

18

# ՄԱՅՈՐԱՆ

Եւսեփայնայի միօրանալ,  
Եւսեփայնայի  
**Եւսեփայնայի**  
աւարտած աստիճանի  
աւարտած  
Բարձրագոյն Կրթական Կոնֆերանսի.

Դրա՛ւ Կոնֆ. Կրթ. Կ.

ԿՐԹԱՆ,

1890.

ՅՈ ՄԱՅՈՐԱՆ ԵՐԵ.

Մարտիկէ Եւսեփայնայի  
Եւսեփայնայի.

Մարտիկէ Եւսեփայնայի  
Եւսեփայնայի Եւսեփայնայի  
Եւսեփայնայի.

Մարտիկէ Եւսեփայնայի  
Եւսեփայնայի Եւսեփայնայի  
Եւսեփայնայի.

“ՅՈ ՄԱՅՈՐԱՆ ԵՐԵ,” Եւսեփայնայի  
Եւսեփայնայի.

“ՅՈ ՄԱՅՈՐԱՆ ԵՐԵ,” Եւսեփայնայի  
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Եւսեփայնայի.

“ՅՈ ՄԱՅՈՐԱՆ ԵՐԵ,” Եւսեփայնայի  
Եւսեփայնայի.



ԱՌԱՐ.

"Յօ մայրս էրբե," Ե Դ-ՈՅ ԴՆԺ,  
"Տ ԵՄԴ ԼԻԿ ԵԱ Ծ-ԵՄԵՐԻՄԻՉ  
"Այր Ե Ե-ՐՈՅԵ ԴՆ ԵՐ Ե ԵՐՈՅ,  
Օ ԴՆԵ ԵՄԴ, 'Ե ԵՐ ԲՆԶՆԻ Ծ' ԵՐԼԻԿ ԵՐ  
ԵՐ ԴՅՐՆԺԱ!"

Ա' Ե ԴՅ ԵՄԼԵՐԻՄԻՉ ԵՐ ԵՐ  
Ա' Ե ԵՐ Դ-ԵՐԵՐԻԿ, ԵՐԼԻԿ ԵՐ  
Այր Ե ԵՐԼԻԿ Ե ԵՄ Ե Դ-ԵՐԵՐԻՄԻՉ Ծ' ԵՐ  
Ծ-ԵՐ;

ԱՆԵ ԵՅ ԵՄ ԵՐ ԵՅՆԺ ԵՐ ԵՐ  
'Տ ԵՄԴ ԼԻԿ ԵՐԵ, ԴՆ, Ա' ԵՐ  
ԴՆ ԵՐ ԵՐԼԻԿ ԵՐ Ծ ԵՐ 'ԴՆ ԵՐԼԻԿ ԵՐ  
Ա' ԵՐ ԴՆԻՐ.

"Յօ մայրս էրբե," ԵՐԵՐԵՐԻՄԻՉ-Ե,  
"Յօ մայրս էրբե," ԵՐ Դ-ՈՅ ԴՆԺ,  
"Տ ԵՄԴ ԼԻԿ ԵԱ Ծ-ԵՄԵՐԻՄԻՉ  
"Այր Ե Ե-ՐՈՅԵ ԴՆ ԵՐ Ե ԵՐՈՅ,  
"Օ ԴՆԵ ԵՄԴ, 'Ե ԵՐ ԲՆԶՆԻ Ծ' ԵՐԼԻԿ,  
ԵՐ ԵՐ ԴՅՐՆԺԱ."

We shall in the next issue give the definition of all the words in "God Save Ireland," the foregoing song, translated by Father Growney, and put it in such form that our young students will experience no difficulty in mastering its soul-stirring strains.

We shall also give all the prepositional pronouns, because by their aid a simple conversation can be carried on in a few months.

As we go to press we receive a letter from Mr. Markoe on the Dictionary question. Rev. Father Walsh of St. Vincent's, Cork, thinks that a reprint of Coney's Irish-English dictionary would suit Mr. Markoe's purpose.

We shall publish Mr. Markoe's letter in our next issue, and it will be an eye opener to our millionaire Irishmen.

## TO THE SUPPORTERS OF THE GAEL.

### An Account Of Its Stewardship,

When over eight years' ago the first issue of the GAEL was presented to the public, very few believed it would reach its ninth year; nevertheless it has, thanks to its few firm supporters.

The first four issues of THE GAEL contained only eight pages, but after the fourth issue it was increased to twelve, and after its twelfth issue to its present form.

One thousand copies were issued monthly for

the first year, after which it began to increase gradually until now when the regular issue is 2,880, three reams of paper—each sheet producing two copies. But, along with the regular issues, extra copies were printed for the purpose of advertising the Gaelic movement. For the last three years over 6,000 copies have been sent to the editors of newspapers and others for that purpose.

The publication of THE GAEL gave a great impetus to the Gaelic movement, and many Irishmen and women who were ignorant of the existence of a Gaelic alphabet, much less of a cultivated Gaelic language, were agreeably convinced to the contrary through its instrumentality; hundreds of such persons write to us asserting this fact and thanking THE GAEL for enlightening them, and enabling them to cultivate a knowledge, however slight, of their native language. It has, also, brought two other Gaelic monthlies into being, namely, the *Irish Echo* of Boston, and the *Dublin Gaelic Journal*, besides Gaelic departments in other newspapers, such as the *United Irishman*, *Chicago Citizen* and the *Monitor* of San Francisco. And it has also influenced the organization of Gaelic societies all over the country.

Like all other Irish patriotic societies, the Gaelic movement has had its enemies, and the English minions whip about the country trying to foment jealousies among its promoters and otherwise try to discourage the general Irish public from taking an interest in it. They avail themselves of those newspapers whose editors are ignorant of the Irish language, such as the *Irish-American* and the *Chicago Citizen*, to ply their nefarious trade, but, like their compatriots of the *London Times*, they have been caught in the trap which they would set for others.

About two months ago the idea of changing the mode of instruction theretofore pursued in THE GAEL suggested itself to us, and in order to bring it before the general public, we sent a card to all the *Irish-American* editors requesting them to lay it before their readers. A large number of patriotic editors did publish the card and the result is that, to this date, we have received 255 applications for sample copies of THE GAEL. These were promptly sent, and 115 of the applicants have rewritten to us, sent the translation of the first exercise under the New System of Teaching, and otherwise conformed to the Rules of the Gaelic League, as described in our last issue. This is the most effective mode of spreading the language yet devised—115 close students in one month!

Financially, the GAEL is solid, owes not a cent—it is paid for before it leaves the press-room. But as its old supporters may desire to see a more detailed statement in this regard, we shall issue such in a supplement in the near future. The statement will contain the name of every man and woman who subscribed for the GAEL since the first issue, what they have paid and what they are in arrears, the names of those who ordered its stoppage and their reasons therefor (for we have not ceased sending the paper to all who ordered it whether they paid or not, except by their order). Subscribers in arrears owe about \$800. There is no doubt but a large number are in arrears through carelessness.

The new system of teaching will make thousands of Gaelic scholars (because they will be kept up to it until the study becomes interesting to them) So we hope both old and new subscribers will exert themselves in swelling the ranks.



THE GAELIC ALPHABET.

Irish.	Roman.	Sound.	Irish.	Roman.	Sound.
ḁ	a	aw	ṁ	m	em
b	b	bay	ṇ	n	enn
c	c	kay	o	c	oh
ḉ	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
l	l	ell			

As we go to press the 115th Leaguer has been enrolled. Mr Mee, of Auburn, NY. was first with his translation. All the translations are excellent for the first attempt. Rev. Father Hand of Green Isle, Minn. writes the best Gaelic script, of the gentlemen Leaguers, and Miss Sullivan of Fall River, Mass. of the ladies. Mr John Howley, Cairo, Ill is the oldest Leaguer, being 71 years, and writes an excellent hand.

We expect a lot of gaelic copybooks in a few weeks.

The conditions for Membership in the Gaelic League are fully explained in the last GAEL.

LESSON I.—Continued

Translation of Exercise I.

1 aṁ aṣur ḉr.	2 ān aṣur bār.	3
bor aṣur cor.	4 bān aṣur ʒorṁ.	5
bṁac aṣur rlat	6 ṁac aṣur rūn.	7
ṁār aṣur rāl.	8 ṁjl aṣur ḉr	9 ān
aṣur olc.	10 bor aṣur ʒorṁ.	

SOUNDS OF THE VOWELS.

[From Bourke's Easy Lessons.]

ā long, as in the word "wall" Example, ārḉ, high, pronounced awrd, answering to the broad sound of "a" in English.

ḁ short, as a in bat, as, aṇaṁ, a soul

There is a third sound of ā, very common in the West and South of Ireland—just the same as the short sound of a in English, as a in what, quadrant, etc. Example, ʒar, near; ʒarḉ, thirst; ṁarḉ, a beef.

ē, long, as e in where; as, cṁé, clay.

e, short, as e in when; as, baṣte, a town

ī, long, ee, or i in pique; ṁṣṇ, fine.

ī, short, i, in pick;

ō, long, o in told;

ṁṣṇ, meal

ōt, drinking

o, short, o in other; corṁ, a body  
ū, long, u in rule; ān, fresh.  
u, short, u in full; uḉt, breast.

Obs. The accented vowels, as shown above, are always long.

Obs. 2—The vowels are divided into broad and slender. The "broad" are ā, o, u; the "slender" are ē, ī. The reason and utility of this division will be shown in a subsequent Lesson.

Ċ, an aspirated consonant, being introduced in the foregoing example, we give here-under the nine consonants subject to a change of sound by aspiration, together with their aspirated sounds,—

b and ṁ sound like w when before and after ā, o, u, as, ā bārḉ, his bard, pronounced a wardh; ā ṁarḉ, his beef or ox, pronounced, a warth, and like v before and after ē, ī, as, ā beaṇ, his wife, pronounced, a van, ā ṁṁaṇ, his desire, pronounced, a vee-un. Ċ and ʒ at the beginning of a word sound like y; they are almost silent in the middle and perfectly so at the end of words. Ċ sounds like ch; ṁ, like f; ṛ and ḉ, like h, and ṛ is silent.

A point [·] placed over the letter or an h after it is the sign of aspiration

VOCABULARY.

(The pronunciation is under each word.)

bṁṇ, harmonious.	bṁṇ, sorrow.
bīn (nn nasal).	bro un.
caḉ, mouth; the closed lips.	
kob	
clār, board, chapter, table.	
klawr.	
car, a friend.	ḉān, poem.
kor.	dawn (d as th in though)
ʒé, a goose.	ʒorḉ, hunger a field
gay.	gorth.
ṁṁ, butter.	lā, a day.
im.	lhaw (the l comingling with h as t does in thaw, to melt.)
ṁṣ or ṁṣor month.	ṁṣṁr, sweet,
mee.	millish.
pur, lip; that appearance of and about puss. the lips which denotes illhumor.	
ṁór, a rose.	rāl, filth.
ro-iss.	sol.



τρῶμ, heavy.  
thrūm,

τᾶ, am, are, is, art  
thaw.

### EXERCISE II.

Translate into Irish.—

- 1 Lip and the mouth (closed). 2 A sweet poem
- 3 Hunger and sorrow. 4 Butter and honey. 5
- A day and a month. 6 A bad month, a white (un-
- cultivated) orchard, heavy gold; fine sweet meal.
- 7 A blue garment, fresh butter, a melodious poem
- 8 A white board, heavy sorrow, and a bad death.
- 9 A soul and body. 10 A wand (yard, rod) and
- gold, fine (pulverized) earth, and fresh meal.

NOTE.—The adjective follows the noun in Irish.

"I have" is expressed in Irish by Δ3AM, to me, and so of the other persons as given below.

What is conveyed in English by "I am", is, in Irish, by ορμ.

Δ-φυλ, is are, is used in asking questions only, and is pronounced, "will".

Δ3AM, at me; Δ3AT, at thee; Δ3E, at him, at it; Δ3C, at her. ορμ, on me; ορτ, on thee; Δ3H, on him, on it; Δ3HCT, on her. τΑPCT, thirst.

Translate.—

1. I have a friend, thou hast a friend, he has a friend, she has a friend. 2 I am thirsty, thou art thirsty, he is thirsty, she is thirsty. 3 Hast thou gold? 4 Has he butter and honey? 5 I have sweet butter. 6 She has heavy gold. 8 Has he gold, butter, honey and a friend?

Hints—

I am thirsty, τᾶ τΑPCT ορμ.

I have gold, τᾶ ορ Δ3AM.

Δ-φυλ ορ Δ3AT? hast thou gold?

We give under "The Last Glimpse of Erin," with a literal English translation under each line, and also the poetical one, and we would urge every student to get it off by heart. Our object in giving it in this form is, that it shows directly the grammatical and idiomatic construction of the language. The student is shown that the adjective follows the noun, that the verb precedes its nominative; also, where the personal pronoun is incorporated with the verb, as; 3EATPCT, I shall get, etc. Cláppa3E is the gen. case of cláppaEAC, a large harp; cnyct means a small harp also, a haunch-back. Ceann, the head,

cynn, its gen. case. It will be seen also that the definite article is not used before the same class of nouns as take it in English, and vice versa. There is no indefinite in Irish; we say in English, I have "a" horse; in Irish, τᾶ capall Δ3AM, literally, horse is to me.

Coulin is only an Anglicised form of cnyl3cynn, literally, fair-tresses; as we would say, fair-haired, with "dairling," etc. understood.

We give the pronunciation of the difficult words in the song and we would request the student to pay particular attention to them and compare the sounds given to the aspirated letters with those given in the paradigm on the preceding page.

The student sees occasionally a consonant with a hyphen placed before words, as, τᾶ η-ctb3ct, Δ 3-c3an, etc. This is called Eclipsis; the τ etc. loses its sound and the η sound takes its place. In pronouncing the word consider the τ, etc. as if it were removed entirely and the η, etc. put in its place.

Remember also that the grammatical ending 3u3AC and u3AC are pronounced simply. oo; as, 3mua3η3u3AC, thinking, pronounced sme-in-oo; meuc-u3AC, enlarging, pronounced, mayd-oo. 3E and 3CE have the sound of ee, as cláppa3E, the genitive of cláppaEAC, a harp, pronounced, klawr.shee—remember that 3 has the sound of sh before and after the slender vowels e and j, in the same syllable, with the single exception of the assertive verb, 3r, which is pronounced, iss. The slender vowels, also, impart a slender sound to the consonants coming immediately before and after them.

In places where τo and mo, thy and my, come before words beginning with a vowel, the o of τo and mo is dropt and an apostrophe point used instead, as, τ' uct, thy bosom, or lap, pronounced, dhucht. Δ'3, 3r and '3 are frequently used for Δ3ur, and.

This is a valuable vocabulary and it should be carefully studied.



310 seo 21' 21212121 031310212  
 211 311111 2 31012.  
 3011--- 21 31131011.

310 seo 210 212121 031310212 211 311111  
 Tho' this my sight last on Ireland  
 2 31012,  
 forever,

3102121 3111 211 312 311 2 21-31012  
 I-shall find Ireland in each country where will-be  
 31111 210 310121:  
 (the) pul-e (of) my heart

31012 20 212 2111 3121-31011, 2 3111  
 Will-be thy bosom like house-helter, oh partner  
 210 31211,  
 (of) my partiality

11 20 21012 2111 21112-31011 1 11-31011  
 And thine eye like (a) star-knowledge in sharp-  
 31111 2 31211.  
 sorrow a-- far (in strange lands).

30 31211 2121121 312113, 20 31211  
 To (some) plain lonely (of) wilderness, or harbor  
 3101112121 31012,  
 strange fierce (unfriendly)

2111 212 310111 11 21 212121 21 31011  
 In not possible with our foe our foot-  
 3111 20 1012,  
 s'eps to trace

310121 11 210 31131011, 2111 11  
 I shall-steal-away with my Coulin\* and not  
 21103121 212 21 31011  
 shall feel I the stern

30 31011 1111 21 212121, 21 20 21 11  
 As sharp with (as) the enemy (which) is to our  
 311112 21 31011.  
 banishing from shelter.

01212121 211 01-31012 3113, 3111121  
 I-shall look on (the) gold trees thick, ringlety  
 20 3111,  
 (of) thy head

11 31112121 11 31012121 20 312111121  
 And I shall-listen to (the) music (of) thy harp  
 21 3111,  
 (which) are melodious

311 2121 30 31012121 21 31211  
 Without fear that would tear the English  
 21 31211,  
 man bold

2101 3101 21 20 3111, 20 201 31012  
 One chord from thy harp or one last  
 21 20 31211  
 from thy head

Glossary

212121, view,  
 310121, heart,

ow-ark.  
 chree

31012, ever (time to come), chee.  
 31011, shelter, yeedh-in-  
 3101112121, strange, kui-ee.augh  
 21103121, will-feel, air-o-che.  
 3101212121, would-tear, stro.ik-fe-  
 31012, lock of hair, dhulee.

THOUGH THE LAST GLIMPSE OF ERIN.

Air--The Coulin.

Tho' the last glimpse of Erin with sorrow I see,  
 Yet wherever thou art shall seem Erin to me;  
 In exile thy bosom shall still be my home,  
 And thine eyes make my climate wherever we roam.

To the gloom of some desert, or cold rocky shore,  
 Where the eye of the stranger can haunt us no more,  
 I will fly with my Coulin, and think the rough wind  
 Less rude than the foes we leave frowning behind.

I'll gaze on thy gold hair, as graceful it wrestles,  
 And hang o'er thy soft harp, as wildly it breathes;  
 Nor dread that the cold-hearted Saxon shall tear,  
 One chord from that harp, or one lock from that hair.

Here-under follows Mr. Henebry's third piece--  
 the kind of matter which Mr. Tierney desires to  
 see in print occasionally.--

1110312121 2111 3101 312 2121 312 3101  
 2011 1111 31112121,  
 21211121 201 21 31211 3121 21 312121  
 21111 211 311;  
 20121 112 30 310121 11 3101 21 11  
 11311,  
 11 311, 11 2121, 11 11-3112121 21 11 11  
 311111 [?] 311 3111.

21 3111312111 311 21 11-3112111, 3121-  
 21 11 3111.

21121, Van Dieman, 21 311121 3121  
 312111;

'31 311 21 3111 210 3121 3121 21 11 2121-  
 3121 21 111111 31213.

2121 312121 21 212121 21 21 21-31012121  
 11 201 311121 01212121.

21 310111121, 21 311-311, 3121 21 21  
 21 211211,

31 30 31 311121 3121 211 3111 2111 3121  
 2111 311 311121;

'2011 21 21 31011-311 11 310121 311121  
 21 3101211 20,

3101 31211111 21 2121113 31 1121 21 21 11  
 311111 3121 11.



21 ÓJA HAC BOÉT AN RZEUL É DÁ B-FJTEAC  
AJR FUAJO HA H ÉINEAHN,  
215 AN H3PAÉTAN 3PÁH' AN HÉIRLIS HÁR  
3ÉILL 'HJAH TON PÁJR;  
FJOF A3R 3AC AOH-HE HAC HADOPAR CJONH-  
TAC 'HJAH JH AOH COIR,  
21ÉT A3 REARA H J 3-CEART FÉIH A'R 3AH  
É ACU LE FÁ3AJL.

TÁ AN BAHTEPEADAC 3O BPOHAC AN OJÉ  
HEACETJTE 'RA DEOP LEJR,  
Ó O'JMÉJ3EADAR HA H-ÓJ3-FJR AR AN EOL-  
UR LE FÁH;  
ÉU3FAC PPACTAJDE, JH AR FEOL DÓJB A'R  
TEJHE DEAR3 H3OHÁ,  
21H FUAÉT 3O DEJHJH BUT DÓJ3 HJOM H3OP  
DÓJB É 3ADALT.

CUAÉOPAR 3O PORCLÁJH3E O'JAHPAJÉ TUL  
TAR RÁLE,  
SÚO H3Ó HÁR PAJB J H-OÁH DÓJB AR H3OP  
PÁHJIC RÉ DÓJB;  
21HAR B3 FEAR A H-BPATA LÁÉAJR ÉU3 TJM-  
CJOLL OPEA AN 3ÁPDA,  
'STEAC ANJR 3UR RÁJ3EAC JAO JH ÁHUR  
FAOJ BPOH.

21H HÓR JÚDÁR 3PÁHHA AN CLAMPAIN  
ÉUJR JORA CJOPOT J H TEAHHTA,  
JH A CJOTE B3 AN FEALL A'R B 'FALLRA A  
PÓ3;  
21'R 3O B'É LEJ3JH3O AR AN REAH-HEACÉ 3O  
B-FUJL AHAM FÚO HA RTOMPA,  
JH JFJHJH3AH AHJHUR A'R A PAHAR COHP  
D'A DÓ3AC.

HUJH A FU HADAR HA HÉIRLIS 3O HAD  
3HEJÓJH ACU AJR HA RÉHJH FJR,  
3O DEJHJH BUT H3OP AN HJAHY LEO JAO A  
ÉPAOÉAC LE CHÁB;  
CPOÉAC HÓ DÁ FEOLAC FAOJ DOPH-3LAR  
AJR BOPH LOH3E,  
21 B-FAC Ó 3AOL HO COH3UR 3AH FÓJHEACÉ-  
TJH 3O HPAC.

21R ÉUALADAR FEAH-DAOHJE AN RL3E A  
DEAPUJ3 JAO FÚO,  
Ó ÉAJHJE AN RZEUL ÉUM TJMÉJOLL ÉUJR  
CJFOÉ AJR AN 3HÓ;  
ÉU3ADOP HA RÁR-FJR FAOJ 'R HA BALLAJÉ-  
JD ÁPDA,  
3JUT AHAC 3O HPAC JAO 3AH RPLÁCUR

TON COPOH.

21Á ÉAZAHJH RÉ ÉUM CJICE 3O B-FEJCEOC-  
AHUJO ANJR JAO,  
BEJDEAR A B-PÁPOTÚH PACR Ó'H R13 ACU  
AR JAO DÁ JHJHJH3E 3O RÓ3AC;  
BÁJLEOÉAHUJO 'HA T-CJHÉJOLL 3AH RPLÁC-  
UR DO'R HA PEELEJR,  
21'R BEJDEAR AR 3 CJAHÁH OJ3E A3UJHJH  
3O H-DOJBJHJH D'A ÓL.

Last month we called the attention of Irishmen to the Gaelic composition of their thirteen year old country woman of New York city. This month we call their attention to her English composition, in neither of which have we altered as much as a point. How many fully grown Irishmen able to do it? No wonder they are under the iron heel of Balfour.

149 E. 26th st. New York,  
Feb. 18, 1890.

My Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find p. o. o. for \$1.80 the amount of three (3) subscriptions for your patriotic little paper for one year (payable in advance). Names and address of subscribers—

James Cody, 376 3rd Ave.  
Martin Walsh, 333 E. 36 st.  
Patrick Curren, 491 2nd Ave.

These are but a few names from a number of Irish speaking friends that reside around my own home here and that I am going to visit soon in the interest of the GAEL. I know that these gentlemen can converse in our fine old Irish-Tongue, but they tell me that they never had an opportunity of learning to read Irish (except Mr. Cody who is very good for a new beginner). But they can all learn if they but study the GAEL. My father only commenced with me a few years ago and, he knowing Irish from his infancy, he very easily learned the Alphabet, which he taught me; he also having the natural sounds, he helped me to pronounce words, and we both went on reading together, but I had the advantage of attending the Bowery School. So you know by my recent letter to you that I am learning rapidly, so that my father is learning from me now. And, by the way, my parents join me in thanking you very much for your kind notice about my humble effort at writing in Gaelic.

My father sends you additional greeting about your very true and able opinions about Irish affairs in your English printed matter in the Gael. So that all together I venture the opinion if all pretenders to Irish National aspiration were half as true to our beloved Erin as you are, she might well be proud of her representation shoulder to shoulder with free Columbia.

I beg to remain, my dear Mr. Logan,  
Your affectionate friend,

Katie M. Hanbury.

Since the above was put in print our young friend has sent two additional subscribers.











# The Gael.

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

Entered at the Brooklyn P. O. as second-class mail matter.

Ninth Year of Publication.

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M. J. LOGAN, - - - Editor and Proprietor.

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VOL 7, No. 8. MARCH. 1890.

By directing the eye to the above heading the mission of THE GAEL is prominently brought to view. It is a noble mission and we expect to see it fully realized in our time. That *An Gaeil* has largely contributed to the realization of the first term of its mission, namely, the preservation of the language, is fully demonstrated by the fact that there is more Irish printed and published and read and written by Irishmen to-day than there has been at any one time during the last three centuries. A large per centage of the Irish people are realizing the fact that without a knowledge of the National Language they are only half Irish and are taking energetic steps to set themselves aright before the public. It is a matter of much surprise to us that those Irishmen who can speak the language and read and write English do not make some effort to read and write their own language, a thing which they could accomplish with ordinary application in six or twelve months. The fact that they do not do so is strong evidence of the evil effects of their West Britain associations.

The second part of THE GAEL'S mission, i. e. the autonomy of the Irish Nation, does not seem to make the same onward progress as the first. But pos-

sibly the genuine, enlightened, national spirit forced into the Irish people by the movement to preserve their language has opened their eyes to the contemptible figure which they have cut before the nations of the earth for centuries in supplying England with millions of dollars yearly by purchasing her goods and thus furnishing her with the means to keep them in slavery—a direct exemplification of the Dog which licked the hand that smote it.

The Boycott League has been organized in Brooklyn and we hope it will be extended so that it will embrace every Irishman and woman all over the world. Of course, it is a penal offence under the Salisbury regime in Ireland but that should be an incentive to Irishmen beyond his control to push it to the fullest extent.

The following preamble and resolutions, which have been adopted by the League, fully explain its scope.—

“Whereas, The various abortive attempts to free Ireland by means of an armed warfare which have been made for the last three centuries have convinced sensible, patriotic Irishmen, in view of the increasing numerical strength of England and the steady decrease in the population of Ireland, that some other mode must be adopted to compass that long-wished-for end. Two other effective modes of warfare remain yet to be tried—one destructive; the other, peaceable. While conceding that all oppressed peoples are justified in having recourse to the most drastic measures to expel the invaders of their homes, yet we believe that, in this enlightened age, all peaceable means should be exhausted before having recourse to that destructive system by which alone the weak has any chance against the strong in a bloody encounter. England's power and strength today lie in her manufactures. Circumscribe the output for these and her power is gone.—The accomplishment of this is our peaceable mode of warfare; be it, therefore,

*Resolved*, That, to circumscribe the output of English manufactures of all kinds, and thus fight England through her pocket, we, of Irish birth or lineage all over the world, and following the patriotic example of the Portuguese, boycott all such English goods and products and all persons who deal in them.

*Resolved*, That a branch of the Boycott League be established in every city and town where Irish men reside, and that every Irishman who buys English goods and products is a supporter of the British Government and an enemy to Irish Home Rule.

*Resolved*, That the expenses of the Boycott League be defrayed by voluntary donations.”

—The League has no connection with



any other movement, nor any secrets. It is simply an honorable, legitimate combination of the Irish element bent on striking England a peaceable but a most effective blow in her vital part—her pocket.

Patriotically, Americans, by which we mean all who have made this country their homes, should patronize home manufactures in preference to those of foreign nations; but Irish-Americans who may have a penchant for foreign goods could satisfy themselves with French, German or other manufactures.

If a man have a falling out with his groceryman he quits him right away and gives his custom to some other grocer; but here is the Irishman whose fathers have bled and suffered at the hands of the Sasanach yet, by his custom, continues to maintain him in power and wealth.

The wonder is that Irishmen did not adopt this intelligent, practical and effective mode of warfare long ago.

## O'Curry's Lectures.

ON THE

MANUSCRIPT MATERIAL OF ANCIENT IRISH HISTORY.

### Lecture III.

Delivered March 20, 1855.

(Continued)

This is a quotation from the Irish poem of Maelmura already mentioned; from which it appears that both followed the chronology of the Hebrew text, rejecting that of the Seventy.

Several leaves of this MS. are missing at the beginning. In its present state, the first words are, 'reguare inchoans', and then follows the reign of Ptolemy Lagus king of Egypt, the successor of Alexander, from whose eighteenth year he dates the founding of Eomania. The leaf paged 4 by Ware is really the third leaf of the book; so that in Ware's time it appears to have had one leaf more than at present. The leaf marked 5, is the 4th—that marked 6, is the 5th—that marked 7, is the 6th. The next leaf is numbered 8; but this is an additional error, for one folio is missing between it and the preceding; so that it is neither the 8th in its present state (but the 7th), nor was it the 8th in Ware's time, or at any time. Its preceding leaf ends with an account of St. Patrick's captivity, and the reign of Julian; whereas the first line of the leaf paged 8, relates the death of St. Cianan, of

Duleek, to whom St. Patrick committed his copy of the Gospels: so that there is a whole century missing, from St. Patrick's captivity, A. D. 388, to Cianan's death in 490.

In the MS. Rawlinson, 488, the years are frequently marked on the margins in Arabic numerals, opposite to leading facts—thus, at fol. 7, col. 3, of the MS., counting the leaves as they now are, opposite to the words, 'Patricius nunc natus est', the margin bears the date 372, and opposite the words 'Patricius captivus in Hiberniam ductus est' (col. 4), the margin bears the date 388, and opposite to the words kal. iiii. Anastasius Regnat, annis xxviii 'Patricius Archiepiscopus et Apostolus Hiberniensium anno ætatis sue, cxx. die. xvi. kal. April, quie vit, folio, page 8, col. 1, the margin bears the date 491. The two former of these dates are accurate, but the latter is repugnant to the mind of Tighernach, who quotes a very ancient Irish Poem on St. Patrick's death, to prove that he died in 493, thus,

"From the birth of Christ—happy event,  
Four hundred and fair ninety,  
Three noble years along with that,  
Till the death of Patrick, Chief Apostle."

The next year is erroneously marked on the margin 492, it ought to be 494.

The marginal annotator has marked the years in Arabics, opposite to all the subsequent initials of years, in conformity with his calculation of 491 for the death of St. Patrick, and he errs also by omitting some of Tighernach's dates in that very page. Tighernach's work ends at page 20, col. 1, of this MS. The remainder, to folio page 29 inclusive, is the *Continuation* of Tighernach's Annals, from his death in 1088, to 1178 inclusive. The whole is in one hand.

It is also to be observed that one leaf is missing after that marked 14, the next is marked 16, and the hiatus is to be lamented, extending from 765 inclusive, to 973—a period of 228 years.

From this account, says Dr O'Conor, it is clear that no good edition of Tighernach can be founded on any copy in the British Islands, for that of Dublin, and all those hitherto discovered, are founded on the Oxford MS., which is imperfect and corrupted by the ignorance of its transcriber. Innes, speaking of this MS. says, 'The Chronicle of Tighernach, which Sir J Ware possessed, and is now in the Duke of Chandos' Library, is a very ancient MS. but seems not to be so entire as one that is often quoted by O'Flaherty.

O'Flaherty's copy is quoted in the *Journal des Savans* in these words—"Many learned strangers, in acknowledging the history of Ireland, give her annals as of an antiquity very considerable and an universally approved authenticity. This is the opinion given by Stillingfleet in the preface of his *Antiquities*, where he appears, on the contrary, to make of very little consequence all the movements of the Scotch. Mr Innes, who never flatters the Irish, acknowledges the antiquity as well as the authenticity of their Annals, particularly those of Tighernach, Inisfallen, and of several others. He remarks that the copy of the Annals of Tighernach which belonged to Mr O'Flaherty, author of the *Ogygia*, appears more perfect than that found in the library of the Duke of Chandos. I believe it my duty to declare here, continues this writer, that I possess actually this same copy of the Annals of Tighernach, which was possessed by Mr O'Flaherty, with an ancient Apograph of the Chronicle of Clonmacnois, which is well known under the title



of *Chronicon Scotorum Cluanense*, and which belonged also to the same Mr O'Flaherty, who cites it very often in his *Ogygia*. I possess also a perfect and authentic copy of the *Annals of Inisfallen*. "

The copy of Tighernach's *Annals* here last alluded to, there is every reason to believe, is that now in the library of Trinity College, Dublin. The anonymous writer in the *Journal des Scavans* was, I have no doubt, Abbe Connery, though he may possibly have been the Rev., afterwards the Rt. Rev. Dr J. O'Brien, Bishop of Cluain Uamha (Cloyne).

How the MS passed from the hands of R O'Flaherty into those of the Abbe, we know not, nor is it certain what their destination was after his decease. I believe it likely that they were for some time the property of the Chevalier O'Gorman, tho' at what period they came into Ireland is not clear, but they appear to be at one time in the possession of the above mentioned Dr O'Brien (the author of the *Irish-English Dictionary*, printed in Paris in 1768), who probably brought them to Ireland about that time.

The copy in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, underwent a pretty careful and accurate examination at the hands of the Rev. Dr O'Connor, and he has left an autograph account of his examination of it, which is now prefixed to the volume.

This critical examination is the more important as having been made by one so familiar with the other copies of this codex in the Bodleian Library, and as it well shows the actual state and comparative value of the Trinity College MS. it is well worthy the attention of the student.

The Trinity College MS. appears to have almost exactly the same defects as those in the Rawlinson MS, No. 488 in the Bodleian Library. Both, Dr O'Connor says, begin with the same words, but this we do not find to be accurately and literally correct, comparing the Trinity College MS. with the version of the Rawlinson MS. 488, printed in the second volume of the *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*. Doctor O'Connor enters with much detail into an argument to show that the T.C.D. MS was copied, and, as he thinks, by a very illiterate scribe, from the Bodleian MS. He pointed out various faults in the Irish and Latin orthography and grammar peculiar to both, and indeed incidental to the two copies.

We have already mentioned that there are two copies of the *Annals* in the library of the Royal Irish Academy, but both, it is much to be regretted are exceedingly imperfect. One, in the Irish character, is probably from the hand of the Abbe Connery already alluded to.

From all that has been said, it will appear that not any one, nor even a collation and combination of all the copies of these annals now known to be extant, afford us any possibility of forming even a tolerably complete text. In their present state, all the copies want some of the most important parts relating to our early history, and many chasms exist at several of our most memorable epochs.

The authority of Tighernach is commonly appealed to by modern writers on Irish affairs, in fixing the date at which our national records should be deemed to fall within the domain of credible and authentic history. His well known statement that the monuments of the Scoti before the time of Cimboath and the founding of Emania (about 300 years before the birth of our Lord) were uncertain has been almost universally accepted and servilely copied without examination. And, yet, on exami-

ning the remains of his *Annals* which we now possess, we shall find it extremely difficult to decide how he was led to this conclusion, as to the value of our records previous to this period, records which we know to have existed in abundance in his time. We have now no means of knowing why he was induced to adopt this opinion, or what may have been the grounds for it, or why, again, he fixed on this particular event—one remarkable not in the general national annals, but in those of a single province—as that from which alone to date all the true history of the whole country. It is, at all events, exceedingly remarkable that he should have assumed a provincial era instead of a general national one, and that he should have chosen the building of the palace of Emania, in the province of Ulster, near Armagh, instead of some event connected with the great national palace at Tara, the existence and preeminence of which he himself admits in the first passage of the fragments which remain to us.

In the Rawlinson MS 488, as printed by O'Conor, we find the passage runs thus.

"Anno xviii. Ptolon æ, initiatu regnu regne in Eamain (i.e. in Emania Ultoniae Regia), Cimbaeth filius Fintain, qui regnavit annis xviii. Tunc in Temair, Eachach buadhach athair Ugainne (i. e., Tunc in Temoria, totius Hiberniae Regia regnabat Eochadius Victor, pater Ugaini)." That is (for the explanatory words in the parentheses are O'Conor's). "In the 18th year of the reign of Ptolemy, Cimboath, son of Finian, began to reign in Emania, who reigned eighteen years. Then Eochaidh, the Victorious, the father of Ugaine, reigned in Tara." But he immediately after says, "all the monuments of the Scoti to the time of Cimboath were uncertain."

Of this singular preference of the provincial to the national monarch as the one from whose reign to date the commencement of credible Irish history, we can offer no solution. It is, moreover to be remarked that, at least in the copies of his *Annals* now extant, Tighernach continues to give the succession of the Emanian monarchs in regular order through ten successive generations, without counting the contemporary rulers at Tara, of whom no mention is again made until we come to the reign of Dnach Dalta Deadhgha, whom he makes king of Erin about 48 years before the birth of our Lord, when Cormac Mac Laghteghe, or Leitigh, reigned in Emania. This period synchronizes with the battle between Julius Caesar and Pompey.

The next kings of Erin he mentions are the two Eochaidhs, whom he makes contemporary with Eochaidh Mac Daire, twelfth king of Emania. But throughout it is to be remarked, and not without great cause for surprise, that the Emanian dynasty is given the place of preference, which, as far as we know, not to be found assigned to it in the works of any other historian of an earlier or later period. It is also to be observed that this preference for the Emanian dynasty is quite inconsistent with his own statement as given under the reign of Findchadh mac Biacheda, eighth king of Emania, about 89 years before the Christian era, when he says, "Thirty kings there were of the Leinstr men over Erin from Labhraidh Loingsech to Cathair Mor." Now according to the best Irish chronologists, Laboraidh Loingsech reigned B.C. 522, and Cathair Mor died A.D. 166. By this it is evident that Tighernach here recognizes the existence of supreme dynasty at Tara, ruling over Erin at least 200 years before the founding of Emania, or



the period at which he in a former statement says that the credible history of Erin commences.

It is also to be noticed that while the details of foreign history given by Tighernach relating to remarkable occurrences at and preceding the Christian era are very ample, his accounts of Irish events down to the third or fourth century are exceedingly meagre and scanty.

Thus, he only mentions by name many of the kings of whose reigns, from other sources, we know to have been filled with remarkable and important acts. He barely notices the birth and death of Cuchulainn, and gives but a few passing words to the Tain bo Chuaigne, a national event, as we have already shown, of such interest and importance. And all these events, be it remarked, falling within the historic period as limited by himself.

(To be continued.)

#### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC,

San Juan, Jan. 7th, 1890.

Editor An Gaodhal—

I beg to inclose you draft drawn in your favour by the London and River Plate Bank Buenos Ayres against their house 52 Moorgate st. London, for £1 sterling, which you will please apply as follows—1st, my subscription to the Gaodhal for two years, and 2nd, for the remainder send the copies you can to deserving people in Ireland. By the way, I had a letter from a nun in Dungarvan thanking me for copies sent them by you in my name.

I am glad to see at last a movement in Tuam for the study of the national language. I hope they will keep it up. Give them an encouraging word. It would be well if it could be extended to Galway, Limerick, Ennis and Derry so as to have a chain of Gaelic forts around the coast. Above all we must get the clergymen and N. teachers to take more interest in the matter. However there is no doubt whatever about the fact the cause is progressing, and if the goddess of Discord will only keep out of the matter we'll do well. We must try and keep up the spoken language—We must try and impress on the minds of our people at home and abroad that neither a worldly spirit nor false shame should ever induce them to abandon the constant use of their own language in their families and among their Gaelic speaking friends when they meet. In your paper always try and give us a little Gaelic just as it is spoken, no matter from what locality it may be and no matter how much it may diverge from the classic literary language.

What we want and what philologists want is to get the facts of all the varieties of the living language just as they are without any modification whatever in them to suit the preconceived ideas of any one. Once you have the facts they may be weighed and our much needed comparative grammar will make itself. Wishing you continued success in your truly patriotic work,

I am yours truly,

John. M. Tierney.

[As Mr. Tierney has left to us the disposition of the GAELS which he has paid for for the Old Sod, we shall continue to send two copies each to the Sisters of Mercy Ballinrobe, co. Mayo, Dungarvan, co. Waterford, Tuam, co. Galway, Mr. D. O'Leary, N. S. Dunmanway, co. Cork and, to complete the circle, to Mr. Murphy, Derry, for the use of the P. C. Society there. We select the above

because they teach Gaelic classes. Let Gaels who are able to afford it follow Mr. Tierney's example and send copies home to some friends or to the N. S. teachers in their various localities.

We think the goddess of Discord is now at rest as she met with a very serious accident whilst floating in a largely inflated balloon the other day. Being ignorant of its intricate construction, She pulled the wrong cord; the gas escaped and came in contact with the oxygen outside; there was a tremendous explosion, the *Echo* of which was heard from Boston.—She is now under the special care of that eminent scientist, Dr. T. D. Norris.—Ed. G.]

#### ԽԱՆՏԱՅԺ ՊՈ ՉԻՅԼԵ ՅԻՃԻԸ.

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'Տ ԱՆ ԵՐԱ ԵՂ ԱՐ ՊՕ ԵՐՅԵՇԵ ՅՕ Պ-Պ-  
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'Տ ՊՅ ԱՅԵՆՈՇԱՐ ԵՅՐ Ա ԵՂ ԱՐ ԵԼԱՐ ՊՕ  
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ԵԱՇԵ ԱՆ ԵՈՊՊԱՅՅ ԱՐՅՐ ԵՐՈՄ, ԱՇԵՐ-  
ԲԱՇ Ա ԵՅՇՊՊ,











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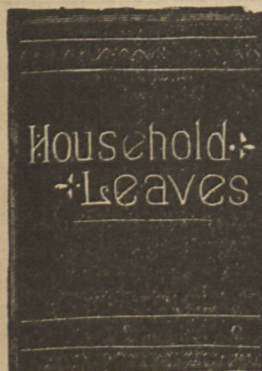


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ā sounds like a in war, as bār, top.  
ē “ “ e “ ere, “ céj, wax.  
ī “ “ ee “ eel, “ mīj, fine.  
ō “ “ o “ old, “ ój, gold.  
ū “ “ u “ rule, “ új, fresh.

## Short.---

ā “ “ a in what, as, 34j, near.  
e “ “ e “ bet, “ bed, died.  
i “ “ i “ ill; “ mīj, honey  
o “ “ o “ got, “ lot, wound  
u “ “ u “ put, “ ru, thing

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