, that); of denying (*ṑj*, not, *ṑac*, who not); and of supposing (*ṑā*, if) and after the relative pronoun *Δ*, who; *ṑac*, who not; as *ṑj b-fujl ré*, he is not; *ṑo b-fujl ré*, that he is; *Δ ṑ-fujl ré*, is he; *ṑac b-fujl ré*, is he not; *Δ te Δ b-fujl*, the person who is; *Δ te ṑac b-fujl*, the person who is not.

**Obs. 2.**—The difference between *is*, *is*, and *ta*, *is*, is that the one (*is*) denotes simple existence; *ta* denotes existence in relation to time, state, condition, place.

**OBS. 3.**—*is* is omitted in short assertive sentences; as, *ṑeārr maoa beo ṑā leon mard*, a living dog (*is*) better than a dead lion.

**OBS. 4.**—*is* (*is*) is never employed after particles of asking, wishing, denying, supposing, or the like; as, *Δ ṑeult Δ ṑṑan*, whether

[is] the sun a star? *ṑac ṑeult Δ ṑṑan*, is not the sun a star? *ṑj ṑeult Δ ṑṑan*, the sun (*is*) not a star; *Δ ṑū ṑā Δ ṑṑ?* *anne tu qui es illic!* whether (*is* it) you who are in it? It is left understood, as is done so often in Latin sentences.

Mr. Mee's translation of the Creb and her Mother.

#### 21 ṑarṑān aṑur Δ 21āṑaṑn.

*ṑudajṑe rean ṑarṑān le ceann ṑj*, "ṑao ṑāt Δ leṑṑ ṑudalaṑn ṑū ēo cam? ṑudal ṑṑeac." "21 āṑaṑn," "Δ ṑarṑān ṑj," "ṑarṑeān ṑū ṑé Δ ṑ ṑlṑe, Δ ṑeṑṑaṑ ṑū é? aṑur Δ ṑrāt ṑeṑeṑar ṑé ṑu-ṑa ṑōṑṑal Δ ṑ ṑlṑe ṑṑeac ṑeucṑaṑ ṑé Δ leaṑaṑṑaṑn. ṑ ṑeārr rompla 'ṑa cōṑaṑle."

Miss Sullivan's Translation.

#### 21 ṑarṑān aṑur Δ 21am.

*ṑudajṑe Δ rean ṑarṑān le ceann ṑj*, "ṑao ṑāt ṑṑṑalaṑn ṑū ēo cṑom, leaṑ? ṑṑṑal ṑuṑ." "21am," *ṑudajṑe Δ ṑarṑān ṑj*, "ṑarṑeān ṑū ṑé Δ ṑ ṑlṑe; aṑur ṑrāt ṑeṑeṑar ṑé ṑū ṑōṑṑal Δ ṑ ṑlṑe ṑuṑ ṑeucṑaṑ ṑé aṑur leaṑaṑṑaṑn. ṑā rompla ṑōṑ ṑā cōṑaṑle."

#### SEAN-ṑAJNT.

Here are a lot of proverbs and old sayings that I used to hear with my father.— J. J. Lyons.

*ṑ ṑorur fujl Δ ṑaṑe Δ ṑ cūl caṑac.*

*21 te ṑ ṑṑe ṑeṑeṑar aṑ ṑe*  
*Sé ṑ ṑṑe ṑeṑeṑar beo.*

*Uṑla 'ṑ ṑorṑa, ṑṑeṑa 'ṑ ṑaṑṑeac*

*ṑaṑṑa ṑaṑac, ṑōṑṑa ṑṑeṑa*  
*ṑṑṑa ceṑṑa 'ṑ eaṑac ṑōṑṑa.*

*ṑṑ' ṑṑ cṑa ṑ ṑeārr Δ ṑeṑe luac ṑā*  
*ṑall, ac ṑā ṑṑ aṑ ṑeṑe ṑā ṑeṑaṑn*  
*ṑū é.*

*ṑ ṑeāṑ ṑam ṑaṑac Δ ṑāṑa*  
*'S ṑaṑ ṑaṑac Δ ṑāla ṑeṑe oṑṑ.*

*21ṑe ṑṑeacṑar le ṑa*  
*'S alṑaṑac le 21ṑe,*  
*21ā ṑā ṑeṑa Δ ṑṑ ṑṑṑ*  
*ṑṑor cāll ṑé Δ ṑṑe.*











[illegible]

21η βυβληθήν 21ος Δς.

From the dictation of Mr. Thomas Lannon of Portlaw, Co. Waterford.

1

Եւ յո ճորս ղշօժէս ԼԵ շԼՅԱՅ ԾՈՂՅԵ  
Չ ԵՅԵ ԱՅ ԲՅԱԸ ԴԱ ԵՈՂԵՐԵ ԲԱԾԱ 'Դ ԲՅԵ,  
ԼՈՂՅ ՄՈ ԲՐՈՐԱԸ Ա ԸԼԱՅԻՉ ՅՈ Կ-ՕՅ ՄԵ  
ՔԱՅԻ ԲՅԱՂ ԴԱ ԲՐՈՐԱՅԵ ԴԱ ԼԵԱԿԱՅ ԸԱՅՈՂ.

2

ԲԱՃԻՐ ԴԵ ԸՈՂԵՂ ԾԵՂ՝ ԾԵԱՐՅ ՈՍԱՄԱՐ  
ԱՐ ԲՂ ԴՅԻՆՊ ՏԵՈՐԻՐԵ ԼԵ Պ.Ա. ԷԺՈՅԺ,  
ԱԸ ՅՕ ԵՒ Է ԾԱԾԱՅԻՐԵ ՊՅՕ ԴԾՐԱԸ “ՊԱ  
ԽՅՕԾ ԽՐԺՊ ՕՐԵ,  
Ա՛Ր ՅՕ Պ-ԽԵՅԾ ԲԱՐԼՕ ԱՅԴՅՊՊ ԵԱՐ Պ-ԴՅՐ  
ՅԴՊ ՊՅՈՂԼ.”

3

Եր եւս ձիւ ԲԱՅՈՐԵԱԾ յէ 1 3-ՅՈՅԼ ԴՈ  
3-ԵՐԱԾ ԵՊՈՇ

ՇՅԲԺԸ ԽԱՃԱՅԼ Ե ԵՅԺԵԺԸ ԵՂԻՄՅԱՅԼ  
ԴԵՂԻՄ,

21 Ծ'յմէօճԺ ումէ յմի թյու շճ շում-  
բյր

Καὶ τ-τοῦτα τὸ βυαῖτρεατὸ Δ λάρ Δ κλέιβ.

4

Ծծած րար մե՛ս մեարձ րա ծւաղէս  
Շեղղ՝ մեյթ շօղի մոր՝ մը րա ծալի:  
Ան մօ ինքիդ Եթ շրած է մօ շրօյծ  
Յոյ րարձալէ

ՔԱՇՏԱԵՆ ԵՄԵ ԵՄԱՅԵՆԱՐ ՄԱՐԱ ԶՇԱՐ-  
ՔԱԵՆ ԵՄԵ.

5

Չ'ր Է ԾԱԾՃԱՅԼ ԴՅՐԵԱ ԴԱ ՇԼԱՕՅԾ-ԻՄԵԼ  
ԵՃԻՊԵ

Եւո ձայր յայն աշար Լաճայոց ըսի,  
 Զձալ տի լայն-րա Յօ ժորէջքե՛ւ աղ ըն-  
 յաղոց

Suſtreă lăſă ljom 45 cuſe Muſan.

6

ՅԻՊՈՐ յԱ՛Ր ՔԵԱՐՐ ԼԵԱԾ ԾԱԼ ԷԱՐ ԲԱՅԼԵ  
ՉԻ ԲԱՊ ԵԱՊ Ե ԷԱԼ ՕՐԵ Ե ԵՅԷԷ ՅՕ ԾԱԾԱԸ,  
ՅԱԺՅՈՅ ՊԱ ՅՐԱՐԵԱ ՕՅ ԸՐՈՅԹԵ ՅՕ ԵՐԱԸ

λεατ

Այս ԾԱ ի Ծ ՅԱՐՁԱՅ Ծ Յ-ԵԱՐԲԱՅ  
ԵԱ.

7

21' ἡ δὲ τοῦ δαδ ἡ δὲ cāyīnari Δ θεῖο ἡ  
 Δ ἡ δαδ

Ἡ δὲ παλαιὰ-ῥα τοῦ ἁγίου ὕψους αἰ-βεῖσθαι  
τοῦ λόγου,

Ի՛յ ծելծ քեար ԸԾ՝ ԶԵ ԶԵՊ ԵՐՕՒՔԸԾ  
 ԼԶԻՊ ԼԶՈՊ

Ո՞ր բարեբաղն է զոքսը՝ միայնակի՝ Շողուհ  
տա տնոյ?

8

Օ՛հ մօ Կրօն շրճա՛ծ իր Ծօյճե 'ի բշուլ ք  
Ձիւր դա՛ Քաժարի մէ շա՛ յճաճայի Կ՛  
Ո՛ր Կրօնի յա՛ծ ապէ դօ Բօր Ծօ Յիւր  
605

Ար ի՛յ ծէյիլն ձօղ քսծ ծեյ' շայլ քսլ

γεννη ἁ βρήτ, on account of being.  
 ἁ τάλ ούτ, gave thee suck.

We have received two pieces in prose from ՁԻ ԵԱՊԴԵԱՂ ՁՈՐԱԸ, one "ԵՁԻԱԸ ՁԻ ԾՈՂԻԱԿՅ, the other, ԵԱԸՏՐԱ ԵՕՅԱՂ ԲԱԿԾ ՁԻԴՐՈ ՎՅՐ, which is lengthy; both will appear in due time

It is a singular fact that a large number of the Irish people who consider themselves "educated" when asked if they speak their native language boastfully say "No, nor my father and mother either." What do such persons proclaim by such statements? Why, that their fathers and mothers were descended from the poorest class of Irish, the very opposite of what they meant to convey!

Previous to the so-called National Education system established in Ireland in 1832, who introduced the English language among the general public? Outside the English Pale, who spoke the English language? Answer.—The poor people who had to go to the "Big houses" or to England to earn their living.

A large number of Germans, Swedes and Norwegians speak the English language to-day. Of what class of society are they? That class who had to come here to earn their living and who returned when they made some money, full of English, of course. The public press informs us that respectable Poles refuse to send their children to the schools established by the Czar to Russianize them. What class of Poles is it that will not know the Polish language in a few generations? The pauper class who work for their Russian rulers, and who send their children to the Russian school to curry their favor; and the offspring of these children, by Russian favor, will monopolize the minor public offices and be the "elite" of Poland!

That is the class of Irish whose parents did not know their native language !



Seáchan Ua Duibhir an Ghleanna.

This beautiful Jacobite song by *Eoghan Ruadh* is adapted to the air of *Seaghan O'Duibhir an Ghleanna*, of which the original song, with translation by the late Thomas Furlong, will be found at page 86, vol. ii. of *Hardiman's Irish Minstrelsy*.

Colonel John O'Dwyer, for whom the song was composed, was a distinguished officer who commanded in Waterford and Tipperary in 1651, but after the capitulations, sailed from the former port with five hundred of his faithful followers for Spain. The O'Dwyers were a branch of the Heremonians of Leinster, and possessed the present baronies of Kilnemanach, in Tipperary. From an early period they were remarkable for their courage, and after the expatriation of the old Irish nobility, several of the family distinguished themselves abroad in the Irish Brigade. In the last century General O'Dwyer was Governor of Belgrade, and Admiral O'Dwyer displayed great bravery in the Russian service. —TUAM NEWS.

[Yes, the Irish have gone with a vengeance, and are closing up England's work-shops and factories to-day! —Ed. G.]

Ձիօ ճար, մօ ճօյ! մօ ճարձօ!  
 Ձի քէ՛ ճիշ ճօյճօ՞ւտե ան ճարձօ!  
 Քայե, ճօյճօ, 'ր քայայտ,  
 Օայն ճար ճլիւր!

Յան ճան ճա մօյն թէ ճիշօյ,  
 Յան քայճօ՞ւտե ճիշի ճա ճ-ճանձօ:  
 Յան քայն-ճիւտե ճիշ ճա քքեճանձօ,  
 Ձի մ-ճան-ճիւտե ճիշ ճա ճիւր!

Յա՛ ճան ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր,  
 ճիւր, ճիւր, ճիւր, ճիւր;  
 Յա ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր, ճիւր,  
 ճիւր-ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր!

Յան քէ՛, Յան ճիւր, Յան քէ՛, ճիւր,  
 Ձի ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր  
 Յա ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր  
 Ձի ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր!

Յան ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր,  
 Ձի ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր,  
 Յան ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր  
 Օ ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր!

Քայն ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր, ճիւր,  
 Յան ճիւր, ճիւր, ճիւր ճիւր,  
 Օ՛քայն ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր,  
 Յան ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր!

Յան ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր,  
 Քայն ճիւր, ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր,  
 Յան ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր,  
 Յան ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր!

'Տ ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր, ճիւր ճիւր,  
 Յան ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր,  
 Յան ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր  
 Յան ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր!

Յա ճիւր, ճիւր, ճիւր,  
 ճիւր, ճիւր, ճիւր,

Յան ճիւր, ճիւր, ճիւր,  
 Քայն ճիւր ճիւր,  
 Ձի ճիւր-ճիւր ճիւր, ճիւր,  
 Յան ճիւր, ճիւր, ճիւր,  
 Օ ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր,

Յան ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր,  
 Յան ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր,  
 Յան ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր,  
 Յան ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր

Յան ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր!  
 'Տ ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր,  
 Յան ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր!  
 Յան ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր  
 Յան ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր  
 Յան ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր ճիւր.

[This song, which every Irishman should learn, will be concluded in the next issue.]

TRANSLATION.

O source of lamentation!  
 Bitter tribulation,  
 That I see my nation  
 Fallen down so low!  
 See her sages hoary,  
 Once the island's glory,  
 Wandering without story  
 Or solace, to and fro.  
 Mileadh's offspring knightly  
 Powerful, active, sprightly,  
 They who wielded lightly  
 Weighty arms of steel,  
 Left with no hopes higher,  
 With griefs ever nigher,  
 Worse woes than O'Dwyer  
 Of the Glens could feel!

Last night sad and pining,  
 As I lay reclining,  
 Sleep at length came twining  
 Hands around my soul;  
 Then a maiden slender,  
 Azure-eyed and tender,  
 Came, me dreamt, to render  
 Lighter my deep dole.  
 Fair she was, and smiling,  
 Bright and woes-beguiling;  
 Vision meet for wiling  
 Grief, and bringing joy.  
 None might e'er compare her  
 With a maiden fairer—  
 O! her charms were rarer  
 Than the Maids of Troy.

Like that damsel's olden  
 Flowed her tresses golden,  
 In rich braids enfolden,  
 To the very ground;  
 Thickly did they cluster.  
 In a dazzling muster,  
 And in a matchless lustre,  
 Curled around and round.  
 The red berry's brightness,  
 And the lily's whiteness,  
 Comeliness and lightness,  
 Marked her face and shape.  
 She had eye-brows narrow,  
 Eyes that thrilled the marrow,  
 And from whose sharp arrow  
 None could e'er escape.



# The Gael.

*A monthly Journal devoted to the Cultivation and Preservation of the Irish Language and the autonomy of the Irish Nation*

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## GÆLIC v ROMAN TYPE.

Though THE GÆL has taken no active part in the controversy concerning the general use of the Irish or the Roman letter in Gaelic literature yet, because of the groundless arguments of the advocates of the Roman letter, it would be almost criminal on our part to remain silent any longer.

The advocates of the Roman letter claim,

First, That the difficulty of becoming acquainted with the forms of the Gaelic letters prevents many from studying the language.

Secondly, That there would be less errors in Gaelic printed books because the type-setters are not acquainted with the Irish letters and,

Thirdly, That Gaelic type is much dearer than Roman type.

These are three important points in favor of the adoption of the Roman letter if they were true, but they are not.

First, There are only five of the Irish letters that differ in form from the Roman letters, namely, *ḡ, ṡ, ṛ, ṅ* and *ṫ* (*g, n, r, s, t*). and any one could become acquainted with them in half an hour. The Irish sounds of the let-

ters differ materially from the English sounds, and the appearance of the English letter suggests at once to the mind its English sound, thus confounding and confusing the student, whereas the appearance of the Irish letter will suggest its Irish sound. Were the sounds of the letters in both languages the same, the advocates of the English letter would have some grounds for their argument; but no, the sounds are diametrically opposite, and there is no room for the argument.

Secondly, The typographical errors in Gaelic printed works do not arise from the use of the Gaelic letter for the reason that the printer (who is used to all forms of type) could become acquainted with the five letters mentioned in ten minutes; but they are the result of careless proof-reading.

Thirdly, If space in a book or paper be of any value, Gaelic is cheaper than Roman type, for the *h*'s used for aspiration when the Roman letter is employed occupies one-twelfth of the entire space. Were the Gael printed in Roman letter the space of two and a half columns would be occupied by the *h*'s; and these columns under ads. at a \$ an inch would amount to \$22.50 each issue; in a year, to \$270. A font of type would hold good for eight or more years, so that the *h*'s in that time would occupy space worth over \$2,000, and the cost of setting the *h*'s one-twelfth of the whole, additional.

But, apart from this, are not patriotic impulses and National pride involved in the matter? If we be a sovereign people why not retain our sovereign characteristics? Are we to yield ourselves bodies and souls into the hands of the Gotho-Saxon monomaniacs who are not satisfied with trying to subvert our ancient autonomic characteristics but would also belie our dead and living scholars? Why this? Is it because the scholastic genius of Irishmen has deteriorated since the Dark Ages when they were the beacon-lights of Europe, or is it a



concerted scheme to bolster up the Gotho-Saxon plea for tyrannizing over Irishmen, namely, that they are not intellectually or otherwise capable of managing their own affair?

We saw it stated the other day that Whitley Stokes was a better Irish scholar (though he could not speak the language) than Eugene O'Curry! The party making the statement knew its falsity, but the name "Stokes" savors of a Gotho-Saxon origin, and hence the laudation! Not one of our brilliant Irish scholars is ever mentioned, except in disparagement, by the parties to whom we refer, whereas some obscure foreigner is lauded as a model of perfection.

From the bleatings of the class of persons under review, a stranger coming in our midst would suppose that the Irish language is only in its infancy and that it requires alien talent to properly formulate it, thus insulting every Irishman. A fool would understand that, all other things being equal, no man is so competent to write a language or to comprehend its drift as the native speaker. Why do not the West British criticisers of the native Irish speakers and writers try to reconcile the irregularities in their own language (the English) before they criticise other people's?

The object of these men is to disparage Irishmen and to retard the progress of the Gaelic movement, for if Irishmen cannot learn their own language how can strangers to it expect to do so?

We have full faith in the efficacy of the plan of forming committees to encourage the teachers and pupils of the Irish National Schools. There is where the work can be done, and it is in the power of Gaels to do it. The amount of dollars and cents required to encourage the teachers and to induce other teachers thereby to obtain certificates to enable them to teach also, is a matter of no account to us,

Irishmen, all over the country; and the only barrier to our gathering the rich fruits within our reach is the want of back bone and nerve to make the attempt. Collar your Irish-American neighbors, Gaels; place the object before them, and you will find very few of them will refuse to give you 25 cents; telling them at the same time that it will be noted in the Gael, and also, that honorable mention will be made of them in our Gaelic Historical Album, so that their names shall be transmitted to be lauded by generations in the far-off future for their part in this patriotic movement. Every Irishman should have his name in that book for it will be the effort of our life to turn it out in matter and in form conformable to the grandeur of the subject.

Because of his great age, Mr Fleming urges the Gaelic Union to look up a suitable editor for the Journal. We hope our Dublin friends will make no mistake in the selection, and that he will be one "native" to the language, with back-bone to place his foot firmly on pseudo professors. That man will make the Journal a success.

We see by No. 36 of the Gaelic Journal, which has come to hand, that Professor Atkinson has made the astounding statement that the Irish has no corresponding word for the English relative "who." Seo é an fear "a" o' foc an t-áirísead. In the name of all that is fair, what is the "a" in the above sentence but the direct representative of "who"? We see the quibble.

Seo é an fear a buail Seádh.

In this sentence our "Irish Scholars" say that the language is defective because it does not particularize the party who struck.

Both parties mutually knew that John had been beaten or the one addressed would ask, "An buailtead Seádh?" and the very demonstratives introducing such expressions, namely, this



and that, prove a reference to a previously known event.

So, the mountain has dwindled to a mole-hill!

Mr. J J MacSweeney, Secretary of the S. P. I. Language, has kindly furnished us with the following list of Teachers in the service of the Board of Irish National Education who at the end of '89 held Certificates to teach Irish.

County.	Name.	School and Post Town
Antrim,	Mr. Hussey,	Fisherstown.*
"	S Morris,	Cashel.
"	John Riordan,	Ballymoney,
Clare,	J Maher,	Carrigaholt.
"	H Brady,	Ruan, Ennis.
Cork,	Wm Conway,	Passage West.
"	J Holland,	Ballinspittal, Kinsale
"	D Lynch,	Coolea, Macroom.
"	D O'Leary,	Coolmountain, Dunmanway.
"	J Nyhan,	Knockbrice. ditto.
"	T O'Leary,	Blarney, do.
"	C Buckley,	Derrinacuhara, do.
"	P Lebane,	Carriganima, Macroom
"	C O'Keeffe,	Kildinan, do.
"	P Lee,	Gortroe, Rathcormac
"	Mr. Herlity,	Mulanahone, Leap.
"	J Barry,	Glendore, do.
"	J Mahoney,	Cloughduv, Crookstown
"	C Conway,	Kilbrittan, do.
"	M O'Brien,	Ballinora, Waterfall,
"	T Cronin,	Cork Model, Cork.
"	J O'Leary,	Inchiclough, Bantry.
Donegal,	J C Ward,	Killybegs.
"	D Heraghty,	Churchill, Litrakenny
"	A J Doherty,	Cruit Island, Kincaslough.
Dublin,	T O'Riordan,	Ringsend.
Galway,	T Keffe,	Leitra, Hollymount.
"	J Travers,	Ardrahan.
"	A'Hogan,	Galway.
"	D Faherty,	Culla, Ballyconnelly.
"	P J English,	Kilkerrin, Ballinasloe
"	M Gurvey,	Oluran, Headford,
"	J McDonald,	Nun's Island, Galway
"	J Mangau,	Gurbally.
"	D Diggan,	Spiddal.
"	J Garvey,	Cloughanover, Hd.ford
"	J Garvey,	Moylough.
"	D O'Callaghan,	Oatquarter, Kilronan
Kerry,	M Manning,	Ferriter, Dingle.
"	P O'Connell,	Killarney.
"	J Daly,	Vicarstown, Ventry.
"	W Evans,	Armore, Dingle.
"	F Lynch,	Kilmakerrin. } Cahir-
"	T Hurley,	Portmagee. } civeen.
"	P Buckley,	Kilgarvan, Killarney.
"	J Inglis,	Knightstown.
"	D O'Sullivan,	Ballyhearney.
"	T McSweeney,	Miltown.
"	W Long,	Ferriter, Dingle.
"	D Leyne,	Blackluin.

"	P O'Shea,	Tulloha.
"	P Falvey,	Brackluin, Annascaul
"	M Fenton,	Lohar, Waterville.
"	P Sugrue,	Masterguihy, do.
"	F O'Sullivan,	Knockeens, Cahirciveen.
"	J O'Sullivan,	Ballinskelligs, do.
"	J O'Sullivan,	Caherdermot, do.
"	J Dean,	Camps, Annascaul.
Limerick,	R Hayes,	Rathkeale.
"	Miss E Doyle,	Nicker, Pallesgreen.
Kilkeenny	P McPhilips,	Brownstown N Ross
Louth,	D Lynch,	Philipstown, Dunleer
Mayo,	J Egan,	Turlough, Castlebar
"	M May,	Ballgarries, Hollymount
"	P Hughes,	Claremorris.
"	P J Burke,	Carrowsteelaun, do.
"	M Fahy,	Ballyhaunis.
"	C Cronin,	Muggunaclea.
"	W Gillian,	Derrycrof.
"	Sister Mary Paul,	Ballinrobe Convent
"	Sr Mary Alphousus,	do.
"	J Loftus,	Bonniconlan, Ballina
"	Mrs H Flood,	Glencorrib, Shrule.
"	P Walsh,	Bonniconlon
"	M J Gillan,	Greenans, Castlebar
"	A Moran,	Mulranny, Newport.
"	Mary Killeen,	Cong.
"	R Connor	Partry, Ballinrobe.
Roscommon,	P Molloy,	Granlahan, Ballinlough.
Sligo,	A Rowane,	Castlerock, Aclare.
Tyrone,	M Conway,	Legeloghfin, Gortin.
Waterford,	J Fleming,	Rathcormac, Carrick-on-Suir.
"	N Hayes,	Touraneena, Ballymacarbry
"	M Foley,	Mulnahorna, Dungarvan.
"	P Cahill,	Garrynageera, do.
"	J O'Callaghan,	St. Stephen, Wtr.ford
"	Mrs Meagher, (No. 6.),	Dungarvan.
"	Miss Curran, (No. 2.),	do.

Only the names of the teachers and schools of the following list are given, but those of our readers who were born in those locations will know them.—

M Harley, Crossard ; D Downing, Caher ; J Fitzgerald, Ballinspittal ; P Garvey, Kilroe ; J Hegarty, Kilhomane ; J Hegarty, Sixmilebridge ; J Hickson, Ardamore ; P Joyce, Carna ; Julia Lucitt, Vicarstown ; Bridget Lynch, Kilmakerrin ; D Moran, Ballinskellig ; P Murphy, Derriana ; Mrs Mary Paul Murphy, Carva Convent ; A M'Gurrian, Carrowmore ; M Nagle, Kildenora ; Mrs Mary Catherine, Tuam Convent ; W O'Riordan, Millstreet (1) ; M O'Shea, Carriganima ; T Ryan, Spunkane ; J Shea, St. Brendan ; E Sullivan, Glanmore and Mrs Mary Anne Walshe, Dungarvan Convent

\* When one place only is named that place is the post town also.

Our object in printing the foregoing list is to let our readers know the schools in which the language is being taught in order that they may take such action as they may deem effective to encourage the teachers and pupils.

To take this matter methodically in hand, we would suggest the formation of committees, one for each of the 110 schools named, and those of our readers born in the vicinity of a particular school to constitute the committee of that particular school. Those from counties and districts har-



ving no Gaelic schools could become patrons of those neglected in other counties and districts.

These committees should collect funds that would enable them to make an annual present to the teachers and deserving pupils. The pupils might be presented with a copy of THE GÆL, and the teachers with other suitable presents.

The committee of each school, the funds collected and their disposition, could be noted in the Gael.

Come, friends, let us show our brethren at home what Irish-Yankee pluck, under a free government, can do.

Do this, Gaels, and you do more for the preservation of Irish autonomy than all the parties that have ever sprung into existence.

A very erroneous impression prevails in relation to the teaching of the language in the public schools. The impression is that the British government desires the preservation of the Irish language because it pays for its teaching in the public schools. Here is where the error arises. If the British government desired the preservation of the language it would have been taught in all the schools to all the children during school hours. Why, then, it may be asked, does it pay for the teaching of the language in the schools if it does not desire to preserve it? This is the why.—The announcement of the organization of the S. P. I. Language in Dublin thirteen years' ago attracted the attention of the learned philologists of Europe, such as D'Arbois de Jubainville, Gaidox and Emile, of France; Nettlau, Schuchardt and Deventer, of Austria; de Smet, of Belgium, and Gaisler, Zimmer and Windisch, of Germany. These raised such a cry against the British government for seeking to destroy the Celtic language—a language which is indispensable in the pursuit of philological research—that it got frightened lest that cry should ripen into a European sympathy for the Irish. This the British government did not desire, and it gave its reluctant consent to teach the language in the public schools after school hours to the pupils of the Fifth Grade only, on the same footing as foreign languages. But the conditions imposed on the Teachers are so severe and so stringent that only Irishmen and Irish women imbued with that love of country characteristic of their race would face the ordeal.

The reports of the Dublin societies state that the government throws all possible obstacles in the way of reaping the benefits expected to accrue from the concession. The government never intended that the general mass of the people would make an effort to learn their language, and hence its underhand exertions to make the concession nugatory. Were it not for a dread of the European public opinion above adverted to, we believe the government would recall its permission to teach the language in the schools even under the restricted conditions when it sees that the general public is taking advantage of it.

From the foregoing state of facts it is seen that the success of the Gaelic movement depends on the teachers ; and hence the reason that we should encourage them in the manner suggested.

England blames Irish-Americans for the injurious effect which the McKinley Tariff bill has on her trade and manufactures. No, Johny. Dont belie us ; 75 per cent of the Irish of New York voted against the McKinley party.

ԵԼԲԱՇ ՌԱԴՕ, ՏԵԼԵՏ իմյ. '90.

Շւղ Եւհարեօյր աղ Յօծօյլ.

21 ΣΔΟΙ ΘΉ:

[illegible]

ՊԵՐԱՅԻՆ ՇԵՈՒՄ ԴՅՈՒՆ Դ՛ԱՅԵՐՃԻՅՈՒԹԱԾ  
ԵՐ ՅԱՇ ԱՅԻՐ ԵՐ՝Ն ՏՆՈՒԹԱԼ.

Зo мeдyдiмyл, тo cдpa,

Τομάς Ο. δε Κονστατό.

ԵՉԻՆ Օ՛ՐԱՅԼԵԶԻՆՆԱՅԻՆ, ՇՇԷ.

1

Cé ɔjomɔɾ tɾéjɪmte Δ η-ταοjɪte péjɪe,  
 ʒaη éjɪl, ʒaη éléjɪp, ʒaη éɾáðáçt,  
 jɾ ʒaη ɔʃoη Δjʒ áoη τά ájɾɔe céjɪm,  
 ʒíçt ɔljɪʒe ɔoçt élaoη τά ʒ-çájɪble;  
 ʒi bujɔe a ʒo h éáʒ le cɾoʃɔe b ηá ʒ-  
 çuʒ rjɪη ó τáoɾ éuɾ ʒíðajɪm, [çɾéáçt  
 ʒjɪ ɾáoj ηá ɾʒéál Δ ʒ-çɾjoc Δ τéáçt,  
 le ljɪη aη lae ɾo pátɾɪajç.

6

ὅσῳ σο λέῃς σο ῥησάς ᾤαν, πέῃς,  
 αἴ ῥ ἰδανῇ ζαν ἑραοῖ δ ἀρ ῥάραν.  
 'Σαν τ-ῃπῃρε τρευῇ ῥα ἡσῃτε λαοῖ,  
 καὶ εἰδοῖτε, αἷ δέαθα ἀν ἀῖερ;  
 ὅο ἐρσοῖαντὸ ρέ ζαν ρυῖτεα ζαν δέῃς,  
 αἰ ἡάνητε α ἡ-ῥάῃτε ἡα σῶῃτε,  
 αἴ ῥ ἡ ῥῃλλῃς ρέ α εἰοῖτεαν ἑαν ἑῃρ,  
 ὅο τῃεαῖτ το Récr α ἡ ἀῖτε ἐῃτε.

3

Երբ լիջե չաղ ծառիս ևս յօժաճեալ  
 Ծո՞ղ յօժի՞մս Տէրաւար Բարեբաշտ, [բէյ] յ  
 Դ. Էջերէ քէ չաճ Ծառի՛ Ծո՞ղ Երեւոյ,  
 Ծո խօղ ան բառիս քէ թալս ծիւծ;  
 Եւծ ծիւղ քէ իւրեւե՛ր Լիւղ և ի Էյրիւղ  
 Ծրօյճե՛ր Բ' Էյրե Բ' Ծալի՛ բշտ,  
 Ելլ Բ' Էլլ Բ' չալքէ քա դառի,  
 Լք թոյի՛ իւծէ Էյրիւր Բարբաշտ.

## Notes.

a bújče, n. f., thanks.

b *κροῖτε* ἡ *ῥ-σπεῖς*, n. m., the heart  
of wounds—our Saviour's heart.

c 1bΔm, v. we drink.

d  $\epsilon\rho\alpha\omicron\rho$ , n. m, excess, gluttony.

e ʔjč-čjʃɣjč, v. fut. ten., unhouse, expel

f  $\alpha\alpha\pi$ , n. f., a sheep; means here every individual.



ԻՆ ՔՈԼՈՐԻ ԶԱՐԱ. ԱՊ ԲԻԼԼ 'ԴԱՊ ԵՂԵՅ  
 ՕՏՅԱՐ ՅՈ ՔԵՎՈՒՇ, ԲԱՇԱՇ,  
 ԲՅՇԱՇ, ՔԵԱՐԵԱՇ, ՈՒՊՈՇԱՇ, ԼԵՊՊՊԵԱՇ,  
 ԽԱՅՈՒՊՊԱՊ, ԵՐՈՇԱՇ, ՍԼԱՇԱՇ;  
 ԽԱՅՐ ԲՅԵՍԻՄԼԱ ԼԱԵ ԼԵ ՕՏՅԱԼԵՐ ՕԵ,  
 ՕՐԵԱ ԱՊՆՐ ՅՈ ԼԵՊՊ ԵԱՊ ԲԱՅԼԵ, [ՅԱՅԼ  
 'ՏԱ Պ-ՕՏՅԱԼԵՐ ԲԵՊՊ ՅՈ ԵՐՍՈՇ ԱՊ Ե-ՔԱՕ-  
 ՅԱՊ ՊՈՅԼԼ ԱՅՅ ԶԱՅՅԱԼԱՅԾ ԲԱՅԼ ԶԼԱՐ.

21 ի՛նչ դա ընէր զօ ծնայ յա՛ն ընէ՛,  
 Օօ զ' ինկղտըն քնէ՛ր տըն քնէ՛նսըն,  
 Զ'ր զօ քնայո՛ւ ինդա յօյայօ դա Լիղղտըն  
 Ծնէ՛ր,  
 Ենկնոլլ ընէն-ընէն քնո, [Ըն,  
 Ենէ՛ր ինկ ծնէ քնոն Ըն Ընո՛ւ քն  
 Ըն քնոն քն Ըն քնէնսըն յօ քնէն օրէ.  
 Ընայն զօ ծնէն օ զօյնքնոն քնոնսըն,  
 Ըն քնէնսըն ծնէն ծնայն Ըն Ըն քն.

○ ㄱ ㅏ .

Երողդա Յօ հօմորաճ ձր շիր-ճրճ-  
ւյճեօյրյծ ոօ հ-Էյրեադդ,

Le 21. C. Ὁ βρεδοηάτης.

Քաճ ԲրճԻճԵ ԸՊ ՂԵՄԼ Ե ՂՕ Ը Մ-ԲԵՄԼ ՊԸ  
 ԸՄՊՅՊԵ, ՔՕՈՐՈՐ !  
 ԶՕ Ե-ՔՄԼ ՔՅՈՐ ՇԼՈՊ ՊԸ ՊՃՈՇՈՒԼ ՔՈՐ  
 ՇՈՐ-ՐՄԱՇՏ ԸՐ ԵԱՐԺԱԾ 'ՊՊԸ Ե-ՇՂԻ;  
 ԶՈ ՍՐԻԱՄ, ԶՈ ՊԵՄ, ՏՇՏ Ը ԼԵՊ-  
 ՂՅՊՅՈՐ ԼԵ ՏԱՐԱՊ ՊԸ Ե-ՔԵԱԼ,  
 ԼԵ ՇՈՊՏՈ ՊԸ Ե-ՔԼԱՂՏԵ ՊԵԱՊՇՈՐՊԸ,  
 Ը ՇԵՊԱՊ ԼԵ ՔԵԱԼ

ԵՃ յօթօթալսձած ճշար ցւինձ անդ Եր-  
 րդ տար ըսի,  
 ԵՃ ըՅԻձԵՃԻ ան ծայր իրաւոյ, իրանդ  
 ԼԵԱԵԱ ճար յձ ըսի!  
 ԵՃ ար յայդար յան ըսիձած ը Երդ-  
 ԵրդձԵՃ քօրԵԱ յօ ըսիձ —  
 Իձօյ իձԵԱԼԻԻ յԵրդ ԻձօԼձօդ դձ յօ-  
 ԵԱ ըձ Երդձձ!

ՏԱ ՎԻՅԵԱԾ ՅՕ ԼԵՐԱ ԴՐ ՕՐ ԱՊՊ ԱՊՕՐ  
ՊԱՐ ԵՋ՝ ՆՃԱՊՆ!

ՇԱ ՐԾԵ ԱՊԷ ՅՕ ԲԱՊԱՐ ԱՅՈՐ ՊՅՐ ԸՍՊՈ  
ԵԶԵՆՃԱԾ ԱՊՐ ՅԱԸ ԵԱՅԾ;

21cτ, 54η eα5α1 ā1η, τā ηα ρ5η1ορτō1η-  
1ō Δ ρ5οη-ρ5ηαβαθ ρ5ορ

landlords Եւր ըստ !

ՉԱ Յ-ԿՈԴԱՅԻՆՈՒԹԱԾ ԼԵ ՇԵՒԼԵ ԸԼԱՆՊ ԵՅԻՆ-  
ԵԱՆՊ Ե Յ-ԸՈՂՈՒՄՇԵԱՆՅԱԼ ԽԱՆՊ,  
ՈՂ ԻԵԱՐՈՒՅ՝ Ե Յ-ԸՈՂՈՒՄԻՆ ԼԵՈ ԻՅՈՂՊԵԱՐԻ  
ՅՈՂԱ ԸՈՂՊԵԱՐՅ ԻԱ ԸՈՂՈՂԱՊ!  
ՇԵՒԹԵԱԾ ՊԵԱՐ ՕՐԵԱ ԸՐ ՊՈԾ—ՇԵՒԹԵԱԾ  
ԻՅՅ ԸՅԻ Ե ԻՅՈՒՇԵ ՊԱՐ ԽՈ ՅՊԱՇ.  
ԸՐ ՈՂ ԸԼԱՊՊԻԹԵ ՅԱՇ ՅՈՐԹԱՇ ՊԱ Պ-ՇԵՅԻՆ-  
ԸԵԱՇ Օ ԵՅՈՂՊՊ ՅՈ ԽՐԱՇ

Ձ օխբեաճճ օխբե, Բժօեճճ ԱՅՃԻԴԻ-ԴԵ  
ԵԱԻՆԴԵ ԵՕՄԼՃԻ,

Ձյր եսծժարեաժո բայլէյ ճի Ծբբի  
 իյլլէյ ճայր բիղ ճիր բան;

ՋԼ ԴՊՈՂՐ Օ ԵՃ ԴՊ ԴՃՕՃԼ ԼԻՊՊ ԽԴՇԵԱԾ  
 ՇՃԻՊԵՅԲԵԱԾՇ ԵԱԾՈՒԱՊՊՈՒ ԲԷՊՊ,

Պօր Յարջեւ՝ դա հ-Երեւոյ, ի՞նչ էրէ՛յո  
բառաւ, ըն Parnell տըւոյ!

ՉԼ Ե ԲՅԷ յձՈՐ ՊԵ ՊՅՐԱՐԱ. Ծ'ԱՐ Զ-ԸԱՐ  
 ԵԱԾԱՅՐ ԵԱՐԾ ԶՅԱՐ ԵՐԷՅ,  
 ԵԱՐ ՊԵՐԵ Ե ԶԱԸ ԼԱՅՆ Ծ'ԱՐ յ-ԵՐԱՅԵ-  
 ՊԵԱԸԱ Ի ՐՅՈՐԱՅՈ Ե ԶԱԸ ԵՐՈՅԸԸ  
 ԵԱՅԵ ԵՐԸ ԾՈ ԾՅՆ ԸՐ ԾՈ յՊԱՅՆ' ԱՅՐ  
 ԶԱԸ ՔԼԱՅԵ ԾԱՅՆ Ե ԵԱԾԱՅՅ,  
 ԵԱՐ ԶՈ Ե-ԲԱՅԱՅՈՅՈ ԵՐ ՔԱՅՐՊԵԱԸԵ ԸՐ  
 ԶՈ Ե ԵՐԱՅՈՅՈՅՈ ՏԱԵՐԱՆ' ՔԱ ՔԼԱՅՅ!  
 ԵԱԵՅՈՅՈՐ, ԵՐԸ. '80.

The foregoing poem, written by Mr. (now Rev. Fr.) M. C. Brennan, is most pertinent at the present time.

THE SENTIMENTS of our SUBSCRIBERS.

(These are the men that will preserve Irish Nationality, and that are building its forts.)

Ala—Mobile. Miss R. Kelly—Birmingham, D. Canning, per Mr M'Cosker (Gael's will observe that in every issue of these Sentiments one or more subscribers from Mr M'Cosker may be seen).

Cal—Merced, B Grogan—San Francisco, J McGuire, M Jones

Col—Red Mountain, J Kennedy—Denver, M G Hughes, F Merrick.

Conn—Hartford, C O'Brien—Williamantic, T  
O'Regan—South Coventry, W Sweetman, per Mr  
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Howley—Chicago, G White, T F Meehan, J M Ryan, P Murray.

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Mich—Detroit, D Tindall—Montague, M D , v  
ney



Mo—St Louis, M Hughes, per M Mangan, P Dwyer, D Finn. (We stated in last Gael that Mr Joyce sent \$5 for subscribers; that was a mistake as the \$5 was his usual contribution to the Gael. We hope the subscribers whom Mr Joyce formerly sent will answer for themselves—Kansas City, T Gill, per Mr P McEniry (in last issue we had T for P in Mr McEniry's initials). Mr McEniry is organizing a Gaelic society in Armourdale, Kas., which promises good results; he also bespeaks ten copies of the projected dictionary.

Minn—Coon Creek, T Foley, per Rev. M C Brennan, Jamestown, N Dak. (Father Brennan expects to organize a Gaelic society in Jamestown as he did formerly, in college, in Baltimore.)

Neb—Glennville, J Sheehy—Hastings, W W Berry, per D A Coleman, Clay Centre.

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Dublin—J Leonard, per Miss M A Keegan, Brooklyn, N Y; P O'Brien

Kerry—Caherdaniel, M Moriarty, per P Moriarty, Idaho City, Idaho.

Leitrim—Drumkerin, P Grogan, per B Grogan, Merced, Cal.

Waterford—St Stephen's N School, J O'Callaghan, per Mr Tindall, Detroit, Mich. (Mr Tindall sends two copies to this school to be given to the most deserving Gaelic pupils.)

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How mean of "Red Jim"! When the British Consul in New York gave him \$100 to give Rossa to help the dynamite cause, he gave poor Rossa only \$50 of it!

## O'Curry's Lectures.

ON THE  
MANUSCRIPT MATERIAL OF ANCIENT IRISH HISTORY.

### LECTURE V.

[Delivered June 19, 1856.]

I have thus, I think, conclusively identified the manuscript spoken of by Dr. O'Donovan as the Annals of Kilronan, and I have identified it as one different from the original Book of the O'Duigenans of Kilronan, referred to by the Four Masters. Whether that MS. is or is not the same as the Annals of Loch Ce, referred to by Sir James Ware, does not, however, appear to me to be by any means clearly settled by Nicholson, the accuracy of whose descriptions of Irish MSS. is not always implicitly to be depended on. Certainly Sir Jas. Ware does not quote from what he calls the Annals of Loch Ce at the year 1217, as we shall presently see, though in the passage before quoted from Nicholson, that positively says that "all he (Ware) ever saw was a fragment of them, beginning at 1249 and ending at 1408."

The references by Ware to these Annals are in his History of the Bishops. In the first volume of this important work (as edited by Walter Harris, pp. 84, 250, 252, 271), we find it stated on the authority of the Annals of "Lough Kee" (Lough Ce), that Adam O'Muirg (Annadh O'Muireadhaigh), Bishop of Ardagh (Ardachadh), died in the year 1217; Cairbre O'Scoba, Bishop of Raphoe (Rath Bhatha), in the year 1275; William Mac Oasac, Bishop of Ardagh, in the year 1373; and John Colton, Archbishop of Armagh, in the year 1404. On reference to our volume of Annals, we find the death of Annadh O'Muireadhaigh and Cairbre O'Scoba under the respective years 1217 and 1275. The other years, 1373 and 1404, are now lost, though these lost sheets were probably in existence in Ware's time.

The following little note, written in the lower margin of the eleventh page of the fragment in the British Museum, is not without interest in tracing this very volume of Annals to the possession of the family of Sir James Ware.

"Honest, good, hospitable Robert Ware, Esqr., of Stephen's Green; James Magrath is his servant for ever to command."

This Robert was the son of the very candid writer on Irish history just mentioned, Sir Jas. Ware, and it is pretty clear that this entry was made in the book, of which the fragment in the British Museum formed a part, while it was in the hands of either the father or the son.

Having thus endeavored, and I trust successfully, to identify for the first time this valuable book of Irish Annals, I now proceed to consider the character of its contents, so as to form a just estimate of its value, as a large item in the mass of materials which still exist for an ample and authentic History of Ireland.

These Annals of Loch Ce, as I shall henceforth call them, commence with the year of our Lord 1014, containing a very good account of the battle of Clontarf; the death of the memorable Brian Boromha; the final overthrow of the whole force of the Danes, assisted as they were by a numerous army of auxiliaries and mercenaries; and the total destruction of their cruel and barbarous sway within the 'Island of Saints'.



The first page of the book is nearly illegible, but it was restored on inserted paper in very good hand, at Carn Oilltriallaigh in Connacht, on the 1st of November, 1998, by S. Mac Conmhidhe.

The account of the Battle of Clontarf just alluded to, is especially interesting because it contains many details not to be found in any of the other annals now remaining to us.

In chronology as well as the general character, the Annals of Loch Ce resemble the Annals of Tighernach, the Annals of Ulster, and the *Chronicon Scotorum*; but are much more copious in details of the affairs of Connacht than any of our other Annals, not excepting, even, perhaps, the Chronicle now known as the Annals of Connacht, a collection which will presently engage our attention. And as all these additional affairs involve much of family history and topography, every item of them will be deemed valuable by the diligent investigator of our history and antiquities.

The dates are always written in the original hand, and in Roman numerals, represented by Irish letters.

The text is all in the ancient\* Gaedhlic characters, and mainly in the Gaedhlic language, but occasionally with Latin, particularly in recording births and deaths, when sometimes a sentence is given partly in both languages, as at A.D. 1087, which runs thus—'The Battle of Connachail in the territory of Corann (in Sligo), was gained by Rory O'Connor of the yellow hound, son of Hugh of the gapped spear, over Hugh the son of Art O'Ruairc; and the best men of Cormaigue were slaughtered and slain.

'In this year was born Torloch O'Connor.'

The following specimen of the style and copiousness of the Annals of Loch Ce, may be appropriately introduced. The same events are given but a few lines in the Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 1256. It is the account of the celebrated Battle of Magh Slecht (the Plain of Genuflexion).

'A great army was raised by Walter Mac Rickard Mac William Burke, against Fedhlim, the son of Cathal Craobhdhearg [or Cathal O'Connor of the red hand], and against Aedh [or Hugh the son of Feidhlim; and against the son of Tighernan O'Ruairc. And it was a long time before this period since a host so numerous as this was collected in Erin, for their number was counted as twenty thousand to a man. And these great hosts marched to Magh-Eo [Mayo of the Saxons, and from that to Balla, and from that all over Luighne [Leyney], and they ravaged Luighne in all directions around them. And they came to Achadh Conaire [Achoury], and sent messengers thence to the O'Radhallaigh [O'Reillys], calling upon them to come to meet them at Cros-Doire-Chsain, upon the south end of Brat-Shlabh in Tir-Tuathal. And the O'Reillys came to Clochan Mucadha on Shlabh an-Iarainn, but they turned back without having obtained a meeting from the English.

'It was on that very day, Friday precisely, and the day of the festival of the Cross, above all days that Conchobhar the son of Tighernan O'Ruairc, assembled the men of Breifne and, Cormaigue, and all others whom he could, under the command of Aedh O'Connor, as were also the best men of Connacht, and the Siol Muireadhaigh [the O'Conors].

(To be continued)

\* Here is something to show the antiquity of the Irish letter.

## THE IRISH UNIVERSITY.

At a late meeting of the Catholic bishops of Ireland they, as usual, formulated their immemorial complaint and protest against the system of education, primary, intermediate and university at present existing in that interesting island. On this matter the bishops have done little else within the memory of man but complain. In the first place they neglected the primary education of the people until the Protestant archbishop Wheatley founded the National Schools and handed over the children of Catholic Ireland for ever and ever to the State for their schooling. In course of time, as this system was seen to be effective in destroying the Irish language and the true ancient Irish national sentiment, the majority of the bishops accepted it and had Rome to approve their choice. They founded a few colleges for the training of the children of the wealthier Catholics, and made them, as Mrs. Sullivan of Chicago boasts in a recent magazine article, more English than the English themselves—if, as Thomas Davis said, it is English to value nothing but money and what money can buy, to deem nothing on earth below or heaven above of value but self, to selfish and so-called super-selfish, then the Irish who had the benefit of that English-making system of higher Catholic education are truly more English than the English themselves. But Englishmen have a country which they love and serve while loving and serving themselves; the anglicized Irish however, of the Keogh, Sadlier and O'Flaherty type had a country only to barter and betray—so after all renegade Irish are not for that reason superfine Englishmen. As far as the bishops had control in the past of Irish higher education they made no very great success of it, except in keeping it clear of all that would give it an Irish tone or coloring.

Now it is becoming apparent to all that this precious system of strangulation of everything Irish has utterly destroyed the genius of the Irish people. They have no great poet, novelist or humorist, Justin McCarthy remarks. They have no great scientists, historian or inventor, for Tyndall and Lecky though born in Ireland are as English as Wellington or Canning. The Irish certainly had great artistic, musical and poetical talents, and in humor as a people they were once supreme but all this has gone with the Irish tongue. Some of the most national of the Irish journals admit that it is hard to make the Irish people enthusiastic over this University programme of the bishops. We should not forget that not long ago they were nearly growing quite suddenly very enthusiastic against it. When we search the bishops' programme of improvements for anything Irish, we look in vain. There is no suggestion as to the teaching of the Irish language in the schools, colleges and University, that is a desideratum—the nationalist members of parliament are not instructed to obstruct the government until full and adequate provision is made for publishing the most important Irish national MSS. and for teaching the Irish national literature. Such an Irish educational heresy would not dare lift its audacious face in their lordships' presence. For years and generations the patient, trampled Irish people longed and hoped that their beloved language and literature would yet be taught in the schools. They did so much to obtain for the bishops and clergy everything that their hearts could desire, and would not they who alone had the power, do



this little one thing for them No, they would not nor permit others to do it. Now foreigners and Irish Protestants are doing it as best they can, but of course they cannot do very much. The bishops could still do a vast deal to make the old learning bloom all over the land—but they give no sign. In this matter—one very near their heart—the humble Irish have no prelate or politician to represent them. This would be a truly Irish national work and of course will not be touched by prelate or M. P. The people know this, they have been learning this for a hundred years. As they have not the courage yet a while to take the matter in their own hands, they let things take their course, but they reserve their enthusiasm for something else than the Irishless educational programme of their lordships the bishops. All this resolution-making and complaining as far as it interests the Irish people, as we say, merely “tires” them. They don’t desire it, they don’t care for it, they despise it, and if granted by the English to-morrow they would not have it, Ireland is pretty far down among the great ones of the earth to-day, but all her ancient pride is not dead yet. — *Western Hibernian*

47,000 men paraded in honor of Rt. Rev. Bishop Loughlin’s 50th year in the ministry, on Saturday, the 18th.

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Russia has forbidden the use of the German language in her Baltic provinces.

Reader, make a resolution to get one or more subscribers for the Gael; send a few copies home to your friends and neighbors, it will have this effect, it will let them see that in this ‘Big Ireland’ we are not ashamed to be what we profess to be. Our Irish ‘patriots’ are ashamed to practice their language, but not a whit to go a begging!

We hope the lady supporters of the Gael will send their photographs for the Gaelic Historical Album as well as the gentlemen.

Let Gaels not forget to communicate with Mr M’Cosker on the subject of the Irish-American Historical Society.

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