

NOTES on *an t-Sean Béal Dóigis*,

Continued from page 66.

the vowel that has been lengthened in compensation for the silent consonant becomes short; as, *fás*, *fásfais* and *o'fásfais*, pronounced *fás-hús* and *fás-hú*; *tuais*, *tuaisfais* and *tuaisfais*, pronounced *tuais-hús* and *tuais-hú*; *láb*, *lábais* and *lábais*, pronounced *láb-hús* and *láb-hú*; *luís*, *luísfais* and *luísfais*, pronounced *luís-hús* and *luís-hú*; *glais*, *glaisfais* and *glaisfais*, pronounced *glais-hús* and *glais-hú*. This shows that verbal stems written *-ais* or *-ais*, would be better written *-ús* or *-ús*. Dr. Hyde is a little mistaken when he writes that the *f* in the future of regular verbs is quiescent. ("Beside the fire," page 197). It is true that when the verbal stem ends in an aspirate, or a letter that hides the *f* (*h*), then one may think that it is silent; but he should not omit it in writing. You don't leave the letters in English that are hidden by the stronger letters. Ex. *raíais*, *croíais*, *briíais*. I may also remark, in this place, that *t* in the suffix of the Past Participle of the Genitive Singular and Nom. Plural of some nouns, has the same effect upon the preceding consonant and in some words upon the stem vowel also.

A great many Irish roots are made up of groups of two and of three consonants respectively, the last consonant being the silent guttural with the preceding vowel lengthened. For this silent guttural, we find in the Irish dialects, *c*, *b*, *m*, *t*, *r*, a long vowel, or a diphthong, and in the ^{Irish} Aryan Language, almost any consonant, a long vowel, or diphthong. The Irish has no special character for this consonant. The old scholars wrote for it *o*, and less frequently *z*; not because they considered it had any relation to those letters, but because they found that *o* and *z* affected by some particle in the beginning of a word, came near

est to its power. The *o* does very well as long as we do not forget that it is not a *o*, and that it is a guttural and not a lingual. Very likely it was originally pronounced, in all instances, as a guttural *y*, for so it is yet, in some words, especially in the north of Co. Donegal. Some omit the *o* of *oo* and *oe*, and the *z* of *zac* which shows the tendency to omit this guttural sound. *a' t-oil t'a' t-aisíis*. When the article *an* comes between consonants its *n* is omitted in the spoken language; or it is pronounced only when the preceding word ends in a vowel or a vowel sound; or when the following word begins with a vowel or a vowel sound, excepting, however, in the last instance the cases wherein *t* must be prefixed to the following word. It is very remarkable that the Welsh article *yr* follows almost the same usage. So omitting in writing is just as sensible as writing it.

210221—I prefer writing *rc*, *re*, *rp*, and *ct* to *rs*, *ro*, *rb* and *ro*, because *r* being a surd, that is a modulation of the breath, cannot be immediately followed by a sonant, that is a modulation of the voice. You cannot be using the breath and the voice at the same instant. How is it that in the old Irish manuscripts, *r* is always followed by a surd. So is it, for the most part, in the phonetic catechisms that have been printed in the Roman Character for the use of the children. I also find that "The Dean of Lismore," in his book, written phonetically, almost invariably, writes *sk*, *st*, *sp*, *cht*, yet the Scotch text on the opposite page, has these combinations changed, into *sg*, *sd*, *sp* and *chd*, just as if The Dean did not know what he was doing where he so wrote. Was it not the real intention of the editor's to make the text, as well as all Scotch Gaelic, look as different as possible from Irish Gaelic, or rather did not imitate those who had that intention?

(To be continued.)

"A nation which allows her language to go to ruin, is parting with the best half of her intellectual independence, and testifies to her willingness to cease to exist,"—ARCHBISHOP TRENCH.

"The Green Isle contained for more centuries than one, more learning than could have been collected from the rest of Europe . . . It is not thus rash to say that the Irish possess contemporary histories of their country, written in the language of the people, from the fifth century. No other nation of modern Europe is able to make a similar boast,"—SPALDING'S ENGLISH LITERATURE, APPLETON & Co., NEW YORK.

Who are the Scotch? A tribe of Irish Scots who crossed over in the 6th century, overcame the natives, and gave their name to the country.—J. CORNWELL, PH.D., F. R. S.'s Scotch History.

The Saxons Ruled in England from the 5th century and were so rude that they had no written language until the 14th, when the Franco-Normans formulated the English.—SPALDING.

The Gael.

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Remember that the First Irish Book is given free of charge to every new subscriber.

Subscribers will please remember that subscriptions are due in advance.

Seeing our inability to prepare the sixteen pages of the Gael monthly owing to the difficulty of securing competent Gaelic compositors, and being overwhelmed with complaints because of its irregular appearance, we had come to the conclusion that it would be more agreeable to the reader to reduce the paper in size and receive it every month regularly. But being chafed by old Gaelic friends, particularly, our esteemed Brother, F S M'Cosker, of Mobile, on the shrinkage, and lest it should be assumed as an indication of decay in the Gaelic Movement (which is quite the reverse), we have changed our mind, and henceforth the Gael will be out in its usual size, and regularly every month, if we can. Do our Gaelic friends know that the six pages of Gaelic matter usually in the Gael would cost as much for composition as twenty-four pages of English matter?

When the movement was founded twenty-five years ago, we did not for a moment suppose that the Irish, under the then power and prestige of England, could regain their independence; but we saw signs in the Old World's political firmament which indicated that, before many years, England

would descend to the level of Holland in the family of nations (We mention Holland because she was at one time the maritime mistress of the world, and much more powerful than England has ever been when we consider the world's forward strides in mechanical science), and our idea was to preserve the Language that Ireland might enter the Family of Nations when that epoch, which is the continuous dream of every self-respecting, patriotic Irishman, should have arrived. That epoch is at hand now, and through the exertions of the Gaelic Movement in Ireland, 1,800 of the school children were examined in Irish, and 1,385 graduated in it (Vide Report S. P. I. Language, just received). last year.

In 18 months, the Russian Trans-Asiatic R. R. to Manchuria will be completed—two years thereafter, England will not control one solid foot of ground in Asia; Russia, France and Germany will check her in Africa, and the United States in America; then her power is gone, and Ireland will have her own, if Irishmen be true to themselves, and preserve their National identity, their Language.

England is only a FIFTH class power to-day! How the heart of the IRISHMAN must throb and swell with joy, and thank the Czar, for this winding up of that infernal power whose bloodhounds have dogged his steps to wheresoever he has found a foothold?

England wants the United States to enter into an alliance with her to help her recover her lost prestige; and her claim on us is, that we are Anglo-Saxon, because we speak the English language.

How the LANGUAGE can metamorphose a Nigger and a Celt into a Saxon, is a mystery to us (there are 40,000,000 of these races in the United States) unless they assume that the Five Million Anglo-Saxon scattered among us are THE American People. Of course, when the Normans came to Ireland and adopted the language, manners and customs of the Irish, they became "more Irish than the Irish themselves"; but for the Irish to turn Saxon would be, as Dr. Hyde has sung, to change the saddle for the straddle!

To sum up this matter.—Any man that doesn't assist in the preservation of Ireland's language is against Ireland. We have this from Holy Writ, and he who contradicts Holy Writ, lies!

Hence, then, there should be a Gaelic club in every town and city where Irishmen reside, and the Gael or some other Gaelic print should be in the hands of every one of them.

The Gaelic Movement at home is going ahead splendidly. His Grace, Archbishop Walsh has donated £24 to the Prize Fund for the coming Oir-eachtas.

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Եր Ժող Լոյս Քննի՞ծ Խալատ Դի Լաւ Սո,
 Ծօ Եւլ Դը ԶԺօՒՅԻ ԾօՒՒ Դ' Դ ԴԱ ՇԵԱՄԵ ՔԼԱԾ;
 ԱԴԱՐ ԵՎ ԴԱ ՄԵՍԻՆԻՉ ԴՅ ՕՏԱՊԱԾ ԶԱՄԵ ՕՏԻՊ,
 ԾԱ ՔԱԾ ԴԱՇ ԴՈՊ ԴՏԻ ԼԵԾ ՔԻՇԵ ԴԱ ՔԼԵՃ:
 ՔՏՈՐ ԵՎՊԻՇ ԴՐ ՄԱՅՈՐ Դ ՕՒՐ ԴՊ ԼԱՅ ԸՆԶԱՊՊ.
 Ա' Ի ՊՏ ՔԱԾԱՊԱՐ ՔՆՊ ԴՊՊ Դ Զ-ՇՈՅՐ ԴԱ Զ-ՇԵԱՐԵ,
 ԱՒՇ ՄԱՐ ՔԵՐԼՔԱՅԵ ԴՈՒՇԿԱՐԱՇՇ ԽԾ ԶԱՊ ԴՈՒԶԱՊԵ,
 ԱՐ ԵԱԾ ԴԱ ԶՔՆՊԵ ԾՈ ՏԼՊԻԾ ԴԱ Մ-ԽԱՊ !

Այո խոյ լին ար ան օրեան չաղ ճիբաճճ,
 Որ ան ի թնյոյն ա՛ր օյծօ՛ւ րաւ ;
 Յօ մ-իյաճ օւյճիճ Ծէրբաճ ա՛ր յաղճար Երեանդ,
 Այ տղա՛՛ ի ճիւղ օ՛ղ լիք յ Կ-Եար :
 Ծօ ճիճ ար Յ-հարսիճ օճաղա ի Բօրբայճ Երեանդ,
 Իյաճ օոյնիաճ Ծէ իղի րաղ Ե-րաճալ ար բաւ,
 Ա՛ր Կճ օյօլբաճ մէրբաճ Ծօ Կոյնիղի Ունլ լիղի,
 Ալճ Խաճօբայճ ան sway իղի ար Տիյաճ դա մ-Եան !

Եւ զոր ո՞րքոյն ա՛ր ո՞ր ճառոյն Յօ ընդ ընդ,
 Ձիար ար բայցած յօրն շնորհ ընդ քեզ,
 Լեռնայե՛ն ճառ քա ընդ ընդ ընդ,
 Ձի՛ր քա յնքո՛ւն զ՛քան ընդ ընդ ընդ ընդ ընդ;
 Զեալայք քա ընդ քա ընդ ընդ ընդ ընդ,
 Յօ յնքո՛ւն ա ընդ ընդ ընդ ընդ ընդ,
 Ձի՛ր Յօ ընդ ընդ ընդ ընդ ընդ ընդ,
 Ձի՛ր ընդ ընդ ընդ ընդ ընդ ընդ ընդ!

Եր յօրժա քարս ձորժա և ք քրօժայր շէջջաւ,
 Օղ ամ Յօ ճէլս Ծօ շաժաժ Լե քաւ;
 Պա Բ-քսլ Ըօրժայր ՇաօԼա Զ Յաւայ Լիժ և Դ-ՅճԶժաւ,
 Զ Դ-Ծօրքրայ Ծաօր Յօ Ծօրիյ քաօյ ՅԼԻ
 ՅԱրժայր Շաժ Լեօ Դա Լեճիժա քմէյօ օրա,
 Ծօ ճճայրաժ քլէ ԾՅԵ և Ծ-Ծքր Եար ԼԵԼԻ,
 Ծա Ծ-Եաժայր քաօր օ Դա ԴԱՄԱՅօ Յա ԽաօժԵր,
 Զ Դ-Այ Եր Ե քաօժայր Եր ՏԼԵԺ Դա ԴԵԵԼ!

[illegible]

Եւ դա ճոճայ՛ ճՅ յարարօ՛ եօլսյր:
 Եձ՝ յ՝ ճարար ճՅ ՚րաղ ճճճար ճՅ ճեճճ:
 Զի ճե՛ յեյլլ դա ճոճօճ յր՝ ճ ճեյլլրբար ՚բօր յճօ,
 Զի՛ յի՛ ճօլբար ՚բօրնիյ՛ ճեօ բօր դձ ՚րարե,
 Բօրճ բօրնիբար ճի ճիյօ յր՝ յո ճե,
 Լար բիյբ բօ ճեճիայ՛ ճեար,
 Եյթ յիյբ բիյթե՛ ճի ՚բիլլր ճձ յ-ճօ՛ ճիյիյ,
 Եյթ յեյթիյ՛ ճի՛ յօրբար բի ՚իլլ դա յ-Եան!

ՇԱՅՆԻՆԵ ՈՒ ՊԱՐԾ.

Լեյր ճի դժգոհ Ծոյի.

Ձի սայր ճ ճայնադի դառ շրճ
Ու դառնի դճ Բ-բայլ եոճ ;
Բ-բայլ դայն օր ճի բոճալ դճ
Ձի օճ յ-բոճ-բոճ ճճ Ծճ ?
Ո՛ր ճի ճճ Երճիլ, ոճ Ծոճ-ճիճճ,
Ձի ճարլայն ճ ճի :—
Ձճ օճ ճայն ճար ճ ճի
Տիճ օր ճի ճոյն բիճ.

Տո ճլայն ճ ճալ դ ճ-ճոյն երճ—
Ու դ-ճոյն դճ Բ-բայլ եոճ ;—
Բայլ ճի ճ ճ ճար ճայն Երճ,
Ձի ճի ճ ճ ճի.
Բայլ դառ Բար ճի ճ ճ ճլայն
Ձճ Ծ-բայն ճ ճ-բայն-բայն եոճ ;
Տի ճի ճայն ճար ճ ճի
Երճ ճիճի օր ճ ճ ճ.

Օճ ! Բճ օ ճիճի, Բճ օ Բայլ,
Տճ ճի ճ ճ ճ ճ ճի,—
Ո՛ր ճար ճիճ Ծճ ճ ճ ճի,
Ձճ Երճիճ ճ ճ ճի ;
Տիճ Երճիճի Բիճ ճ ճ ճ, ոճ ճի !
Տճ ճի Ե-բայն ճիճ Բճ ճ ճի ;—
Տի ճի ճայն ճար ճ ճի
Ծ-բայն դառ ճիճ ճի.

Տճ ճի ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ
Տիճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ;
Տի ճ-բայն ճիճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ
Բճ Երճիճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ.
Տի ճի Բ-բայն ճ, ճ ճ ! ճ ճ ճ ճ
Տիճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ,—
Փայն ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ
Ձար ճ ճ-բայն ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ.

Օճ ճիճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ
Ձի ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ;
Ձի ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ,
Ու ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ;
Ձճ օճ ճայն ճար ճ ճի
Տի ճիճ ճար ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ.

Տո ճլայն ճ ճալ օր ճ ճ ճ,—
Տճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ! ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ
Ու ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ.

Տի ճիճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ
Երճիճ ճ ճ ճ ճ, ճ ճ-բայն ոճ ճ ճ ճ,
Ու ճ ճ ճ-բայն ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ,
Տիճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ
Տի օճ ճ-բոճ-բոճ ճ ճ ճ ճ.

The foregoing beautiful poem on '98, "The Memory of the Dead," rendered into Gaelic by Dr Hyde, should be a rallying song by Gaels.

THE AMERICAN COUNCIL

Of the Dublin Gaelic League consist of Judge Morgan O'Brien, Prest. Friendly Sons of St Patrick, New York ; P J O'Connor, Prest. A. O. Hibernians, Savannah, Ga ; The Prest. Red Branch Knights, San Francisco ; M J Logan, Editor of An Gaoth, Brooklyn ; John F Finerty, The Citizen, Chicago ; P J Meehan, Irish-American ; E F McCrystal, Prest. Gaelic Society, New York, W J Balfe, Secretary ; Wm. Dillon, Prest Gaelic League, Chicago, Miss Keohane, Secretary ; Wm Desmond, Prest. Gaelic League, San Francisco, Jeremiah Deasy, Secretary ; John McCarthy, Pt. R I Irish Language Society, Miss Mary O'Neill, Secretary ; The Prest. New Haven Gaelic League M J Fahy, Secretary,

We have received from the President of the Belfast Gaelic League, J. St. Clair Boyd, Esqr., M. D., a beautiful Gaelic League "1898" pocket handkerchief, of the finest Belfast Linen. In the the centre of the handkerchief is a large harp sur mounted, on a yellow pennant, by the words,

ՇԱՅՆԻՆԵ ՈՒ ՊԱՐԾ.

Underneath the harp, issuing from a circle containing the number (1898) in large numerals, are two large wreaths of shamrock, and on another pennant across them, is the motto,

Տի ճիճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ
Տի ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ ճ

is inscribed. The handkerchief is bordered with a green stitched hem, an inch wide, and ornamented in Irish Art. We beg to tender our grateful acknowledgments to our Brother Gael of Belfast.

Mr. James Hagerty, of 212 Columbia St. Burlington, Ia., delivered a lecture, entitled, "No Language—No Nation," before the Emmet club, in Grimes Opera House, March, 4th. All the German papers published it in German. It is now in pamphlet form, and a copy will be sent to any one who writes to Mr. Hagerty for it. The Lecture is interspersed with poetry—Irish and English. It is one of the most interesting lectures we have ever read.

THE DUBLIN REPORT.

The Report of the Dublin Society P. I. L. for 1897, is just received. It shows that during the year 20 Teachers fitted themselves to teach Irish under the National Board; the Irish Language was taught in 85 National Schools; 1 800 pupils were examined in Irish, of whom 1,385 passed. Several new schools have sprung up, so that next year a large increase in the number of passes is expected. The Society has sold up to date 140,380 Irish books. This is a synopsis of the Report, and is highly encouraging. It is a sorry commentary on those do-nothing, blatant, so-called Irishmen who freely squander hundreds of dollars in pleasure and dissipation and would not contribute a red cent to promote this laudable, patriotic, ennobling work; a work which, by its educational aggressiveness, has raised the Irish element, at home and abroad, to a social standing to which they had been strangers for the last 700 years and only for it, would have remained so for unlimited years to come.

The Brooklyn Philo-Celtic Society had its annual election of officers, as follows,—President, M J Logan; Vice President, Thomas Galligan; Secretary, M P McGowan; Treasurer, Miss Annie Ward; Librarian, Thomas Jordan; Sergeant at arms, Nicholas Heaney.

Let all attend the Philo Celtic Ball, at Turn Hall, Atlantic Ave. near Hoyt Street, on April 13

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THE GAELIC ALPHABET.

Irish, Roman, Sound			Irish, Roman, Sound.		
Δ	a	aw	ᵐ	m	emm
b	b	bay	ᵐ	n	enn
c	c	kay	o	o	oh
ᵐ	d	dhay	p	p	pay
e	e	ay	r	r	arr
f	f	eff	s	s	ess
g	g	gay	t	t	thay
i	i	ee	u	u	oo
l	l	ell			

Sounds of the Aspirates.

ᵐ and ᵐ sound like w when preceded or followed by Δ, o, u; as, Δ ᵐᵐᵐ, his bard, a ᵐᵐᵐ, his ox, pron., a wardh warth, respectively; when preceded or followed by e, i, like v, as, Δ ᵐᵐᵐ, his wife; Δ ᵐᵐᵐ, his desire, pron. a van, a vee-un; ᵐ and ᵐ sound like y at the beginning of a word; they are nearly silent in the middle, and wholly so at the end of words. ᵐ sounds like ch; ᵐ, like f; ᵐ and ᵐ, like h; and ᵐ is silent.

Sound of the Vowels—long.—

Δ	sounds like a in war, as ᵐᵐᵐ, top
é	" " e " ere " ᵐᵐᵐ, wax
f	" " ee " eel " ᵐᵐᵐ, fine
ó	" " o " old " ᵐᵐ, gold
ú	" " u " pure " ᵐᵐ, fresh

Short.—

Δ	" " a " what, as ᵐᵐ, near
e	" " e " bet " ᵐᵐ, died
i	" " i " ill " ᵐᵐ, honey
o	" " o " got " ᵐᵐ, hole
u	" " u " put " ᵐᵐ, thing

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