

2111 5212178210.

Ις ιοημαίη ιομ αη καμμαό ημαιμ ασά 21η ζημαη αξ σαιόηεαή αιμ αη ημιμ ζαό ίλ, 213 σαήγα γάζας αίμ ηα σοηηταίο πόμα, '3 Διτ. ξελίμαο σμητη το η γρέιμα γηιξτεατ όροα. Muajn tá an feun az fár ajn zac aon taoib, Na ouilijoe zlara az lonnpad ajn zač chaojo; Να γραταηπα αξ συγγιεαό ταρ πα clocajo beaza. Νό '3 ιέμηημιζαό η α η μαθαρ ό δάρρ ηα cheize. Νααιρ τά αη 3αού ας γέισεαο ειάιη αιη ησιη Umears na 3-chann as monban chomocoin; Muain cá na héin az reinim ceoil le céile . 213 molad Dé, 21 majteara, 21 féjle. Muain ta an t-aen am' timtjoll teit a'r ruainc; 21 rpeun as roillyingas or mo ceann zan ouaine; Να ράγτεισε beaza az imine ain na mázaid Νο 1ης α γρατ αξ γηλή γλοι γρευρταίο υρεάζα. Muajn cá na bláta ájlne ajn zac zar 213 שפעטעשט גוטווי יו ב-דגווואגוט. 21 ור ספגר צוח המשמתר, 'דוד דעמותר חם דעמותם טוחח' ם כועוחוות, Ма грисапла аз щс, па неіп аз геіліт

Leir An 15Aban Donn.

Selhéjo-202101N

Ceuo mile failce κόμας, α μαισιη δκεάζ! Ceuo mile faile κόμας, α foluir De! L cuinear in an 3-choidtid ruaimnear zie, Déir ooktavair na h-ojdte, 'r téir a chaid.

O túr 30 vejpe cá cú map an m-blát

Νίος γυαικοε ίμη σας σπάς αικ κεαό το παε; Ο α θ-γυαικ γμη ό η-ακ ηΟμα ακμαή πακ γρκέ Ις τά αη συαις ης άμης μη σας ία.

Ceuo míle ráilce nómac, a rcóin! [chéin; 'S cú zháo a'r záine zhinh zac zhojoe-rin 'S cú múinhín oil zac mhá 'cá zlan a méin.

Τά bánn ηα rléjde '3 lonnhað zeal man ón, Jr zonm an rpeun, éjre! clujnjm ceol na neun,

Ceuo mile railce nomac. 195109 na 3nein.

Legr an η 3adan Donn.

senejo-214 Nojnjn.

Οο cupp cú atar opm, a nóinín dáin, Τρά conhairc mé do znúir az meadon lae

213 נסחחת ל שבאל אשפטרש אח לפות לומוד לופן:

213 σεαίμας 'mears ηα m-blát man beas peulcán.

Ir ban a'r bujte to ceann te ceire lan,

- 'S 3jo η-σεμημη τά σο leaba jηγ μη 3ché
- Sjontózany cú do čeany ajp ápo čum Dé
- 213 Δήμαρο 3Δη εαξίασ Δηρ 21 γρευρ ζορη, ζίωη.

Nj'l azao zúż cum Oja oo molad, acc

- Ιτ cinnteac mé 30 η αφηληη τά 3ac μαιμ
- 21 ήλιτελη γελι γίομτοι αι τί 21 τιση.

Seo é an molas ríon, an unpaim beacc.

- 21 μ γεαό αη ίλε γεαι γεαγαηη τώ 30 ταοι,
- Sjonmolann τά το Όια ό λάμ το chojte.

Leir an nJaban Donn.

The days of the week.

Ojaluajų, Monday; Ojamajųc, Tuesday; Ojaceojų, Wednesday; Ojacou-Dajų, Thursday; Oja Aojųe, Friday. Ojaratunajų, Saturday; Ojacomnajž, Sunday.

When using the definite article $(\Delta \eta)$ before the names of the days you omit the σ_{JA} , thus - $\Delta \eta$ Luan, the Monday, $\Delta \eta$ Oomnac, the Sunday, etc.

The months.

διοηδαμ, January; Feadna, February; 2ηάμτ, March; 2ιδμαοη, April; bealejne, May; 2η ήματοη αη τ-γαήματό, June; Juji, July; Lúηαγ, August; Seatto-ή September; Octo-ή, October; Saήμαιη, November; Oejc ή, December. There are other names for some of the months which will be explained in the Lessons.

The Seasons.

Cappać. Spring; Sampao, Summer; Fozinap, Autumn; Jejopa, Winter.

The wind from the four points of the compass, according to Mr. Maurice Downey, Montague, Mich., has the following effect on man, fish and beast

3αού ό ύμαις δισεαηη τί κααμ, ασυγ συμεαηη τί κυαύς αιμ σαοιηιο;

3αοτ ό η-οια δισεληη τί συδ, ασυγ συμεαηη τί αριτ αη σεισε;

Ξαοτ ό η-ιαπ δισεαηη τί ταιτ, ασυγ συιπεαηη τί πατ αιπ τίσιταιδ;

3αοτ ό η-σεατ υσεαηη τη τητεαός, Ασμη σημεαηη τη έιτο η ίζοηταιο. 8

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LESSONS IN GÆLIC.

	THE	GAELIC ALPHABET.			
rish.	Roman.	Sound.	rish.	Roman.	Sound.
A	8	aw	m	m	emm
6	b	bay.	ŋ	n	enn
(;	C	kay	0	c	oh
0	d	dhay	p	p	pay
e	е	ay	n	r	arr

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XV. LESSON .- Continued

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Translation of Exercise 1.

1. τά αη là breaz. 2. bjoeann αη mí ro breaz 3. zá mo mac oz 4. d. Fuil mo mac oz? 5. ní d. Fuil ré oz. 6. bjoeann re mait. 7. ní díoeann re ruar moc. 8 b-ruil 34c rean maic? 9. 11 d. Fuil Jac car liat no oud. 10. cá Oja majt. 11. cja té Oja? 12. cja an nio neam? 13. cá roż ain neam. 14. b. Fuil an c. ad onc? 15. ní b. Fuil An t. ao opm. 16. D. Full 3pao azao onm? 17. ní b. ruil znád azam onc 18. cá zhád azam ain Ola, azur cá 3náo 13 Oja opm. 19. cá 3náo 13 OIA AIR JAC DUINE. 20. 17 RIJ DIA AIR neam azur an calam. 21. ca an zonc buide agur ban. 22. ca an olt of as. ur maot. 23. bibeann ad ain an muincin majt. 24. b. ruilin majt 'nuain a cá an c-áo onc? 25. níon naid an cào onm a plain, azur por, ir doiz liom זס ט דעונוח חגול. 26. טידעון גח להוגח ιοημαέ? 27. τά αη ήπιαη ιοημαέ. 28. b-Fuil 4340 Apián zeal? 29. cá. mo ráit; azur bainne. 30. d-ruil oo ráit De 340 110 A340? 31. cá. 32. cá cú co FIAL le FLAJE.

LESSON XVI.

Exercise 1.

Translate-

1. Is bread cheap or dear § 2. It is cheap. 3. Is butter dear § 4. Yes, it is dear this month. 5. Wine is dear, meat is usually dear, and water is u-sually cheap. 6. The virgin is handsome (aluin). 7. The haughty is found under beauty's dress (faoi sgeimh). 8 You are not wont to be early at the house. 9. They are usually at an early hour at the house. 10. Are you early from home § 11. You are in happiness. 12. They are usually happy. 13. The moon is bright, the cloud is grey; the day is dark, the month is beautiful. 14. When I am well (slan) I am happy. 15. When do you be well? 16 The physician does have a secret. 17. The wheel, is red. 18. The eye is grey. 19. The cat is black 20. What hour is it? (cia an uair i). 21. It is early yet (fos). 22. The day is long 23. Many a day we shall be in the tomb (is iomdha in la 'san g. cill orrainn). 24. Man's life is short. 25. It is like the flower of the field; it is like a vapour (cco); it is a warfare, as Job says (mar deir Iob). 26. If you wish (ma is maith lea!) to live old, take hot and cold, is an old saying (sean radh).

OBS. 1.— The first letter of a word if it be one of the nine mutables, suffers aspiration after the possessive pro uouns singular, mo, my; vo, thy; a, his.

Example.

Pronounced

bean, a woman, mo bean, my woman.

mo van. bano, bard, oo bano, thy bard, do ward, bono, table, a bono, his table, a vordh. b in the words bean. bano, bono when not preceded by the possessive pronoun singular, is not aspirated; put the pos sessive pronouns singular before the same words, and then b assumes the aspirate sound, and is, of course, pronounced like v, if e or 1 follow; and like w, if A, or o, or u follow.

A, her, the possessive pronoun singular, is an exception : it does not cause aspiration, and it is in this non-aspirating power only that it can be distinguished from a, his; as, a bono, her table: A bono, his table.

OBS. 2 .-- The vocative case, or as it is called by English grammarians, the nominative case of address, has the first letter, if aspirable, invariably aspirated.

Example.

cujrle, pulse; cnojoe, heart.

a cuirle, O pulse; a cuirle mo choite, pulse of my heart.

O1A, God; oflyr, dear (from ofl, fond) a De. Oh. God; O a De oftir, O! dear God.

3páo, love.

a znáo, oh Love; znáo m'agama, love of my soul:

A reanc 3nao, oh, love of loves.

21Jujne, 21Jajne, Mary

A 21 upe ofly, oh, dear (Virgin) Mary; A 21Jaine nujn, oh Mary, secret love.

In these exclamations, the c of currle: O of O1A; 3 of 3nAo; 21 of 21 ujne; r of reanc, are aspirated on account of the vowel sound of Δ in the nominative case of address preceding the aspirable consonants, c, v, 5, m, r.

OOUNINIC RUUD NU JUUISIJID.

Taken down from the dictation of John O'Donnell, Ranafast, Lower Rosses, Co. Donegal. ANTHONY J. DOHERTY.

Nov. 13, 1891.

21 jn an 5lairis ro rian aca 'n rial-rean Fuileaccac, chéun,

De fin-rzoit na n. Canlaio di niam 1 0-Cín.Conall 1 3-céim;

Dá mainead na chéun-tin déitead Do rzeul-ra no tajoneac ajo Jaovajl,

'S 'n-uain a ceiomio ra'n c-rliad bi reile d'a reapad ain an c-raozal.

'Muaja nac majaeann de na huajrle an ταοδ α τιαό το σε τήρ-γ3οιτ ηα η-5400Al,

Lic tú, Dominic Ruajo, Jun 30 buan beidear cú 1 O. cheir 'r a 5. céim;

Tá 'n Spáineac az zluaireaco ra cuancais canc luinzir 30 lein,

'S mad tiz oppann puas ash cuape ash An Slarris 30 m-bejoinn.

Ir e Dominic Ruad cuz buad ar Jac njžeacc 1 3.cém,

Le zéup-lannaib chuaide 'ré buailread συγ άλγσαμγλό céuo;

21 Ap Ullan an Chuacain, rean luam. חוֹז לו כאפוזכר אוז אח ל-דירוחח,

No man Cucullainn uaral nap luajo. ead leir buille 3an céim.

Sé Dominic O'Domnaill an Flat-ouine reappad an Fjon,

21 Déuppai constain 'h-am oblair ob indnan 'r to boccast an c-raozall,

Chann ofneac Chic-Foola, bud com a beit 1 O. Teamain-na-Riz,

'S 30 b-ruil bainniozain na 310ine a

theonutato 30 Catain na Maoin.

1 5-ceant lán na Spáine tá áno-cíor 'r chéir Als An D-Féinn,

- Chann Dineac Cine-Dalais Seobao Fail. ce ann và m-bejoeat ajn a chiall;
- Un ris 'Jur an dainniozain 'r Jac ano-AICHE A DEUIL O TIN TIAN,

50 m-béiteat Dominic ain laim leo 'r All paplup 30 3. califead leo blad.

Sé Dominic an chéun rean a b-réile r buo veire bí 1 3-cnic,

Nac mealca bi Demone a cur rpéir mon jur cajeneam to Maoy;

Oá mainea o Queen Helen a cuz leun-רשתוסד אות אוכוווזוט אא לתאסוזוט,

Leir an Dálac 30 m-béidead rí r 3an céile béidead Panir, mac Phíaim.

LITERAL TRANSLATION.

NOTE-Words given between brackets, [], are understood, but not expressed, in Irish. Meanings of idiomatic expressions are given in parentheses, ()

RED DOMINICK OF GLASHY.1

- In [the townland of] Glashy, to the west, is(lives) tue generous man who is] spirited,2 brave,
- Of the true flower (the very best) of the race of the Earls who were ever in Tir-Connell in [high] rank,3
- If brave men still lived, your story would be very pleasing to Gaels.
- And when we go to the mountain (i. e. for hunting) hospitality is scattered over the earth.4

Since there lives not of the nobles of the North of the true flower (the very best) of the Gaels,

- Any] But you, Dominick Roe, may you be long in power and honor;
- The Spaniards are coming to all the shipsharbours around, 5

And there comes on (after) us a pursuit, on a visit at Glashy I should [wish to be. 6

- It is Dominick Roe who took victory out of (who
- achieved victory in) every far-off kingdom, With sharp blades of steel it is he would vanquish and slay a hundred [foes], Like Ullan of Oruachan,7 the man of Limerick,
- who was chosen by the Fianna,

Or like noble Cuchullainn, to whom was not imputed a blow without renown (whose every blow gained him renown).

- It is Dominick O'Donnell is the generous man who would scatter (distribute) the wine,
- Who would give aid, in time of sorrow, to many, and to the poor of the world, Straight tree 8 of Crioch Fodhla,9 who ought to
- be in Tara of the Kings, And that the Queen of Glory is guiding him to
- the City of Saints.

In the very center of Spain there are high emoluments and power of the Fianna (the Fianna have high emoluments, etc),10

high emoluments, etc),10 Straight tree of the race of O'Donnell would get a welcome there if he were on a journey,

The king and the queen and every high noble from that back,

Dominick would be by their sides, and in a parlor along with them would be entertained.

It is Dominick is the brave man who is the most hospitable and the most handsome in the country,

Was not Deirdre [much mistaken who gave great desire and liking to Naisi;

If Queen Helen were now alive, who brought dire destruction on the chiefs of Troy,

With the O'Donnell she would be, and without a partner would Paris, son of Priam, be left .

Notes.

1 The word *Glashy*, which occurs very often in the names of townlands in Ireland under the forms of *Glashy*, *Glasha*, *Glaise*, *Glais*, means a stream, or a valley through which a stream flows. There is a townland of this name in Gweedore, and another near Glenties, some one of which is the *Glashy* referred to in the song.

2. Fulleachtach properly means bloody; but by a secondary application, it means spirited.

3. The primary signification of *ceim* is a step, a pace; hence its secondary meanings, degree, rank, honour, renown, dignity.

4. We spread hospitality all round with the fruits of the chase.

5. From this it would appear that this song was composed about the time of the Spanish armada, (5188).

6. I should be safe by being with Dominick Roe

7. Cruachan, now the village of Bathcroghan in Roscommon, south-west of Elphin, where stood the ancient palace of the kings of Connaught. It is not clear how Ullan of Cruachan can be called a Limerick man. He may have been born in Limerick, and fostered at Cruachan.

8. This metaphor—comparing a warrior to a tre^e or pillar—is common in Irish. In the *loruigh* eacht D'iarmuda agus Ghrainne, in a description of a goaling or hurling match between Cairbre Liffeachair and the son of Lugbaidh, it is said that 'the men of Cearna and the stout pillars of Teamhair (that is, the strong warriors whe were the support of Tara) arose on the side of Cairbre."

9. Crioch Fothla, a name for Ireland, from *Crioch*, a country, and *Fodhla*, a Tuatha de Danann queen. "The fifth name was Crioch Fodhla, from a dueen of the Tuatha de Danaans, who was called Fodhla."—

Keating's Forus Feasa air Eirinn, edited by Dr. Joyce, page 7.

10. Alluding to the number of Irish exiles who joined the Spanish army, and attained posts of honour therein.

O'Curry's Lectures is now scarce and worth ten dollars; Hardiman's Minstrels is worth fourteen dollars; it will be given in the Gael also, and both will be finished in two years. No Irish man should be without O'Curry.

P. A. DOUGHER'S INQUIRY OF O'Donovan Rossa.

Οιαμπισ Uι Οιιηηιοθάιη Rorra, d-fuil σά beo for alp an σ-raozal

- Νό δ-γειceanη τά 'η ματ ατά αιμ Ειμε, co vona 'γ δί γί αμιαή;
- D-ruil cú caoć, bodan ir bald, ηό d-ruil Dóčur maić azad zo deo,
- Νό δ-γuil το choice philte hurst and o choice paire kaoi ceo?
- "'Sa cana, le conznam na nznára, cá mire beo fór ain an c-raozal,
- Νί μέ δοσαρ ηά δαίδ, ης τά πο μασαμε co mait ης δί γε 'μιαή;
- Τλ σόἐμη Α 3 commujõe 11 mo Ćjžeanna le m'ojleán A raona 30 rójll,
- 'S η δέιο πο έποιοε brirce reatain rmuaine ná az rileao na noeon.
- Ο τάμια τυμ άυμ τά 'η άειττ σίοη τά τμεατμα παιτ αταπ ιε ταθαιμτ,
- Τά αημό αιμ Ειμημ le blacancaib ó campic Seázan bull ain a coin;
- Νίοη τάς τέ 1 ίοης τα 3 στημηπε πάη ησεάρηα τέ σιαθάιί σοη σ-τόης,
- 'S ηί θέιο αη τ-άο αιμ αη οιleán coroc' 30 η-σίδμεος αμ έ 'mac ar a brong
- Νή codajn dejt ±3 αησύη ηο clamrán ηο came legr an Saranac ruan,
- Τά ι conp agur anam gan cuinríor, ir caill ré an cheideam fadó;
- Le cú13-ceuo bladain na choc comanran ir ní cóin deic amla níor mó,
- 'San léizear 'r reann το πα δοταιże 'η ρύταη α cun raoi πα τητή.
- ζά ηα ειξεαμηλιζε γάγεα μαμ εάμισ 'γ σειμ γιασ m.b' έεάμη leizin σαοδ
- 50 δ-γμαιη γιασ α σ-calam a'r άμαγ γαοι Chumuil na bliadanca γασό;
- 21 στ δίστο τιαο μαρ ατά le ηα δαραήuil ní teprimito oplac 30 0eo,

Νό 50 m.béjo τάταο αρίτ ας clann 5ράιηε τα Luimnis 'τ Lichaim a δρόιη."

Sa Öjanmujo anojr cá mé rárca zur cince zo d-rujl cú ajn an c-roažal

- ζροιο leir a' ηλήμαιο a 3-comnuide co σάηα 'συν δί τά αριαή;
- Οά m beit clann Cineann aliz ain o'incin leir a z-conznam ca 'zainn le raz'i.

'Szeann 30 mbejt 'η τ-ojlean καοι καοιηre'r buajt le Sean Ejnjnn 30 brac.

ин 5иобил. air. Petries a. J.m. Nº 304. See vol. ID - page 433 planéjo ajajzeó.

'Mojr a ceace an Canajo o tanta an la as rínead, 'Sa ceace ηα Feile υμίζισε 'read toizread mo reol, 'S ó cupu mê 'mo ceann é ní readrand mé condce No 30 rearrait mé ríor 1 lán conose 21/13eo;] 3. Clan Claing 21 1021 uingr read deidear me'n ceud orce, Sa m. balla caob ffor ve read topr'or me '3 ol; 30 Collice-may μαέαο 30 ησεμηαο cualne mjora, 1 b-roirzeacc oa mile zo beul-an-ac-moin.

Τά ' τ 415 4η τ 403 41 50 η-έημι 3 ε 4η το έμοι τε 2η αμ γιοιαό σε 'η ξαοιά, πο παι γεαραηγ απ ceo, Cha rmuainim ain Ceana no ain Jealan caob fior ve, 21 η rceacacajo 21/11e ηο αιη Ρίαηστο 21/1306. Cilliadáin an baile az a b-rarann zac nio ann C13 γησυμαό, γάδομαοδ αηη 'γ ησαγα αιμ 3ac caob; 'Soa m-bejojnn-re 'mo rearad 1 3 ceanc-lan mo daojnead Ο'ιητέοος' αη αοιτ σίου α'τ ρεισιμη αμίτ ό3.

Τά conce agur chundeact, τάτ όμηα agur lín ann, Cá reazal 1 3-chaoid ann. Anán plúin azur beóin; Tà loce ujrze beata zan lirent a viol ann, Uzur monuagele na cine as ice 'r as ol. Τά сип азиг спельло аля 'r learus' зая лозеле; 'S 10moa γόμε ητό ann ηά'μ έμαζε mé ann fór; Tà ajèce 'sur muillee as obain san roit ann, Νί'ι σπαές αια βίζηση είτ απη πο 'α σιο 'α διά τόπε.

Τά 'η σ-ијгзе 'r τά 'η ίος απη 'rηα h-αιδηεαόα ίζοητα, Να cappadad deuncad ' ηα docall as zadall; Τά 'η ιμίτ 'γ αη υμεαά 'γ ηα η-εαγοσημα ας ιέμημεαό, 21η ροητάη 'γ αη γιζεαζάη, αη μαηηας 'γ αη μόη; Cá η briován 'r an bealac' ηα 3-compute o otoce ann, Wa hatboza az chiall ann o'n rainze moin; Tá cunbaje a'r lobreagn a'r plucagn ann enjodea, 'S τά απάτάμη α'τ έμτο απη το καμταιπο ιέ πόμη.

Τά 34 ή-11 ε τόμα παισε σ'α τέιση α άμη τίοτ αηη, Sycamore, beech, coll, 5140rac 'r Fujnnreoz; Box Δ3μγ culleann, mulbeanta 'γαη caontann, ' San Dain Blar D'A ησεμηται báo, long, jr chann-reoil. Tá logwood, mahogany, jr zač átmut t'a taojn' ann, 'San tearwood o'a noeuncan zac h-uile zleur ceoil; Τά 'η τοιιτόιη 'γαη γσεας σ'α ησεαμμασ 'γ σ'α γηαοιηαό, 'S τά 'η τ-γίατ αηη σ'α ησευηταρ είμαδ, εγ ασυγ ίδο.

Τά 'η έμας 'γαη γησίας α γρεαζαμτ α céple, 21 y loyoud 'ran ceinreac' ain Jun or a 3-comain; Tà 'n cneadan 'ran inet ran goldfinch 1 5-cage ann, Να ηαογσηαέατο ιέμηπεατό, 'γαη καιγεός ό 'η πόμη. Tá 'n t-jolan ar llcuill 'ran Flacoub o 'n 5-Céir ann, 211 readad ar Loc Chune, 'ran ala o'n Roim, 'S σά m.bejztea 1 3.Cilliadain le h.einis na snéine

Do clujnces zac eun acu az reinnim 'ran n.grove.

Τά 'η boc 'ran eilic, 'r 5ac h-uile rónc game ann,
Τά 'η μασα-μματ 1 3ézáil ain an m-bnuc 'ran míol buite;
'S ais céileadan na ηξατάμ. 'r ατάμςα τα réiteat
Le h-éinis na spéine, το τόξγαιτε το choite.
Τά τασίηε μαιτίε ain eachaid 'r macais 1 léimneat
215 riatat 1 b plantations 50 τ-ταξαήη an οιτό.
217 rin 50 τ-τί majoin biteann reiléin τα neubat,
Ο΄ ais na ceutá 'r leabta le luiteam.

Τά 'η ίάιμ 'γαη γεαμαά α δ-γοάλη α άξιle,
Չη σ-γειγμεαά 'γαη αξάάσα, αη σμεαδάδιμ 'γαη γίοι;
Չγ γιη 30 0-σί μάιση σά ηα η-ύμηίημοε ας μέμε,
Να αλοιμιό 'ηα σ-σμευσάλιδ, ηγ ιεαπό αις μηλοι.
Νί 'ι σμημεαγ πο λισίο, ηί 'ι ζαιαμ πο ευζ απη,
Չά γαζαμτα άχμη αίξι χαδαμ ηγ δαμό αις άξι απη.
Չι' βισελη αμοπάμα αις ζέμμηεας α σμιαί αμα α ιλούς.

Οά πόπάη πόμ bajησμοαδας κάξαι cabaju jr pejoceac, Slíže bío azur euvajz, azur calam zan cíor; Oá reoláinive bocca az kázail rzol azur leun ann, U'r loce jappao na véjnec az cappaine 'ra chjall. Sápujz ré an voman aip zac h-ujle ceann pejociz, U'r tuz Rarceniz an sway vó aip a b-racajo ré apjam; Siúv cuzajo anojr é 'na rjolúz' Frajne Varr, De rluaz Clann na nZaoval é, 'r zo mbuo buan é a raozal.

eadrac nuad lúznasa, 1891.

Cum Eazaptoin an Jaovail.

éuzán us rujóile ccc.

Sí zile ηα zile το conancra ain rlíže an uaiznir. Chiorcal τε 'n chiorcal 'ra zonmhorz híonzuaiche, Dinnior ηα m-binnior 'ηηα rhiocal ηά 'h chíon, zhuama, bí τειμσε a'r rinne ché luirne 'ηηα zhíor zhuanajb.

Curre ηα 3-curre, αηη 3ας παιbe σ'α bujde cuacarb, 30 d-fanad an chuinne vo'n μιησεαό le ηα μίσητσααbard,

211 3210021.

Unne, bad żlinne ná 'n zloine ain a bruin buacajż, Jur žinead air zineamujn a dejreade 'ran cín uaccain.

21ηηγ Αη, μιτογ Αη μιτο 30 μιτη 30 εμιση ιαληπηεας, Τμί ιπιοίαιο ευμαό, εμί ποησαό, 'γ εμί γίη μααταιό, 'Νααιμ ταισεαγ σε η ειπηεαδμός 'γεατ ταισεαγ εατ ί αη ε-

rijze duajojn mé,

30 ή-10η το ηα η-10η το ου cumat le opaoj deace, puajze.

21ηηγ Δη, εμοιηΔο Δημ γ3138 30 γ3138Δήμη bujdean, žμυ3αč, γημοηη De buunžjollaid γιογ3Δησα, Dlaojč čuacač', 21ηη ηπιοίαιο 31μιοί, μέ, εμιμο 3Δη μμηη γμαμήηιγ, [cač. S το δμμη310ll Δημ δμμη38 Δη3 Δη μ-δμΔη3Δημε γίομ γεμα-

Ο'ίηηγεαγα σ'ηγε, σε 'η κηιοταί σου' κίου, μαιηγε, Νά'η cuide oi γηαιότηε le rlidine rlím, σημασαό, San ouine ood' κίηηε σε κίιοστ σητε Scujt τηί h-μαιηε, U3 κειτεατή le h-ire deit ajze τη τάοιη ημασαρ.

21 μ člujnea o mo žutao, zojleann zo rjop uajmpeač, 21 z rjle ve 'n ujrze le lidjor a znjor žpuažnajo:— Cujpeann ljom vujne vam' čujmjpc o 'n m-dpujžjn uajče, 21 rj zjle na zjle, vo čonapcra ajp rljže an uajznjr.

2110 έμεαζαιο, πο έμβαιτε, πο έσμμηση, πο δμόσ, πο έλασιό, 2110 έμειμγεας πμιμησεας, πιίτ, 3ίαη, beolear bíση, 213 ασαμεκέ εμβαιτεεκέ, πιτσιογκέ, εμόσ, εκτ, buíte, 'S 3αη léizior 'ησα σοιμε 30 σ-εισιο σα leožais έαμ εμησ.

30 η- μήμαι το γειποίγεας,

Comár O. ve Noppat.

P. S. It may be noticed that in old times the word bruingjoll was almost always used for brunneall.

Yours, -T. D. Norris,

America.

2110 τίμ 17 σίοτ-γα έ.... 211τ τοξτα ηα γαομηγε, 1r σίοτ μο αμμάη έ; 'Τίμ μαμ δ'έμς μο αιτρεατά. 'Τίμ δμόο ηα η.οιμτμεάό, Ο ταοιδ ζας γίειδ' 17 μάζ Γμαμηαό γαομγε.

Ο Δηκαό καί αη ξαοά, 213 γματημά 30 η-άρο jr 3le, 21 ήράη ηα γαομηγε; Ούγ3αιό' τεαηβάα j γμαη, Cujp' ηα beo a b-γμαμη, leatajo' ηα σύιle αμαση Cújr ηα γασμιτε.

21 Θέ αρι η-Διζρεαζ ηηιζιζζε.... UζοΔρι ηΔ γΔΟβργε, Jr CuζΔζ το όρζα έ; 50 η-buថ 30 buan beΔηημιζζε 21 ρ.γεΔρΔηη le γΔΟβργε; Colmjpc γιηη le το δριζζ 21 Θε τήδηρ Δρ Rίζ.

The above is a version of the patriotic song AMER-ICA, which was sung by all clergy and laity who were present at the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the foundation of St. Mary's Seminary Baltimore lately. They were about 1500. M, CABROLL.

"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 sim ilar boast"—SPAULDING'S [Anti Irish] ENGLISH LATERATURE, APPLETON & Co., N X.



A monthly Journal devoted to the Cultivation and Preservation of the Irish Language and the au-tonomy of the Irish Nation.

Published st 814 Pacific st., Brooklyn, N. Y. M. J. LOGAN, Editor and Proprietor
Terms of Subscription-\$1 a year to students, 60 cents to the public, in advance; \$1. in arrears. Terms of Advertising-20 cents a line, Agate.
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VOL 8, No. 12. DECEMBER, 1891.

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.

Not for centuries could Gaels with as much hope for the future indulge the old-time practice of bidding eachother a merry Christmas and a happy new year as on the present auspicious occasion. First, the foundation of their nationality (the language) is safe -We are justified in making this assertion by the signs of the times, not the least of which is the Rev. Father O'Growney's appointment to the Celtic Chair in Maynooth College. Second, there is no fear but the superstructure will be erected for though the scouts of the enemy have given formal notice that it will never be, yet they forget or ignore the fact that the helpless worm on which they have trodden so long and so unmerciful has been at last endowed by providence with an effective

act that measure of respect, attention and consideration which the piteous appeals of helplessness and misery could never evoke. Hence, in the presence of these favorable and promising signs. THE GAEL wishes all its friends.

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

THE GÆL'S SUCCESS.

By common consent, the appointment of the Rev. Eugene O'Growney to the Celtic Chair in the National College of Ireland constitutes him at once the recognized head of the Gaelic revival movement. We know no other man more competent to fill that important office; sensible, not given to wild, chimerical theories, and patriotic from the nails of his toes to the hair on his head By a little exertion in upholding his arms in this to the cause, all-important office. Irish-Americans can, through his ministry, assure the revivification of the language from Cape Clear to Malin Head, as Mr. Foley aptly remarks. No business or movement can prosper to any large or sensible degree without an organ to bring it, and keep it, before the public--patent medicine men make millions and only by adver tising—it cannot be expected that the Gaelic movement is an exception, and can spring into success without this necessary and indispensable concomitant.

THE GAEL has struggled for the last ten years to bring about what has today been a recognized and a realized fact-the necessity of preserving the language of Ireland, and the means of compassing it. And had it timidly succumbed to the actions of the adverse elements which surrounded it for all these weary years, it is probable that the Irish Chair in Maynooth College would have been vacant to-day. But no; the spirit which has kept it afloat and that has compassed a result at which the heart of the most degenerate Irishman mode of defense- a mode that will ex must have throbbed with joy, is such that, if it were abroad, Salisbury and his lieutenants dare not have the temerity to publicly declare that Irishmen shall not be permitted to manage their own affairs.

Let our countrymen be imbued with the same spirit, and let them make the organ of the Gaelic movement, THE GAEL, which has accomplished so much, count its readers by the million before the Christmas of '92.

We hope the Irish-American press will keep this, really national, movement before its readers.

The following note is so intensely Irish that we cannot resist the desire of publishing it .--

177 Clonliffe Road, Dublin, Nov. 23. '91.

Sir,—Would you please send me a specimen copy of "The Gaodhal," so that I may know the terms of subscription. I intend to become a subscriber to your journal, beginning with the new year, for I think it one worthy of every Irishman's patronage. Seeing that the liberty of the Green Isle is now so near at hand no efforts should be spared by the sons of Old Erin to preserve and revivify our national language.

Every one connected with the preservation of the tongue should take pride in the work done by the Gaodhal.

No doubt you have been glad to hear of the appointment of Rev. Eugene O'Growney to the Professorship of Celtic in the Maynooth College. He will be successful in spreading a knowledge of the language from Malin Head to Cape Clear.

"Sweet tongue of our druids and bards of past ages; Sweet tongue of our monarchs, our saints and our sages;

Sweet tongue of our heroes and free-born sires; When we cease to preserve thee, our glory expires."

Faithfully yours,

RICHARD FOLEY.

Editor The Gael.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 19, '91.

Dear Sir :--I had decided last month to write you favorably to your project of issuing stereotype plates of the Irish readers and other Gaelic studiesbut was prevented by being called away hurriedly. The arrival of the Oct. number of "The Gael" reminds me of my former intention, and while I congratulate you on your endeavors, I must encourage your project by saying count the "Catholic Knight" on your list.

Yours very sincerely,

JCSEPH J. GREEVES.

Major Maher, New Haven, writes in relation to the stereotype matter, —

"I have been wishing for a long time to write to you about the action of the Philo-Celtic Society of Brooklyn relative to the diffusion of Celtic Literature. I think the movement is the most feasible and practical that has yet been introduced, and after a short time will be a grand success. My friend J D Cunningham, Editor Hibernian Record, says he will publish an Irish column in his paper twice a month. """ There is another paper published here, the Catholic Standard. I will probably call on them and if they are favorable to the movement I will let you know. We have here a good many well wishers of the Irish language and literature and would like to see it succeed, but dont take the trouble of getting together to see what can be done for it. Whenever I get a chance I talk for it in season and out of season. You must have a good many in arrears in New Haven. If you send the bill to Mr O' Callaghan or myself we will try to get the amount for you, and get a few more subscribers for the Gael.

I am well pleased with the get-up of the Gael; I am sure it means a good deal of hard work for you. Yours fraternally

Patrick Maher.

We hope our New Haven friends will hand their subscriptions to either Mr Callaghan or the Major, as the Gael wants to be circulated—the getting up of the Gaelic electrotypes adding considerable additonal labor and expense to it.

This makes the list fifteen. We shall commence the issue of the cuts as soon as we shall have the final arrangements with the papers completed,

It is the duty of Gaels to circulate and thoroughly support these papers. The cost of the electros delivered at the office of the papers will be 80 cents a cut; the cuts are six by three and a half inches.

The list to date .--

The Irish Pennsylvanian, Pittsburg, Pa. The Critic, New Orleans, La. The Western Cross, Kansas City, Mo. The Freeman's Journal, New York City. The Connecticut Catholic, Hartford, Conn. Chicago Catholic Home, Chicago, Ill. The Catholic Sentinel, Chippewa Falls, Wis. The Colorado Catholic, Denver, Colo. New Jersey Catholic Journal, Trenton, N. J. The Catholic Columbian, Columbus, O. The Catholic Sentinel, Portland, Ore. Kansas Catholic, Kansas City, Kan, The Catholic Tribune, St. Joseph, Mo. Catholic Knight, Cleveland, O. Hibernian Record, New Haven, Conn.

26AO cSamany.

Cozan O'Spainna.

From the above we may expect a visit from Father O'Growney in relation to the language movement in the near future, and the best evidence of our exertions which we can produce is the success of the Gael, so that on his arrival he should meet with it wherever he travels. Let Gaels act accordingly. The learned professor admires the Gael for what it has done—he knows what it is; should he ask why every Irishman does not get it, What answer could be given to him?

> 7 Vavasur Place, Vavasur Square, Sandymount, Dablin, 17 Nov. '91.

21 7 101 101 1119,

Culpin τριοδίου ορτ αρίγ, όμ ο' ατραιζ mé m'άιτ-cómnujte αρίγ, mearalm 30 δ-γαιίμη cormúl le na h-21 μαδald ó φόγ mé bean, az zlujreact zo ríoppujte ó ájt το h-ájt, act jr τόjž ljom zo m-bejteat am' cómnujte 'γ an ájt reo ajn reat ταmajl φατα.

Οο έμητ comaoin ήόρ opm 'ημαιμ α člóduail τά ηα σάητα α έμημεας έμξατ, ηίομ ήθας ας τμι ειά αη σασαή ιασ, αἰτ ις τά αη υμειτεαή ις κεάμμ; ιαμμαιμ ομτ τμά έεις εαηη τά loit aiμ bit ατή 'γξηίδηη ηδ, το learoidaio τά í, ό τάμμ όο κασ α το τέη μαιτ.

Cujnym Dánza ejle cuzac. Deun Do cojl leo, azur 30 rojndjžid Dja cú azur d' obajn cjonamajl.

> Οο έαρα δίlear, R. Mac Seappais Jopcon

O'Curry's Lectures.

ON THE

MANUSORIPT MATERIAL OF ANCIENT IRISH HIS TORY.

> LECTURE V. [Delivered June 19, 1856.]

(Continued. from p. 108.)

The following passage from the Rev. Dr. O' Conor's Stowe catalogue will show, among a thou sand others, how cautious we ought to be in receiving, as facts, opinions and observations on subjects of this difficult kind, written hurriedly, or without examination. In describing No. 3 of the Stowe collection of Irish manuscripts, page 50 of the catalogue, the writer says:

"Folio 50. An Irish chronicle of the kings of Connaught, from the arrival of Saint Patrick, with marginal notes by Mr. O'Conor of Belanagar, writ ten in 1727. This chronicle begins from the arrival of Saint Patrick, and ends with 1464. It was transcribed from the ancient manuscript of the Church of Kilronan, called The Book of Kilronan, to which the Four Masters affixed their approbation in their respective hands, as stated in this copy, folio 28."

Now it is plain that the reverend doctor has added to the words of his grandfather here, or that the latter, which is very improbable, wrote what was not the fact,—namely, that he drew his chronicle of Connacht kings, from the coming of Saint Patrick to the year 1464, from the Book of Kilronan, since we have it on the authority of the Four Masters that this book, not of the church of Kilronan, but of the O'Duigenanns of Kilronan, went no further back than the year 900, or nearly 500 years after the coming of Saint Patrick.

To sum up, then, it would seem that this old manuscript in the Stowe collection, must be a fragment of one of the books which the Four Mas ters had in their possession, namely, the book of the O'Mulconrys, which came from the earliest times down to the year 1505, and which was, proably, added to afterwards, like the Annals of Ulster, down to its present conclusion; or the Book fo the O'Duigenanns, of Kilronan; and if the elder O'Conor was correctly informed, and that he is correctly reported by his grandson, it was without any doubt the latter. We must observe, however, that the elder O'Conor, in his list of his own MSS., when he calls this book the Annals of Connacht, speaks of it as compiled in the Cistercian Abbey of Boyle.

It is remarkable too, that we find in this book, at the end of the year 1410, the following entry,— "Marianusfilius Tethei O'Beirne submersis est on the 14th of the kalends October. Patin qei scripsit." Now there is little doubt that this "Patin" was Padin [Padeen] O'Mulconry, the poet, who died in the yaer 1506.

Again, we find the name of Nicholas O'Mulconry at the end of the year 1544, in such a position as to induce the belief that he was the writer of the preceding annal, or at least, as in the preceding case, of the concluding part of it. So that if the elder O'Conor be correct in his own written words, this book really consists of the Annals of Boyle, or else a fragment of the Book of the O'Mulconrys; but that book came down but to the year 1505. If we had the original manuscript to examine, it could be easily seen whether these were strange insertsions or not; and I only desire to put these facts on record here from O'Gorman's transcript, hoping that they may be found hereafter useful to some more fovoured and accomplished investigator.

To some of my hearers, the minute examination I have thought necssary to make before them, of the identity and authority of the several important manuscripts which have engaged our attention. may, perhaps, have seemed tedious. Yet it is not merely for the sake of thus recording in a permanent shape the information which I have collected on these subjects that I have taken this course. It is chiefly because the earnest student in this now almost untrodden path of historical inquiry (and I hope there are many among my hearers who desire to become earnest students of their country's history), will find in the examples I am endeavouring to trace for him, of the mode in which alone our subject must be investigated, the best intro-duction to a serious study of it. And it is only by such careful canvass of authorities, by such jealous search into the materials which have been han ded down to us, that we can ever hope to separate the true from the false, and to lay a truly sound and reliable foundation for the superstructure of a complete history of Erinn. For the present, you will remember, I am occupied in giving you an account of the chief collections of annals or chronicles in which the skeleton of the events of Gaedhlic History is preserved with greater or less completeness ; and that you may understand the value and extent of the reliable records of this kind that remain to us, it is the more necessary that I should go into some details, because there is no published account of, or guide to, this immense mass of his torical materials. But I will not neglect to point out to you also, how these dry records may be used in the construction of a true history, as vivid as in pictures of life, as accurate and trustworthy in its records of action. And before this short course terminates, I hope to satisfy you that collateral materials exist also in rich abundance, for the ill ustration and completion of that history in a way fully as interesting to the general Irish reader as to the philologist or antiquarian.

LECTURE VI.

[Delivered June 26. 1856.]

The Annals (continued). 7. The Chronicum Scot orum of Duald Mac Firbis. Of Mac Firbis, his life and death, and his works. 8. The Annals of Lecain. Of the Story of Queen Gormlaith. 9. The Annals of Clonmacnois.

If we followed exactly a cronological order, the next great record which should claim our attention would be the Annals of the Four Masters; but the importance and extent of that great work demand at least, the space of an entire lecture; and I shall, accordingly, devote the greater part of the present to the consideration of an almost contemporary compilation,—the last but one of those I have al ready named to you,—the Chronicum Scotorum of the celebrated Duald Mac Firbis(Dubhaltach mac Firbhisigh).

Of this chronicle there are three copies known to me to be in existence. One, the autograph, in the library of Trinity College, Dublin; and two in the library of the Royal Irish Academy. Of the latter, one is in the handwriting of John Conroy, whose name has been mentioned in a former lecture, in connection with this tract and the Annals of Tighernach; the second is a copy lately made in Cork, by Paul O'Longan, from what source I am not able to say with certainty, but I believe it to have been from a copy made by his grandfather Michael O'Longan, in Dublin, about the year 1780, and if I am correct in this opinion, there are four copies in Ireland, besides any which the present O'Longans may have made and sold in England.

This chronicle has been already mentioned in our account of the Annals of Tighernach, and as nothing of its history is known to me but what can be gathered from the book itself, and the antograph (or Trinity College copy) is written, proceed without further delay to the consideration of that manuscript.

The Trinity College MS. is written on paper of foolscap size, like that upon which the Annals of Tignernach in the same volume are written, but apparently not so old. It is in the bold and most accurate hand of Dubhaltach (sometimes called Duvald, Duald, or Dudley) Mac Firbis, the last of a long line of historians and chroniclers of Lecain Mac Fhirbhisigh, in the barony of TirzFhiachradh, or Tireragh. In the county of Sligo.

Duald Mac Firbis appears to have been intended for the hereditary profession of an antiquarian and historian, or for that of Fenechas or ancient native laws of the country (now improperly called the Brehon Laws). 'To qualify him for either of these ancient and honourable professions, and to improve and perfect his education, young Mac Fir bis appears at an early age to have passed into Munster, and to have taken up his residence in the School of law and history, then kept by the Mac Ægans, Lecain, in Ormond, in the present county of Tipperary. He studied also for some time, either before or this, but I believe after, in Burren, in the present county of Clare, at the not less distinguish ed literary and legal school of the O'Davorens; where we find him, with many other young Irish gentlemen, about the year 1595, under the presidency of Donnell O'Davoren.

The next place in which we meet Mac Firbis is in the college of Saint Nicholas, in the ancient town of Galway; where he compiled his large and comprehensive volume of Pedigrees of ancient Irish and Norman families, in the year 1650.

The autgraph of this great compilation is now in the possession of the Earl of Boden, and a fecsimile copy of it was made by me for the Royal Irish Academy in 1836. Of this invaluable work, perhaps the best and shortest description that I could present you with, will be the simple transla tion of the Title prefixed to it by the author, which runs as follows:

"The Branches of Relationship and the Genealogical Ramifications of every Colony that took possession of Elinn, traced from this time up to Adam (excepting only those of the Fomorians, Lochlanns. and Baxon-Galls, of whom we, however, treat, as they have settled in the country); together with a Sanctilogium, and a Catalogue of the Monarchs of Erinn; and finally, an Index, which comprises. alphabetical order, the surnames and the remarkable places mentioned in this book, which was compiled by Dubhaltach Mac Firbhisigh, of Lecain, 1650.

"Although the above is the customary way of giving titles to book at the present time, we will not depart from the following custom of our ances tors, the ancient summary custom, because it is the plainest; thus:

"The place, time, author, and cause of writing this book, are:—the place, the College of St. Nicholas, in Galway; the time, the time of the religious war between the Catholics of Ireland and the Heretics of Ireland, Scotland, and England, parti cularly the year 1650; the person or author, Dubhaltach, the son of Gilla Isa Mor Mac Firbhisigh, historian, etc., of Lecain Mac Firbhs, in Tireragh, on the Moy: and the cause of writing the book is, to increase the glory of God, and for the information of the people in general."

It was to Dr. Petrie that the Council of the Roy al Irish Academy entrusted the care of having a copy of this book made, which I have just alluded to; and, afterwards, on the occasion of laying that copy before them, he read an able paper, which is published in the eighteenth volume of the Transactions of the Academy, on the character and historic value of the work, and of the little that wes known of the learned author's history.

In the course of his remarks, this accomplished writer says; "To these meagre facts I can only add that of his death, which, as we learn from Charles O'Conor, was tragical,—for this last of the Mac Firbises was unfortunately murdered at Duofin, in the county of Sligo, in the year 1670, The circumstances connected with this event were known to that gentleman, but a proper respect for the feelings of the descendents of the murderer, who was a gentleman of the country, prevented him from detailing them. They are, however, still remembered in the district in which it occurred, but I will not depart from the example set me, by exposing them to public light."

It was quite becoming Dr. Petrie's characteristic delicacy of feeling to follow the cautious silence of Mr. O'Conor in relation to this fearful crime. Now, however, there can be no offence or impropriety towards any living person, in putting on re cord, in a few words, the brief and simple fact of the cause of this murder, as preserved in the living local tradition of the country. Mac Firbis was then under the ban of the penal

laws, and, consequently, a marked and almost de fenceless man in the eye of the law, whilst the friends of the murderer enjoyed the full protection of the constitution. He must have been then past his eightieth year, and he was, it is believed on his way to Dublin, probably to visit Robert, the son of Sir James Ware. He took up his lodging for the night in a small house in the little village of Dun Flin, in his native county. While sitting and rest-ing himself in a little room off the shop, a young gentleman, of the Crofton family, came in, and be gan to take some liberties with a young woman who had care of the shop. She, to check his freedom, told him that he would be seen by the old gentleman in the next room ; upon which, in a sud den rage, he snatched up a knife from the counter, rushed furiously into the room, and plunged it into the heart of Mac Firbis. Thus it was that, at the hand of a wanton assassin, this great scholar closed his long career,-the last of the regularly educated and most accomplished masters of the history, antiquities, laws and language of Erinn.

But to return.

Beside his important genealogical work, Mac Firbis compiled two others of even still greater va-lue, which unfortunately are not now known to exist; namely, a Glossry of the Aucient Laws of Erinn ; a Biographical Dictionary of her ancient writers and most distinguished literary men. Of the former of these, I have the good fortune to dis cover a fragment in the Dublin University (class H. 5. 30); but of the latter, I an not aware that any trace has been discovered. There are five other copies of ancient glossaries in Mac Firbis's hand writing preserved in the Dublin University libra-ry (all in H. 2. 15). Of this, one is a copy of Cormac's Glossary, another a copy of his tutor Donnell Davoren's own Law Glossary, compiled by him about the year 1595; besids which, separate fragments of three Derivative Glossaries, as well as a fragment of an ancient Law Tract, with the text, gloss, and commentary properly arranged and explained.

(To be continued)

79 Pearl st. New York, Nov. 25. '91. Editor Gaodhal.

Dear Sir.—Inclosed please find one year's subscrip tion for the Gael, to be forwarded to the following Schools in Ireland as an encouragement to teach and learn the glorious old language of their country, the only real sign of their nationality and the only bond that can bind and unite them ; and we all know that in unity there is strength. If the Irish everywhere spoke the grand old tongue of the Fionns they need not long be asking "favors that they 'll never get" from either Gladstone or Balfour. I was born and brought up near Killarney. Our Norrises belonged formerly in the County Cork, near Mitchellstown. I

picked the above schools [they are given under "Sen timents"] from the list of Irish teachers in the Gael for October 1890, as being the nearest to my friends in Cork and Kerry. I wish I could afford to send the Gael to every Irish teaching teacher in Ireland. Teachers will please acknowledge receipt. Yours truly,

Thomas D. Norris.

THE PRETTY MAIDS OF BROOKLYN,

By P. A. DOUGHER.

(Copy-right reserved).

Young men and maidens now in prime, Pay attention to my rhyme,

Don't laugh or scoff with envy smile While I praise the maids of Brooklyn.

> Hurra my boys get ready soon, For the country or the boneymoon, They're going to leave the first of June, And bid good-bye to Brooklyn.

On the first of June at break of day, With trunks and trinkets packed away, Off to the country hills to stay

Three long months from Brooklyn. Hurra my boys etc.

Such shaking hands and pogs gosloer I am sure you never seen before

As the Ferry is steaming from the shore, And they recede from Brooklyn. Hurra my boys, etc.

It would do you good to hear them sing, With accomplishments of music ring,

And carry time on the new heelspring That's paten'd late in Brooklyn, Hurra my boys, etc.

When you meet them with an ox,straw,ride,*

They never hoot, jeer nor chide, But invite you take a seat beside A charming maid from Brooklyn.

Hurra my boys, etc.

Take them to a ball or fair, There is none with them you could compare, They're g-nteel, modest, well behaved,

Those pretty maids of Brooklyn.

Hurra my boys, etc.

The city boys I would advise, If they my counsel don't despise, I'd give them a tip to compromise, Or they 'll get left in Brooklyn. Hurra my boys, etc.

Hulla luy boys, etc.

Now to conclude and end my rhyme, Please excuse me for the time,

I'm sure there is one for me inclined, Although she lives in Brooklyn.

> Hurra my boys, get ready soon, For the country or the honeymoon, They're returning home this afternoon— Three cheers again for Brooklyn.

* Ox straw-ride is very much used here in the country, and the sport very much indulged in by city people, i.e., farmers' wagons are fixed up with straw so that fifty persons can be seated and drawn by OZED.

2

4

5

el 5121

O'Cozan 21 ac 2111, 21 noearpos Guama.

- 1 O Eine mo choide. אוֹ גסוטוח טעוכ, Tá bhón azur baozal 21 n ceonain oo nizeacc; O'n ceuo-uain, ΟΔ τάλη13 Δη τ-θυ3 2115 buallead an ce, Raid Flait an 3-ciniora FIUNCAC.
- 2 Οο γαζαμε απώη, Co modamail ciún. Le m.boccajo, 5leann agur fleidce; 21cc zeup azur ceann, 2η Δη Luat ης υμαη, 1 1 13 10 00 11 100 Jalloa.
- 3 O Eine mo cnoite או גסוטוחה טעוכ Qin cá Cozan, vo raoi. 'San uais a lujõe 'S Juil AJUT CAOIN 21nn Nepin; Do file s'r oo maon. Oo áno earpoz ríon, Flajt AR 3-ciniora Fluncac.
- 4 béið a ainim 30 deo 21 nn an 3nao Fjon-beo JAN TJIC NA CODAL 21nn Connae; l' a reinim a'r a ceoil Uca azainn 30 foill Flajt An 3-cini ora FIUNGAC.
- 5 υέιο σελησά η 5λοιολί 2115 11r11 00 r5eul Cia briz e'n Ajc a 21-bé10 rinn **Cnio** 'η σοήληη ηόμ Faoi zleann na n-deon 21 A1130 01111 Elneann.

Bozan UA Cappull.

ELEGY to JOHN MCHALE.

Archbishop of Tuam.

(Translated from the Irish poem,-J. J. C.)

1 Oh Erin my loved one. Unhappy thy lot, Now danger and sorrow Surround thee, Since that hour death came To quench the life-flame Of a Prince of our Race. Ever worthy! He, the Priest, well esteemed. So gentle and meek To the poor Of the valley and mountain ; But eager and bold To the foe of the fold As e'er was Bran. The swift wolf-dog. 3 _ Oh Erin my loved one. Unhappy thy lot, For the Priest of the West In the tomb -Lies at rest: While sore is the weeping 'Round Nephin. He, the poet and guide. The hierarchy's pride, A prince of our Race. Ever worthy! His name shall endure In our love, ever pure. Without ceasing or sleep. In green Connae. In music and song, Thy fame we'll prolong, Oh prince of our Race, Ever worthy! And the tongue of the Gael Thy story shall tell. In climes where e'er He wanders: To the distant poles Of the sea-girt earth, In this lower valley of sorrows, Thy memory he'll fondly cherish-[land and sea. 'Till thy name shall ring o'er In paeans of triumph when we 're free !!!

5470 Kembark Av

Chicago, Oct. 23. 1891. My Dear Mr. Logan,

I send this little poem to the Gael written in honor of him who was styled, The lion of the fold of Juda. Because I revere the memory of one who did much for our Race and Language, and who lived and died a sterling patriot.

John J. Carroll.

Some Hard Nuts For The "Apostate" Irishman To Crack.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 6. '91. Editor of The Gael.

Dear Sir,—I noticed considerable remarks in the Gael from time to time about the decrease of the Irish language, and the Irish Catholic population in America. Some will say this is the reason, and some will say that is the reason; but the common sense view of the matter is to cultivate Celtic literature and throw the Bearla which gives us nothing but contenton, where it belongs.

Dear friends, this continued discussion is a very grave question and requires a good deal of consideration in all its forms. Now my good friends, there are a great many who think there is only one side to this question, commonly known as apostacy. That is the religions view. Every one who hears of an apostate feels like sending him to the eternal regions because he abandons his faith.

Friends, let me ask you whether you have any more right to send a person to the eternal regions for losing the practice of his faith than you would for the abandonment of his native language, or for disrespecting his native country f Please consider this side of the question a little more and there will be no great difficulty in solving the problem

In the first place, there are people who forget that their language is of anv importance because tyrants succeeded in crushing it for a time, and in stead of proudly defending their melodious language, contrary to their national characteristics, they hang their heads in shame and cowardly abandon it to the enemy, and recognize the tyrant's might.

Oh dear friends of ancient glory, is this the view of our grand sizes of how to be practical and logical : and is there any evidence of where they abandoned their religion or forsook their language in order to be prized as a more intellectual people ? Now I am convinced that this is the kind of intellect which caused so much apostacy both religiously and lingualistically amongst the people of our once glorious little island. It can be seen at a glauce that the children who prize in this manner a re laying the foundation of apostacy.

When we cultivate our language and literature we shall have a different opinion of what constitntes an intellectual Irishman. Has not our gracious motherland given us strength and vigor unsurpass ed by auv of the nations; philologists and scholars, attists and soldiers. What, then, should we be ashamed of f Preserve the language and thro its usage all the other requirements will follow.

Yours truly,

-

PATRICK CRONIN.

THE SENTIMENTS of our SUBSCRIBERS.

Ala-Mobile, F. M'Cosker. Mr M'Cosker is de, lighted at the prospects of the electrotype plan. Col-Red Mountain, J Kennedy, Chas. C Coll, per Mr. Kennedy, who sends \$5. for himself and \$6. from Mr. Coll. Many more like these Irishmen and the Gael would be weekly, and all over the world.

Conn-Waterbury, Ed. Hoban.

S Dak-Lead City, Peter J Clancy.

Ill-Chicago, Rev. John J Carroll, a liberal donation to help the movement.

Is-Burlington, J Hagerty, one of the old guard Kan-Lincoln, Godfrey Downey.

Mass-Belmont, T J Coghlan.

Mich-Ferry, M S Hines, per M Downey.

Neb-Fort Cmaha, Ed. J Hickey.

N J-Rutherford, Wm, H McLees.

N Y-Brooklyn, Mrs. Barton, J Mullany, J. Kane per P Hanbury, N Y-Cohoes, J Barnes, another true Gael-Greenfield, P A Dougher. again (friend Dougher wishes to see the Gael with a million sub sribers. Possibly you may not be disappointed, friend, all the signs point that way now; electricity is a mighty propelling force)-City (this list was mislaid or it would have appeared sconer), Catherine M Hanbury, John F. Hanbury, Patrick J Curran, James J Cody, J O'Connor, J Hacket, (all \$ subs.) per P Hanbury. (You, "Sections." on the Leading FILE, Right Form Into Line !)

O- Lowelleville, M Corcoran.

Pa-Ashley, M Ward, and Pitsburg, Thomas J Madigan—these two Irishmen are too good to be separated by a (--), hence, we didn't—Phila. Miss Mary Mahoney (plur na mban)

Tex-Fort Hancock, J Clifford (another \$25.00 weekly Gael)-Palestine, M McDonough.

Utan-Salt Lake City, J H Durkin, Frank Leanord, per D A Coleman, who is always heard from "Where'er he roams"; P Cronin, seen elsewhere.

Canada—Oornwall, Rev. N MacNish, B.D., LL.D who has written a paper (which was read before the Philological Section of the Canadian Institute) on the Language of the Umbrian Tablets, in which he demonstrates, without room for cavil, that the language is Gaelic. In this research, the learned Doctor merits the gratitude of Scotch and Irish alike. We shall publish the proof in a near future issue, when we can do the matter justice—Sheenboro' Rev. M Shalloe, whose hand is always liberal.

Ireland-Cork Model School, F Cronin-Carriganima, P. Lehane, per Capt. T D Norris, N Y.

-Donegal-Donegal, Rev P Cassidy, P P-Kilcar, Rev. P Logue, P P-Coguish, P Murray, N Teacher, Francis Carr. all per J Kennedy, Red Mountain, Colorado-Gweedore, Rev. J McFadden-Middleton, Rev. A McNellis, Maurice Coll -Latterkenny. Convent of the Sisters of Charity, per Charles C Coll, Red Mountain, Col.

We need say nothing about Donegal, Irishmen hail from there ! But, where, O, where, is Tipperary ? Has the Sassanach subdued them at last ? Ay,, and other boastful counties, too. Were it not for the gallant Major Maher we should give Tipperary a laying out ; but his labors in the Gaelic cause cover a multitude of his county's sins.

Up to the present, Donegal takes the lead.

-Kerry-Killarney, P O,Connell-Kilgarven, P Buckley-Masterguihy, P Sugrue, also, per Capt. Norris, who means to make his actions tally with his words in the Gaelic cause-Caherdermot, J O' Sullivan-Milltown, T McSweeny, per J Clifford, Fort Hancock, Texas, who is, also, mindful of his native home. All the above are certificated N S. Teachers, and get two copies each for their Gaelic pupils.

Scotland-Avrahire-Garvine, Rav. Fr O'Shaughnessy, per C C Coll, Red Mountain, Col.

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of The Irish Race

By the late

V. Rev. U. J. CANON BOURKE, P. P.

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x plus y equal 4x divided by y; x minus y equal 2x divided by y.

Cleal of fractions. (1) xy plus y squared equal 4x, (2) xy minus y , , 2x, 2xy equal 6x;

Add-

Divide by x,-2y equal 6; y equal 3.

And (1), x plus 3 equal 4x divided by 3 Clear of fractions, 3x plus 9 equal 4x; Equate,-minus x equal minus 9 :

Change signs, - x equal 9.-Q. E. D.

Would it be too much to assume that no journal published to day has so enlightened a constituen-oy as THE GAEL? As a whole, and without excep-tion, we shall wager on it.—It has one cardinal, eight bisbops, over two hundred priests, lawyers, and M.Ds., and the balance of its subscribers com-posed largely of such as the above mathematicians.

We regret our want of proper types for these problems.

We give an easy one this time,-A man being asked how old he was answered .-

"If my age be doubled and the half and the quarter, more by one year, added to it. I shall be one hundred years." How old was hef

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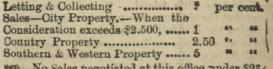
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