



When 227.

.

22

Beside the Fire.

WORKS BY DR. HYDE.

LEABHAR SGEULAIGHTEACHTA. Folk Stories in Irish, with Notes by Dr. Hyde, LL.D. Crown 8vo, viiii. 261 pp. wrapper, 5s.

WORKS BY ALFRED NUTT.

STUDIES ON THE LEGEND OF THE HOLY GRAIL, with Especial Reference to the Hypothesis of its Celtic Origin. Demy 8vo. xv., 281 pages. Cloth, 10s. 6d. nett.

Mons. Gaston Paris in "*Romania*."—"Une des contributions les plus précieuses et les plus méritoires qu'on ait encore apportées à l'éclaircissement de ces questions difficiles et compliquées."

The Athenæum.—"These charming studies of the Grail legend."

The Scots Observer.—"An achievement of profound erudition and masterly argument to be hailed as redeeming English scholarship from a long-standing reproach."

WAIFS AND STRAYS OF CELTIC TRADITION. Series initiated and directed by Lord ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL. Demy 8vo, cloth.

Vol. II. Folk and Hero Tales. Collected, edited (in Gaelic), and translated by the Rev. D. MAC INNES; with a Study on the Development of the Ossianic Saga, and copious Notes by ALFRED NUTT. xxiv. 497 pages. Portrait of Campbell of Islay, and Two Illustrations by E. GRISET. 1890. 15s.

Highland Monthly.—"The most important work on Highland Folk-lore and Tales since Campbell's world-renowned Popular Tales."

HECTOR MACLEAN—"Never before has the development of the Ossianic Saga been so scientifically dealt with."

Scots Observer.—"Mr. Alfred Nutt's excursus and notes are lucid and scholarly. They add immensely to the value of the book, and afford abundant evidence of their author's extensive reading and sound erudition."

Oban Telegraph.—"The Gaelic text is colloquial and eminently idiomatic. . . . Mr. Nutt deserves especial mention and much credit for the painstaking and careful research evidenced by his notes to the tales."

Westmoreland Gazette.—"We cannot refrain from placing on record our appreciation for the remarkable mastery of the subject which Mr. Alfred Nutt has brought to the execution of his task."

BESIDE THE FIRE

A COLLECTION OF

IRISH GAELIC FOLK STORIES.

EDITED, TRANSLATED, AND ANNOTATED

BY

DOUGLAS HYDE, LL.D., M.R.I.A.,

(ANCHRAOIBHÍN AOIBHINN.)

MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GAELIC UNION; MEMBER OF THE PAN-CELTIC
SOCIETY, ETC.

WITH ADDITIONAL NOTES

BY

ALFRED NUTT.

Ṭá mist mar éo ar tteacht na h-oiríde
bheirítear ar le gál beag saoiúe,—SEAN DÁN.

“They are like a mist on the coming of night
That is scattered away by a light breath of wind.”—OLD POEM.

LONDON:

DAVID NUTT, 270, 271 STRAND.

1890

PRINTED AT
THE FREEMANS JOURNAL, LIMITED
PRINTING & BOOKBINDING WORKS
DUBLIN.

LIBRARY OF
230 MY

DEDICATION.

TO the memory of those truly cultured and unselfish men, the poet-scribes and hedge-schoolmasters of the last century and the beginning of this—men who may well be called the last of the Milesians—I dedicate this effort to preserve even a scrap of that native lore which in their day they loved so passionately, and for the preservation of which they worked so nobly, but in vain

CONTENTS.



PREFACE: Previous collections of Irish folk-lore ; ignorance of the language on the part of collectors. Relation between Irish and Scotch Gaelic tales ; the Irish bardic tales ; the runs in Irish and Scotch. Date of Irish versions. Two classes of Irish stories ; native myths. Narrators of the stories. Discouragement of Irish by schoolmasters, clergy, and politicians. Proper mode of collecting. System of translation accepted. PAGE, ix-1

POSTSCRIPT (by Alfred Nutt) : Dr. Hyde's theories discussed ; folk-lore and romance ; necessity for romance to conform to convention ; characteristics of folk-fancy ; classification of the products of folk-fancy ; myth, saga, Märchen and ballad ; romance and folk-lore among the Gael ; folk-conception of the Universe Page, li-lviii

TALES.

I. The Tailor and the Three Beasts	...	...	...	2-14
II. Bran	...	...	...	14-18
III. The King of Ireland's Son,	...	...	...	18-46
IV. The Alp-Luachra	...	...	...	46-72
V. Paudyeen O'Kelly and the Weasel	...	...	...	72-90
VI. Leeam O'Rooney's Burial	...	...	...	90-103
VII. Guleesh na Guss Dhu	...	...	...	104-128
VIII. The Well of D'Yerree-in-Dowan	...	...	...	129-141
IX. The Court of Crinnawn	...	...	...	142-148
X. Neil O'Carre	...	...	...	148-153
XI. Trunk-without-Head	...	...	...	154-161
XII. The Hags of the Long Teeth	...	...	...	161-166
XIII. William of the Tree	...	...	...	167-169
XIV. The Old Crow and the Young Crow	...	...	...	169
XV. Riddles	...	...	...	170-172
Where the Stories came from	...	...	...	173-174
Notes	...	...	...	175-195
Notes on the Irish Text	...	...	...	197-200
Index of Incidents	...	...	...	201-203

P R E F A C E.

IRISH and Scotch Gaelic folk-stories are, as a living form of literature, by this time pretty nearly a thing of the past. They have been trampled in the common ruin under the feet of the *Zeitgeist*, happily not before a large harvest has been reaped in Scotland, but, unfortunately, before anything worth mentioning has been done in Ireland to gather in the crop which grew luxuriantly a few years ago. Until quite recently there existed in our midst millions of men and women who, when their day's work was over, sought and found mental recreation in a domain to which few indeed of us who read books are permitted to enter. Man, all the world over, when he is tired of the actualities of life, seeks to unbend his mind with the creations of fancy. We who can read betake ourselves to our favourite novelist, and as we peruse his fictions, we can almost see our author erasing this, heightening that, and laying on such-and-such a touch for effect. His book is the product of his individual brain, and some of us or of our contemporaries have been present at its genesis.

But no one can tell us with certainty of the genesis of the folk-tale, no one has been consciously present at its inception, and no one has marked its growth. It is in many ways a mystery, part of the flotsam and jetsam of the ages, still beating feebly against the shore of the nineteenth century, swallowed up at last in England by the waves of materialism and civilization combined; but still surviving unengulfed on the western coasts of Ireland, where I gathered together some bundles of it, of which the present volume is one.

The folk-lore of Ireland, like its folk-songs and native literature, remains practically unexploited and un-gathered. Attempts have been made from time to time during the present century to collect Irish folk-lore, but these attempts, though interesting from a literary point of view, are not always successes from a scientific one. Crofton Croker's delightful book, "Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland," first published anonymously in 1825, led the way. All the other books which have been published on the subject have but followed in the footsteps of his; but all have not had the merit of his light style, his pleasant parallels from classic and foreign literature, and his delightful annotations, which touch, after a fascinating manner peculiarly his own, upon all that is of interest in his text. I have written the word "text," but that word conveys the idea of an original to be annotated upon; and Crofton Croker

is, alas ! too often his own original. There lies his weak point, and there, too, is the defect of all who have followed him. The form in which the stories are told is, of course, Croker's own ; but no one who knows anything of fairy lore will suppose that his manipulation of the originals is confined to the form merely. The fact is that he learned the ground-work of his tales from conversations with the Southern peasantry, whom he knew well, and then elaborated this over the midnight oil with great skill and delicacy of touch, in order to give a saleable book, thus spiced, to the English public.

Setting aside the novelists Carleton and Lover, who only published some incidental and largely-manipulated Irish stories, the next person to collect Irish folk-lore in a volume was Patrick Kennedy, a native of the County Wexford, who published " *Legendary Fictions of the Irish Celts*," and in 1870 a good book, entitled, " *The Fireside Stories of Ireland*," which he had himself heard in Wexford when a boy. Many of the stories which he gives appear to be the detritus of genuine Gaelic folk-stories, filtered through an English idiom and much impaired and stunted in the process. He appears, however, not to have adulterated them very much. Two of the best stories in the book, " *Jack, the Cunning Thief*" and " *Shawn an Omadawn*," I heard myself in the adjoining county Wicklow, and the versions of them that I heard did not differ very widely from Kennedy's. It

is interesting to note that these counties, close to the Pale as they are, and under English influence for so long, nevertheless seem to have preserved a considerable share of the old Gaelic folk-tales in English dress, while in Leitrim, Longford, Meath, and those counties where Irish died out only a generation or two ago, there has been made as clean a sweep of folk-lore and Gaelic traditions as the most uncompromising "West Briton" could desire. The reason why some of the folk-stories survive in the eastern counties is probably because the Irish language was there exchanged for English at a time when, for want of education and printed books, folk-stories (the only mental recreation of the people) *had* to transfer themselves rightly or wrongly into English. When this first took place I cannot tell, but I have heard from old people in Waterford, that when some of their fathers or grandfathers marched north to join the Wexford Irish in '98, they were astonished to find English nearly universally used amongst them. Kennedy says of his stories : "I have endeavoured to present them in a form suitable for the perusal of both sexes and of all ages"; and "such as they are, they may be received by our readers as obtained from local sources." Unfortunately, the sources are not given by him any more than by Croker, and we cannot be sure how much belongs to Kennedy the bookseller, and how much to the Wexford peasant.

After this come Lady Wilde's volumes—her “Ancient Legends,” and her recently published “Ancient Cures, Charms, and Usages,” in both of which books she gives us a large amount of narrative matter in a folk-lore dress ; but, like her predecessors, she disdains to quote an authority, and scorns to give us the least inkling as to where such-and-such a legend, or cure, or superstition comes from, from whom it was obtained, who were her informants, whether peasant or other, in what parishes or counties the superstition or legend obtains, and all the other collateral information which the modern folk-lorist is sure to expect. Her entire ignorance of Irish, through the medium of which alone such tales and superstitions can properly, if at all, be collected, is apparent every time she introduces an Irish word. She astonishes us Irish speakers with such striking observations as this—“Peasants in Ireland wishing you good luck, say in Irish, ‘The blessing of Bel and the blessing of Samhain be with you,’ that is, of the sun and of the moon.”* It

* Had Lady Wilde known Irish she might have quoted from a popular ballad composed on Patrick Sarsfield, and not yet forgotten :—

Δ πᾶσιν τοῖς Σάιρφέιλ ἢ οὐνε λέ οἷα εἶ,
 'S beannuighe an talaí an t-íubáil tu ríamh ari,
 So mbeannuig an ghealach gheal 'r an ghrian vuit,
 O éug tu an lá ar láimh ríag 'laim leat.

Oé oéón.

—i.e.,

Patrick Sarsfield, a man with God you are,
 Blessed the country that you walk upon,
 Blessing of sun and shining moon on you,
 Since from William you took the day with you.

Och, och hone.

would be interesting to know the locality where so curious a Pagan custom is still practised, for I confess that though I have spoken Irish in every county where it is still spoken, I have never been, nor do I expect to be, so saluted. Lady Wilde's volumes are, nevertheless, a wonderful and copious record of folk-lore and folk customs, which must lay Irishmen under one more debt of gratitude to the gifted compiler. It is unfortunate, however, that these volumes are hardly as valuable as they are interesting, and for the usual reason—that we do not know what is Lady Wilde's and what is not.

Almost contemporaneously with Lady Wilde's last book there appeared this year yet another important work, a collection of Irish folk-tales taken from the Gaelic speakers of the south and north-west, by an American gentleman, Mr. Jeremiah Curtin. He has collected some twenty tales, which are told very well, and with much less cooking and flavouring than

This would have made her point just as well. Unfortunately, Lady Wilde is always equally extraordinary or unhappy in her informants where Irish is concerned. Thus, she informs us that *bo-banna* (meant for *bo-bainne*, a milch cow) is a "white cow"; that *tobar-na-bo* (the cow's well) is "the well of the white cow"; that Banshee comes from *van* "the woman"—(*bean* means "a woman"); that Leith Brogan—*i.e.*, leprechaun—is "the artificer of the brogue," while it really means the half or one-shoe, or, according to Stokes, is merely a corruption of *locharpan*; that *tobar-na-dara* (probably the "oak-well") is, the "well of tears," etc. Unfortunately, in Ireland it is no disgrace, but really seems rather a recommendation, to be ignorant of Irish, even when writing on Ireland.

his predecessors employed. Mr. Curtin tells us that he has taken his tales from the old Gaelic-speaking men; but he must have done so through the awkward medium of an interpreter, for his ignorance of the commonest Irish words is as startling as Lady Wilde's.* He follows Lady Wilde in this, too, that he keeps us in profound ignorance of his authorities. He mentions not one name, and except that he speaks in a general way of old Gaelic speakers in nooks where the language is still spoken, he leaves us in complete darkness as to where and from whom, and how he collected these stories. In this he does not do himself justice, for, from my own knowledge of Irish folk-lore, such as it is, I can easily recognize that Mr. Curtin has approached the fountain-head more nearly than any other. Unfortunately, like his predecessors, he has a literary style of his own, for

* Thus he over and over again speaks of a slumber-pin as *bar an suan*, evidently mistaking the *an* of *bioran*, ["a pin," for *an* the definite article. So he has *slat an draoiachta* for *slaitin*, or *statán draoigheachta*. He says *innis caol* (narrow island) means "light island," and that *gil an og* means "water of youth!" &c.; but, strangest of all, he talks in one of his stories of killing and boiling a stork, though his social researches on Irish soil might have taught him that that bird was not a Hibernian fowl. He evidently mistakes the very common word *sture*, a bullock, or large animal, or, possibly, *torc*, "a wild boar," for the bird stork. His interpreter probably led him astray in the best good faith, for *sturek* is just as common a word with English-speaking people as with Gaelic speakers, though it is not to be found in our wretched dictionaries.

which, to say the least of it, there is no counterpart in the Gaelic from which he has translated.*

We have as yet had no³ folk-lorist in Ireland who could compare for a moment with such a man as Iain Campbell, of Islay, in investigative powers, thoroughness of treatment, and acquaintance with the people, combined with a powerful national sentiment, and, above all, a knowledge of Gaelic. It is on this last rock that all our workers-up of Irish folk-lore split. In most circles in Ireland it is a disgrace to be known to talk Irish; and in the capital, if one makes use of an Irish word to express one's meaning, as one sometimes does of a French or German word, one would be looked upon as positively outside the pale of decency; hence we need not be surprised at the ignorance of Gaelic Ireland displayed by *littérateurs* who write for the English public, and foist upon us modes of speech which we have not got, and idioms which they never learned from us.

This being the case, the chief interest in too many of our folk-tale writers lies in their individual treatment of the skeletons of the various Gaelic stories obtained through English mediums, and it is not devoid of in-

* Thus: "Kill Arthur went and killed Ri Fohin and all his people and beasts—didn't leave one alive;" or, "But that instant it disappeared—went away of itself;" or, "It won all the time—wasn't playing fair," etc., etc.

terest to watch the various garbs in which the sophisticated minds of the ladies and gentlemen who trifled in such matters, clothed the dry bones. But when the skeletons were thus padded round and clad, although built upon folk-lore, they were no longer folk-lore themselves, for folk-lore can only find a fitting garment in the language that comes from the mouths of those whose minds are so primitive that they retain with pleasure those tales which the more sophisticated invariably forget. For this reason folk-lore is presented in an uncertain and unsuitable medium, whenever the contents of the stories are divorced from their original expression in language. Seeing how Irish writers have managed it hitherto, it is hardly to be wondered at that the writer of the article on folk-lore in the "Encyclopedia Britannica," though he gives the names of some fifty authorities on the subject, has not mentioned a single Irish collection. In the present book, as well as in my *Λεαβὰν Σγευλινḡεαδῶτα*, I have attempted—if nothing else—to be a little more accurate than my predecessors, and to give the *exact language* of my informants, together with their names and various localities—information which must always be the very first requisite of any work upon which a future scientist may rely when he proceeds to draw honey (is it always honey?) from the flowers which we collectors have culled for him.

It is difficult to say whether there still exist in Ireland many stories of the sort given in this volume. That is a question which cannot be answered without further investigation. In any other country the great body of Gaelic folk-lore in the four provinces would have been collected long ago, but the "*Hiberni incuriosi suorum*" appear at the present day to care little for anything that is Gaelic; and so their folk-lore has remained practically uncollected.

Anyone who reads this volume as a representative one of Irish folk-tales might, at first sight, imagine that there is a broad difference between the Gaelic tales of the Highlands and those of Ireland, because very few of the stories given here have parallels in the volumes of Campbell and MacInnes. I have, however, particularly chosen the tales in the present volume on account of their dissimilarity to any published Highland tales, for, as a general rule, the main body of tales in Ireland and Scotland bear a very near relation to each other. Most of Mr. Curtin's stories, for instance, have Scotch Gaelic parallels. It would be only natural, however, that many stories should exist in Ireland which are now forgotten in Scotland, or which possibly were never carried there by that section of the Irish which colonized it; and some of the most modern—especially of the kind whose genesis I have called conscious—must have arisen amongst the Irish since then, while on the other

hand some of the Scotch stories may have been bequeathed to the Gaelic language by those races who were displaced by the Milesian Conquest in the fifth century.

Many of the incidents of the Highland stories have parallels in Irish MSS., even incidents of which I have met no trace in the folk-lore of the people. This is curious, because these Irish MSS. used to circulate widely, and be constantly read at the firesides of the peasantry, while there is no trace of MSS. being in use in historical times amongst the Highland cabins. Of such stories as were most popular, a very imperfect list of about forty is given in Mr. Standish O'Grady's excellent preface to the third volume of the Ossianic Society's publications. After reading most of these in MSS. of various dates, and comparing them with such folk-lore as I had collected orally, I was surprised to find how few points of contact existed between the two. The men who committed stories to paper seem to have chiefly confined themselves to the inventions of the bards or professional story-tellers—often founded, however, on folk-lore incidents—while the taste of the people was more conservative, and willingly forgot the bardic inventions to perpetuate their old Aryan traditions, of which this volume gives some specimens. The discrepancy in style and contents between the MS. stories and those of the people leads me to believe that the

stories in the MSS. are not so much old Aryan folk-tales written down by scholars as the inventions of individual brains, consciously inventing, as modern novelists do. This theory, however, must be somewhat modified before it can be applied, for, as I have said, there are incidents in Scotch Gaelic folk-tales which resemble those of some of the MS. stories rather nearly. Let us glance at a single instance—one only out of many—where Highland tradition preserves a trait which, were it not for such preservation, would assuredly be ascribed to the imaginative brain of an inventive Irish writer.

The extraordinary creature of which Campbell found traces in the Highlands, the Fáchan, of which he has drawn a whimsical engraving,* is met with in an Irish MS. called *1ollann Apm-oeapn*. Old MacPhie, Campbell's informant, called him the "Desert creature of Glen Eite, the son of Colin," and described him as having "one hand out of his chest, one leg out of his haunch, and one eye out of the front of his face;" and again, "ugly was the make of the Fáchan, there was one hand out of the ridge of his chest, and one tuft out of the top of his head, and it were easier to take a mountain from the root than to bend that tuft." This one-legged, one-handed, one-eyed creature, unknown, as Campbell remarks, to German or Norse mythology, is thus described

* Campbell's "Popular Tales of the West Highlands." Vol. iv. p. 327.

in the Irish manuscript: "And he (Iollann) was not long at this, until he saw the devilish misformed element, and the fierce and horrible spectre, and the gloomy disgusting enemy, and the morose unlovely churl (moḡḍ); and this is how he was: he held a very thick iron flail-club in his skinny hand, and twenty chains out of it, and fifty apples on each chain of them, and a venomous spell on each great apple of them, and a girdle of the skins of deer and roebuck around the thing that was his body, and one eye in the forehead of his black-faced countenance, and one bare, hard, very hairy hand coming out of his chest, and one veiny, thick-soled leg supporting him and a close, firm, dark blue mantle of twisted hard-thick feathers, protecting his body, and surely he was more like unto devil than to man." This creature inhabited a desert, as the Highlander said, and were it not for this corroborating Scotch tradition, I should not have hesitated to put down the whole incident as the whimsical invention of some Irish writer, the more so as I had never heard any accounts of this wonderful creature in local tradition. This discovery of his counterpart in the Highlands puts a new complexion on the matter. Is the Highland spectre derived from the Irish manuscript story, or does the writer of the Irish story only embody in his tale a piece of folk-lore common at one time to all branches of the Gaelic race, and now all but extinct. This last supposition is certainly the true one, for it is

borne out by the fact that the Irish writer ascribes no name to this monster, while the Highlander calls him a *Fáchan*,* a word, as far as I know, not to be found elsewhere.

But we have further ground for pausing before we ascribe the Irish manuscript story to the invention of some single bard or writer. If we read it closely we shall see that it is largely the embodiment of other folk-tales. Many of the incidents of which it is composed can be paralleled from Scotch Gaelic sources, and one of the most remarkable, that of the prince becoming a journeyman fuller, I have found in a Connacht folk-tale. This diffusion of incidents in various tales collected all over the Gaelic-speaking world, would point to the fact that the story, as far as many of the incidents go, is not the invention of the writer, but is genuine folk-lore thrown by him into a new form, with, perhaps, added incidents of his own, and a brand new dress.

But now in tracing this typical story, we come across another remarkable fact—the fresh start the story took on its being thus recast and made up new. Once the order and progress of the incidents were thus stereotyped, as it were, the tale seems to have taken a new

* Father O'Growney has suggested to me that this may be a diminutive of the Irish word *fathach*, “a giant.” In Scotch Gaelic a giant is always called “*famhair*,” which must be the same word as the *fomhor* or sea-pirate of mythical Irish history.

lease of its life, and gone forth to conquer; for while it continued to be constantly copied in Irish manuscripts, thus proving its popularity as a written tale, it continued to be recited verbally in Scotland in something like the same bardic and inflated language made use of by the Irish writer, and with pretty nearly the same sequence of incidents, the three adventurers, whose Irish names are Ur, Artuir, and Iollann, having become transmogrified into Ur, Athairt, and Iullar, in the mouth of the Highland reciter. I think it highly improbable, however, that at the time of this story being composed—largely out of folk-tale incidents—it was also committed to paper. I think it much more likely that the story was committed to writing by some Irish scribe, only after it had gained so great a vogue as to spread through both Ireland and Scotland. This would account for the fact that all the existing MSS. of this story, and of many others like it, are, as far as I am aware, comparatively modern.* Another argument in favour of this

* The manuscript in which I first read this story is a typical one of a class very numerous all over the country, until O'Connell and the Parliamentarians, with the aid of the Catholic prelates, gained the ear and the leadership of the nation, and by their more than indifference to things Gaelic put an end to all that was really Irish, and taught the people to speak English, to look to London, and to read newspapers. This particular MS. was written by one Seorsa MacEineircineadh, whoever he was, and it is black with dirt, reeking with turf smoke, and worn away at the corners by repeated reading. Besides this story it contains a number of others, such as "The Rearing of Cuchulain," "The Death of Conlaoch," "The King of Spain's Son," etc., with many Ossianic and elegiac poems. The people used to gather in at night to hear these read, and, I am sure, nobody who understands the contents of these MSS., and the beautiful

supposition, that bardic tales were only committed to writing when they had become popular, may be drawn from the fact that both in Ireland and the Highlands we find in many folk-lore stories traces of bardic compositions easily known by their poetical, alliterative, and inflated language, of which no MSS. are found in either country. It may, of course, be said, that the MSS. have perished; and we know how grotesquely indifferent the modern Irish are about their literary and antiquarian remains; yet, had they ever existed, I cannot help thinking that some trace of them, or allusion to them, would be found in our surviving literature.

There is also the greatest discrepancy in the poetical passages which occur in the Highland oral version and the Irish manuscript version of such tales as in incident are nearly identical. Now, if the story had been propagated from a manuscript written out once for all, and then copied, I feel pretty sure that the resemblance between the alliterative passages in the two would be much closer. The dissimilarity between them seems to show that the incidents and not the language were the things to be remembered, and that every wandering bard who picked up a new story from a colleague, stereotyped the incidents in his mind, but uttered them whenever he recited

alliterative language of the poems, will be likely to agree with the opinion freely expressed by most of our representative men, that it is better for the people to read newspapers than study anything so useless.

the story, in his own language ; and whenever he came to the description of a storm at sea, or a battle, or anything else which the original poet had seen fit to describe poetically, he did so too, but not in the same way or the same language, for to remember the language of his predecessor on these occasions, from merely hearing it, would be well-nigh impossible. It is likely, then, that each bard or story-teller observed the places where the poetical runs should come in, but trusted to his own cultivated eloquence for supplying them. It will be well to give an example or two from this tale of Iollann. Here is the sea-run, as given in the Highland oral version, after the three warriors embark in their vessel :—

“ They gave her prow to sea and her stern to shore,
 They hoisted the speckled flapping bare-topped sails,
 Up against the tall tough splintering masts,
 And they had a pleasant breeze as they might chose themselves,
 Would bring heather from the hill, leaf from grove, willow from ‘s roots.
 Would put thatch of the houses in furrows of the ridges,
 The day that neither the son nor the father could do it,
 That same was neither little nor much for them,
 But using it and taking it as it might come.
 The sea plunging and surging,
 The red sea the blue sea lashing,
 And striking hither and thither about her planks,
 The whorled dun whelk that was down on the floor of the ocean,
 Would give a *smag* on her gunwale and a crack on her floor,
 She would cut a slender oaten straw with the excellence of her going.

It will be observed how different the corresponding run in the Irish manuscript is, when thrown into verse,

for the language in both versions is only measured prose:—

“Then they gave an eager very quick courageous high-spirited flood-leap
 To meet and to face the sea and the great ocean.
 And great was the horror * * * * *
 Then there arose before them a fierceness in the sea,
 And they replied patiently stoutly strongly and vigorously,
 To the roar of the green sided high-strong waves,
 Till they made a high quick very-furious rowing
 Till the deep-margined dreadful blue-bordered sea
 Arose in broad-sloping fierce-frothing plains
 And in rushing murmuring flood-quick ever-deep platforms.
 And in gloomy horrible swift great valleys
 Of very terrible green sea, and the beating and the pounding
 Of the strong dangerous waves smiting against the decks
 And against the sides of that full-great full-tight bark.”

It may, however, be objected that sea-runs are so common and so numerous, that one might easily usurp the place of another, and that this alone is no proof that the various story-tellers or professional bards, contented themselves with remembering the incidents of a story, but either extemporised their own runs after what flourish their nature would, or else had a stock of these, of their own composing, always ready at hand. Let us look, then, at another story of which Campbell has preserved the Highland version, while I have a good Irish MS. of the same, written by some northern scribe, in 1762. This story, “The Slender Grey Kerne,” or “Slim Swarthy Champion,” as Campbell translates it, is full of alliterative runs, which the Highland reciter has re-

tained in their proper places, but couched in different language, while he introduces a run of his own which the Irish has not got, in describing the swift movement of the kerne. Every time the kerne is asked where he comes from, the Highlander makes him say—

“I came from hurry-skurry,
From the land of endless spring,*
From the loved swanny glen,
A night in Islay and a night in Man,
A night on cold watching cairns
On the face of a mountain.
In the Scotch king’s town was I born,
A soiled sorry champion am I
Though I happened upon this town.”

In the Irish MS. the kerne always says—

“In Dun Monaidh, in the town of the king of Scotland,
I slept last night,
But I be a day in Islay and a day in Cantire,
A day in Man and a day in Rathlin,
A day in Fionncharn of the watch
Upon Slieve Fuaid.
A little miserable traveller I,
And in Aileach of the kings was I born.
And that,” said he, “is my story.”

Again, whenever the kerne plays his harp the Highlander says :—

“He could play tunes and *oirts* and *orgain*,
Trampling things, tightening strings,
Warriors, heroes, and ghosts on their feet,
Ghosts and souls and sickness and fever,

* Campbell has mistranslated this. I think it means “from the bottom of the well of the deluge.”

That would set in sound lasting sleep
The whole great world,
With the sweetness of the calming* tunes
That the champion would play."

The Irish run is as follows :—

"The kerne played music and tunes and instruments of song,
Wounded men and women with babes,
And slashed heroes and mangled warriors,
And all the wounded and all the sick,
And the bitterly-wounded of the great world,
They would sleep with the voice of the music,
Ever efficacious, ever sweet, which the kerne played."

Again, when the kerne approaches anyone, his gait is thus described half-rythmically by the Scotch narrator :—"A young chap was seen coming towards them, his two shoulders through his old coat, his two ears through his old hat, his two squat kicking tatter-y shoes full of cold roadway-ish water, three feet of his sword sideways in the side of his haunch after the scabbard was ended."

The Irish writer makes him come thus :—"And he beheld the slender grey kerne approaching him straight, and half his sword bared behind his haunch, and old shoes full of water sousing about him, and the top of his ears out through his old mantle, and a short butt-burned javelin of holly in his hand."

These few specimens, which could be largely multi-

* Campbell misunderstood this also, as he sometimes does when the word is Irish. *Siogaidh* means "fairy."

plied, may be sufficient for our purpose, as they show that wherever a run occurs in the Irish the same occurs in the Gaelic, but couched in quite different language, though preserving a general similarity of meaning. This can only be accounted for on the supposition already made, that when a professional bard had invented a successful story it was not there and then committed to paper, but circulated *vivâ voce*, until it became the property of every story-teller, and was made part of the stock-in-trade of professional *filès*, who neither remembered nor cared to remember the words in which the story was first told, but only the incidents of which it was composed, and who (as their professional training enabled them to do) invented or extemporised glowing alliterative runs for themselves at every point of the story where, according to the inventor of it, a run should be.

It may be interesting to note that this particular story cannot—at least in the form in which we find it disseminated both in Ireland and Scotland—be older than the year 1362, in which year O'Connor Sligo marched into Munster and carried off great spoil, for in both the Scotch and Irish versions the kerne is made to accompany that chieftain, and to disappear in disgust because O'Connor forgot to offer him the first drink. This story then, and it is probably typical of a great many others, had its rise in its present shape—for, of course, the germ

of it may be much older—on Irish ground, not earlier than the end of the fourteenth or the beginning of the fifteenth century, and was carried by some Irish bard or professional story-teller to the Gaeldom of Scotland, where it is told to this day without any great variations, but in a form very much stunted and shortened. As to the Irish copy, I imagine that it was not written down for a couple of centuries later, and only after it had become a stock piece all over the Scotch and Irish Gaeldom ; that then some scribe got hold of a story-teller (one of those professionals who, according to the Book of Leinster, were obliged to know seven times fifty stories), and stereotyped in writing the current Irish variation of the tale, just as Campbell, two, three, or four centuries afterwards, did with the Scotch Gaelic version.

It may, of course, be alleged that the bombastic and inflated language of many of the MS. stories is due not to the oral reciter, but to the scribe, who, in his pride of learning, thought to himself, *nihil quod tango non orno* ; but though it is possible that some scribes threw in extraneous embellishments, I think the story-teller was the chief transgressor. Here, for instance, is a verbally collected specimen from a Connemara story, which contains all the marks of the MS. stories, and yet it is almost certain that it has been transmitted purely *viva voce* :—" They journeyed to the harbour where there was a vessel waiting to take them across the sea. They

struck into her, and hung up the great blowing, bellying, equal-long, equal-straight sails, to the tops of the masts, so that they would not leave a rope without straining, or an oar without breaking, plowing the seething, surging sea ; great whales making fairy music and service for them, two-thirds going beneath the wave to the one-third going on the top, sending the smooth sand down below and the rough sand up above, and the eels in grips with one another, until they grated on port and harbour in the Eastern world." This description is probably nothing to the glowing language which a professional story-teller, with a trained ear, enormous vocabulary, and complete command of the language, would have employed a couple of hundred years ago. When such popular traces of the inflated style even still exist, it is against all evidence to accredit the invention and propagation of it to the scribes alone.

The relationship between Ireland and the Scottish Gaeldom was of the closest kind, and there must have been something like an identity of literature, nor was there any break in the continuity of these friendly relations until the plantation of Ulster cut off the high road between the two Gaelic families. Even during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries it is probable that no sooner did a bardic composition win fame in Ireland than it was carried over to try its fortune in Scotland too, just as an English dramatic company will come over from London

to Dublin. A story which throws great light on the dispersion of heroic tales amongst the Gaelic-speaking peoples, is Conall Gulban, the longest of all Campbell's tales. On comparing the Highland version with an Irish MS., by Father Manus O'Donnell, made in 1708, and another made about the beginning of this century, by Michael O'Longan, of Carricknavar, I was surprised to find incident following incident with wonderful regularity in both versions. Luckily we have proximate data for fixing the date of this renowned story, a story that, according to Campbell, is "very widely spread in Scotland, from Beaulay on the east, to Barra on the west, and Dunoon and Paisley in the south." Both the Irish and Gaelic stories relate the exploits of the fifth century chieftain, Conall Gulban, the son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, and his wars with (amongst others) the Turks. The Irish story begins with an account of Niall holding his court, when a herald from the Emperor of Constantinople comes forward and summons him to join the army of the emperor, and assist in putting down Christianity, and making the nations of Europe embrace the Turkish faith. We may fairly surmise that this romance took its rise in the shock given to Europe by the fall of Constantinople and the career of Mahomet the Great. This would throw back its date to the latter end of the fifteenth century at the earliest; but one might almost suppose that Constantinople had been long enough held

by the Turks at the time the romance was invented to make the inventor suppose that it had always belonged to them, even in the time of Niall of the Nine Hostages.* We know that romances of this kind continued to be invented at a much later date, but I fancy none of these ever penetrated to Scotland. One of the most popular of romantic tales with the scribes of the last century and the first half of this, was "The Adventures of Torolbh Mac Stairn, and again, the "Adventures of Torolbh Mac Stairn's Three Sons," which most of the MSS. ascribe to Michael Coiminn, who lived at the beginning of the eighteenth century,† and whose romance was certainly not propagated by professional story-tellers, as I have tried to prove was the case with the earlier romances, but by means of numerous manuscript copies; and it is also certain that Coiminn did not relate this tale as the old bards did, but

* In a third MS., however, which I have, made by a modern Clare scribe, Domhnall Mac Consaidin, I find "the Emperor Constantine," not the "Emperor of Constantinople," written. O'Curry in his "Manuscript Materials," p. 319, ascribes "Conall Gulban" with some other stories, to a date prior to the year 1000; but the fighting with the Turks (which motivates the whole story, and which cannot be the addition of an ignorant Irish scribe, since it is also found in the Highland traditional version), shows that its date, in its present form, at least, is much later. There is no mention of Constantinople in the Scotch Gaelic version, and hence it is possible—though, I think, hardly probable—that the story had its origin in the Crusades.

† I find the date, 1749, attributed to it in a voluminous MS. of some 600 closely written pages, bound in sheepskin, made by Laurence Foran of Waterford, in 1812, given me by Mr. W. Doherty, C.E.

wrote it down as modern novelists do their stories. But this does not invalidate my surmise, or prove that Conall Gulban, and forty or fifty of the same kind, had their origin in a written manuscript; it only proves that in the eighteenth century the old order was giving place to the new, and that the professional bards and story-tellers were now a thing of the past, they having fallen with the Gaelic nobility who were their patrons. It would be exceedingly interesting to know whether any traces of these modern stories that had their rise in written manuscripts, are to be found amongst the peasantry as folk-lore. I, certainly, have found no remnant of any such; but this proves nothing. If Ireland had a few individual workers scattered over the provinces we would know more on the subject; but, unfortunately, we have hardly any such people, and what is worse, the present current of political thought, and the tone of our Irish educational establishments are not likely to produce them. Until something has been done by us to collect Irish folk-lore in as thorough a manner as Highland tales have already been collected, no deductions can be made with certainty upon the subject of the relationship between Highland and Irish folk-tales, and the relation of both to the Irish MSS.

Irish folk-stories may roughly be divided into two classes, those which I believe never had any *conscious* genesis inside the shores of Ireland, and those which

had. These last we have just been examining. Most of the *longer* tales about the Fenians, and all those stories which have long inflated passages full of alliterative words and poetic epithets, belong to this class. Under the other head of stories that were never consciously invented on Irish ground, we may place all such simple stories as bear a trace of nature myths, and those which appear to belong to our old Aryan heritage, from the fact of their having parallels amongst other Aryan-speaking races, such as the story of the man who wanted to learn to shake with fear, stories of animals and talking birds, of giants and wizards, and others whose directness and simplicity show them to have had an unconscious and popular origin, though some of these may, of course, have arisen on Irish soil. To this second class belong also that numerous body of traditions rather than tales, of conversational anecdotes rather than set stories, about appearances of fairies, or "good people," or Tuatha De Danann, as they are also called; of pookas, leprechauns, ghosts, apparitions, water-horses, &c. These creations of folk-fancy seldom appear, as far as I have observed, in the folk-tale proper, or at least they only appear as adjuncts, for in almost all cases the interest of these regular tales centres round a human hero. Stories about leprechauns, fairies, &c., are very brief, and generally have local names and scenery attached to them, and are told conversationally as any other occurrence might be

told, whereas there is a certain solemnity about the repetition of a folk-tale proper.

After spending so much time over the very latest folk-tales, the detritus of bardic stories, it will be well to cast a glance at some of the most ancient, such as bear their pre-historic origin upon their face. Some of these point, beyond all doubt, to rude efforts on the part of primitive man to realize to himself the phenomena of nature, by personifying them, and attaching to them explanatory fables. Let us take a specimen from a story I found in Mayo, not given in this volume—"The Boy who was long on his Mother."* In this story, which in Von Hahn's classification would come under the heading of "the strong man his adventures," the hero is a veritable Hercules, whom the king tries to put to death by making him perform impossible tasks, amongst other things, by sending him down to hell to drive up the spirits with his club. He is desired by the king to drain a lake full of water. The lake is very steep on one side like a reservoir. The hero makes a hole at this side, applies his mouth to it, and sucks down the water of the lake, with boats, fishes, and everything else it contained, leaving the lake *com tium le boi' do l'ame*, "as dry as the palm of your hand." Even a sceptic will be likely to confess that this tale (which has otherwise no meaning)

* *An buacaille do bi a b'as'laig a m'acail.*

is the remains of a (probably Aryan) sun-myth, and personifies the action of the warm sun in drying up a lake and making it a marsh, killing the fishes, and leaving the boats stranded. But this story, like many others, is suggestive of more than this, since it would supply an argument for those who, like Professor Rhys, see in Hercules a sun-god. The descent of our hero into hell, and his frightening the spirits with his club, the impossible tasks which the king gives him to perform in the hopes of slaying him, and his successful accomplishment of them, seem to identify him with the classic Hercules. But the Irish tradition preserves the incident of drying the lake, which must have been the work of a sun-god, the very thing that Hercules—but on much slighter grounds—is supposed to have been.* If this story is not the remains of a nature myth, it is perfectly unintelligible, for no rational person could hope to impose upon even a child by saying that a man drank up a lake, ships, and all ; and yet this story has been with strange conservatism repeated from father to son for probably thousands of years, and must have taken its rise at a time when our ancestors were in much the same rude and mindless

* Prof. Rhys identifies Cuchulain with Hercules, and makes them both sun-gods. There is nothing in our story, however, which points to Cuchulain, and still less to the Celtic Hercules described by Lucian.

condition as the Australian blacks or the Indians of California are to-day.

Again, in another story we hear of a boat that sails equally swiftly over land and sea, and goes straight to its mark. It is so large that if all the men in the world were to enter it there would remain place for six hundred more ; while it is so small that it folds up into the hand of the person who has it. But ships do not sail on land, nor grow large and small, nor go straight to their mark ; consequently, it is plain that we have here another nature myth, vastly old, invented by pre-historic man, for these ships can be nothing but the clouds which sail over land and sea, are large enough to hold the largest armies, and small enough to fold into the hand, and which go straight to their mark. The meaning of this has been forgotten for countless ages, but the story has survived.

Again, in another tale which I found, called "The Bird of Sweet Music,"* a man follows a sweet singing bird into a cave under the ground, and finds a country where he wanders for a year and a day, and a woman who befriends him while there, and enables him to bring back the bird, which turns out to be a human being. At the end of the tale the narrator mentions quite casually that it was his mother whom he met down there.

* Δη τ' éun ceól-binn.

But this touch shows that the land where he wandered was the Celtic Hades, the country of the dead beneath the ground, and seems to stamp the tale at once as at least pre-Christian.

Even in such an unpretending-looking story as "The King of Ireland's Son" (the third in this volume), there are elements which must be vastly old. In a short Czech story, "George with the Goat," we find some of the prince's companions figuring, only slightly metamorphosed. We have the man with one foot over his shoulder, who jumps a hundred miles when he puts it down; while the gun-man of the Irish story who performs two parts—that of seeing and shooting—is replaced in the Bohemian tale by two different men, one of whom has such sight that he must keep a bandage over his eyes, for if he removed it he could see a hundred miles, and the other has, instead of a gun, a bottle with his thumb stuck into it for a stopper, because if he took it out it would squirt a hundred miles. George hires one after the other, just as the prince does in the Irish story. George goes to try to win the king's daughter, as the Irish prince does, and, amongst other things, is desired to bring a goblet of water from a well a hundred miles off in a minute. "So," says the story,* "George said to the man who had the foot on his

* Wratław's Folk-Tales from Slavonic Sources.

shoulder, 'You said that if you took the foot down you could jump a hundred miles.' He replied: 'I'll easily do that.' He took the foot down, jumped, and was there; but after this there was only a very little time to spare, and by this he ought to have been back. So George said to the second. 'You said that if you removed the bandage from your eyes you could see a hundred miles; peep, and see what is going on.' 'Ah, sir, goodness gracious! he's fallen asleep.' 'That will be a bad job,' said George; 'the time will be up. You third man, you said if you pulled your thumb out you could squirt a hundred miles. Be quick, and squirt thither, that he may get up; and you, look whether he is moving, or what.' 'Oh, sir, he's getting up now; he's knocking the dust off; he's drawing the water.' He then gave a jump, and was there exactly in time." Now, this Bohemian story seems also to bear traces of a nature myth; for, as Mr. Wratislaw has remarked: "the man who jumps a hundred miles appears to be the rainbow, the man with bandaged eyes the lightning, and the man with the bottle the cloud." The Irish story, while in every other way superior to the Bohemian, has quite obscured this point; and were it not for the striking Slavonic parallel, people might be found to assert that the story was of recent origin. This discovery of the the Czech tale, however, throws it at once three thousand years back; for the similarity of the Irish and Bohemian

story can hardly be accounted for, except on the supposition, that both Slavs and Celts carried it from the original home of the Aryan race, in pre-historic times, or at least from some place where the two races were in contiguity with one another, and that it, too—little as it appears so now—was at one time in all probability a nature myth.

Such myth stories as these ought to be preserved, since they are about the last visible link connecting civilized with pre-historic man; for, of all the traces that man in his earliest period has left behind him, there is nothing except a few drilled stones or flint arrow-heads that approaches the antiquity of these tales, as told to-day by a half-starving peasant in a smoky Connacht cabin.

It is time to say a word about the narrators of these stories. The people who can recite them are, as far as my researches have gone, to be found only amongst the oldest, most neglected, and poorest of the Irish-speaking population. English-speaking people either do not know them at all, or else tell them in so bald and condensed a form as to be useless. Almost all the men from whom I used to hear stories in the County Roscommon are dead. Ten or fifteen years ago I used to hear a great many stories, but I did not understand their value. Now when I go back for them I cannot find them. They have died out, and will never again be

heard on the hillsides, where they probably existed for a couple of thousand years ; they will never be repeated there again, to use the Irish phrase, while grass grows or water runs. Several of these stories I got from an old man, one Shawn Cunningham, on the border of the County Roscommon, where it joins Mayo. He never spoke more than a few words of English till he was fifteen years old. He was taught by a hedge schoolmaster from the South of Ireland out of Irish MSS. As far as I could make out from him the teaching seemed to consist in making him learn Irish poems by heart. His next schoolmaster, however, tied a piece of stick round his neck, and when he came to school in the morning the schoolmaster used to inspect the piece of wood and pretend that it told him how often he had spoken Irish when at home. In some cases the schoolmasters made the parents put a notch in the stick every time the child failed to speak English. He was beaten then, and always beaten whenever he was heard speaking a word of Irish, even though at this time he could hardly speak a word of English. His son and daughter now speak Irish, though not fluently, his grandchildren do not even understand it. He had at one time, as he expressed it, "the full of a sack of stories," but he had forgotten them. His grandchildren stood by his knee while he told me one or two, but it was evident they did not understand a word. His son and daughter laughed at them as non-

sense. Even in Achill where, if anywhere, one ought to find folk-stories in their purity, a fine-looking dark man of about forty-five, who told me a number of them, and could repeat Ossian's poems, assured me that now-a-days when he went into a house in the evening and the old people got him to recite, the boys would go out; "they wouldn't understand me," said he, "and when they wouldn't, they'd sooner be listening to *g  imne  cna mb  *," "the lowing of the cows." This, too, in an island where many people cannot speak English. I do not know whether the Achill schoolmasters make use of the notch of wood to-day, but it is hardly wanted now. It is curious that this was the device universally employed all over Connacht and Munster to kill the language. This took place under the eye of O'Connell and the Parliamentarians, and, of course, under the eye and with the sanction of the Catholic priesthood and prelates, some of whom, according to Father Keegan, of St. Louis, distinguished themselves by driving the Irish teachers out of their dioceses and burning their books. At the present day, such is the irony of fate, if a stranger talks Irish he runs a good chance of being looked upon as an enemy, this because some attempts were made to proselytize "natives" by circulating Irish bibles, and sending some Irish scripture-readers amongst them. Surely nothing so exquisitely ludicrous ever took place outside of this island of anomalies, as that a

stranger who tries to speak Irish in Ireland runs the serious risk of being looked upon a proselytizing Englishman. As matters are still progressing gaily in this direction, let nobody be surprised if a pure Aryan language which, at the time of the famine, in '47, was spoken at least four million souls (more than the whole population of Switzerland), becomes in a few years as extinct as Cornish. Of course, there is not a shadow of necessity, either social or economical, for this. All the world knows that bi-linguists are superior to men who know only one language, yet in Ireland everyone pretends to believe the contrary. A few words from the influential leaders of the race when next they visit Achill, for instance, would help to keep Irish alive there in *secula seculorum*, and with the Irish language, the old Aryan folk-lore, the Ossianic poems, numberless ballads, folk-songs, and proverbs, and a thousand and one other interesting things that survive when Irish is spoken, and die when it dies. But, from a complexity of causes which I am afraid to explain, the men who for the last sixty years have had the ear of the Irish race have persistently shown the cold shoulder to everything that was Irish and racial, and while protesting, or pretending to protest, against West Britonism, have helped, more than anyone else, by their example, to assimilate us to England and the English, thus running counter to the entire voice of modern Europe, which is in favour of extracting the best

from the various races of men who inhabit it, by helping them to develop themselves on national and racial lines. The people are not the better for it either, for one would fancy it required little culture to see that the man who reads Irish MSS., and repeats Ossianic poetry, is a higher and more interesting type than the man whose mental training is confined to spelling through an article in *United Ireland*.*

I may mention here that it is not as easy a thing as might be imagined to collect Irish stories. One hears that tales are to be had from such and such a man, generally, alas! a very old one. With difficulty one manages to find him out, only to discover, probably, that he has some work on hand. If it happens to be harvest time it is nearly useless going to him at all, unless one

* It appears, unfortunately, that all classes of our Irish politicians alike agree in their treatment of the language in which all the past of their race—until a hundred years ago—is enshrined. The inaction of the Parliamentarians, though perhaps dimly intelligible, appears, to me at least, both short-sighted and contradictory, for they are attempting to create a nationality with one hand and with the other destroying, or allowing to be destroyed, the very thing that would best differentiate and define that nationality. It is a making of bricks without straw. But the non-Parliamentarian Nationalists, in Ireland at least, appear to be thoroughly in harmony with them on this point. It is strange to find the man who most commands the respect and admiration of that party advising the young men of Gaelic Cork, in a printed and widely-circulated lecture entitled: "What Irishmen should know," to this effect:—"I begin by a sort of negative advice. You all know that much has been written in the Irish language. This is of great importance, especially in connection with our early history, hence must ever form an important study for scholars. But you are, most of you, not destined to be scholars, and so I should simply

is prepared to sit up with him all night, for his mind is sure to be so distraught with harvest operations that he can tell you nothing. If it is winter time, however, and you fortunately find him unoccupied, nevertheless it requires some management to get him to tell his stories. Half a glass of *ishka-baha*, a pipe of tobacco, and a story of one's own are the best things to begin with. If, however, you start to take down the story *verbatim* with pencil and paper, as an unwary collector might do, you destroy all, or your shanachie becomes irritable. He will not wait for you to write down your sentence, and if you call out, "Stop, stop, wait till I get this down," he will forget what he was going to tell you, and you will not get a third of his story, though you may think you have it all. What you must generally do is to sit quietly smoking

advise you—especially such of you as do not already know Irish—to leave all this alone, or rather to be content with what you can easily find in a translated shape in the columns of Hardiman, Miss Brooke, Mangan, and Sigerson." So that the man whose most earnest aspiration in life is Ireland a nation, begins by advising the youth of Ireland *not* to study the language of their fathers, and to read the gorgeous Gaelic poetry in such pitiful translations as Hardiman and Miss Brooke have given of a few pieces. The result of this teaching is as might be expected. A well-known second-hand book-seller in Dublin assured me recently that as many as 200 Irish MSS. had passed through his hand within the last few years. Dealers had purchased them throughout the country in Cavan, Monaghan, and many other counties for a few pence, and sold them to him, and he had dispersed them again to the four winds of heaven, especially to America, Australia, and New Zealand. Many of these must have contained matter not to be found elsewhere. All are now practically lost, and nobody in Ireland either knows or cares. In America, however, of all countries in the world, they appreciate the situation better, and the fifth resolution passed at the last great Chicago Congress was one about the Irish language.

your pipe, without the slightest interruption, not even when he comes to words and phrases which you do not understand. He must be allowed his own way to the end, and then after judiciously praising him and discussing the story, you remark, as if the thought had suddenly struck you, “buò mairé liom rún a beiré aḡam air íáipeuir,” “I’d like to have that on paper.” Then you can get it from him easily enough, and when he leaves out whole incidents, as he is sure to do, you who have just heard the story can put him right, and so get it from him nearly in its entirety. Still it is not always easy to write down these stories, for they are full of old or corrupted words, which neither you nor your narrator understand, and if you press him too much over the meaning of these he gets confused and irritable.

The present volume consists of about half the stories in the *Leabhar Sgeuligheachta*, translated into English, together with some half dozen other stories given in the original together with a close English translation. It is not very easy to make a good translation from Irish into English, for there are no two Aryan languages more opposed to each other in spirit and idiom. Still, the English spoken by three-fourths of the people of Ireland is largely influenced by Gaelic idioms, for most of those expressions which surprise Englishmen are really translations from that Irish which was the language of the

speaker's father, grandfather, or great-grandfather—according to the part of the country you may be in—and there have perpetuated themselves, even in districts where you will scarce find a trace of an Irish word. There are, however, also hundreds of Gaelic idioms not reproduced in the English spoken by the people, and it is difficult to render these fitly. Campbell of Islay has run into rather an extreme in his translations, for in order to make them picturesque, he has rendered his Gaelic originals something too literally. Thus, he invariably translates *bhain se an ceann deth*, by “he reaped the head off him,” a form of speech which, I notice, a modern Irish poet and M.P. has adopted from him; but *bain*, though it certainly means “reap” amongst other things, is the word used for taking off a hat as well as a head. Again, he always translates *thu* by “thou,” which gives his stories a strange antique air, which is partly artificial, for the Gaelic “thou” corresponds to the English “you,” the second person plural not being used except in speaking of more than one. In this way, Campbell has given his excellent and thoroughly reliable translations a scarcely legitimate colouring, which I have tried to avoid. For this reason, I have not always translated the Irish idioms quite literally, though I have used much unidiomatic English, but only of the kind used all over Ireland, the kind the people themselves use. I do not translate, for instance, the Irish for “he died,” by

“he got death,” for this, though the literal translation, is not adopted into Hibernian English ; but I do translate the Irish *ghnidheadh se sin* by “he used to do that,” which is the ordinary Anglo-Irish attempt at making—what they have not got in English—a consuetudinal tense. I have scarcely used the pluperfect at all. No such tense exists in Irish, and the people who speak English do not seem to feel the want of it, and make no hesitation in saying, “I’d speak sooner if I knew that,” where they mean, “if I had known that I would have spoken sooner.” I do not translate (as Campbell would), “it rose with me to do it,” but “I succeeded in doing it;” for the first, though the literal translation of the Irish idiom, has not been adopted into English ; but I do translate “he did it and he drunk,” instead of, “he did it while he was drunk ;” for the first phrase (the literal translation of the Irish) is universally used throughout English-speaking Ireland. Where, as sometimes happens, the English language contains no exact equivalent for an Irish expression, I have rendered the original as well as I could, as one generally does render for linguistic purposes, from one language into another.

In conclusion, it only remains for me to thank Mr. Alfred Nutt for enriching this book as he has done, and for bearing with the dilatoriness of the Irish printers, who find so much difficulty in setting Irish type, that

many good Irishmen have of late come round to the idea of printing our language in Roman characters; and to express my gratitude to Father Eugene O'Growney for the unwearying kindness with which he read and corrected my Irish proofs, and for the manifold aid which he has afforded me on this and other occasions.

POSTSCRIPT BY ALFRED NUTT.

I HAD hoped to accompany these tales with as full a commentary as that which I have affixed to the Argyllshire *Märchen*, collected and translated by the Rev. D. MacInnes. Considerations of business and health prevent me from carrying out this intention, and I have only been able to notice a passage here and there in the Tales ; but I have gladly availed myself of my friend, Dr. Hyde's permission, to touch upon a few points in his Introduction.

Of special interest are Dr. Hyde's remarks upon the relations which obtain between the modern folk-tale current among the Gaelic-speaking populations of Ireland and Scotland, and the Irish mythic, heroic, and romantic literature preserved in MSS., which range in date from the eleventh century to the present day.

In Ireland, more than elsewhere, the line of demarcation between the tale whose genesis is conscious, and that of which the reverse is true, is hard to draw, and students will, for a long while to come, differ concerning points of detail. I may thus be permitted to disagree at times with Dr. Hyde, although, as a rule, I am heartily at one with him.

Dr. Hyde distinguishes between an older stratum of folk-tale (the "old Aryan traditions," of p. xix.) and the newer stratum of "bardic inventions." He also establishes a yet younger class than these latter, the romances of the professional story-tellers of the eighteenth century, who "wrote them down as modern novelists do their stories." Of these last he remarks (p. xxxiv.), that he has found no remnant of them among the peasantry of to-day ; a valuable bit of evidences, although, of course, subject to the inconclusiveness of all merely negative testimony. To revert to the second class, he looks upon the tales comprised in it as being rather the inventions of individual brains than as old Aryan folk-tales (p. xx.) It must at once be conceded, that a great number of the tales and ballads current in the Gaelic-speaking lands undoubtedly received the form under which they are now current, somewhere between the twelfth and the sixteenth centuries ; that the authors of that form were equally

undoubtedly the professional bards and story-tellers attached to the court of every Gaelic chieftain ; and that the method of their transmission was oral, it being the custom of the story-tellers both to teach their tales to pupils, and to travel about from district to district.

The style of these stories and ballads enables us to date them with sufficient precision. Dr. Hyde also notes historical allusions, such as the reference to O'Connor Sligo, in the story of the "Slim Swarthy Champion," or to the Turks in the story of "Conall Gulban." I cannot but think, however, that it is straining the evidence to assert that the one story was invented after 1362, or the other after the fall of Constantinople. The fact that "Bony" appears in some versions of the common English mumming play does not show that it originated in this century, merely that these particular versions have passed through the minds of nineteenth century peasants ; and in like manner the Connaught fourteenth century chieftain may easily have taken the place of an earlier personage, the Turks in "Conall Gulban," of an earlier wizard-giant race. If I cannot go as far as Dr. Hyde in this sense, I must equally demur to the assumption (p. xl.), that community of incident between an Irish and a Bohemian tale necessarily establishes the pre-historic antiquity of the incident. I believe that a great many folk-tales, as well as much else of folk-lore, has been developed *in situ*, rather imported from the outside ; but I, by no means, deny importation in principle, and I recognise that its agency has been clearly demonstrated in not a few cases.

The main interest of Irish folk-literature (if the expression be allowed) centres in the bardic stories. I think that Dr. Hyde lays too much stress upon such external secondary matters as the names of heroes, or allusions to historical events ; and, indeed, he himself, in the case of Murachaidh Mac-Brian, states what I believe to be the correct theory, namely, that the Irish bardic story, from which he derives the Scotch Gaelic one, is, as far as many of its incidents go, not the invention of the writer, but genuine folk-lore thrown by him into a new form (p. xxii.)

Had we all the materials necessary for forming a judgment, such is, I believe, the conclusion that would in every case be reached. But I furthermore hold it likely that in many cases the recast story gradually reverted to a primitive folk-type in the course of passing down from the court story-teller to the humbler peasant reciters, that it sloughed off the embellishments of the *ollamhs*, and reintroduced the older, wilder conceptions with which the folk remained in fuller sympathy than the more cultured bard. Compare, for instance, as I compared ten years ago, "Maghach Colgar," in Campbell's version (No. 36), with the "Fairy Palace of the Quicken Trees." The one tale has all the incidents in the wildest and most fantastic form possible ; in the other they are rationalised to the utmost possible extent

and made to appear like a piece of genuine history. I do not think that if this later version was *invented* right out by a thirteenth or fourteenth century *ollamh*, it could have given rise to the former one. Either "Maghach Colgar" descends from the folk-tale which served as the basis of the Irish story, or, what is more likely, the folk, whilst appreciating and preserving the new arrangement of certain well-known incidents, retained the earlier form of the incidents themselves, as being more consonant with the totality of its conceptions, both moral and æsthetic. This I hold to be the vital lesson the folklorist may learn from considering the relations of Gaelic folk-tale and Gaelic romance (using the latter term in the sense of story with a conscious genesis): that romance, to live and propagate itself among the folk, must follow certain rules, satisfy certain conceptions of life, conform to certain conventions. The Irish bards and story-tellers had little difficulty, I take it, in doing this; they had not outgrown the creed of their countrymen, they were in substantial touch with the intellectual and artistic laws that govern their subject-matter. Re-arrange, rationalise somewhat, deck out with the questionable adornment of their scanty and ill-digested book-learning—to this extent, but to this extent only, I believe, reached their influence upon the mass of folk-conceptions and presentments which they inherited from their fathers, and which, with these modifications and additions, they handed on to their children.

But romance must not only conform to the conventions, it must also fit in with the *ensemble* of conditions, material, mental and spiritual, which constitute the culture (taking this much-abused word in its widest sense) of a race. An example will make this clear.

Of all modern, consciously-invented fairy tales I know but one which conforms fully to the folk-tale convention—"The Shaving of Shagpat." It follows the formula as closely and accurately as the best of Grimm's or of Campbell's tales. To divine the nature of a convention, and to use its capabilities to the utmost, is a special mark of genius, and in this, as in other instances, whatever else be absent from Mr. Meredith's work, genius is indubitably present. But I do not think that "The Shaving of Shagpat" could ever be acclimatised as a folk-tale in this country. Scenery, conduct of story, characterisation of personages, are all too distinctively Oriental. But let an Eastern admirer of Mr. Meredith translate his work into Arabic or Hindi, and let the book fall into the hands of a Cairene or Delhi story-teller (if such still exist), I can well imagine that, with judicious cuts, it should win praise for its reciter in market-place or bazaar. Did this happen, it would surely be due to the fact that the story is strictly constructed upon traditional lines, rather than to the brilliant invention and fancy displayed on every page. Strip from it the wit and philosophy of the author,

and there remains a fairy tale to charm the East ; but it would need to be reduced to a skeleton, and re clothed with new flesh before it could charm the folk of the West.

To bring home yet more clearly to our minds this necessity for romance to conform to convention, let us ask ourselves, what would have happened if one of the Irish story-tellers who perambulated the Western Isles as late as the seventeenth century, had carried with him a volume of Hakluyt or Purchas, or, supposing one to have lingered enough, Defoe or *Gil Blas*? Would he have been welcomed when he substituted the new fare for the old tales of “Finn and the Fians?” and even if welcomed, would he have gained currency for it? Would the seed thus planted have thriven, or would it not rather, fallen upon rocky places, have withered away?

It may, however, be objected that the real difference lies not so much in the subject-matter as in the mode of transmission; and the objection may seem to derive some force from what Dr. Hyde notes concerning the prevalence of folk-tales in Wicklow, and the nearer Pale generally, as contrasted with Leitrim, Longford, and Meath (p. xii.). It is difficult to over-estimate the interest and importance of this fact, and there can hardly be a doubt that Dr. Hyde has explained it correctly. It may, then, be urged that so long as oral transmission lasts the folk-tale flourishes; and only when the printed work ousts the story-teller is it that the folk-tale dies out. But this reasoning will not hold water. It is absurd to contend that the story-teller had none but a certain class of materials at his disposal till lately. He had the whole realm of intellect and fancy to draw upon; but he, and still more his hearers, knew only one district of that realm; and had it been possible for him to step outside its limits his hearers could not have followed him. I grant folk fancy has shared the fortunes of humanity together with every other manifestation of man's activity, but always within strictly defined limits, to transgress which has always been to forfeit the favour of the folk.

What, then, are the characteristic marks of folk-fancy? The question is of special interest in connection with Gaelic folk-lore. The latter is rich in transitional forms, the study of which reveal more clearly than is otherwise possible the nature and workings of the folk-mind.

The products of folk-fancy (putting aside such examples of folk-wisdom and folk-wit as proverbs, saws, jests, etc.), may be roughly divided among two great classes:

Firstly, stories of a quasi-historical or anecdotic nature, accepted as actual fact (of course with varying degrees of credence) by narrator and hearer. Stories of this kind are very largely concerned with beings (supernatural, as we should call them) differing from man, and with their relations to and deal-

ings with man. Not infrequently, however, the actors in the stories are wholly human, or human and animal. Gaelic folk-lore is rich in such stories, owing to the extraordinary tenacity of the fairy belief. We can hardly doubt that the Gael, like all other races which have passed through a certain stage of culture, had at one time an organised hierarchy of divine beings. But we have to piece together the Gaelic god-saga out of bare names, mere hints, and stories which have evidently suffered vital change. In the earliest stratum of Gaelic mythic narrative we find beings who at some former time had occupied divine rank, but whose relations to man are substantially, as therein presented, the same as those of the modern fairy to the modern peasant. The chiefs of the Tuatha de Danann hanker after earthly maidens ; the divine damsels long for and summon to themselves earthly heroes. Though undying, very strong, and very wise, they may be overpowered or outwitted by the mortal hero. As if conscious of some source of weakness we cannot detect, they are anxious, in their internecine struggles, to secure the aid of the sons of men. Small wonder that this belief, which we can follow for at least 1,200 years, should furnish so many elements to the folk-fancy of the Gael.

In stories of the second class the action is relegated to a remote past—once upon a time—or to a distant undefined region, and the narrative is not necessarily accepted as a record of actual fact. Stories of this class, whether in prose or verse, may again be subdivided into—humorous, optimistic, tragic ; and with regard to the third sub-division, it should be noted that the stories comprised in it are generally told as having been true once, though not in the immediate tangible sense of stories in the first class.

These different narrative groups share certain characteristics, though in varying proportions.

Firstly, the fondness for and adherence to a comparatively small number of set formulas. This is obviously less marked in stories of the first class, which, as being in the mind of the folk a record of what has actually happened, partake of the diversity of actual life. And yet the most striking similarities occur ; such an anecdote, for instance, as that which tells how a supernatural changeling is baffled by a brewery of egg-shells being found from Japan to Brittany.

Secondly, on the moral side, the unquestioning acceptance of fatalism, though not in the sense which the Moslem or the Calvinist would attach to the word. The event is bound to be of a certain nature, provided a certain mode of attaining it be chosen. This comes out well in the large group of stories which tell how a supernatural being helps a mortal to perform certain tasks, as a rule, with some ulterior benefit to itself in view. The most disheartening carelessness and stupidity on the part of the man cannot alter the result ; the skill and courage of the supernatural helper are powerless without the mortal co-opera-

tion. In what I have termed the tragic stories, this fatalism puts on a moral form, and gives rise to the conception of Nemesis.

Thirdly, on the mental side, animism is prevalent, *i.e.*, the acceptance of a life common to, not alone man and animals, but all manifestations of force. In so far as a distinction is made between the life of man and that of nature at large, it is in favour of the latter, to which more potent energy is ascribed.

Just as stories of the first class are less characterised by adherence to formula, so stories of the humorous group are less characterised by fatalism and animism. This is inevitable, as such stories are, as a rule, concerned solely with the relations of man to his fellows.

The most fascinating and perplexing problems are those connected with the groups I have termed optimistic and tragic. To the former belong the almost entirety of such nursery tales as are not humorous in character. "They were married and lived happily ever afterwards;" such is the almost invariable end formula. The hero wins the princess, and the villain is punished.

This feature the nursery tale shares with the god-saga; Zeus confounds the Titans, Apollo slays the Python, Lug overcomes Balor, Indra vanquishes Vritra. There are two apparent exceptions to this rule. The Teutonic god myth is tragic; the Anses are ever under the shadow of the final conflict. This has been explained by the influence of Christian ideas; but although this influence must be unreservedly admitted in certain details of the passing of the gods, yet the fact that the Iranian god-saga is likewise undecided, instead of having a frankly optimistic ending, makes me doubt whether the drawn battle between the powers of good and ill be not a genuine and necessary part of the Teutonic mythology. As is well known, Rydberg has established some striking points of contact between the mythic ideas of Scandinavia and those of Iran.

In striking contradiction to this moral, optimistic tendency are the great heroic sagas. One and all well-nigh are profoundly tragic. The doom of Troy the great, the passing of Arthur, the slaughter of the Nibelungs, the death of Sohrab at his father's hands, Roncevalles, Gabhra, the fratricidal conflict of Cuchullain and Ferdiad, the woes of the house of Atreus; such are but a few examples of the prevailing tone of the hero-tales. Achilles and Siegfried and Cuchullain are slain in the flower of their youth and prowess. Of them, at least, the saying is true, that whom the gods love die young. Why is it not equally true of the prince hero of the fairy tale? Is it that the hero tale associated in the minds of hearers and reciters with men who had actually lived and fought, brought down to earth, so to say, out of the mysterious wonderland in which god and fairy and old time kings have their being, becomes

thereby liable to the necessities of death and decay inherent in all human things? Some scholars have a ready answer for this and similar questions. The heroic epos assumed its shape once for all among one special race, and was then passed on to other races who remained faithful to the main lines whilst altering details. If this explanation were true, it would still leave unsolved the problem, why the heroic epos, which for its fashioners and hearers was at once a record of the actual and an exemplar of the ideal, should, among men differing in blood and culture, follow one model, and that a tragic one. Granting that Greek and Teuton and Celt did borrow the tales which they themselves conceived to be very blood and bone of their race, what force compelled them all to borrow one special conception of life and fate?

Such exceptions as there are to the tragic nature of the heroic saga are apparent rather than real. The *Odyssey* ends happily, like an old-fashioned novel, but Fénelon long ago recognised in the *Odyssey*—"un amas de contes de vieille.

Perseus again has the luck of a fairy-tale prince, but then the story of his fortunes is obviously a fairy-tale, with named instead of anonymous personages.

Whilst the fairy-tale is akin in tone to the god saga, the ballad recalls the heroic epos. The vast majority of ballads are tragic. Sir Patrick Spens must drown, and Glasgerion's leman be cheated by the churl; Clerk Saunders comes from the other world, like Helge to Sigrun; Douglas dreams his dreary dream, "I saw a dead man win a fight, and that dead man was I." The themes of the ballad are the most dire and deadly of human passions; love scorned or betrayed, hate, and revenge. Very seldom, too, do the plots of ballad and *märchen* cross or overlap. Where this does happen it will, as a rule, be found that both are common descendants of some great saga.

We find such an instance in the Fenian saga, episodes of which have lived on in the Gaelic folk memory in the double form of prose and poetry. But it should be noted that the poetry accentuates the tragic side—the battle of Gabhra, the death of Diarmaid—whilst the prose takes rather some episode of Finn's youth or manhood, and presents it as a rounded and complete whole, the issue of which is fortunate.

The relations of myth and epos to folk-lore may thus be likened to that of trees to the soil from which they spring, and which they enrich and fertilize by the decay of their leaves and branches which mingle indistinguishably with the original soil. Of this soil, again, rude bricks may be made, and a house built; let the house fall into ruins, and the bricks crumble into dust, it will be hard to discriminate that dust from the parent earth. But raise a house of iron or stone, and, however ruined, its fragments can always be recognised.

In the case of the Irish bardic literature the analogy is, I believe, with soil and tree, rather than with soil and edifice.

Reverting once more to the characteristics of folk-fancy, let us note that they appear equally in folk-practice and folk-belief. The tough conservatism of the folk-mind has struck all observers : its adherence to immemorial formulas ; its fatalistic acceptance of the mysteries of nature and heredity, coupled with its faith in the efficacy of sympathetic magic ; its elaborate system of custom and ritual based upon the idea that between men and the remainder of the universe there is no difference of kind.

A conception of the Cosmos is thus arrived at which, more than any religious creed, fulfils the test of catholicity ; literally, and in the fullest significance of the words, it has been held *semper, ubique et ab omnibus*. And of this conception of the universe, more universal than any that has as yet swayed the minds of man, it is possible that men now living may see the last flickering remains ; it is well-nigh certain that our grandchildren will live in a world out of which it has utterly vanished.

For the folk-lorist the Gospel saying is thus more pregnant with meaning than for any other student of man's history—"the night cometh wherein no man may work." Surely, many Irishman will take to heart the example of Dr. Hyde, and will go forth to glean what may yet be found of as fair and bounteous a harvest of myth and romance as ever flourished among any race.

λε η-αις να τεινεαῶ.

ΑΝ ΤΑΙΛΙΥΡ ΑΓΥΣ ΝΑ ΤΡΙ ΔΕΙΤΙΓΕΑΘ.

Βί τάλιύρι δον υαίρι αμάν 1 ηζαίλλιμ, αζυρ βί ρέ αζ
ρυαίγεάλ ευθαίξ. Connairc ρε ορεανκυο αζ έιριζε
αμαό αρ αν ευθαό, αζυρ έαιτ ρε αν τρνάταο λέιτε αζυρ
μαρβ ρέ αν ορεανκυο. Ουβαιρτ ρε ανη ριν “Παό βρεάξ
αν ζαιρζιόεαό μιρε νυαίρι α βί μέ αβαλτα αίρι αν ορεαν-
κυο ριν νο μαρβαό!”

Ουβαιρτ ρέ ανη ριν ζο ζαίτρεαό ρέ ουλ ζο β'λ'ακλιαό
ζο κύριτ αν ρίξ, ζο βρείτρεαό ρέ αν οτιυτρεαό λειρ α
οευναίμ. Βί αν κύριτ ριν 'ζά οευναίμ λε ραοα, αότ αν
μέαο οί νο ζνίτιόε ανη ραν λά νο λεαζαίόε ανη ραν οιόε
έ, αζυρ νίοι ρέυο ουινη αίρι βιό α έυι ρυαρ μαρ ζεάλλ
αίρι ριν. 'S ιαο τρι ράταό α έιζεαό 'ραν οιόε α βιόεαό
'ζά λεαζαό. Ο'ιμέιξ αν τάλιύρι αν λά αίρι να μάριαό,
αζυρ νο έυξ ρε λειρ αν υίλιρ, αν ρράο αζυρ αν
τρλυαραο.

Νίοι βραοα έυαίό ρέ ζυρ αραό αραλλ βάν οό, αζυρ
έυιρ ρε ροιάν αίρι. “ζο mbeannuig Όια όυιτ,” αί ραν
απαλλ, “αά βρuiλ τυ ουλ?” “τά μέ ουλ ζο β'λ'ακλιαό,”
αί ραν τάλιύρι, “λε οευναίμ κύριτε αν ρίξ, ζο βράξ” μέ
βεαν-υαρλ, μά έιξ λιομ α οευναίμ,” μαρ νο ζεάλλ αν
ρίξ ζο οτιύβριαό ρέ α ινζεαν ρέιν αζυρ α λάν αίριζιο
λέιτε οον τέ ριν α έιυτρεαό λειρ αν κύριτ ριν νο έυι ρυαρ.
“Αν νοευηρά poll οαμ?” αί ραν ρεαν-ζεαρριάν βάν,
“ριαόιων 1 βρολαό ανη νυαίρι ατά να οαοινη μο έαβαιρτ
έυι αν μuiλινν αζυρ έυι αν ατα 1 ριοότ παό βρείτρεαό ριαο
μέ, όιρι τά μέ αράιότε ααα, αζ οευναίμ οίβρε όόίβ.”

THE TAILOR AND THE THREE BEASTS.

THERE was once a tailor in Galway, and he was sewing cloth. He saw a flea springing up out of the cloth, and he threw his needle at it and killed it. Then he said : "Am I not a fine hero when I was able to kill that flea?"

Then he said that he must go to Blackleea (Dublin), to the king's court, to see would he be able to build it. That court was a' building for a long time ; but as much of it as would be made during the day used to be thrown down again during the night, and for that reason nobody could build it up. It was three giants who used to come in the night and throw it. The day on the morrow the tailor went off, and brought with him his tools, the spade and the shovel.

He had not gone far till he met a white horse, and he saluted him.

"God save you," said the horse. "Where are you going?"

"I am going to Dublin," said the tailor, "to build a court for the king, and to get a lady for a wife, if I am able to do it;" for the king had promised that he would give his own daughter, and a lot of money with her, to whoever would be able to build up his court.

"Would you make me a hole," said the old white garraun (horse) "where I could go a' hiding whenever the

“Θευνφαιό μέ ριν ζο βεινιν,” αρι ραν τάιλιۇρi, “αζυρ ράιλτε.” Τυζ ρέ αν ρράο λειρ αζυρ αν τρλυαφας, αζυρ μιννε ρέ poll, αζυρ ουβδιγτ ρέ λειρ αν ζ-απαλλ βάν ουλ ρίορ ανν, ζο βφειρφεαό ρέ αν βρόιρφεαό ρέ όό. Ξυαιό αν απαλλ βάν ρίορ ανν ραν βpoll, αότ νυαιρ ο’φευό ρέ οο έεαότ ρυαρ αριρ αρ, νίορ φευο ρέ.

“Θευν άιτ υαμ ανοιρ,” αρι ραν απαλλ βάν, “α έιυαφαρ μέ ανίορ αρ αν βpoll ρο νυαιρ α βέιυεαρ οαριαρ οημ.” “Νι όευνφας,” αρι ραν τάιλιۇρi, “φαν ανν ριν ζο οτιζιό μέ αιρ μ’αιρ, αζυρ τόζφαιό μέ ανίορ έυ.”

Όιμτίζ αν τάιλιۇρi αν λά αιρ na μάριαό, αζυρ αφαό όό αν ριονναό, “ζο mbeannuiζ Όια όυιτ,” αρι ραν ριονναό. “ζο mbeannuiζ Όια ’ζυρ Μυιρε όυιτ.” “Cά βφυλ τυ ουλ?” “Τά μέ ουλ ζο β’λ’ααλιαό ζο βφευόαιό μέ αν οτιυαφαιό λιομ κύιρτ όευναή υο’η ρίζ.” “Αν νοευνφά άιτ υαμ, α ριαόφαινν ι βρολαό ινντι,” αρι ραν ριονναό, “τά αν έυο ειλε υε na ριονναζιβ υοομ’βυαλαό αζυρ νι λειζεαν ριαυ υαμ αον νιό ιτε’ηνα ζ-αυοεαότα.” “Θευνφαιό μέ ριν υυιτ,” “αρι ραν τάιλιۇρi. Τυζ ρέ λειρ α έυαζ αζυρ α ράβ, αζυρ βαιμ ρε ρλατα, ζο νοεαριναζ ρέ, μαρι όευνφά, αλιαβ όό, αζυρ ουβδιγτ ρέ λειρ αν τριονναό ουλ ρίορ ανν, ζο βφειρφεαό ρε αν βρόιρφεαό ρέ όό. Ξυαιό αν ριονναό ανν, αζυρ νυαιρ ρυαιρ αν τάιλιۇρi ρίορ έ, λεαζ ρέ α έόιμ αιρ αν βpoll α βι ανν. Νυαιρ α βι αν ριονναό ράρτα ραοι όειρφεαό ζο ριαιβ άιτ όεαρ αιζε ο’ιαρι ρέ αιρ αν τάιλιۇρi α λειζεαν αμαό, αζυρ ο’φρεαζαιρ αν τάιλιۇρi ναό λειζφεαό; “Ψαν ανν ριν ζο οτιζιό μιρε αιρ μ’αιρ,” αρι ρέ.

Όιμτίζ αν τάιλιۇρi αν λά αιρ na ιιάριαό, αζυρ νι ραυα βι ρέ ριύβαλ ζυρ αφαό μαορi’-αλλα όό, αζυρ έυιρ αν μάορi’-αλλα ροριάν αιρ, αζυρ ο’φιαρριυιζ ρέ όέ α ριαιβ ρέ αζ τριαλλ. “Τά με ουλ ζο β’λ’ααλιαό ζο νοευνφαιό μέ κύιρτ υο’η ρίζ μά έιζ λιομ ριν όευναή,” αρι ραν τάιλιۇρi.” “Όά νοευνφά αευότ υαμ,” αρι ραν μαορi’-αλλα, “βειυεαό

people are for bringing me to the mill or the kiln, so that they won't see me, for they have me perished doing work for them?"

"I'll do that, indeed," said the tailor, "and welcome."

He brought the spade and shovel, and he made a hole, and he said to the old white horse to go down into it till he would see if it would fit him. The white horse went down into the hole, but when he tried to come up again he was not able.

"Make a place for me now," said the white horse, "by which I'll come up out of the hole here, whenever I'll be hungry."

"I will not," said the tailor; "remain where you are until I come back, and I'll lift you up."

The tailor went forward next day, and the fox met him.

"God save you," said the fox.

"God and Mary save you."

"Where are you going?"

"I'm going to Dublin, to try will I be able to make a court for the king."

"Would you make a place for me where I'd go hiding?" said the fox. "The rest of the foxes do be beating me, and they don't allow me to eat anything along with them."

"I'll do that for you," said the tailor.

He took with him his axe and his saw, and he cut rods, until he made, as you would say, a thing like a cleave (creel), and he desired the fox to get into it till he would see whether it would fit him. The fox went into it, and when the tailor got him down, he clapped his thigh on the hole that the fox got in by. When the fox was satisfied at last that he had a nice place of it within, he asked the tailor to let him out, and the tailor answered that he would not.

"Wait there until I come back again," says he.

The tailor went forward the next day, and he had not walked very far until he met a modder-alla (lion?) and the lion greeted him, and asked him where was he going.

"I'm going to Dublin till I make a court for the king if I'm able to make it," said the tailor.

"If you were to make a plough for me," said the lion, "I and the other lions could be ploughing and harrowing until we'd have a bit to eat in the harvest."

"I'll do that for you," said the tailor.

He brought his axe and his saw, and he made a plough. When the plough was made, he put a hole in the beam of it, and he said to the lion to go in under the plough till he'd see was he any good of a ploughman. He placed the tail in the hole he had made for it, and then clapped in a peg, and the lion was not able to draw out his tail again.

"Loose me out now," said the lion, "and we'll fix ourselves and go ploughing."

The tailor said he would not loose him out, until he came back himself. He left him there then, and he came to Dublin.

When he came to Dublin he put forth a paper, desiring all the tradesmen that were raising the court to come to him, and that he would pay them; and at that time workmen used only to be getting one penny in the day. A number of tradesmen gathered the next day, and they began working for him. They were going home again after their day, when the tailor said to them "to put up that great stone upon the top of the work that they had done." When the great stone was raised up, the tailor put some sort of contrivance under it, that he might be able to throw it down as soon as the giant would come as far as it. The work people went home then, and the tailor went in hiding behind the big stone.

Էժնոց զո Լսէ՛ր շէրտե ճիւր, զո Լձ ճիւր ոձ մձրձ, ճչսր
 Էի րձո ճչ զԶսր ճո տ՛ի զո զիւ՛ճե, ճչսր ոսձիւր ձ Էի րձո
 տսլ ձԶձե տսԶսր՛ զո շձիւնր Լե՛ձ զո ճլո՛ճ ոձր տօ ճսր
 րսճր ճիւ Էձրր ոձ հ-օիԷր մձր Էի րի զո զիւ՛ճե ոսմե րո.
 Դոննե րձո րո տօ, ճչսր յ'ոմ՛ից րձո ձԶձե, ճչսր շձիւ
 զո շձիւնր Է ԷրօԼձ, մձր Էի րե զո շրձ՛ոնձ ոսմե րո.
 Ոսձիւր Էի ոձ տձօոնե սիԼե ոմ՛ից՛ճե 'ոնձ րսձմնեճր, էժնոց
 զո տձ րձձձ, ճչսր Էի րձո ճչ Լեճձո զո ոձեւ ձ Էի
 րօմթձ ; ճչսր ոսձիւր ճօրսից րձո, ճսր րձո տձ ճլձօ՛ձ ճրձ.
 Էի զո շձիւնր ճիւ րիւ՛ճձ ճչսր է ճչ զԶսր ոո ճսր Լեճ րե
 ձոսճր զո ճլո՛ճ ոձր ճսր ճսր րի ճիւ ճլօցոնո զո րձձձ ձ
 Էի րիւ՛ճ ճչսր ոձր Էի է. Ոի րձի Զոն րո ձճ՛ զո շ-ձոն
 րձձձ ձմձոն ձոն, ճչսր ոի էժնոց րեյթեո ճօ րձի Զո
 ճսր՛ ճրօ՛ճոսից՛ճե.

Ըսած ան լիարժէք ըստ ան յիշ անո ին, ճշմարտութիւն թէ
 Լեւոն, ճ Եւան ճշմարտ ճ ըստ արդիւն ու լիարժէք ու, մար ու
 Եւ ան ըստ թէ անոն ճիշտ, ճ լիարժէք ան յիշ Լեւոն ճ
 լիարժէք թէ ան Եւան ու, ու ճ մար լիարժէք թէ ան լիարժէք
 Լեւոն, ճշմարտ ճ լիարժէք թէ Եւան ու անոն ու ճ
 մար լիարժէք թէ ան լիարժէք լիարժէք. Լիարժէք ան լիարժէք
 ան ին ճ մար լիարժէք թէ ան լիարժէք Լեւոն ու, ճշմարտ լիարժէք,
 ճ լիարժէք ան լիարժէք Լեւոն Լեւոն Լեւոն Լեւոն.

Պիտից ան տաւնիս ան ին, չօ տէմուց ին զմ ռա
հ-աւտէ և իսի ան բաժնէ եւե, ճշար տ'իսարուց ար շար-
տուց Բաժնիլ լար։ Տոճարտ ան բաժնէ շար շարտուց,
տա Բրճնաճ ին Բաժնիլ և յեւնբաճ ան իստ և յեւնբաճ ին
բին. “Բստ ար Բիճ և յեւնբար տար, յեւնբար լար է,”
ար ին տաւնիս.

[illegible]

When the darkness of the night was come he saw the three giants arriving, and they began throwing down the court until they came as far as the place where the tailor was in hiding up above, and a man of them struck a blow of his sledge on the place where he was. The tailor threw down the stone, and it fell on him and killed him. They went home then, and left all of the court that was remaining without throwing it down, since a man of themselves was dead.

The tradespeople came again the next day, and they were working until night, and as they were going home the tailor told them to put up the big stone on the top of the work, as it had been the night before. They did that for him, went home, and the tailor went in hiding the same as he did the evening before.

When the people had all gone to rest, the two giants came, and they were throwing down all that was before them, and as soon as they began they put two shouts out of them. The tailor was going on manœuvring until he threw down the great stone, and it fell upon the skull of the giant that was under him, and it killed him. There was only the one giant left in it then, and he never came again until the court was finished.

Then when the work was over he went to the king and told him to give him his wife and his money, as he had the court finished, and the king said he would not give him any wife, until he would kill the other giant, for he said that it was not by his strength he killed the two giants before that, and that he would give him nothing now until he killed the other one for him. Then the tailor said that he would kill the other giant for him, and welcome; that there was no delay at all about that.

The tailor went then, till he came to the place where

ρυσαιρ ρε ρροικιονν καοριαδ αζυρ ο'φυσαις ρε ρυσρ έ, ζο ηθεαρηναδς ρε μάλα οέ αζυρ οεαρυαδς ρε ρίορ ραοι να έότα έ. Τάινοδς ρε αρτεαδ ανη ρην, αζυρ ουβδαιρτ ρε λειρ αν βραδεδ ζαλύν οε'η ανβρυιτ όλ ι οτοραδ. Ο'όλ αν ραδεδ ρην ανίορ αρ α ριυαδ.

“Οευνφαιό μιρε ρην,” αρ ραντ άιλιύρι. Όί ρε άιρ ριύβαλ ζυρ οόιρτ ρε αρτεαδ ραν ζ-ρροικιονν έ, αζυρ ραοιλ αν ραδεδ ζο ραιβ ρε όλτα αιζε. Ο'όλ αν ραδεδ ζαλύν ειλε ανη ρην, αζυρ λειζ αν τάιλιύρι ζαλύν ειλε ρίορ 'ραν ζ-ρροικιονν, άετ ραοιλ αν ραδεδ, ζο ραιβ ρε 'ζά όλ. “Οέαν-φαιό μιρε ρυο ανοιρ ναδ οτιυοφαιό λεατ-ρα οευναη,” αρ ραν τάιλιύρι. “Ηί οέανφά,” αρ ραν ραδεδ, “ορειυο έ ρην οο οέανφά?”

“Ρολλ οο οευναη, αζυρ αν τ-ανβρυιτ οο λειζεαν αμαδ άιρίρ,” αρ ραν τάιλιύρι. “Οέαν έυ ρέιν ι οτοραδ έ,” αρ ραν ραδεδ. Έυζ αν τάιλιύρι “ρριαο” οε'η ρζίν, αζυρ λειζ ρε αμαδ αν τ-ανβρυιτ αρ αν ζ-ρροικιονν. “Οέαν, έυρα, ρην,” αρ ρε λειρ αν βραδεδ. “Οέανφαο,” αρ ραν ραδεδ αζ ταδβαιρτ ρριαο οε'η ρζίν 'ηνα βυιλζ ρέιν ζυρ ηάριβ ρέ έ ρέιν. Σιν έ αν έαοι α ηάριβ ρε αν τριόηαδ ραδεδ.

Έυαίό ρε οο'η ρίς ανη ρην, αζυρ ουβδαιρτ ρε λειρ, αν βεαν αζυρ α έυο άιρζιτ οο έυι αμαδ έυιζε, αζυρ ζο λεαζφαδ ρε αν έύιρτ μυνα βράζαδ ρε αν βεαν. Όί ραιτ-έιορ ορρηα ανη ρην ζο λεαζφαδ ρε αν έύιρτ άιρίρ, αζυρ έυιρ ριαο αν βεαν αμαδ έυιζε.

Ηυαίρ όί ρε λά ιμτίζτε, έ ρέιν αζυρ α βεαν, ζλαο ριαο άιτρεαδάρ αζυρ λεαν ριαο έ, ζο μβαινρεαδ ριαο αν βεαν οέ άιρίρ. Όί αν ηιυιηητιρ οο όί 'ηνα οΐαδς 'ζά λεαναιηαιητ ηο ζο οτάιηιζ ριαο ρυαρ οο'η άιτ α ραιβ αν μαορ'-άλλα, αζυρ ουβδαιρτ αν μαορ'-άλλα λεό. “Όί αν τάιλιύρι αζυρ α βεαν ανη ρο ανσέ, έονηαίρτ μιρε ιαο αζ ουλ έαίρτ, αζυρ μά ρζαοιλεανη ριβ μιρε ανοιρ τά μέ ηίορ λυαίτε 'νά ριβ-ρε, αζυρ λεανφαιό μέ ιαο ζο μβέαίρφαιό μέ ορρηα.”

the other giant was, and asked did he want a servant-boy. The giant said he did want one, if he could get one who would do everything that he would do himself.

"Anything that you will do, I will do it," said the tailor.

They went to their dinner then, and when they had it eaten, the giant asked the tailor "would it come with him to swallow as much broth as himself, up out of its boiling." The tailor said: "It will come with me to do that, but that you must give me an hour before we begin on it." The tailor went out then, and he got a sheepskin, and he sewed it up till he made a bag of it, and he slipped it down under his coat. He came in then and said to the giant to drink a gallon of the broth himself first. The giant drank that, up out of its boiling. "I'll do that," said the tailor. He was going on until he had it all poured into the skin, and the giant thought he had it drunk. The giant drank another gallon then, and the tailor let another gallon down into the skin, but the giant thought he was drinking it.

"I'll do a thing now that it won't come with you to do," said the tailor.

"You will not," said the giant. "What is it you would do?"

"Make a hole and let out the broth again," said the tailor.

"Do it yourself first," said the giant.

The tailor gave a prod of the knife, and he let the broth out of the skin.

"Do that you," said he.

"I will," said the giant, giving such a prod of the knife into his own stomach, that he killed himself. That is the way he killed the third giant.

He went to the king then, and desired him to send

Νουαῖρ ἐυαλαῖὸ ρῖαο ρῖν ἱῤαοῖλ ρῖαο ἀμαὶ ἀν μαοῖρ' ἀλλὰ.

Ὅ'ιμῆις ἀν μαοῖρ'-ἀλλὰ αἰσῦρ μῖννντῖρ ὅ'λ'αὐλῖαὶ, αἰσῦρ βῖ ρῖαο τὰ λεαηαῖναιτ ῥο οὔαῖνις ρῖαο οὐ'ν αῖτ ἀ ρῖαῖβ ἀν ρῖονηαὶ, αἰσῦρ ἐυῖρ ἀν ρῖονηαὶ ροῖάν οῖρῖα, αἰσῦρ οὐβῖαιτ ρὲ λεό, “βῖ ἀν τὰῖλιύρ αἰσῦρ ἀ βεαν ἀνν ρο αῖρ μαῖοῖν ἀνοῖῦ, αἰσῦρ μὰ ἱῤαοῖλρὶὸ ρῖβ ἀμαὶ μέ τὰ μέ νῖορ λυαῖτε 'νά ρῖβ αἰσῦρ λεαηαῖὸ μέ ἰαο αἰσῦρ βεαῖρῖαὸ μέ οῖρῖα.” Σῤαοῖλ ρῖαο ἀμαὶ ἀν ρῖονηαὶ ἀνν ρῖν.

Ὅ'ιμῆις ἀν μαοῖρ'-ἀλλὰ αἰσῦρ ἀν ρῖονηαὶ, αἰσῦρ ἀρῖμ ὅ'λ'αὐλῖαὶ ἀνν ρῖν, αῖ ρευῖαῖντ ἀν ηῤαβῖαὸ ρῖαο ἀν τὰῖ-
λιύρ, αἰσῦρ, τῖνις ρῖαο οὐ'ν αῖτ ἀ ρῖαῖβ ἀν ρεαν-ῥεαῖρῖάν
βάν, αἰσῦρ οὐβῖαιτ ἀν ρεαν-ῥεαῖρῖάν βάν λεό, ῥο ρῖαῖβ ἀν
τὰῖλιύρ, αἰσῦρ ἀ βεαν ἀνν ρῖν αῖρ μαῖοῖν, “αἰσῦρ ἱῤαοῖλ-
ῥῖοε ἀμαὶ μέ,” ἀρ ρὲ, “τὰ μέ νῖορ λυαῖτε 'νά ρῖβ-ρε
αἰσῦρ βεαῖρῖαὸ μέ οῖρῖα.” Σῤαοῖλ ρῖαο ἀμαὶ ἀν ρεαν
ῥεαῖρῖάν βάν, αἰσῦρ λεαν ἀν ρεαν-ῥεαῖρῖάν βάν, ἀν ρῖον-
ηαὶ, ἀν μαοῖρ'-ἀλλὰ, αἰσῦρ ἀρῖμ ὅ'λ'αὐλῖαὶ ἀν τὰῖλιύρ 'ρ ἀ
βεαν, ἰ ῥ-αῖοεαὶτ ἀ ἐῖλε, αἰσῦρ νῖορ βῖρῖαο ῥο οὔαῖνις
ρῖαο ρῖαῖρ λειρ ἀν τὰῖλιύρ, αἰσῦρ ἐονηαῖρ ρῖαο ἐ ρῖν 'ρ ἀ
βεαν ἀμαὶ ρῖομπα.

Νουαῖρ ἐονηαῖρ ἀν τὰῖλιύρ ἰαο αῖ τῖῥεαὶτ ἐῖνις ρὲ
ρῖν 'ρ ἀ βεαν ἀμαὶ ἀρ ἀν ῥ-αῖρτε, αἰσῦρ ρῖαὸ ρὲ ρῖορ αῖρ
ἀν τὰλαῖν.

Νουαῖρ ἐονηαῖρ ἀν ρεαν-ῥεαῖρῖάν βάν ἀν τὰῖλιύρ αῖ
ρῖαὶ ρῖορ οὐβῖαιτ ρὲ, “Σῖν ἐ ἀν αῖμα ἀ βῖ ρὲ νουαῖρ
μῖννε ρὲ ἀν ρολλ ὠαῖρῖα, νὰρ ρεοο μέ τεαὶτ ἀμαὶ ἀρ,
νουαῖρ ἐυαῖὸ μέ ἀρτεαὶ ἀνν; νῖ ρῖαῖρῖαὸ μέ νῖορ ρῖαῖρ
ὀό.”

“Νῖ η-εαὸ,” ἀρ ραν ρῖονηαὶ, “αὶτ ἰρ μαῖ ρῖν, οὐ βῖ ρὲ
νουαῖρ βῖ ρε ὠεαηαῖ ἀν ρῖοο ὠαῖρ-ρῖα, αἰσῦρ νῖ ρῖαῖρῖαὸ μῖρ
νῖορ ρῖαῖρ ὀό.”

“Νῖ η-εαὸ!” ἀρ ραν μαοῖρ'-ἀλλὰ, “αὶτ ἰρ μαῖ ρῖν οὐ

him out his wife and his money, for that he would throw down the court again, unless he should get the wife. They were afraid then that he would throw down the court, and they sent the wife out to him.

When the tailor was a day gone, himself and his wife, they repented and followed him to take his wife off him again. The people who were after him were following him till they came to the place where the lion was, and the lion said to them: "The tailor and his wife were here yesterday. I saw them going by, and if ye loose me now, I am swifter than ye, and I will follow them till I overtake them." When they heard that they loosed out the lion.

The lion and the people of Dublin went on, and they were pursuing him, until they came to the place where the fox was, and the fox greeted them, and said: "The tailor and his wife were here this morning, and if ye will loose me out, I am swifter than ye, and I will follow them, and overtake them." They loosed out the fox then.

The lion and the fox and the army of Dublin went on then, trying would they catch the tailor, and they were going till they came to the place where the old white garraun was, and the old white garraun said to them that the tailor and his wife were there in the morning, and "loose me out," said he; "I am swifter than ye, and I'll overtake them." They loosed out the old white garraun then, and the old white garraun, the fox, the lion, and the army of Dublin pursued the tailor and his wife together, and it was not long till they came up with him, and saw himself and the wife out before them.

When the tailor saw them coming he got out of the coach with his wife, and he sat down on the ground.

When the old white garraun saw the tailor sitting

down on the ground, he said: "That's the position he had when he made the hole for me, that I couldn't come up out of, when I went down into it. I'll go no nearer to him."

"No!" said the fox, "but that's the way he was when he was making the thing for me, and I'll go no nearer to him."

"No!" says the lion, "but that's the very way he had, when he was making the plough that I was caught in. I'll go no nearer to him."

They all went from him then and returned. The tailor and his wife came home to Galway. They gave me paper stockings and shoes of thick milk. I lost them since. They got the ford, and I the flash;* they were drowned, and I came safe.

BRAN.

FINN had a splendid hound. That was Bran. You have heard talk of Bran. This is the colour was on him:

Yellow feet that were on Bran,
Two black sides, and belly white,
Grayish back of hunting colour,
Two ears, red, round, small, and bright.

Bran would overtake the wild-geese, she was that swift,

* Flash, in Irish, *lochán*, i.e., little lake, or pool of water. Most story-tellers say, not, "I got the *lochán*," but the "*clochán*," or stepping-stones.

Ուսարի Բի ի՛նն Կոլեան Ծ'էրիւնչ իմրեար ու շրօտ ճիշտ
 ամբարշտ ու չ-տոն և Բի և չ ան Եթէմ, և շար

Երի բիւ և շար բիւ Կոլեան
 իմարե Երան և շար ի՛նն Կոլեան,
 Օճ չէ-բաժնի, և շար ան օրեւո՛ւ Լեօ տիւ.

Տէ Բիոն բէմ և իմարե Երան. Ըստ իւր ամբ և չ
 բաժնի և շար իմնեւ Երի տե իմեւարի Բիոն. Բի Երան օճ
 տօրիւնեւ.

“ Երի Եւօթ բաժնի ար իւրե
 ար Բիոն.

“ Ե իմ օճ,” ար իւր, “ Ը իմեւարի մէ ար ?”

Ու ճիւրիմ ան իւր Երարիւն իւր
 Ըօրե ու իւրիմ ար մ'ար,
 Տ մա ճիւրիմ ան իւր ար իւր
 Ու Երարիւ մօ Լեւար ար Երան.

“ Եւ ամբ Երի մօ օճ Ըօր,” ար Բիոն. Ըստ իւր
 ամբ Երի և օճ Ըօր, և շար Լեւ Երան ի, և շար ար
 իւրեւ ամբ օճ, Երարի Բիոն և օճ չիւն տար և շար
 իմարե ի.

Բի իմեւ և չ Երան. Ը տե և Բի ան իւր չ-Կոլեան
 իւր, և շար օճ ու Բիոն ի, և շար տեւար իւր Լեւ ան
 տե և Բի տեւար ար տե՛ն Կոլեան, Երան Բօ չան ան
 Եւ տե տեւար տե՛ն Կոլեան, և շար չան ան տե՛ն տե
 տեւար տե, և շար չան ան Երան Ըօրեւ տե. Ու
 տեւար ան Երան իւր, և ճիւր Ըօրեւ տե տե՛ն Երան չան
 և տեւար տե տե՛ն Կոլեան. Ը Ը տե Լա տե չիւն ու
 Բիոն ան և օճ ամբ Բի չիւն Լան տե չիւն բաժնի
 և շար Ե՛ Երան տե, և շար ուսար չիւն և ան և տե
 ինն տե, տե չան ի իւր տե և ճիւր Բի-Երան և և և
 Ըստ ամբ ար Երան և Բի ան. և շար և շար Ըօր-

There arose some quarrel or fighting between the hounds that the Fenians had, when she was only a puppy, and

Three score hounds and twenty puppies

Bran did kill, and she a puppy,

Two wild-geese, as much as they all.

It was Finn himself who killed Bran. They went out hunting, and there was made a fawn of Finn's mother. *Who made a fawn of her? Oh, how do I know? It was with some of their pishtroques.*) Bran was pursuing her.

"Silly fawn leave on mountain,"

said Finn. "Oh, young son," said she, "how shall I escape?—

"If I go in the sea beneath

I never shall come back again,

And if I go in the air above

My swiftness is no match for Bran.

"Go out between my two legs," said Finn.

She went between his two legs, and Bran followed her; and as Bran went out under him, Finn squeezed his two knees on her and killed her.

Bran had a daughter. That pup was a black hound, and the Fenians reared it; and they told the woman who had a charge of the pup to give it the milk of a cow without a single spot, and to give it every single drop, and not to keep back one tint* from her. The woman did not do that, but kept a portion of the milk without giving it to the pup.

The first day that the Fenians loosed out the young hound, there was a glen full of wild-geese and other birds; and when the black hound was loosed amongst them, she caught them all except a very few that went

† Tint, means a drop, or small portion of liquid, amongst English speaking persons in Connacht and most other parts of Ireland.

buiḡ an bean cuio de'n bainne uaiṫi do mairbḡad ṫí iad uile.

ṫí fear ve na fíannaib' nna óall, aḡur nuair leigeadó an cu amac ó'fíarḡuigḡ ré ve na soimib' a bí anáice leir, cia an éadai a rinne an cú óḡ. Dubairt ríad-ran leir ḡur mairb' an cu óḡ an meuo ḡé ríadóin aḡur eun a bí ann ran nḡleann, áct beaḡán ada a éuadó amac air beairna, aḡur ḡo ríab' ṫí teaáct a baile anoir. “Óá bḡáḡad ṫí an bainne uile a éaduiḡ de'n bo ḡan don baill,” ar ran baill, “ní leigḡeadó ṫí ó'eun air bíṫ imṫeaáct uadói,” aḡur ó'fíarḡuigḡ ré, ann rin, cao é an éadai a ríab' ṫí tíḡeaáct a baile. “Óá ṫí teaáct anoir,” ar ríad “aḡur, rḡáil' laḡta ar a muineul aḡur i air buile.”

“Óabair m'imḡiṫe óam anoir,” ar ran baill, “aḡur cuir mé 'mo fíuṫe ann ran ḡ-cáṫadair aḡur cuir ḡual ann mo láim, óir muna mairbaim í anoir mairbḡad ṫí muiro (rin) uile. Éaduiḡ an cú, aḡur éadé ré an ḡual léite aḡur mairb' ré í, aḡur é baill.

Áct óá bḡáḡad an coileán rin an bainne uile do éiucaḡad ṫí aḡur luíṫḡeadó ṫí ríor ḡo rocair, mar luíṫeadó bḡan.

MAC RÍG ÉIREANN.

ṫí mac ríḡ i n-É. rin, ríad ó foin, aḡur éuadó ré amac aḡur éuḡ ré a ḡunna 'r a mḡadó leir. ṫí ríeadá amuiḡ. Mairb' ré ríad óub. Éuit an ríad óub air an tḡíeadá. Ní fíadadó ré don muo buó ḡile 'ná an ríeadá,

out on a gap that was in it. (*And how could she catch the wild-geese? Wouldn't they fly away in the air? She caught them, then. That's how I heard it.*) And only that the woman kept back some of the milk from her, she would have killed them all.

There was a man of the Fenians, a blind man, and when the pup was let out, he asked the people near him how did the young hound do. They told him that the young hound killed all the wild-geese and birds that were in the glen, but a few that went out on a gap. "If she had to get all the milk that came from the cow without spot," says the blind man, "she wouldn't let a bird at all go from her." And he asked then "how was the hound coming home?" "She's coming now," said they, "and a fiery cloud out of her neck," (*How out of her neck? Because she was going so quick.*) "and she coming madly."

"Grant me my request now," said the blind man. "Put me sitting in the chair, and put a coal* (?) in my hand; for unless I kill her she'll kill us."

The hound came, and he threw the coal at her and killed her, and he blind.

But if that pup had to get all the milk, she'd come and she'd lie down quietly, the same as Bran used to lie ever.

THE KING OF IRELAND'S SON.

THERE was a king's son in Ireland long ago, and he went out and took with him his gun and his dog. There was snow out. He killed a raven. The raven fell on the snow. He never saw anything whiter than the snow,

* Gual.

ná buò òuibhe 'ná cloisíonn an fíadíc òuib, ná buò òeiríge 'ná a cúro folá bí 'ǵa vóirtaó amacé.

Cúir ré faoi ǵearaib aǵur veimúǵ (*sic*) na bliathna nac n-íoraó ré óa biaó i n-aon boiv, ná óa oiróce vo cóuláó ann aon teacé, ǵo bfaǵaó ré bean a maib a cloisíonn cóim ouib leir an bfiacé ouib, aǵur a crioisíonn cóim ǵeal leir an tǵneacéa, aǵur a óa ǵruaio cóim veaíǵ le fuil.

Ní maib aon bean ann ran voimán maí rin, acé aon bean amáin a bí ann ran voimán foir.

Lá ari na máiac ǵab ré amacé, aǵur ní maib ariǵioo fairíiríǵ, acé cúǵ ré leir fíce púnta. Ní faoa cuaoí ré ǵur cafaó fociaioio vó, aǵur oubaírt ré ǵo maib ré cóim maicé vó tǵí cóircéim vóul leir an ǵ-coirpán. Ní maib na tǵí cóircéim ríubáilta aige ǵo vóáimíǵ fearí aǵur leaǵ ré a meaíta ari an ǵ-coirp, ari cúíǵ púnta. Bí vliǵeao i n-Éiríonn an t-am rin, ouinea iri bíé a maib fiaáa aige ari fearí eile, nac vóiucaó le muinnitirí an fíir rin a cúir, vóa mbeivóeao ré maib, ǵan na fiaáa v'íoc, no ǵan ceaó ó'n ouine a maib na fiaáa rin aige ari an bfeairí maib. Nuairí connaíre Mac Ríǵ Éireann mic aǵur inǵeana an ouine máirib aǵ caoineao, aǵur íao ǵan an t-aííǵioo aca le taíbaírt vo 'n fearí, oubaírt ré leir fein, "ir míoí an tǵruaǵ é nac bfuil an t-aííǵioo aǵ na vóaimíb boéa," aǵur cúir ré a láim ann a póca aǵur v'íoc ré fein na cúíǵ púnta, ari fon an cúirp. Oubaírt ré ǵo maícaó ré cum an teampoill ann rin, ǵo bveicfeao ré curíta é. Táimíǵ fearí eile ann rin, aǵur leaǵ ré a meaíta ari an ǵ-coirp ari fon cúíǵ púnta eile. "Maí cúǵ mé na cevo cúíǵ púnta," arí Mac Ríǵ Éireann leir fein, "taí ré cóim maicé vóam cúíǵ púnta eile taíbaírt anoir, aǵur an fearí boéa vo leígean vóul 'ran uaíǵ," V'íoc ré na cúíǵ púnta eile. Ní maib aige ann rin acé veicé bpúnta.

or blacker than the raven's skull, or redder than its share of blood,* that was a'pouring out.

He put himself under *gassa†* and obligations of the year, that he would not eat two meals at one table, or sleep two nights in one house, until he should find a woman whose hair was as black as the raven's head, and her skin as white as the snow, and her two cheeks as red as the blood.

There was no woman in the world like that ; but one woman only, and she was in the eastern world.

The day on the morrow he set out, and money was not plenty, but he took with him twenty pounds. It was not far he went until he met a funeral, and he said that it was as good for him to go three steps with the corpse. He had not the three steps walked until there came a man and left his writ down on the corpse for five pounds. There was a law in Ireland at that time that any man who had a debt upon another person (*i.e.*, to whom another person owed a debt) that person's people could not bury him, should he be dead, without paying his debts, or without the leave of the person to whom the dead man owed the debts. When the king of Ireland's son saw the sons and daughters of the dead crying, and they without money to give the man, he said to himself: "It's a great pity that these poor people have not the money," and he put his hand in his pocket and paid the five pounds himself for the corpse. After that, he said he would go as far as the church to see it buried. Then there came another man, and left his writ on the body for five pounds more.

* This is an idiom in constant use in Gaelic and Irish ; but to translate it every time it occurs would be tedious. In Gaelic we say, my share of money, land, etc., for my money, my land.

In Irish, *geasa*—mystic obligations.

"As I gave the first five pounds," said the king of Erin's son to himself, "it's as good for me to give the other five, and to let the poor man go to the grave." He paid the other five pounds. He had only ten pounds then.

Not far did he go until he met a short green man, and he asked him where was he going. He said that he was going looking for a woman in the eastern world. The short green man asked him did he want a boy (servant), and he said he did, and [asked] what would be the wages he would be looking for? He said: "The first kiss of his wife if he should get her." The king of Ireland's son said that he must get that.

Not far did they go until they met another man and his gun in his hand, and he a' levelling it at the black-bird that was in the eastern world, that he might have it for his dinner. The short green man said to him that it was as good for him to take that man into his service if he would go on service with him. The son of the king of Ireland asked him if he would come on service with him.

"I will," said the man, "if I get my wages."

"And what is the wages you'll be looking for?"

"The place of a house and garden."

"You'll get that if my journey succeeds with me."

The king of Ireland's son went forward with the short green man and the gunner, and it was not far they went until a man met them, and his ear left to the ground, and he listening to the grass growing.

"It's as good for you to take that man into your service," said the short green man.

The king's son asked the man whether he would come with him on service.

"I'll come if I get the place of a house and garden."

"You will get that from me if the thing I have in my head succeeds with me."

The son of the king of Ireland, the short green man, the gunman, and the earman, went forward, and it was not far they went until they met another man, and his one foot on his shoulder, and he keeping a field of hares, without letting one hare in or out of the field. There was wonder on the king's son, and he asked him "What was the sense of his having one foot on his shoulder like that."

"Oh," says he, "if I had my two feet on the ground I should be so swift that I would go out of sight."

"Will you come on service with me?" says the king's son.

"I'll come if I get the place of a house and garden."

"You'll get that if the thing I have in my head succeeds with me."

The son of the king of Ireland, the short green man, the gunman, the earman, and the footman, went forward, and it was not far they went till they came to a man and he turning round a wind-mill with one nostril, and his finger left on his nose shutting the other nostril.

"Why have you your finger on your nose?" said the king of Ireland's son.

"Oh," says he, "if I were to blow with the two nostrils I would sweep the mill altogether out of that up into the air."

"Will you come on hire with me?"

"I will if I get the place of a house and garden."

"You'll get that if the thing I have in my head succeeds with me."

The son of the king of Ireland, the short green man, the gunman, the earman, the footman, and the blowman went forward until they came to a man who was sitting on the side of the road and he a' breaking stones with one thigh, and he had no hammer or anything else.

The king's son asked him why it was he was breaking stones with his half (*i.e.*, one) thigh.

"Oh," says he, "if I were to strike them with the double thigh I'd make powder of them."

"Will you hire with me?"

"I will if I get the place of a house and garden."

"You'll get that if the thing I have in my head succeeds with me."

Then they all went forward together—the son of the king of Ireland, the short green man, the gunman, the earman, the footman, the blowman, and the man that broke stones with the side of his thigh, and they would overtake the March wind that was before them, and the March wind that was behind them would not overtake them, until the evening came and the end of the day.

The king of Ireland's son looked from him, and he did not see any house in which he might be that night. The short green man looked from him, and he saw a house, and there was not the top of a quill outside of it, nor the bottom of a quill inside of it, but only one quill alone, which was keeping shelter and protection on it. The king's son said that he did not know where he should pass that night, and the short green man said that they would be in the house of the giant over there that night.

They came to the house, and the short green man drew the *coolaya-coric* (pole of combat), and he did not leave child with woman, foal with mare, pigeon with pig, or badger in glen, that he did not turn over three times with the quantity of sound he knocked out of the *coolaya-coric*. The giant came out, and he said: "I feel the smell of the melodious lying Irishman under (*i.e.*, in) my little sod of country."

"I'm no melodious lying Irishman," said the short green man; "but my master is out there at the head of

“Τά,” ar rann fearr gearrri glar, “aḡur níor mó.”

“Cuir i bfolad mé go mairsin go n-imtíḡeann vo mǵ-
ḡirtir,” ar rann faḡad.

Cuir ré an faḡad faoi ḡlar, ann rin, aḡur cúaidḡ ré
cum a mǵḡirtir

Ḳáinḡ macríḡ Éiríeann, an fearr gearrri glar, an ḡunnaire
an cluafaire, an réirire, an coirire, aḡur fearr bhuirte na
ḡ-cloc le taoibḡ a ḡóna, arḡeacḡ rann ḡ-cairleán, aḡur cáit
riao an oirḡe rin, trian oí le riannaḡḡeacḡ aḡur trian le
rḡeulḡḡeacḡ, aḡur trian le roirim (*sic*.) ráim riain aḡur
ríor-ḡoḡalta.

Nuair o’ éirḡ an lá air na mǵmaḡ cúḡ ré leir a
mǵḡirtir aḡur an ḡunnaire, aḡur an cluafaire, aḡur an
coirire, aḡur an réirire, aḡur fearr bhuirte na ḡ-cloc le
taoibḡ a ḡóna, aḡur o’fáḡ ré amuḡ aḡ ceann an bóḡair
iao, aḡur Ḳáinḡ ré réin air air aḡur bain ré an ḡlar ve
’n faḡad. Oubairt ré leir an bfaḡad ḡur cúir a mǵḡirtir
air air é i ḡ-coinne an bhuirḡe oibḡ a bí faoi cólba
a leabuirḡ. Oubairt an faḡad ḡo oirubriao ré haḡa oó náir
cáit ré réin amam, acḡ ḡo riab náire air, an fearn-bhuirḡe
vo ḡabairt oó. Oubairt an fearr gearrri glar muna
oirubriao ré an buirḡe oó ḡo oirucrao a mǵḡirtir air
air, aḡur ḡo mbairḡeao ré an ceann oé.

“Ir fearrri oam a ḡabairt uir,” ar rann faḡad, “aḡur
uair air bit a cúirḡeair tu air vo ceann é, reirḡo tu uile
oime aḡur ní reirḡo uime air bit tu.” Cúḡ ré oó an
bhuirḡe ann rin, aḡur cúaidḡ an fearr gearrri glar aḡur cúḡ
ré vo mǵaḡ ríḡ Éiríeann é.

Bí riao aḡ imḡeacḡ ann rin. Oo béairḡao riao air
an ḡḡaoit mǵairḡa vo bí riómpa, aḡur an ḡaoḡ mǵairḡa
vo bí ’nna noiaḡ ní béairḡao rí oirra-rann, aḡ oul

the avenue, and if he comes he will whip the head off you." The short green man was growing big, growing big, until at last he looked as big as the castle. There came fear on the giant, and he said: "Is your master as big as you?"

"He is," says the short green man, "and bigger."

"Put me in hiding till morning, until your master goes," said the giant.

Then he put the giant under lock and key, and went out to the king's son. Then the king of Ireland's son, the gunman, the earman, the footman, the blowman, and the man who broke stones with the side of his thigh, came into the castle, and they spent that night, a third of it a' story-telling, a third of it with Fenian tales, and a third of it in mild enjoyment (?) of slumber and of true sleep.

When the day on the morrow arose, the short green man brought with him his master, the gunman, the earman, the footman, the blowman, and the man who broke stones with the side of his thigh, and he left them outside at the head of the avenue, and he came back himself and took the lock off the giant. He told the giant that his master sent him back for the black cap that was under the head of his bed. The giant said that he would give him a hat that he never wore himself, but that he was ashamed to give him the old cap. The short green man said that unless he gave him the cap his master would come back and strike the head off him.

"It's best for me to give it to you," said the giant; "and any time at all you will put it on your head you will see everybody and nobody will see you." He gave him the cap then, and the short green man came and gave it to the king of Ireland's son.

"They were a'going then. They would overtake the

“o’n doimhan foiri. Nuair é áinig triaonóna ašur veiréad an lae véaric mac ní Eiréann uair ašur ní fácair ré don áit a mbeiréad ré ann an oiréce rin. Véaric an fear zearri zlar uair, ašur éonnaric ré cairléán, ašur vubairt ré, “an fácaé aca ann ran z-cairléán rin, ir veair-bíácair o’n fácaé a riabamair ariéir aize, ašur béirómfó ann ran z-cairléán rin anoct.” Áinig riad, ašur o’fáz ré mac ní Eiréann ašur a muinntir aš ceann an bócair, ašur éuair ré cum an éairléán, ašur éairriainz ré an cuaille cómriac, ašur níoir fáz ré leann 1 mnad 1 nárriac 1 z-capall ná rigín 1 muic ná bíoc 1 ngleann, 1 bíoirze reaeót mife óó, nári bain ré tir iomróó arca leir an méad toirain a éuz ré ar an z-cuaille cómriac.

Áinig an fácaé amac, ašur vubairt ré, “Moéuizim bolad an éiréannaiš binn bíeuzaiz faoi m’fóirín oúcaiz.”

“Ní Eiréannac binn bíeuzaé mife,” air ran fear zearri zlar, “aéca tá mo máizirir amuiz ann rin aš ceann an bócair, ašur má ézann ré bainrío ré an ceann oíot.”

“Ir móir liom vé žieim éu, ašur ir beaz liom ve óá žieim éu” air ran fácaé.

“Ní bíuizríó tu mé ve žieim air bíé,” air ran fear zearri zlar, ašur éoiriz ré aš meuzad zó riab ré éom móir leir an z-cairléán.

Áinig fáicéoir air an bícaé ašur vubairt ré, “bíuíl vo máizirir éom móir leat-ra?”

“Tá ašur nfor mó,” air ran fear beaz zlar.

“Cuir 1 bíolac mé zó mairín zó n-iméizeann vo máizirir,” air ran fácaé, “ašur ruo air bíé aca tu aš iairriair cáirríó tu a fázail.”

Éuz ré an fácaé leir, ašur éairt ré faoi beul vabaié é. Éuair re amac ašur éuz ré arcaé mac ní Eiréann, an zunnairie, an cluairie, an řeoirie, an coirrie, ašur fear bíirte na z-cloc le caoir a éóna, ašur éairt riad au oiréce ann rin, trian le riannuizeaéct trian le řeu-

March wind that was before them, and the March wind that was behind them would not overtake them, going to the eastern world. When evening and the end of the day came, the king of Ireland's son looked from him, and he did not see any house in which he might be that night. The short green man looked from him, and he saw a castle, and he said : "The giant that is in that castle is the brother of the giant with whom we were last night, and we shall be in this castle to-night." They came to the castle, and he left the king's son and his people at the head of the avenue, and he went to the door and pulled the *coolaya-coric*, and he did not leave child with woman, foal with mare, pigeon with pig, or badger in glen, within seven miles of him, that he did not knock three turns out of them with all the sound he knocked out of the *coolaya-coric*.

The giant came out, and he said, "I feel the smell of a melodious lying Irishman under my sod of country."

"No melodious lying Irishman am I," says the short green man ; "but my master is outside at the head of the avenue, and if he comes he will whip the head off you."

"I think you large of one mouthful, and I think you small of two mouthfuls," said the giant.

"You won't get me of a mouthful at all," said the short green man, and he began swelling until he was as big as the castle. There came fear on the giant, and he said :

"Is your master as big as you?"

"He is, and bigger."

"Hide me," said the giant, "till morning, until your master goes, and anything you will be wanting you must get it."

He brought the giant with him, and he put him under

the mouth of a *douac* (great vessel of some sort). He went out and brought in the son of the king of Ireland, the gunman, the earman, the footman, the blowman, and the man who broke stones with the side of his thigh, and they spent that night, one-third of it telling Fenian stories, one-third telling tales, and one-third in the mild enjoyment of slumber and of true sleep until morning.

In the morning, the day on the morrow, the short green man brought the king's son and his people out of the castle, and left them at the head of the avenue, and he went back himself and asked the giant for the old slippers that were left under the head of his bed.

The giant said that he would give his master a pair of boots as good as ever he wore ; and what good was there in the old slippers ?

The short green man said that unless he got the slippers he would go for his master to whip the head off him.

Then the giant said that he would give them to him, and he gave them.

"Any time," said he, "that you will put those slippers on you, and say 'high-over !' any place you have a mind to go to, you will be in it."

The son of the king of Ireland, the short green man, the gunman, the earman, the footman, the blowman, and the man who broke stones with the side of his thigh, went forward until evening came, and the end of the day, until the horse would be going under the shade of the docking, and the docking would not wait for him. The king's son asked the short green man where should they be that night, and the short green man said that they would be in the house of the brother of the giant with whom they spent the night before. The king's son looked from him and he saw nothing. The short green man looked from him and he saw a

great castle. He left the king's son and his people there, and he went to the castle by himself, and he drew the *coolaya-coric*, and he did not leave child with woman, foal with mare, pigeon with pig, or badger in glen, but he turned them over three times with all the sound he struck out of the *coolaya-coric*. The giant came out, and he said: "I feel the smell of a melodious lying Irishman under my sod of country."

"No melodious lying Irishman am I," said the short green man; "but my master is standing at the head of the avenue, and if he comes he shall strike the head off you."

And with that the short green man began swelling until he was the size of the castle at last. There came fear on the giant, and he said: "Is your master as big as yourself?"

"He is," said the short green man, "and bigger."

"Oh! put me in hiding; put me in hiding," said the giant, "until your master goes; and anything you will be asking you must get it."

He took the giant with him, and he put him under the mouth of a *douac*, and a lock on him. He came back, and he brought the king of Ireland's son, the gunman, the earman, the footman, the blowman, and the man who broke stones with the side of his thigh, into the castle with him, and they spent that night merrily—a third of it with Fenian tales, a third of it with telling stories, and a third of it with the mild enjoyment of slumber and of true sleep.

In the morning, the day on the morrow, he brought the son of the king of Ireland out, and his people with him, and left them at the head of the avenue, and he came back himself and loosed out the giant, and said to him, that he must give him the rusty sword that was

Tuðairt an fachtá nác utiúbhíad ré an fearn-clóiréamh rin o' don ouine, áct go utiúbhíad ré óó clóiréamh na tiri fadóbar, náí fág fuigéal buille 'nna óidí, agus óá b'fág-fad ré go utiubhíad ré leir an oara buille é.

"Ní glacfaid mé rin," ar fan fear geairi glar, "caitiró mé an clóiréamh meirgead fágáil, agus muna b'fág' mé é macfaid me i g-coinne mo m'áigiririr agus bainiró ré an ceann óiot."

"Ír fearir oam á éabhairt uirt," ar fan fachtá, "agus cia bé áit á buaifear tu buille leir an g-clóiréamh rin macfaid ré go utí an gaineamh óá mbuó idiamh á bí roimhe." Cúg ré an clóiréamh meirgead óó ann rin.

Cuidió mac ríg Eiréann agus an fear geairi glar, agus an gunnaire, agus an cluairaire, agus an coirire, agus an réirire, agus fear bhurte na g-cloc le taoib á éóna ann rin, go utáinig triatóna agus veiread an láé, go raib an capall ag uil faoi ríáct na copóige agus ní fanfad an copóg leir. Ní béarfad an gaoit lílárta á bí rompa oiria agus an gaoit lílárta á bí 'nna noiaig ní ius rí oiria-fan, agus bí ríad an oiróce rin ann fan oimhan íoir, an áit á raib an bean-uairal.

O' fíarriug an bean de mac ríg Eiréann creuo do bí ré ag idiríad agus tuðairt reirean go raib ré ag idiríad íféin marí mnaoi. "Caitiró tu m'fágáil," ar ríre, "má fuarglann tu mo geara óiom."

Fuair ré á lóirín le na cúro buacáill ann fan g-cairleán an oiróce rin, agus ann fan oiróce éáinig ríre agus tuðairt leir, "reó ríorúí agao, agus muna b'fuil an ríorúí rin agao airí mairim amáíad bainirgeair an ceann óiot."

under the corner of his bed. The giant said that he would not give that old sword to anyone, but that he would give him the sword of the three edges that never left the leavings of a blow behind it, or if it did, it would take it with the second blow.

"I won't have that," said the short green man, "I must get the rusty sword; and if I don't get that, I must go for my master, and he shall strike the head off you."

"It is better for me to give it to you," said the giant, "and whatever place you will strike a blow with that sword, it will go to the sand (*i.e.*, cut to the earth) though it were iron were before it." Then he gave him the rusty sword.

The son of the king of Ireland, the gunman, the earman, the footman, the blowman, and the man who broke stones with the side of his thigh, went forward after that, until evening came, and the end of the day, until the horse was going under the shade of the docking, and the docking would not wait for him. The March wind that was behind them would not overtake them, and they would overtake the wind of March that was before them, and they were that night (arrived) in the eastern world, where was the lady.

The lady asked the king of Ireland's son what it was he wanted, and he said that he was looking for herself as wife.

"You must get me," said she, "if you loose my geasa * off me."

He got lodging with all his servants in the castle that evening, and in the night she came and said to him, "Here is a scissors for you, and unless you have that scissors for me to-morrow morning, the head will be struck off you."

* Geasa, pronounced *gassa*, means "enchantment" in this place.

She placed a pin of slumber under his head, and he fell into his sleep, and as soon as he did, she came and took the scissors from him and left him there. She gave the scissors to the King of Poison,* and she desired the king to have the scissors for her in the morning. Then she went away. When she was gone the King of Poison fell into his sleep; and when he was in his sleep the short green man came, and the old slippers on him, and the cap on his head, and the rusty sword in his hand, and wherever it was the king had left the scissors out of his hand, he found it. He gave it to the king of Ireland's son, and when she (the lady) came in the morning, she asked: "Son of the king of Ireland, have you the scissors?"

"I have," said he.

There were three scores of skulls of the people that went to look for her set on spikes round about the castle, and she thought that she would have his head on a spike along with them.

On the night of the next day she came and gave him a comb, and said to him unless he had that comb for her next morning when she would come, that the head should be struck off him. She placed a pin of slumber under his head, and he fell into his sleep as he fell the night before, and she stole the comb with her. She gave the comb to the King of Poison, and said to him not to lose the comb as he lost the scissors. The short green man came with the old slippers on his feet, the old cap on his head, and the rusty sword in his hand; and the king did not see him until he came behind him and took away the comb with him.

When the king of Ireland's son rose up the next morning he began crying for the comb, which was gone

* Or "the King of N'yiv.

bac leir rin,” ar fann feara gearra glar, “tá ré agham-rá.” Nuair éáimh ríre éus ré an éáir oí, aghur bí ionghantar uirri.

Táimh rí an tríoimh oíóce, aghur oubhairt rí le mac migh Eirleann an ceann do éáiríó leir an g-éáirí rin do beit aige oí, airi mairiun amáiríó. Noir,” ar ríre, “ní maib baogal oir go oí anóce, aghur má éáilleann tu an t-am ro i, tá do éloighionn iméighe.”

Bí an bioirán-ruair fadó na éeann, aghur éuit ré 'una éoúladó. Táimh ríre aghur góir rí an éáir uairó. Éus rí do'n migh mme i, aghur oubhairt rí leir náir feus an éáir iméadé uairó no go mbairríóe an ceann oé.” Éus an migh mme an éáir leir, aghur éuir ré arteaé i i g-éáiríóis éloice, aghur trí ríce glar uirri, aghur fúó an migh éoib amuirg oé na glaríó uile ag ooirar na éáiríóis, 'gá fáiríe. Táimh an feara gearra glar, aghur na rípeuiríó aghur an birreus airi, aghur an éloiréáir mairgead ann a láimh, aghur buail ré buille airi an g-éáiríóis éloice aghur o'fóirgáil ruar i, aghur buail ré an óairá buille airi an migh mme, aghur bain ré an ceann oé. Éus ré leir an éáir éuir (do) mac migh Eirleann ann rin, aghur ruairi ré é ann a óúiréadé, aghur é ag éoimeadó na éáiríe. “Síó i do éáir uuit,” ar ríreann, “tiucfáir ríre airi baill, aghur fíáiríóéáir rí óíot an bfuil an éáir aghó, aghur abairi léite go bfuil, aghur an ceann do éáiríó léite, aghur éait éuirí an éloighionn.

Nuair éáimh ríre ag fíáiríóis an maib an éáir aige, oubhairt ré go maib, aghur an ceann do éáiríó léite, aghur éait ré ceann an migh mme éuirí.

Nuair éonndairt rí an éloighionn bí feara mór uirri, aghur oubhairt rí leir náé bfuigféadó ré i le póráó go b'ághó ré éoiríe a fíúbalráó le na éoiríe féim i g-éoinne trí buiréul na h-foérláimte ar tobair an oimáir fíoir, aghur

from him. "Don't mind that," said the short green man: "I have it." When she came he gave her the comb, and there was wonder on her.

She came the third night, and said to the son of the king of Ireland to have for her the head of him who was combed with that comb, on the morrow morning. "Now," said she, "there was no fear of you until this night; but if you lose it this time, your head is gone."

The pin of slumber was under his head, and he fell into his sleep. She came and stole the comb from him. She gave it to the King of Poison, and she said to him that he could not lose it unless the head should be struck off himself. The King of Poison took the comb with him, and he put it into a rock of stone and three score of locks on it, and the king sat down himself outside of the locks all, at the door of the rock, guarding it. The short green man came, and the slippers and the cap on him, and the rusty sword in his hand, and he struck a stroke on the stone rock and he opened it up, and he struck the second stroke on the King of Poison, and he struck the head off him. He brought back with him then the comb to the king's son, and he found him awake, and weeping after the comb. "There is your comb for you," said he; "she will come this now,* and she will ask you have you the comb, and tell her that you have, and the head that was combed with it, and throw her the skull."

When she came asking if he had the comb, he said he had, and the head that was combed with it, and he threw her the head of the King of Poison.

When she saw the head there was great anger on her, and she told him he never would get her to marry until he got a footman (runner) to travel with her runner for three bottles of the healing-balm out of the well of the

* An ordinary Connacht expression, like the Scotch "the noo."

oá mbuó luaithe a éainis a coiríe féin 'nó an coiríe aise-íeann, go maib a éeann iméighe.

Fuair í íeann-éaillead (buiríe éigin), agus eus í trí buiríeala ói. Dubairt ar íeann íeann íeann íeann trí buiríeala oó éabhairt oó'n íeann a bí as congáil páirce na ngeirí-íeann, agus eus oó íeann. O'iméighe an éaillead agus an íeann, agus trí buiríeala as íeann aon aca, agus bí coiríe míc íeann Éiríann as íeann leat-ealíeann aon aon, íeann a bí an éaillead iméighe leat-bealíeann as eul aon. "Suó íeann," ar íeann éaillead leir an íeann-coiríe, "agus leir oó íeann, eá an beiríe aca páirce aoníe, agus ná bí buiríeala oó éiríe as íeann." Eus í íeann éiríe éiríeann capáil agus eiríe í íeann na éeann é, agus buiríeann-íeann aon, agus nuairíe leas íeann a éeann aon, eiríe íeann 'nna éiríeala.

Oóiríe íeann an eiríe a bí aise amac, agus o'iméighe íeann.

B'íeann leir an íeann íeann íeann go maib íeann as íeann, agus dubairt íeann leir an íeann-cluairíe, "leas oó éiríe aon an ealíeann, agus íeann an buiríe íeann as íeann." "Cluairíe," ar íeann, "an éaillead as íeann, agus eá an coiríe 'nna éiríeala, agus é as íeann íeann." "Oeairíe uait," ar íeann íeann íeann íeann leir an íeann-cluairíe "go beiríeann eul a buiríe an coiríe."

"Dubairt an íeann-cluairíe go maib íeann a leiríeann o'áiríe, agus éiríeann capáil íeann na éeann, agus é 'nna éiríeala."

"Cuiríe oó íeann le oó íeann," ar íeann íeann íeann íeann, "agus eiríe an éiríeann ó na éeann."

Eiríe íeann íeann le na íeann agus íeann íeann íeann an éiríeann ó na éeann. Oíeann an coiríe, agus íeann íeann na buiríeala a bí aise ealíeann, agus b'íeann oó íeann éiríeann aon an eiríeann aoníe.

Bí an éaillead as íeann aon íeann agus ná íeann an coiríe le íeann (íeanníeann). Ar íeann íeann íeann íeann aon

western world ; and if her own runner should come back more quickly than his runner, she said his head was gone.

She got an old hag—some witch—and she gave her three bottles. The short green man bade them give three bottles to the man who was keeping the field of hares, and they were given to him. The hag and the man started, and three bottles with each of them ; and the runner of the king's son was coming back half way on the road home, while the hag had only gone half way to the well. "Sit down," said the hag to the foot-runner, when they met, "and take your rest, for the pair of them are married now, and don't be breaking your heart running." She brought over a horse's head and a slumber-pin in it, and laid it under his head, and when he laid down his head on it he fell asleep. She spilt out the water he had and she went.

The short green man thought it long until they were coming, and he said to the earman, "Lay your ear to the ground and try are they coming."

"I hear the hag a' coming," said he ; "but the footman is in his sleep, and I hear him a' snoring."

"Look from you," said the short green man to the gunman, "till you see where the foot-runner is."

The gunman looked, and he said that the footman was in such and such a place, and a horse's skull under his head, and he in his sleeping.

"Lay your gun to your eye," said the short green man, "and put the skull away from under his head."

He put the gun to his eye and he swept the skull from under his head. The footman woke up, and he found that the bottles which he had were empty, and it was necessary for him to return to the well again.

The hag was coming then, and the foot-runner was

յոն, Լեյր ան Բբար և Բի ճց Եւր ան իւսիւնն-ճաօիժ Էար
Լե ռա թոլլաիւ, “էլսն լսար ճցւր քեւճ ան ճ-Եւրբէճ ան
ճալլեճճ ար և Կ-ար.” Եւր լէ և իւր ար և ինճն ճցւր
նսար Բի ան ճալլեճճ ճց տեճճ Եւր լէ լէրեօն ճաօիժ
քիւճ և լսար ար և Կ-ար Է. Բի լի տեճճ ար ճցւր լոնն
լէ ան լսո Եւրնա Լէիժ. ճճճ ան և Բիւճճ լիւ ճց տեճճ
և Բթոճար թօն թօ Բիւճճ լիւրն թճ Եւր ար և Կ-ար ար
Լեյր ան իճաօիժ թօ լէրեճճ լէ ար և թոլլաիւ. ար թիւրեճճ
լէր լէ Լեյր ան թճ թոլլաիւ ճցւր լսար լէ ան ճալլեճճ
Եւր ան թօն ան լիւր ար. Էճն ճց Եւր լիւ լիճ Երբան
ան լոն, ճցւր Բի ան Լճ լոն ճոճիւնճիժ.

Բի քար լիւր ար ան ինճոն նսար Եոննաիւ լի ռճ թճ-
ն ճց և Եւր լիւր քն ար ար Է թօրճճ, ճցւր թիւրն լի Լե
մաժ լիճ Երբան, “նի Բիւնն թօ միւր ան լոն թօ
լիւն Եւր թօ լիւ Եւր Բիւն ճց լիւր, ար լիճճ Եւր
Եւր.”

Բի Բօճար ար լիւ ինճ ար քճ, ճցւր լիճճ Եւր
Եւրնա Եւրնա ար, Եոն լիւն Լեյր ան Բբար. ար լոն քար
ճար լիւր Լե քար-Բիւրն և ճ-Եւր Լե ռա Լեճճ-Եոն,
“Եւր ճցւր մաժ Լճ լոն.” Եւր ան քար լոն ար Լե
և ճ-Լեճճ-Եոն ճցւր լոնն լէ լիւրն թօն. Եւրնա ան
քար ճար լիւր Լեյր թիւ ար Լե ռա Եոն թիւն. Եւրնա
լէ ար ան լոն Լե ռա Եոն թիւն, ճցւր լոնն լէ
լիւն ար ճցւր քարնաճ թօն. Էճն ճց մաժ լիճ Երբան
ար լիւն լէ ռա լիւ ինճ, ճցւր Բի և Եւր ճոճիւնճիժ
ճիժ.

Թօրն ան Եւրնա ան լոն, ճցւր Բի ան Եւր թօն Լե լիճ
ճց ան Բբար ճար լիւր. Լիւ ան քար ճար լիւր ան
Եւրնա Լեյր քն արնաճ Է լիւրն, ճցւր Եւրնա լէ լիւր.
Բի լի Լճն թէ լիւրնաճն լիւր, ճցւր Եւրնա մաժ լիճ
Երբան մաժ Լճ, նսար և լիւն լէ լիւրն Եւրնա, ճճճ
լիւր լիւր ան քար ճար լիւր Լեյր ար Լճ.

Էճն լէ լիւրն ճց մաժ լիճ Երբան ան լոն, ճցւր թիւրն լէ
Լեյր, “Լիւ Լեճ թիւ Լե թօ լիւրն ան լոն. Լի միւր ան քար

not to be seen. Says the short green man to the man who was sending round the windmill with his nostril: "Rise up and try would you put back that hag." He put his finger to his nose, and when the hag was coming he put a blast of wind under her that swept her back again. She was coming again, and he did the same thing to her. Every time she used to be coming near them he would be sending her back with the wind he would blow out of his nostril. At last he blew with the two nostrils and swept the hag back to the western world again. Then the foot-runner of the king of Ireland's son came, and that day was won.

There was great anger on the woman when she saw that her own foot-runner did not arrive first, and she said to the king's son: "You won't get me now till you have walked three miles, without shoes or stockings, on steel needles." She had a road three miles long, and sharp needles of steel shaken on it as thick as the grass, and their points up. Said the short green man to the man who broke stones with the side of his thigh: "Go and blunt those." That man went on them with one thigh, and he made stumps of them. He went on them with the double thigh, and he made powder and *prashuck* of them. The king of Ireland's son came and walked the three miles, and then he had his wife gained.

The couple were married then, and the short green man was to have the first kiss. The short green man took the wife with him into a chamber, and he began on her. She was full up of serpents, and the king's son would have been killed with them when he went to sleep, but that the short green man picked them out of her.

He came then to the son of the king of Ireland, and he told him, "You can go with your wife now. I am the man who was in the coffin that day, for whom you paid

Δ βί ανν ραν ζ-κόμια αν λά ριν, Δ ο'φοc τυ να οειδ
 βρύντα αιρ Δ ρον, Δγυρ αν μιννντιρ ρεό Δ βί λεατ ιρ
 ρειρβίρζε ιαο το ευνρ Οια εγζαο-ρΔ."

Ο'ιμτίζ αν ρεαρ ζεαρρ ζλαρ Δγυρ Δ μιννντιρ ανν ριν
 Δγυρ νί ραοαιό μαορζζ Έρρεανν αιρρ έ. Ρυζ ρέ Δ βεαν
 Δβαιλε λειρ, Δγυρ εαιτ ριαο βεαεα ρονα λε εέιλε.

αν αλφ-λυαχρια.

Βηι ρολόζ ραιόβηρ Δ ζ-Connacetaib aon uairi amám, Δγυρ
 βί μαοιν ζο λεόρ αιζε, Δγυρ βεαν ιμάιτ Δγυρ μιννντιρ
 βρεάζ Δγυρ νί ραιβ οαοαμ Δζ ευνρ βυαιόρρεαό νά τριοβ-
 λóιτε αιρ, Δγυρ όευρρρά ρέιν ζο ραιβ ρέ 'ηνα ρεαρ compóρ-
 ταμαιλ ράρτα, Δγυρ ζο ραιβ αν τ-άό αιρ, εόμ μαίτ Δγυρ
 αιρ όυιιι αιρ βιτ Δ βί βεό. Βηι ρέ μαρ ριν ζαν βρón ζαν
 βυαιόρρεαό αιρ ρεαό μόρρίαν βλιαόαιν ι ρλάιντε ιμάιτ Δγυρ
 ζαν τιννερ νά αιόι αιρ ρέιν νά αιρ Δ ελoιιιι, no ζο
 οτάμινζ λά βρεάζ ανηραν βρόζμιαρ, Δ ραιβ ρέ οεαρραό
 αιρ Δ ευνρ οαοιιι Δζ οευναμ ρέιρ ανηραν μοιιιφειρ Δ βί
 Δ η-αιε λε να εεαό ρέιν, Δγυρ μαρ βί αν λά ριο εειτ ο'όλ
 ρέ οεοό βλάεαιε Δγυρ ριν ρέ έ ρέιν ριαρ αιρ αν βρειρ ύρ
 βαιιιτε, Δγυρ μαρ βί ρέ ράρμινζε λε τερ αν λάε Δγυρ
 λειρ αν οβαρ Δ βί ρέ Δζ οευναμ, το ευνρ ρέ ζαν ιιιόιι
 'ηνα εοολαό, Δγυρ ο'ρ αν ρέ μαρ ριν αιρ ρεαό τρι no
 οειτρε uairi no ζο ραιβ αν ρειρ uile εραρτα Δγυρ ζο ραιβ
 Δ όαοιιι οιβρ ιμτίζτε αρ αν βράιρ.

Ηυαιρ όύιρζ ρέ ανν ριν, ριιό ρε ρυαρ αιρ Δ εόιιι, Δγυρ
 νί ραιβ ριορ αιζε εια αν αιτ Δ ραιβ ρέ, no ζυρ ευννννζ ρε ραοι
 όειρε ζυρ ανηραν βράιρ αιρ εύλ Δ ειζε ρέιν το βί ρέ 'ηνα
 λυιτε. Ο'έιρζ ρέ ανν ριν Δγυρ εuaió ρέ αιρ αιρ ευν Δ
 ειζε ρέιν, Δγυρ αιρ η-ιιιτεαετ οό, ιιιόαιζ ρέ μαρ ριαν no

the ten pounds; and these people who are with you, they are servants whom God has sent to you."

The short green man and his people went away then, and the king of Ireland's son never saw them again. He brought his wife home with him, and they spent a happy life with one another.

THE ALP-LUACHRA.

THERE was once a wealthy farmer in Connacht, and he had plenty of substance and a fine family, and there was nothing putting grief nor trouble on him, and you would say yourself that it's he was the comfortable, satisfied man, and that the luck was on him as well as on e'er a man alive. He was that way, without mishap or misfortune, for many years, in good health and without sickness or sorrow on himself or his children, until there came a fine day in the harvest, when he was looking at his men making hay in the meadow that was near his own house, and as the day was very hot he drank a drink of buttermilk, and stretched himself back on the fresh cut hay, and as he was tired with the heat of the day and the work that he was doing, he soon fell asleep, and he remained that way for three or four hours, until the hay was all gathered in and his workpeople gone away out of the field.

When he awoke then, he sat up, and he did not know at first where he was, till he remembered at last that it was in the field at the back of his own house he was lying. He rose up then and returned to his house, and he felt like a pain or a stitch in his side. He made

nothing of it, sat down at the fire and began warming himself.

"Where were you?" says the daughter to him.

"I was asleep a while," says he, "on the fresh grass in the field where they were making hay."

"What happened to you, then?" says she, "for you don't look well."

"Muirya,* musha, then," says he, "I don't know; but it's queer the feeling I have. I never was like it before; but I'll be better when I get a good sleep."

He went to his bed, lay down, and fell asleep, and never awoke until the sun was high. He rose up then and his wife said to him: "What was on you that you slept that long?"

"I don't know," says he.

He went down to the fire where the daughter was making a cake for the breakfast, and she said to him:

"How are you to-day, father; are you anything better?"

"I got a good sleep," said he, "but I'm not a taste better than I was last night; and indeed, if you'd believe me, I think there's something inside of me running back and forwards."

"Arrah, that can't be," says the daughter, "but it's a cold you got and you lying out on the fresh grass; and if you're not better in the evening we'll send for the doctor."

* "Oh, Mary," or "by Mary," an expression like the French "dame!"

Ἐάντις ἀν τριακόντα, ἀέτ βί ἀν θυινε βοέτ ἀνησαν ἡσάοι
 ἐευσονα, ἀγυρ β'έιζιν ὀόιβ ῥιορ ἐυρ ἀρὶ ἀν ὀοέτῳρ. Ὕή
 ῥέ ἀγ μᾶθ ὅο μαιβ ῥιαν ἀρὶ, ἀγυρ ναέ μαιβ ῥιορ ἀίγε ὅο
 σεαῖτ εἶο ἐ ἀν ἀίτ ἀνη ἀ μαιβ ἀν ῥιαν, ἀγυρ νυαῖρ ναέ
 μαιβ ἀν ὀοέτῳρ τεαέτ ὅο λυαέ βί ῥῥανηῖν ὁόρ ἀρὶ.
 Ὕή μιννητιρ ἀν τιῖε ἀγ ὀευναῖν υἷλε ῥόριτ ὀ'ῥεα εἶο
 ὀευναῖν λε μεῖρνεαέ ἀ ἐυρ ἀνη.

Ἐάντις ἀν ὀοέτῳρ ῥαοι ὀεῖρ, ἀγυρ ὀ'ῥιαῖν ῥέ ὀέ
 εῖρεο ὀο βί ἀρὶ, ἀγυρ οὐβαῖτ ῥεῖρεαν ἀρὶρ ὅο μαιβ ῥυο
 ἐίζιν μαρὶ ἐνὶν ἀγ λέμνις ἀνη ἀ ὀολῡ. Ὀοέτῳς ἀν
 ὀοέτῳρ ἐ ἀγυρ ῖννε ῥέ βῖεαέτῳς μαῖτ ἀρὶ, ἀέτ νί
 ῥαεαῖ ῥέ ὀαὀαῖν ἀ βί ἀρ ἀν μ-βεαῖαέ λειρ. Ἐυῖρ ῥέ ἀ
 ἐλυαῖ λε να ἐαοῖβ ἀγυρ λε να ὀῖνν, ἀέτ νίορ ἐυαῖαῖ
 ῥέ ῥυο ἀρὶ βιέ εἶθ ὅο μαιβ ἀν θυινε βοέτ ἐ ῥέιν ἀγ
 μᾶθ—“Ἀνοῖρ! Ὀοῖρ! ναέ ἡ-εἷνν τῷ ἐ? Ὀοῖρ! ναέ
 ναέ βῖνν τῷ 'ἡ εῖρτεαέτ λειρ, ἀγ λέμνις?” Ἀέτ νίορ
 ἐυῡ ἀν ὀοέτῳρ ῥυο ἀρὶ βιέ ῥαοι ὀεαῖα, ἀγυρ ῥαοῖ
 ῥέ ῥαοι ὀεῖρ ὅο μαιβ ἀν ῥεαῖ ἀρ ἀ ἐέλλ, ἀγυρ ναέ μαιβ
 ὀαὀαῖν ἀρὶ.

Ὀυβαῖτ ῥέ λε μναοι ἀν τιῖε νυαῖρ ἐάντις ῥέ ἀμαέ, ναέ
 μαιβ ἀνη ῥυο ἀρὶ ἀ ῥεαῖ, ἀέτ ἡρὶ ἐῖρεο ῥέ ῥέιν ὅο μαιβ ῥέ
 τῖν, ἀγυρ ὅο ἡ-εῖννεαῖ ῥέ ὀῖννεαῖ ἐυῖε ἀν λᾶ
 ἀρὶ να ἡῖνναέ ἀ βέαῖνναῖ εἶοαῖ μαῖτ ὀό, ἀγυρ ἀ ῥοέ-
 μόεαῖ τεαῖ ἀ ἐυῖρ. ῖννε ῥέ ῖν, ἀγυρ ῥ'ῖνν ἀν θυινε
 βοέτ να ὀῖννεαῖ υἷλε ἀγυρ ῥυαῖρ ῥέ εἶοαῖ ὁόρ ἀρὶρ
 ἀέτ νυαῖρ ὀῖνν ῥέ ἀρὶ μαῖοῖν βί ῥέ νίορ μεαῖα 'νά'ῖνναῖ,
 ἀέτ οὐβαῖτ ῥέ νάῖ ἐυαῖαῖ ῥέ ἀν ῥυο ἀγ λέμνις τεαῖ
 ἀρτις ὀέ ἀνοῖρ.

Ἐυῖρ ῥαὀ ῥιορ ἀρὶ ἀν ὀοέτῳρ ἀρὶρ, ἀγυρ ἐάντις ῥε
 ἀέτ νίορ ῥεο ῥέ ῥυο ἀρὶ βιέ ὀευναῖν. Ὀ'ῥᾶς ῥέ ὀῖν-
 ννα εἶλε λειρ ἀν βῖεαῖ, ἀγυρ οὐβαῖτ ῥέ ὅο ὀεῖνναῖ
 ῥέ ἀρὶρ ῥε-εἶνν ῥεαέτῳν εἶλε λε να ῥεῖρνν. Ὀ
 βῖνναῖ ἀν θυινε βοέτ ῥόῖνν ἀρὶ βιέ ἀρ ἀρ ῥᾶς ἀν ὀοέ-
 τῳρ λειρ, ἀγυρ νυαῖρ ὀάντις ἀν ὀοέτῳρ ἀρὶρ ῥυαῖρ ῥέ ἐ

He was saying then that there was a pain on him, but that he did not know rightly what place the pain was in. He was in the same way in the evening, and they had to send for the doctor, and when the doctor was not coming quickly there was great fright on him. The people of the house were doing all they could to put courage in him.

The doctor came at last, and he asked what was on him, and he said again that there was something like a *birdeen* leaping in his stomach. The doctor stripped him and examined him well, but saw nothing out of the way with him. He put his ear to his side and to his back, but he heard nothing, though the poor man himself was calling out: "Now! now! don't you hear it? Now, aren't you listening to it jumping?" But the doctor could perceive nothing at all, and he thought at last that the man was out of his senses, and that there was nothing the matter with him.

He said to the woman of the house when he came out, that there was nothing on her husband, but that he believed himself to be sick, and that he would send her medicine the next day for him, that would give him a good sleep and settle the heat of his body. He did that, and the poor man swallowed all the medicines and got another great sleep, but when he awoke in the morning he was worse than ever, but he said he did not hear the thing jumping inside him any longer.

They sent for the doctor again, and he came; but he was able to do nothing. He left other medicines with them, and said he would come again at the end of a week to see him. The poor man got no relief from all that the doctor left with him, and when he came again he found him to be worse than before; but he was not

nioŕ meap̃a na ioime iŕn ; ac̃t nioŕ feuo ié don iuo òéa-
naím aŕup ní iaiḃ fioŕ aŕi biḃ aige cao é'n cineál tinnioŕ
oo bí aŕi. “Ní béiró mé aŕ ſlácaḃ o'aoiŕio uait feap̃a,”
aŕ ieiŕean, le mnaoi an tíŕe, “maŕ nac̃ otiŕ liom iuo
aŕi biḃ òéanaím aŕnŕan ſ-cúir ieo; aŕup maŕ nac̃
oŕuioim eiueo ac̃á aŕi, ní leiŕiḃ mé oim é oo éuiŕiŕt.
Tiucŕaḃ mé le na ieiŕiŕt ó am ſo h-am ac̃t ní ſlácp̃aḃ
mé don aŕiŕioo uait.”

Iŕ aŕi éiŕin o'feuo an bean an feap̃a oo bí uŕiu oo
c̃onſmáil aŕteaḃ. Nuaiḃ bí an oóc̃túir im̃tiŕe éuiŕnŕiŕ
iŕ muŕnŕiŕ an tíŕe le ééile aŕup ſláca iŕao cóimaoile,
“An oóc̃túir hiaoaḃ iŕn,” aŕ iŕe, “ní iú tŕiaḃnín é.
Ḃŕuil fioŕ aŕuḃ eiueo ouḃaŕiŕ ié? nac̃ nŕlácp̃aḃ ié
don aŕiŕioo uaimn feap̃a, aŕup ouḃaŕiŕ ié nac̃ iaiḃ
eólaŕ aŕi biḃ aige aŕi oaoaim. “Suŕ,” aŕi! an biḃeaimnac̃!
ní éiucŕaḃ ié éaŕ an tŕaŕieaḃ ró ſo hiaḃ. Raḃŕamaoiŕ
ſo oti an oóc̃túir eile, má tá ié nioŕ ŕaŕoe uaimn, ŕéin, ŕ
cuma liom iŕn, caḃŕimíŕ a ŕáŕáil.” Ḃhí uile óuine a bí
aŕnŕa teaḃ aŕi don ŕocal léite, aŕup éuiŕ iŕao fioŕ aŕi
an oóc̃túir eile, aŕup nuaiḃ éáimŕ ié ní iaiḃ don eólaŕ
oo b' feap̃i aige-ŕean 'ná oo bí aŕ an ſ-ceuo-oóc̃túir ac̃t
aimáin ſo iaiḃ eólaŕ ſo leóŕ aige aŕi a n-aŕiŕioo oo
ſlácaḃ. Éáimŕ ié leiŕ an óuine tinn o'ieiŕiŕt, ſo
minic, aŕup ſac̃ am a éáimŕ iŕe oo bí ainm eile aige nioŕ
ŕaŕoe 'na a ééile aŕi a éinneap̃, ainmneaḃa (ainmanna)
náŕi éuiŕ ié ŕéin, ná óuine aŕi biḃ eile, ac̃t bí iŕao aige le
ŕſaŕnŕiuſáḃ na n-oaoime.

O'ŕan iŕao maŕ iŕn aŕi ŕeaḃ óá mí, ſan fioŕ aŕ óuine
aŕi biḃ eiueo oo bí aŕi an beap̃i boḃt, aŕup nuaiḃ nac̃
iaiḃ an oóc̃túir iŕn aŕ oéanaím maiḃ aŕi biḃ óó, ŕuaiŕ
iŕao oóc̃túir eile, aŕup ann iŕn oóc̃túir eile, no ſo iaiḃ
uile oóc̃túir a bí aŕnŕa' ſ-conoaḃ aca, ŕaoi óeiŕe, aŕup

able to do anything, and he did not know what sort of sickness was on him. "I won't be taking your money from you any more," says he to the woman of the house, "because I can do nothing in this case, and as I don't understand what's on him, I won't let on* to be understanding it. I'll come to see him from time to time, but I'll take no money from you."

The woman of the house could hardly keep in her anger. Scarcely ever was the doctor gone till she gathered the people of the house round her and they took counsel. "That doctor *braduch*," says she, "he's not worth a *traneen*; do you know what he said—that he wouldn't take any money from me any more, and he said himself he knew nothing about anything; *suf* on him, the *behoonuch*, he'll cross this threshold no more; we'll go to the other doctor; if he's farther from us, itself, I don't mind that, we must get him." Everybody in the house was on one word with her, and they sent for the other doctor; but when he came he had no better knowledge than the first one had, only that he had knowledge enough to take their money. He came often to see the sick man, and every time he would come he would have every name longer than another to give his sickness; names he did not understand himself, nor no one else but he had them to frighten the people.

They remained that way for two months, without any one knowing what was on the poor man; and when that doctor was doing him no good they got another doctor, and then another doctor, until there was not a doctor in the county, at last, that they had not got, and they

* To "let on" is universally used in Connacht, and most parts of Ireland for to "pretend." It is a translation of the Irish idiom.

lost a power of money over them, and they had to sell a portion of their cattle to get money to pay them.

They were that way for half a year, keeping doctors with him, and the doctors giving him medicines, and the poor man that was stout and well-fed before, getting bare and thin, until at last there was not an ounce of flesh on him, but the skin and the bones only.

He was so bad at last that it was scarcely he was able to walk. His appetite went from him, and it was a great trouble to him to swallow a piece of soft bread or to drink a sup of new milk, and everyone was saying that he was better to die, and that was no wonder, for there was not in him but like a shadow in a bottle.

One day that he was sitting on a chair in the door of the house, sunning himself in the heat, and the people of the house all gone out but himself, there came up to the door a poor old man that used to be asking alms from place to place, and he recognised the man of the house sitting in the chair, but he was so changed and so worn that it was hardly he knew him. "I'm here again, asking alms in the name of God," said the poor man; "but, glory be to God, master, what happened to you, for you're not the same man I saw when I was here half a year ago; may God relieve you!"

"Arrah, Shamus," said the sick man, "it's I that can't tell you what happened to me; but I know one thing, that I won't be long in this world."

"But I'm grieved to see you how you are," said the beggarman. "Tell me how it began with you, and what the doctors say."

"The doctors, is it?" says the sick man, "my curse on them; but I oughtn't to be cursing and I so near the grave; *suf* on them, they know nothing."

"Perhaps," says the beggerman, "I could find you a relief myself, if you were to tell me what's on you. They say that I be knowledgable about diseases and the herbs to cure them."

The sick man smiled, and he said: "There isn't a medicine man in the county that I hadn't in this house with me, and isn't half the cattle I had on the farm sold to pay them. I never got a relief no matter how small, from a man of them; but I'll tell you how it happened to me first." Then he gave him an account of everything he felt and of everything the doctors had ordered.

The beggarman listened to him carefully, and when he had finished all his story, he asked him: "What sort of field was it you fell asleep in?"

"A meadow that was in it that time," says the sick man; "but it was just after being cut."

"Was it wet," says the beggarman.

"It was not," said he.

"Was there a little stream or a brook of water running through it?" said the beggarman.

"There was," says he.

"Can I see the field?"

"You can, indeed, and I'll show it to you."

He rose off his chair, and as bad as he was, he pulled himself along until he came to the place where he lay down to sleep that evening. The beggarman examined the place for a long time, and then he stooped down over the grass and went backwards and forwards with his body bent, and his head down, groping among the herbs and weeds that were growing thickly in it.

He rose at last and said: "It is as I thought," and he stooped himself down again and began searching as be-

fore. He raised his head a second time, and he had a little green herb in his hand. "Do you see this?" said he. "Any place in Ireland that this herb grows, there be's an alt-pluachra near it, and you have swallowed an alt-pluachra."

"How do you know that?" said the sick man. "If that was so, sure the doctors would tell it to me before now."

"The doctors!" said the beggarman. "Ah! God give you sense, sure they're only a flock of *omadawns*. I tell you again, and believe me, that it's an alt-pluachra you swallowed. Didn't you say yourself that you felt something leaping in your stomach the first day after you being sick? That was the alt-pluachra; and as the place he was in was strange to him at first, he was uneasy in it, moving backwards and forwards, but when he was a couple of days there, he settled himself, and he found the place comfortable, and that's the reason you're keeping so thin, for every bit you're eating the alt-pluachra is getting the good out of it, and you said yourself that one side of you was swelled; that's the place where the nasty thing is living."

The sick man would not believe him at first, but the beggarman kept on talking and proving on him that it was the truth he was saying, and when his wife and daughter came back again to the house, the beggarman told them the same things, and they were ready enough to believe him.

The sick man put no faith in it himself, but they were all talking to him about it until they prevailed on him at last to call in three doctors together until he should tell them this new story. The three came together, and when they heard all the *boccuch* (beggarman) was saying, and all the talk of the women, it is what they laughed, and

said they were fools altogether, and that it was something else entirely that was the matter with the man of the house, and every name they had on his sickness this time was twice—three times—as long as ever before. They left the poor man a bottle or two to drink, and they went away, and they humbugging the women for saying that he had swallowed an alt-pluachra.

The boccuch said when they were gone away: "I don't wonder at all that you're not getting better, if it's fools like those you have with you. There's not a doctor or a medicine-man in Ireland now that'll do you any good, but only one man, and that's Mac Dermott the Prince of Coolavin, on the brink of Lough Gara, the best doctor in Connacht or the five provinces."

"Where is Lough Gara?" said the poor man.

"Down in the County Sligo," says he; "it's a big lake, and the prince is living on the brink of it; and if you'll take my advice you'll go there, for it's the last hope you have; and you, Mistress," said he, turning to the woman of the house, "ought to make him go, if you wish your man to be alive."

"Musha!" says the woman, "I'd do anything that would cure him."

"If so, send him to the Prince of Coolavin," says he.

"I'd do anything at all to cure myself," says the sick man, "for I know I haven't long to live on this world if I don't get some relief, or without something to be done for me."

"Then go to the Prince of Coolavin," says the beggarman.

"Anything that you think would do yourself good, you ought to do it father," says the daughter.

"There's nothing will do him good but to go to the Prince of Coolavin," said the beggarman.

Իր մար լին Կի լիւս աջ ձրջնուտ աջար աջ ցուիւնտ շօ տի
 ան օրծե, աջար բսար ան ղեյրեաճ Լեւսար տւիջե անոր՝
 լիւսոճ Բար ղօրսիջ լե աջ ձրջնուտ արիւ ար մարտն շօ
 մարծ ղօր սու շօ տի ան թրսոնոր, աջար Կի ան Եան աջար
 ան միջեան ար ան թօճ Լեյ, աջար բսար լիւս Եարծ ար
 ան Եբար տոն, բար ղեյր; աջար սոնար լե շօ մաճբաճ
 լե, աջար սոնար ան միջեան շօ մաճբաճ լիւս Լեյ, Լե
 տնար ղիւս ղօ, աջար սոնար ան ղեյրեաճ շօ մաճբաճ
 լիւս Լեօ-լան Լե տարԵանտ ան Եօճար տօն. “Աջար
 Եար միւ” ար ան Եան, “ար թօն ան Եար Լե Կ-մարտե
 աջ բանաճուտ Լիւ, շօ տարբար լիւ ար ար.”

Միջար լիւս ան արալ Բար ար լիւս բար ան շար
 Ե, աջար շիւս լիւս Լոն լեճտմար Լեօ, արան աջար Եան
 աջար սեճաճ, աջար տմիւս լիւս Լեօ. Մար Բար լիւս
 սու լիւս Բար ան ար Լա, մար Կի ան բար տոն ար Լա լիւս
 մար Բար լե ան արաճ ա Կի լե լաճար անոր՝ շար
 լեար, աճ Կի լե մար բար ան տար Լա, աջար տար լիւս
 սու 1 տեճ լիւս ար արան ան Եօճար ան օրծե լիւս
 աջար ար լիւս ար աճար ար ար մարտն, աջար ան
 տար Լա անոր տարտոն աճար լիւս շօ Կ-ար-ար-
 մարտե ան թրսոնոր. Եի տեճ տար աճ ար Եար ան
 Լա, Լե արաճ տւիջ ար, արաճ ան շար.

Միւս լիւս ան արալ Բար ան ար 1 մար Եան ա
 Կի անաճ Լե Կար ան թրսոնոր, աջար լիւս լիւս սու Լե
 ար շօ տ-ար լիւս ար ան տւիջ. Եար լիւս արաճ
 լան շարաճաճ աջար տարար լիւս, “ար Բար ան
 թրսոնոր տարար.” Սոնար ան լեարտօճաճ շօ
 լիւս լե աջ Ե ա Եիւս աճ շօ տարբար լե, Եար, մար
 Եարաճ լե լե.

Ար լիւս ան թրսոնոր լե արաճ ար ան մարտն լիւս
 աջար տարար լե տօն արտ տ Կի լիւս աջ արար.
 Մար լիւս ան բար տոն աջար սոնար լե Լեյ շար աջ արար
 արաճ ա ան արտ տ Կի լե, աջար տար լե ան լե

So they were arguing and striving until the night came, and the beggarman got a bed of straw in the barn, and he began arguing again in the morning that he ought to go to the prince, and the wife and daughter were on one word with him; and they prevailed at last on the sick man, and he said that he would go, and the daughter said that she would go with him to take care of him, and the boccuch said that he would go with them to show them the road; "and I'll be on the pinch of death, for ye, with anxiety," said the wife, "until ye come back again."

They harnessed the horse, and they put him under the cart, and they took a week's provision with them—bread, and bacon, and eggs, and they went off. They could not go very far the first day, for the sick man was so weak, that he was not able to bear the shaking he was getting in the cart; but he was better the second day, and they all passed the night in a farmer's house on the side of the road, and they went on again in the morning; but on the third day, in the evening, they came to the dwelling of the prince. He had a nice house, on the brink of the lake, with a straw roof, in among the trees.

They left the horse and the cart in a little village near the prince's place, and they all walked together, until they came to the house. They went into the kitchen, and asked, "Couldn't they see the prince?" The servant said that he was eating his meal, but that he would come, perhaps, when he was ready.

The prince himself came in at that moment, and asked what it was they wanted. The sick man rose up and told him, that it was looking for assistance from his honour he was, and he told him his whole story. "And

υίλε νό. “’Νοιρ αν οτις λε ο’ονόρι δον ρόριζίν έαβαριτ
οαμ?” Δι ρέ, νυαρι έριόένυιζ ρέ α ρζέυλ.

“Τά ρύιλ αζαμ ζο οτις λιом,” Δι ραν Ρριονηρα, “αρι
μόο αρι βιέ οέαηραιό μέ μο οίέέιολλ αρι οο řon, μαρι
έάιυιζ τυ έοιη ραοα ριν λε μ’ρειεριντ-ρε. Ό’ολε αν έαριτ
οαμ ζαν μο οίέέιολλ όευναίη. Ταρι ρυαρι ανηρα βράβιλύιρ
ιρ ρίοιρ αν ρυο α ουβαριτ αν ρεαν ουινε ατά ανη ριν
λεατ. Sηλυιζ τυ Δλρ-Λυάβια, νο ρυο έιζιν ειλε. Ταρι
ρυαρι ‘ρα’ βράβιλύιρ λιом.”

Έυζ ρέ ρυαρι λειρ έ, αζυρ ιρ έ αν βέιλε α βί αιζε αν λά
ρην ζιοτα μόρι οε ιμαριεφείλ ράιλλτε. Sηεαρι ρέ ζρειμ
μόρι αζυρ έυιρ ρέ αρι ρλάτα έ, αζυρ έυζ ρέ οο’η ουινε
βοέτ λε η-ίέε έ.

“Όριό! Έιέαο ατά ο’ονόρι αζ οέαηαίη ανη ριν ανοιρ,”
αρι αν ουινε βοέτ, “νίοιρ ρλυιζ μέ οιρεαο αζυρ τοιριτ υίβε
ο’φείλ αρι βιέ λε ράιέέε, ηί’λ δον ζοιλε αζαμ, ηί έιζ λιом
οαοαίη ιέε.”

“βί οο έοιτ α όυινε,” αρι αν Ρριονηρα, “ιέ έ ριν
νυαρι α οειρημ λεατ έ.”

Ό’ιέ αν ρεαρι βοέτ αν οιρεαο αζυρ ο’φείο ρέ, αέέ νυαρι
λειζ ρέ αν ρζιαν αζυρ αν ζάβλόζ Δρ α λάιη έυιρ αν
Ρριονηρα ιάέ (ο’φιαέαιβ) αρι ιαο οο έόζβάιλ Διρίρ, αζυρ
οο έοιρζαό Δρ αν ηυαό. Έονζβυιζ ρέ ανη ριν έ αζ
ιέε, ζο ριαίβ řε ριέιό λε ρλευρζαό, αζυρ νίοιρ ρέοο ρέ
ραιο όειριε δον ζρειμ ειλε ρλυζαό οά βράζαό řε έεοο
ρύντα.

Ηυαρι έοηηαυιε αν Ρριονηρα ηάέ οτιυεραό λειρ τυιλ-
λεαό οο ρλυζαό, έυζ ρέ αμαέ Δρ αν τεαέ έ, αζυρ ουβαριτ
ρέ λειρ αν ιηζιη αζυρ λειρ αν τ-ρεαν-οέιρκεαέ ιαο οο
λεαηαίηαιητ, αζυρ ρυζ ρέ αν ρεαρι λειρ, αμαέ ζο μόιηφειρ
βρεάζ ζλαρ οο βί ορ κοιηηε αν τιζε, αζυρ ριοέάν βεαζ
υιρζε αζ ρι τυίο αν μόιηφειρ.

Έυζ ρέ ζο βρυαέ αν τ-ρριοέάιη έ, αζυρ ουβαριτ ρέ λειρ,
λυιόε ρίοιρ αρι α βολζ αζυρ α έεανη έονζβάιλ ορ έιοηη

now can your honour help me?" he said, when he had finished it.

"I hope I can," said the prince; "anyhow, I'll do my best for you, as you came so far to see me. I'd have a bad right not to do my best. Come up into the parlour with me. The thing that old man told you is true. You swallowed an alt-pluachra, or something else. Come up to the parlour with me."

He brought him up to the parlour with him, and it happened that the meal he had that day was a big piece of salted beef. He cut a large slice off it, and put it on a plate, and gave it to the poor man to eat.

"Oro! what is your honour doing there?" says the poor man; "I didn't swallow as much as the size of an egg of meat this quarter,* and I can't eat anything."

"Be silent, man," says the prince; "eat that, when I tell you."

The poor man eat as much as he was able, but when he left the knife and fork out of his hand, the Prince made him take them up again, and begin out of the new (over again). He kept him there eating until he was ready to burst, and at last he was not able to swallow another bit, if he were to get a hundred pounds.

When the Prince saw that he would not be able to swallow any more, he brought him out of the house, and he said to the daughter and the old beggarman to follow them, and he brought the man out with him to a fine green meadow that was forenent† the house, and a little stream of water running through it.

He brought him to the brink of the stream, and told him to lie down on his stomach over the stream, and to hold his face over the water, to open his mouth as wide

* *i.e.*, this quarter of a year.

† forenent, or forenenst = over against.

ան սիրցե, ճշար ձ Եւս օ'բօրցալտ զօմ մօր ճշար օ'բօսօթօ
 յէ, ճշար ձ զօնցԵալ, Եաճ-նաճ, ճ Եալտ Լօր ան սիրցե,
 “ճշար քան ան ին ճօ զիւն ճշարնա զօրիւնց, ձի օ'նամ,”
 ձի յէ, “ճօ Եբօրօ զս զբօս Էրբօճար օստ.”

ՃԷալ ան քար Եօճ ճօ մբօթօթ յէ յօճար, ճշար ին
 յէ ձ զօր ձի ան Եբօր, ճշար զօնցԵալ յէ ձ Եւս քօ-
 ցալտ օր զօն ան զ-քօճան սիրցե, ճշար օ'քան յէ ան
 ին ճան զօրիւնց.

Շուսօ ան քօնօնքա զմճօլ Էից յԼաճ ձի ձի, ձի ձ
 Էլ, ճշար զարիւնց յէ ան մցեան ճշար ան քան-քար Լօր,
 ճշար ի Է ան յօճ Երբօննաճ ձ ԵսԵալտ յէ Լօր ան
 Եբօր զօն, “Եի զօնտ” ձի յէ, “ճշար ձի օ'նամ նա
 զիւր զօր ճաճ, զա Եէ ձի Եիճ յս Էրբօճար օստ.”

Ու յալ ան օսմօ Եօճ զԷճրալնաճ սալբօ'ննա Լսիճ մարիւն
 նսալ զօրիւնց յս Էից մճ զօրիւնց զճօԵ արճից Էէ ճշար մօ-
 ճից յէ յս Էից մճ զԷճ յսար ան ձ յճօրնաճ, ճշար ճ
 օս ձի ձի ձիւր. Էճից յէ յսար, ճշար Էսալ յէ ձի ձի զի
 ո զԷրբօ սալբօ անձիւնց ձ Էիլ. Էճից յէ քօի Էրբօ ճօ
 օճ ձ Եւս, ճշար քար յէ ձի Եալի ձ Էանճա ճճ յճան-
 յիւնց յէ ճշար Էսալ յէ ձի ձի ձիւր, ճճ 1 ճԷան զամալ
 Եից Էճից յէ յսար ան օարա սալ, ճշար քար յէ ձի Եալի
 ձ Էանճա, ճշար Լօմ յէ յիօր քօի Էրբօ անքան սիրցե.
 Եի ան քօնօնքա ճ Երբօննաճ ճօ ճօր ձի, ճշար
 ճԼօթ յէ ճմաճ, “նա զօրիւնց յի,” մար Եի ան քար օս
 ճ Էրից.

Ե'Էից ոօ'ն օսմօ Եօճ ձ Եւս քօրցալտ ձիւր ճշար
 օ'քան յէ ան Էօի Էսօնա, ճշար ու յալ յէ մօմօ ան, ո
 ճօ օճիւնց ան օարա յս յսար ան ձ յճօրնաճ ան Էօի
 Էսօնա, ճշար Էսալ յէ ձի ձի ձիւր Էլա սալ, ճմալ ճ'ր
 մար Եի յէ յճանիւնցճ, ճճ քօի Էրբօ Էճից յրբօն մար
 ան Էսօ-Էան յսար ճօ օճ ան Եւս ճշար քար յէ ձի Եալի
 ձ Էանճա, ճշար քօի Էրբօ նսալ մօճիւնց յէ Եօլնաճ ան սիրցե
 քօի, Լօմ յէ յիօր անքան զքօճան.

as he could, and to keep it nearly touching the water, and "wait there quiet and easy," says he; "and for your life don't stir, till you see what will happen to you."

The poor man promised that he would be quiet, and he stretched his body on the grass, and held his mouth open, over the stream of water, and remained there without stirring.

The prince went backwards, about five yards, and drew the daughter and the old man with him, and the last word he said to the sick man was: "Be certain, and for your life, don't put a stir out of you, whatever thing at all happens to you."

The sick man was not lying like that more than a quarter of an hour, when something began moving inside of him, and he felt something coming up in his throat, and going back again. It came up and went back three or four times after other. At last it came to the mouth, stood on the tip of his tongue, but frightened, and ran back again. However, at the end of a little space, it rose up a second time, and stood on his tongue, and at last jumped down into the water. The prince was observing him closely, and just as the man was going to rise, he called out: "Don't stir yet."

The poor man had to open his mouth again, and he waited the same way as before; and he was not there a minute until the second one came up the same way as the last, and went back and came] up two or three times, as if it got frightened; but at last, it also, like the first one, came up to the mouth, stood on the tongue, and when it felt the smell of the water below it, leaped down into the little stream.

The prince said in a whisper: "Now the thirst's coming on them; the salt that was in the beef is working them; now they'll come out." And before the word had left his mouth, the third one fell, with a plop, into the water; and a moment after that, another one jumped down, and then another, until he counted five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve.

"There's a dozen of them now," said the prince; "that's the clutch; the old mother didn't come yet."

The poor sick man was getting up again, but the prince called to him: "Stay as you are; the mother didn't come up."

He remained as he was, but no other one came out, though he stayed there more than a quarter of an hour. The prince himself was getting uneasy for fear the old alp-luachra might not stir at all. The poor man was so tired and so weak that he wished to get up; and, in spite of all the prince told him, he was trying to stand on his feet, when the Prince caught him by one leg, and the boccuch by the other, and they held him down in spite of him.

They remained another quarter of an hour without speaking a word, or making a sound, and at the end of that time the poor man felt something stirring again in his side, but seven times worse than before; and it's scarcely he could keep himself from screeching. That thing kept moving for a good while, and he thought the side was being torn out of himself with it. Then it began coming up, and it reached the mouth, and went back again. At last it came up so far that the poor man put the two fingers to his mouth and thought to catch

hold of it. But if he put in his fingers quick, the old alt-pluachra went back quicker.

"Oh, you *behoonach*!" cried the prince, "what made you do that? Didn't I tell you not to let a stir out of you? Remain quiet if she comes up again."

They had to remain there for half an hour, because the old mother of the alt-pluachras was scared, and she was afraid to come out. But she came up at last, perhaps, because there was too much thirst on her to let her stand the smell of the water that was tempting her, or perhaps she was lonesome after her children going from her. Anyhow, she came up to his mouth, and stood there while you would be counting about four score; and when she saw nothing, and nothing frightened her, she gave a jump down into the water, like her clutch before her; and the plop of her into the water was seven times heavier than theirs.

The prince and the other two had been watching the whole, and they scarcely dared to breathe, for fear of startling the horrid beast. As soon as ever she jumped down into the water, they pulled back the man, and put him standing again on his two feet.

He was for three hours before he could speak a word; but the first thing he said was: "I'm a new man."

The prince kept him in his own house for a fortnight, and gave him great care and good feeding. He allowed him to go then, and the daughter and the boccuch with him; and he refused to take as much as a penny from them.

"I'm better pleased than ten pounds on my own hand," said he, "that my cure turned out so well; and I'd be long sorry to take a farthing from you; you lost plenty with doctors before."

Τάμις γινω α βαίλε γο γάβάλτα, ασυρ ο'έιμις γέ γλάν
 αμίρ ασυρ γινωμι. Βήι γέ κομν βυρθεαδ οε'ν οειρκεαδ
 βοετ γυρ κονγβυις γέ αηη α τεαδ πέιν γο οτι α βάρ έ.
 Ασυρ κομν γαο α'ρ βί γέ πέιν βεο νίοι γιυτ γέ γίορ αμν αν
 βρευρ γλαρ αμν. Ασυρ, γυο ειλε; οά μβειρθεαδ τιννεαρ
 νο εαγλάιντε αμν, νί η-ιαο να οοετύμιυτ α γλαοούαδ γέ
 αγτεαδ.

Βυτ θεαδ αν τ-ιονγναδ γιν!

ΠΑΙΘΙΝ Ο'ΚΕΑΛΛΑΙΣ ΑΣΥΡ ΑΝ ΕΑΡΘΩ.

Α βραο ό γοιη βί γεαρ ο'αμ' β'αηηη παίθιν Ο'Κεαλλαις
 'ηηα κομννυρθε ι ηγαμ οο τυαμ ι γκονοαέ να γαλλιηε.
 Αον μαγιν αμάν ο'έιμις γέ γο μοδ ασυρ νί γαιβ γίορ αγε
 αια αν τ-αμ α βί γέ, μαμ βί, γολαρ βρεαδς ό'η ηγεαλαις
 βί ούιλ αγε λε ουλ γο η-αοναδ έαεταμ-ηα-μαγτ λε γτογμ
 αραμ οο ότολ.

Ηι γαιβ γέ γίορ μό 'ηα τηί μίλε αμν αν μβόεαρ γο οτάμις
 οοιράοαρ μόρι αμν, ασυρ έογμς αε τηιου ας τυιτιμ. Κο-
 ηαμν γέ τεαδ μόρι αμεαρς εμην τιμείολλ ούγς έεοο γλατ
 ό'η μβόεαρ ασυρ ουβαιμτ γέ λεμ πέιν, “ γαεφαο μέ έμν
 αν είγε γιν, γο οτέιτ αν αε έαμτ.” Νυαμν έυαο γέ έμν
 αν είγε, βί αν οομαρ γογγαιτε, ασυρ αγτεαδ λεμ. Κο-
 ηαμν γέ γεομγμ μόρι αμν έαοιβ α λάιηε έλέ, ασυρ τεηε
 βρεαδς 'γαν ηγμάτα. Συο γέ γίορ αμν γτολ λε κομ αν
 βαλλα, ασυρ ηομν βραοα γυρ έογμς γέ ας τυιτιμ 'ηηα
 έοοταδ, νυαμν κοηηαμν γέ εαγθς μόρι ας τεαεετ έμν να
 τεηεαδ ασυρ λεαδ γι γιυτ αμν λειε αν τεαγλαις ασυρ
 ο'ιμείς. Ηομν βραοα γο οτάμις γί αμν αμν λε γιυτ ειλε
 ασυρ λεαδ αμν λειε αν τεαγλαις έ, ασυρ ο'ιμείς. Βί γί
 ας ιμτεαεετ ασυρ ας τεαεετ γο γαιβ έαμνάν μόρι γιυτ αμν

They came home safely, and he became healthy and fat. He was so thankful to the poor boccuch that he kept him in his own house till his death. As long as he was alive he never lay down on green grass again ; and another thing, if there was any sickness or ill-health on him, it isn't the doctors he used to call in to him.

That was small wonder !

PAUDYEEN O'KELLY AND THE WEASEL.

A LONG time ago there was once a man of the name of Paudyeen O'Kelly, living near Tuam, in the county Galway. He rose up one morning early, and he did not know what time of day it was, for there was fine light coming from the moon. He wanted to go to the fair of Cauher-na-mart to sell a *sturk* of an ass that he had.

He had not gone more than three miles of the road when a great darkness came on, and a shower began falling. He saw a large house among trees about five hundred yards in from the road, and he said to himself that he would go to that house till the shower would be over. When he got to the house he found the door open before him, and in with him. He saw a large room to his left, and a fine fire in the grate. He sat down on a stool that was beside the wall, and began falling asleep, when he saw a big weasel coming to the fire with something yellow in its mouth, which it dropped on the hearth-stone, and then it went away. She soon

came back again with the same thing in her mouth, and he saw that it was a guinea she had. She dropped it on the hearth-stone, and went away again. She was coming and going, until there was a great heap of guineas on the hearth. But at last, when he got her gone, Paudyeen rose up, thrust all the gold she had gathered into his pockets, and out with him.

He was not gone far till he heard the weasel coming after him, and she screeching as loud as a bag-pipes. She went before Paudyeen and got on the road, and she was twisting herself back and forwards, and trying to get a hold of his throat. Paudyeen had a good oak stick, and he kept her from him, until two men came up who were going to the same fair, and one of them had a good dog, and it routed the weasel into a hole in the wall.

Paudyeen went to the fair, and instead of coming home with the money he got for his old ass, as he thought would be the way with him in the morning, he went and bought a horse with some of the money he took from the weasel, and he came home and he riding. When he came to the place where the dog had routed the weasel into the hole in the wall, she came out before him, gave a leap up and caught the horse by the throat. The horse made off, and Paudyeen could not stop him, till at last he gave a leap into a big drain that was full up of water and black mud, and he was drowning and choking as fast as he could, until men who were coming from Galway came up and banished the weasel.

Paudyeen brought the horse home with him, and put him into the cows' byre and fell asleep.

Next morning, the day on the morrow, Paudyeen rose up early and went out to give his horse hay and oats. When he got to the door he saw the weasel coming out

ḡeacṡ mile mallacṡ oḡt," aḡ Páirínn, "cá fadéioḡ oḡm ḡo bḡuḡl anaḡáin uéanta aḡao." Cuairé ré aḡteacṡ, aḡur fudair ré an capall, péipe bó-bainne, aḡur oá laosḡ maḡb. Éáinḡ ré amaḡ aḡur éuḡi ré maṡaoṡ a bḡ aḡe anṡiaḡ na h-eaḡóḡe. Fudair an maṡaoṡ ḡḡeim uḡḡu aḡur fudair ḡḡe ḡḡeim aḡi an maṡaoṡ. Uuṡ maṡaoṡ maḡ é, acṡ b'éḡḡin uṡ a ḡḡeim ḡḡaoileaoṡ ḡul éáinḡ Páirínn fudair; acṡ éonḡbuaḡ ré a fúḡl uḡḡu ḡo bḡacairé ré í aḡ uul aḡteacṡ i mboṡán beaḡ a bḡ aḡi bḡuaḡ loḡa. Éáinḡ Páirínn aḡ ḡuṡ, aḡur nuairé bḡ ré aḡ an mboṡáinḡn beaḡ éuḡ ré cḡa-éaoṡ uo'n mṡaoṡ aḡur éuḡi ré feaḡḡ aḡi, aḡur éuḡi ré aḡteacṡ ḡioḡne é. Nuairé cuairé an maṡaoṡ aḡteacṡ éoḡuḡ ré aḡ taḡḡant. Cuairé Páirínn aḡteacṡ aḡur éonḡaḡic ré fean-éailleaḡ ann ḡan ḡ-coḡḡnéul. O'ḡiaḡḡuḡ ré uḡ an bḡacairé ḡí earóḡ aḡ teacṡ aḡteacṡ.

"Mḡ fadairé mé," aḡ ḡan éailleaḡ, "cá mé bḡeóúṡe le ḡalaḡi millteaḡ aḡur muna uṡeíṡ tu amaḡḡo taḡa ḡlac-fairé tu uaim é."

Comḡ fao aḡur bḡ Páirínn aḡur an éailleaḡ, aḡ caḡnt, bḡ an maṡaoṡ aḡ teannaoṡ aḡteacṡ, no ḡo uṡuḡ ré léim fudair faoi uéḡḡeaoṡ, aḡur ḡuḡ ré ḡḡeim ḡḡoḡḡaḡ aḡi an ḡ-caḡl-líḡ.

ḡḡeaoṡ ḡḡe, aḡur uṡbairé, "cṡḡ uṡom uo mṡaoṡ a Páirínn uḡ éeallaiḡ, aḡur uéunḡairé mé feaḡi ḡairéḡḡi uṡot."

Chuḡi Páirínn íac (o'ḡiaḡaḡb) aḡi an maṡaoṡ a ḡḡeim ḡḡaoileaoṡ, aḡur uṡbairé ré, "Innḡi uam cḡa éu, no cao fáṡ aḡ mṡaḡb tu mo éapall aḡur mo ba?"

"Aḡur cao fáṡ uṡuḡ tuḡa leaṡ an t-oḡi a ḡaḡb mé cúḡ éeṡo bliaṡáin 'ḡá éḡḡḡḡuḡḡao aḡeaḡḡ cnoc aḡur ḡleann an uoḡḡain."

"ḡáoḡl mé ḡuḡ earóḡ a bḡ ionḡao," aḡ Páirínn, "no nḡ bainḡḡḡn le uo éuṡo oḡi; aḡur nṡo eḡle, má cá tu cúḡ

of the byre and she covered with blood. "My seven thousand curses on you," said Paudyeen, "but I'm afraid you've harm done." He went in and found the horse, a pair of milch cows, and two calves dead. He came out and set a dog he had after the weasel. The dog got a hold of her, and she got a hold of the dog. The dog was a good one, but he was forced to loose his hold of her before Paudyeen could come up. He kept his eye on her, however, all through, until he saw her creeping into a little hovel that was on the brink of a lake. Paudyeen came running, and when he got to the little hut he gave the dog a shake to rouse him up and put anger on him, and then he sent him in before himself. When the dog went in he began barking. Paudyeen went in after him, and saw an old hag (cailleach) in the corner. He asked her if she saw a weasel coming in there.

"I did not," said she; "I'm all destroyed with a plague of sickness, and if you don't go out quick you'll catch it from me."

While Paudyeen and the hag were talking, the dog kept moving in all the time, till at last he gave a leap up and caught the hag by the throat. She screeched, and said :

"Paddy Kelly take off your dog, and I'll make you a rich man."

Paudyeen made the dog loose his hold, and said :
"Tell me who are you, or why did you kill my horse and my cows?"

"And why did you bring away my gold that I was for five hundred years gathering throughout the hills and hollows of the world?"

"I thought you were a weasel," said Paudyeen, "or I wouldn't touch your gold; and another thing," says

ծեստ եկածսն ասի զն յիսոօջալ թօ շն ինչ ի ն-ամ աստ ան-
տեստ զսմ յստիմոյն։”

“Rinne mé coiri móiri m’óige, agus taim le beith i gdaoilte óm’ fúlaidne m’á tús leat ríde púnta íoc diu ion ceo agus tui ríde diuionn dom.”

“Cá bfuil an t-*Διηγιστο*?” ar *Πάρις*.

[illegible]

“Cado é δη τ-δινm ατά οητ?” δι ράιν.

“Máire ní Ciarbáin,” ar ran cáilleac.

[illegible]

Եւ թաւան առ զորս ձեռքս քան ի քրտնս ։
 Եւ զորս ձեռքս քան ի քրտնս ։
 Եւ զորս ձեռքս քան ի քրտնս ։

he, " if you're for five hundred years in this world, it's time for you to go to rest now."

"I committed a great crime in my youth," said the hag, "and now I am to be released from my sufferings if you can pay twenty pounds for a hundred and three score masses for me."

"Where's the money?" says Paudyeen.

"Go and dig under a bush that's over a little well in the corner of that field there without, and you'll get a pot filled with gold. Pay the twenty pounds for the masses, and yourself shall have the rest. When you'll lift the flag off the pot, you'll see a big black dog coming out; but don't be afraid before him; he is a son of mine. When you get the gold, buy the house in which you saw me at first. You'll get it cheap, for it has the name of there being a ghost in it. My son will be down in the cellar. He'll do you no harm, but he'll be a good friend to you. I shall be dead a month from this day, and when you get me dead put a coal under this little hut and burn it. Don't tell a living soul anything about me—and the luck will be on you."

"What is your name?" said Paudyeen.

"Maurya nee Keerwaun" (Mary Kerwan), said the hag.

Paudyeen went home, and when the darkness of the night came on he took with him a loy,* and went to the bush that was in the corner of the field, and began digging. It was not long till he found the pot, and when he took the flag off it a big black dog leaped out, and off and away with him, and Paudyeen's dog after him.

Paudyeen brought home the gold, and hid it in the

* Narrow spade used all over Connacht.

ճշար օւիրն բարա. Ու յաւի իւր ճշ նա շօնարանայ
 ւա ան ճիւղ ճ քաւար իւր ան տ-արիւր. Օւնարտ արտ ճա
 ջօ յաւի յօնն ճիւղ իւր նա ճաւնի մաւի.

Ճոն լա ման ճիւղ Քաւօն է իւր ճշար արտ իւր արտ
 ան օւն-արաւ ար իւր ան ճաւ մօր, ճշար օ՛ւ իւր ար,
 ան ճաւ ճշար ան ճաւն օ իւր օնն ճիւղն, օ ճիւղ իւր.

“Եւ ճաւ ան ճաւ իւր ճաւ արտ, ճաւ ճա ճաւն
 ան, ճշար իւր իւր իւր օ իւր օ ճաւն ան, ճա ան
 իւրն; ճա իւր ճաւն ան իւր ան ճաւն ճա արտ իւրն
 իւր մօ իւր ճա ճաւ-ար իւր ճաւն իւրն ար.”

“Եւ իւր ճա քաւ ան օնն ճաւ-ար իւր ճա ճա
 իւր,” ար Քաւօն, “իւր մօ ան իւր ճաւն իւր ան
 ճիւր մօ ճա ճա իւր իւր իւր օ ճաւն օ ճաւն ար.”

“Եւ իւր մօ իւր,” ար իւր օն-արաւ.

Արտ Քաւօն ճաւ ճշար օնն օ՛ւ իւր ճա իւր
 ճաւ մօ ճշար ճաւն ճաւն արտ ճաւն ճաւն.

“Ա ան ճիւղ ճ քաւար տ ան տ-արիւր?” ար իւր ան.

“Ու ճա արտ?” ար Քաւօն.

Լա ար նա ճաւն, արտ Քաւօն արտ ան օն-արաւ, ճա
 արտ իւրն օ, ճշար քաւ իւր ան ճա ճշար նա ճաւն,
 ճշար օ՛ւ ճա ան օն-արաւ ան ճաւն ճա ճա ճա իւր
 ան ճաւն.

Օնն Քաւօն ան իւր ճաւ ան օնն իւր, ճշար իւր
 ճաւն ան ճաւն արտ արտ իւր ան իւր ճաւն, ճշար
 ճաւն իւր իւր ան ճա իւր նա ճա ճա ճա ար ճաւն.

“Ու ճա արտ, ճ օնն ճաւ,” ար իւր իւր ան.

“Ճա մօն իւր,” ար Քաւօն.

“Ու իւր ան ճաւն օն իւրն-ար,” ար իւր իւր
 ան, “իւր մօ մօ ճաւն մօն արտ-իւր մօ ճա իւրն
 իւր օ ճաւն.”

cow-house. About a month after that he went to the fair of Galway, and bought a pair of cows, a horse, and a dozen sheep. The neighbours did not know where he was getting all the money; they said that he had a share with the good people.

One day Paudyeen dressed himself, and went to the gentleman who owned the large house where he first saw the weasel, and asked to buy the house of him, and the land that was round about.

"You can have the house without paying any rent at all; but there is a ghost in it, and I wouldn't like you to go to live in it without my telling you, but I couldn't part with the land without getting a hundred pounds more than you have to offer me."

"Perhaps I have as much as you have yourself," said Paudyeen. "I'll be here to-morrow with the money, if you're ready to give me possession."

"I'll be ready," said the gentleman.

Paudyeen went home and told his wife that he had bought a large house and a holding of land.

"Where did you get the money?" says the wife.

"Isn't it all one to you where I got it?" says Paudyeen.

The day on the morrow Paudyeen went to the gentleman, gave him the money, and got possession of the house and land; and the gentleman left him the furniture and everything that was in the house, in with the bargain.

Paudyeen remained in the house that night, and when darkness came he went down to the cellar, and he saw a little man with his two legs spread on a barrel.

"God save you, honest man," says he to Paudyeen.

"The same to you," says Paudyeen.

“Τάιμ ζο νεϊμιν. Γονζβυιζ μέ μύν το μάταρι, αζυρ
γονζβόδαϊό μέ το μύν-τα μαρι αν ζ-γευονα.”

“Β’εϊορι ζο βφυιλ ταριτ οριτ,” αρι ραν ρεαρι βεαζ.

“Νι’λ μέ ραορι υαϊό,” αρι Ράϊοϊν.

Γυρι αν ρεαρι βεαζ λάμ ανν α βρολλαέ, αζυρ έαριμιαιζ
ρέ κοριν όρι αμαέ, αζυρ έυζ το Ράϊοϊν έ, αζυρ ουβαιριτ
λειρ, “ταριμιαιζ ριον αρ αν μβάιριλλε ριν ρύμ.”

Έαριμιαιζ Ράϊοϊν λάν κοριν αζυρ ρεαέδαϊο το’ν ρεαρι
βεαζ έ. “Όλ, έυ ρέιν, ι υτοραέ,” αρι ρειρεαν. Το’όλ
Ράϊοϊν, έαριμιαιζ κοριν ειλε αζυρ έυζ τοόν ρεαρι βεαζ έ,
αζυρ το’όλ ρέ έ.

“Λιον ρυαρ αζυρ όλ αριρ,” αρι ραν ρεαρι βεαζ, “ιρ μιαν
λιον-τα βειτ ζο ρύζαέ ανοέτ.”

Βι αν βειριτ αζ όλ ζό μαβανδαρι λεατ αρι μειρζε. Ανν
ριν έυζ αν ρεαρι βεαζ λέιμ ανυαρ αρι αν υιλάρι, αζυρ
ουβαιριτ λε Ράϊοϊν, “ναέ βφυιλ ούιλ αζαο ι ζ-γεόλ?”

“Τά ζο νεϊμιν,” αρι Ράϊοϊν, “αζυρ ιρ μαϊέ αν τοαμ-
ρόρι μέ.”

“Τόζ ρυαρ αν λεαε μόρι ατα έ’ραν ζ-κοιρινευλ υο, αζυρ
ζεοβδαϊό τυ μο ριόβδαϊό ρύιτι.”

Τόζ Ράϊοϊν αν λεαε, ρυαρι να ριόβδαϊό, αζυρ έυζ το ’ν
ρεαρι βεαζ ιαο. Το’ράιρζ ρέ να ριόβδαϊό αρι, αζυρ έοριυιζ
ρέ αζ ρεινιμ γεόιλ βινν. Έοριυιζ Ράϊοϊν αζ τοαμρα ζο μαιβ
ρέ τυιρρεαέ. Ανν ριν βι τοεό ειλε ααα, αζυρ ουβαιριτ αν
ρεαρι βεαζ:

“Τεαν μαρι ουβαιριτ μο μάεαρι λεατ, αζυρ ταριβέαν-
ραιό μιρε ραιόβρεαρ μόρι ουιτ. Τιζ λεατ το βεαν έαβ-
αιριτ ανν ρο, αέτ να η-ιννιρ οι ζο βφυιλ μιρε ανν, αζυρ
νι ρειρερò ρι μέ. Αμ αρι βιτ α βέιυεαρ λιονν νό ριον αζ
τεαριταιλ υαϊτ ταμ ανν ρο αζυρ ταριμιαιζ έ. Σλάν λεατ

"Don't be afraid of me at all," says the little man. "I'll be a friend to you, if you are able to keep a secret."

"I am able, indeed; I kept your mother's secret, and I'll keep yours as well."

"May-be you're thirsty?" says the little man.

"I'm not free from it," said Paudyeen.

The little man put a hand in his bosom and drew out a gold goblet. He gave it to Paudyeen, and said: "Draw wine out of that barrel under me."

Paudyeen drew the full up of the goblet, and handed it to the little man, "Drink yourself first," says he. Paudyeen drank, drew another goblet, and handed it to the little man, and he drank it.

"Fill up and drink again," said the little man. "I have a mind to be merry to-night."

The pair of them sat there drinking until they were half drunk. Then the little man gave a leap down to the floor, and said to Paudyeen:

"Don't you like music?"

"I do, surely," says Paudyeen, "and I'm a good dancer, too."

"Lift up the big flag over there in the corner, and you'll get my pipes under it."

Paudyeen lifted the flag, got the pipes, and gave them to the little man. He squeezed the pipes on him, and began playing melodious music. Paudyeen began dancing till he was tired. Then they had another drink, and the little man said:

"Do as my mother told you, and I'll show you great riches. You can bring your wife in here, but don't tell her that I'm there, and she won't see me. Any time

anoir, aSgur téiró ann vo éotlaó, aSgur tap éuSam-ra an oiróce amárad.”

Éuaíó Páiríon 'nna leabuiró, aSgur níor bfaoa go maib ré 'nna éotlaó.

Air mairíon, lá air na márad, éuaíó Páiríon a baile aSgur éuS a bean aSgur a élaon go oí an teaé móir, aSgur bíodair go rona. An oiróce rin éuaíó Páiríon ríor ann ran troiléar. Cuir an fear beaS fáilte moine, aSgur o'iairi air “maib ronn oamra air?”

“Ní'l go bfaS' mé veoc,” air Páiríon.

“Ól vo fáit,” air ran fear beaS, “ní béiró an báirille rin folamí fao vo beaéa.”

O'ól Páiríon lán an éoiríon aSgur éuS veoc vo 'n fear beaS; ann rin oubairt an fear beaS leir.

“Táim aS uil go Dúin-na-ríó anocht, le ceól vo feinm vo na daoiriú mairte, aSgur má éaSaon tu liom feiciró tu Siéann breaSg. Béairfaíó mé capall uuit naé bfaeaió tu a leiréir ariam moine.”

“Raéfao aSgur fáilte,” air Páiríon, “aéa cia an leir-rgeul a éeunfar mé le mo mnaoi?”

“Téiró vo éotlaó léirte, aSgur béairfaíó mife amac ó n-a taoib éu, a Saon ríor oí, aSgur béairfaíó mé air air éu an éaoi éeuna,” air ran fear beaS.

“Táim úmal,” air Páiríon, “béiró veoc eile aSam iul a oteró mé ar vo láéair.”

O'ól ré veoc aniaiaS oíge, go maib ré leaé air meirge aSgur éuaíó ré 'nn a leabuiró ann rin le na mnaoi.

Nuairí oúiríS ré fuairí ré é fein aS maricuirgeaéa air rguab i nSa vo Dúin-na-ríó, aSgur an fear beaS aS maricuirgeaéa air rguab eile le na éaoib. Nuairí éáimíS riao éomí faoa le enoc glar an Dúin, labair an fear beaS

at all that ale or wine are wanting, come here and draw. Farewell now; go to sleep, and come again to me to-morrow night."

Paudyeen went to bed, and it wasn't long till he fell asleep.

On the morning of the day on the morrow, Paudyeen went home, and brought his wife and children to the big house, and they were comfortable. That night Paudyeen went down to the cellar; the little man welcomed him and asked him did he wish to dance?"

"Not till I get a drink," said Paudyeen.

"Drink your 'nough," said the little man; "that barrel will never be empty as long as you live."

Paudyeen drank the full of the goblet, and gave a drink to the little man. Then the little man said to him :

"I am going to Doon-na-shee (the fortress of the fairies) to-night, to play music for the good-people, and if you come with me you'll see fine fun. I'll give you a horse that you never saw the like of him before."

"I'll go with you, and welcome," said Paudyeen; "but what excuse will I make to my wife?"

"I'll bring you away from her side without her knowing it, when you are both asleep together, and I'll bring you back to her the same way," said the little man.

"I'm obedient," says Paudyeen; "we'll have another drink before I leave you."

He drank drink after drink, till he was half drunk, and he went to bed with his wife.

When he awoke he found himself riding on a besom near Doon-na-shee, and the little man riding on another

cúpla focal náir éuis Páiríín ; o'íorḡail an cnoc ḡlar, a gsur éuair Páiríín arṡeac i reomra breáḡ.

Ní fácaíó Páiríín don éruinniuḡaó ariam mar bí ann ran uín. Bí an áit líonta de úaoimib beaḡa, bí fir a gsur mná ann, rean a gsur óḡ. Chuireadara uile fáilte roim Dóinnal a gsur roim Páiríín O Ceallaidh. B'é Dóinnal ainn an ríobaire bḡ. Táimḡ nḡḡ a gsur bainríogán na ríó 'nna láṡair a gsur tubairṡ ríao :

“Támaoio uile aḡ uil ḡo Cnoc Maṡa anocṡ, ari cuairṡ ḡo h-áir-o-nḡḡ a gsur ḡo bainríogán ári noaoine.”

O'éimḡ an t-iomlán aca, a gsur éuair ríao amaṡ. Bí capall ríeró aḡ ḡaṡ don aca, a gsur an Cóiṡte boóari le h-aḡairó an nḡḡ a gsur na bainríogna. Éuadara arṡeac 'ran ḡ-cóiṡte. Léim ḡaṡ uine ari a capall réim, a gsur bí cinnte naṡ ríab Páiríín ari veiread. Éuair an ríobaire amaṡ rompa, a gsur éoruiḡ aḡ reimm ceóil uóib, a gsur ar ḡo bráṡ leó. Níor bṡaṡa ḡo rṡánḡadara ḡo Cnoc Maṡa. O'íorḡail an cnoc a gsur éuair an ríuaḡ ríó arṡeac.

Bí rinbeaira a gsur nuála ann rin, áir-o-nḡḡ a gsur bainríogán Sliuaḡ-ríó Connacṡ, a gsur mílte de úaoimib beaḡa. Táimḡ rinbeaira a láṡair a gsur tubairṡ :

“Támaoio uil báire bualaó ann aḡairó ríuaḡ-ríó Múinnan anocṡ, a gsur muna mbuailrímo iao tá ári ḡ-clú imṡiḡṡe ḡo veó. Tá an báire le beir buailṡe ari Máiḡ-Túra ríoi ríab belḡadain.”

“Támaoio uile ríeró,” ari ríuaḡ-ríó Connacṡ, “a gsur níl ariar aḡaonn naṡ mbuailrímo iao.”

“Amaṡ líb uile,” ari ran t-áir-o-nḡḡ “béir fir Énuic Néirín ari an talam míomáinn.”

O'imṡiḡeadaara uile amaṡ, a gsur Dóinnal beaḡ a gsur oá 'ri úeug ríobaire eile míompa aḡ reimm ceóil binn. Nuair

besom by his side. When they came as far as the green hill of the Doon, the little man said a couple of words that Paudyeen did not understand. The green hill opened, and the pair went into a fine chamber.

Paudyeen never saw before a gathering like that which was in the Doon. The whole place was full up of little people, men and women, young and old. They all welcomed little Donal—that was the name of the piper—and Paudyeen O'Kelly. The king and queen of the fairies came up to them, and said :

“We are all going on a visit to-night to Cnoc Matha, to the high king and queen of our people.”

They all rose up then and went out. There were horses ready for each one of them and the *coash-t'ya bower* for the king and the queen. The king and queen got into the coach, each man leaped on his own horse, and be certain that Paudyeen was not behind. The piper went out before them and began playing them music, and then off and away with them. It was not long till they came to Cnoc Matha. The hill opened and the king of the fairy host passed in.

Finvara and Nuala were there, the arch-king and queen of the fairy host of Connacht, and thousands of little persons. Finvara came up and said :

“We are going to play a hurling match to-night against the fairy host of Munster, and unless we beat them our fame is gone for ever. The match is to be fought out on Moytura, under Slieve Belgadaun.

The Connacht host cried out : “We are all ready, and we have no doubt but we'll beat them.”

“Out with ye all,” cried the high king ; “the men of the hill of Nephin will be on the ground before us.”

They all went out, and little Donal and twelve pipers more before them, playing melodious music. When

éanḡaḡar ḡo Máḡ-Túra bḡ ḡluaḡ-ḡiḡ Múman aḡur ḡiḡ-
ḡur Cnuic Néirín ḡompá. Anoir, ir éirín oḡ'n tḡluaḡ-ḡiḡ
beirḡ ḡear beó oḡ beir ḡ láḡair nuaíḡ a bḡonn ḡiaḡ aḡ
ḡrioiḡ no aḡ bualaḡ báirḡ, aḡur ḡin é an ḡáḡ ḡuḡ Oóinnal
beaḡ Páirín O Ceallaiḡ leir. Bḡ ḡear ḡar ab ainm an
Stanḡairḡ buirḡ ó Inniḡ ḡ-ḡonḡaé an Chláir le ḡluaḡ-
ḡiḡ Múman.

Níoiḡ bḡaḡa ḡur ḡlac an ḡá ḡluaḡ ḡaḡḡa, caḡḡaḡ ḡuar
an liaḡríoiḡ aḡur ḡoruiḡ an ḡḡeann ḡá ḡiribḡ.

Bḡ ḡiaḡ aḡ bualaḡ báirḡ aḡur na ḡiḡbairḡe aḡ ḡeinn
ceóil, ḡo bḡacair Páirín O Ceallaiḡ ḡluaḡ Múman aḡ
ḡáḡail na láirḡe láirḡe, aḡur ḡoruiḡ ḡé aḡ cuirḡaḡḡain
le ḡluaḡ-ḡiḡ Cónnaḡḡ. ḡáirḡ an Stanḡairḡ ḡ láḡair
aḡur o'ionnḡuiḡ ḡé Páirín O Ceallaiḡ, aḡḡ níoiḡ bḡaḡa
ḡur éuir Páirín an Stanḡairḡ buirḡ air a ḡar-an-áirḡe.
Ó bualaḡ-báirḡ, ḡoruiḡ an ḡá ḡluaḡ aḡ ḡrioiḡ, aḡḡ níoiḡ
bḡaḡa ḡur buail ḡluaḡ Cónnaḡḡ an ḡluaḡ eile. Annḡin
ḡunne ḡluaḡ Múman ḡḡiompolláin oíḡḡ ḡéin, aḡur ḡoruiḡ
ḡiaḡ aḡ iḡe uile níḡ ḡlar o'á ḡḡáirḡ ḡiaḡ ḡuar leir.
Bḡoiḡ aḡ ḡḡḡoiḡ na ḡirḡ ḡompá, ḡo ḡḡanḡaḡar cḡm
ḡaḡa le Cḡḡa, nuaíḡ o'éirḡ na mḡlte colam ar ḡoll-móir
aḡur ḡluis ḡiaḡ na ḡḡiompolláin. Ní'ḡ don ainm air an
bḡoll ḡo ḡḡi an lá ḡo aḡḡ ḡoll-na-ḡcolam.

Nuaíḡ ḡnóḡuiḡ ḡluaḡ Cónnaḡḡ an caḡ, éanḡaḡar air
air ḡo Cnoc Maḡa, luḡḡáirḡaḡ ḡo leóir, aḡur éuḡ an ḡiḡ
ḡinbeaḡa ḡḡoiḡn óir oḡ Páirín O Ceallaiḡ, aḡur éuḡ an
ḡiḡbairḡ beaḡ a bairḡe é, aḡur éuir ḡé 'nna cḡulaḡ le na
mḡnai é.

Cuairḡ mí ḡairḡ ann ḡin, aḡur ní ḡárla don níḡ oḡ
b'ḡiú a innḡint; aḡḡ don oirḡe amáin cuairḡ Páirín ḡoiḡ
'ḡan ḡrioláir aḡur oḡbairḡ an ḡear beaḡ leir, "ḡá mo
máḡair mairḡ, aḡur oḡḡ an boḡán or a cionn."

they came to Moytura, the fairy host of Munster and the fairy men of the hill of Nephin were there before them. Now, it is necessary for the fairy host to have two live men beside them when they are fighting or at a hurling-match, and that was the reason that little Donal took Paddy O'Kelly with him. There was a man they called the "*Yellow Stongirya*," with the fairy host of Munster, from Ennis, in the County Clare.

It was not long till the two hosts took sides ; the ball was thrown up between them, and the fun began in earnest. They were hurling away, and the pipers playing music, until Paudyeen O'Kelly saw the host of Munster getting the strong hand, and he began helping the fairy host of Connacht. The *Stongirya* came up and he made at Paudyeen O'Kelly, but Paudyeen turned him head over heels. From hurling the two hosts began at fighting, but it was not long until the host of Connacht beat the other host. Then the host of Munster made flying beetles of themselves, and they began eating every green thing that they came up to. They were destroying the country before them until they came as far as Cong. Then there rose up thousands of doves out of the hole, and they swallowed down the beetles. That hole has no other name until this day but Pull-na-gullam, the dove's hole.

When the fairy host of Connacht won their battle, they came back to Cnoc Matha joyous enough, and the king Finvara gave Paudyeen O'Kelly a purse of gold, and the little piper brought him home, and put him into bed beside his wife, and left him sleeping there.

A month went by after that without anything worth mentioning, until one night Paudyeen went down to the cellar, and the little man said to him : "My mother is dead ; burn the house over her."

"It is true for you," said Paudyeen. "She told me that she hadn't but a month to be on the world, and the month was up yesterday."

On the morning of the next day Paudyeen went to the hut and he found the hag dead. He put a coal under the hut and burned it. He came home and told the little man that the hut was burnt. The little man gave him a purse and said to him: "This purse will never be empty as long as you are alive. Now, you will never see me more; but have a loving remembrance of the weasel. She was the beginning and the prime cause of your riches." Then he went away and Paudyeen never saw him again.

Paudyeen O'Kelly and his wife lived for years after this in the large house, and when he died he left great wealth behind him, and a large family to spend it.

There now is the story for you, from the first word to the last, as I heard it from my grandmother.

LEEAM O'ROONEY'S BURIAL.

IN the olden time there was once a man named William O'Rooney, living near Clare-Galway. He was a farmer. One day the landlord came to him and said: "I have three years' rent on you, and unless you have it for me within a week I'll throw you out on the side of the road."

"I'm going to Galway with a load of wheat to-morrow," said Leeam (William), "and when I get the price of it I'll pay you."

Next morning he put a load of wheat on the cart, and was going to Galway with it. When he was gone a

“Nuair bí ré timéioll míle go leict iméigíte o’n teac, éáinig
ouine-uafal éuige agus o’riarhuig ré óé “An cruicneacé
atá agas ari an g-caiit?”

“Sead,” ari Liam, “tá mé uil ’gá óiol le mo éior
o’ioc.”

“Cia méas atá ann?” ari ran ouine uafal.

“Tá tonna cnearta ann,” ari Liam.

“Ceannócaid mé uait é,” ari ran ouine uafal, agus
béarfaid mé an luac ir mó ’ra’ marigad ouit. Nuair a
maéfar tu éom far leir an mbócairín cáirtac atá ari
uo láim élé, car arteaé agus bí ag iméacé go otagaid
tu go teac móri atá i ngleann, agus béid mife ann rin
jómad le o’ ariagis o éabairt uuit.

Nuair éáinig Liam éom far leir an mbócairín car ré
arteaé, agus bí ré ag iméacé go oéáinig ré éom far
le teac móri. Bí iongantar ari Liam nuair éonairé ré
an teac móri, mar iugad agus ógad ann ran g-cómaran-
acé é, agus ní fácaid ré an teac móri ariam joimé, éid
go raib éolar aige ari uile éac i bpoigreacé éuig mife
óó.

Nuair éáinig Liam i ngar o rigoból a bí anáice leir
an teac móri éáinig buacáill beag amac agus oubarit,
“cás míle fáilte jómad a Liam Uí Ruanaidigh,” éur far
ari a óruim agus éu arteaé é. Éáinig buacáill beag
eile amac, éur fáilte joim Liam, éur far ari a óruim,
agus o’iméig arteaé leir. Bí buacáillíde ag teacé, ag
cur fáilte joim Liam, agus ag tabairt far leó, go raib
an tonna cruicneacéa iméigíte. Ann rin éáinig iomlán
na mbuacáill i lácair agus oubarit Liam leó: “Tá
éolar agaid uile oim-fa agus ní’l éolar agam-fa oiruib-
re.” Ann rin oubarit leir, “téid arteaé, agus id o
óinnéar, tá an máigirtir ag fanaimaint leat.”

Éuid Liam arteaé agus fuid ré rior ag an mboru.
Nior id ré an oara hieim go oéáinig oim-éólad ari

couple of miles from the house a gentleman met him and asked him : " Is it wheat you've got on the cart ? "

" It is," says Leeam ; " I'm going to sell it to pay my rent."

" How much is there in it ? " said the gentleman.

" There's a ton, honest, in it," said Leeam.

" I'll buy it from you," said the gentleman, " and I'll give you the biggest price that's going in the market. When you'll go as far as the cart *boreen* (little road). that's on your left hand, turn down, and be going till you come to a big house in the valley. I'll be before you there to give you your money."

When Leeam came to the *boreen* he turned in, and was going until he came as far as the big house. Leeam wondered when he came as far as the big house, for he was born and raised (*i.e.*, reared) in the neighbourhood, and yet he had never seen the big house before, though he thought he knew every house within five miles of him.

When Leeam came near the barn that was close to the big house, a little lad came out and said : " A hundred thousand welcomes to you William O'Rooney," put a sack on his back and went in with it. Another little lad came out and welcomed Leeam, put a sack on his back, and went in with it. Lads were coming welcoming Leeam, and putting the sacks on their backs and carrying them in, until the ton of wheat was all gone. Then the whole of the lads came round him, and Leeam said : " Ye all know me, and I don't know ye ! " Then they said to him : " Go in and eat your dinner ; the master's waiting for you."

Leeam went in and sat down at table ; but he had not the second mouthful taken till a heavy sleep came on him, and he fell down under the table. Then the

δγυρ έυιτ ρέ ραοι αν μπορω. Ανν ριν junne αν ομαιου-
εαοόιν ρεαρι-βρείγε κορμύιλ λε Liam, δγυρ έυιρ α βαιλε
έυμ mnά Liam έ, λειρ αν γ-απαλλ, δγυρ λειρ αν γ-αμπτ.
Νυαρι έάινιγ ρέ γο τεαέ Liam έυαυό ρέ ρυαρ ανν ραν
τ-ρεομπια, λυό αρι λεαβυό, δγυρ ρυαρι βάρ.

Νιορ βραυα γο νρεαεαυό αν γάρι αμαέ γο ραιβ Liam
O Ruanaidigh μαριβ. Έυιρ αν βεαν υιργε ρίορ δγυρ νυαρι
βί ρέ τειτ νιγ ρί αν κοιρ δγυρ έυιρ ορ ειονν ελάρι έ.
Έάινιγ να εόμαιορanna δγυρ έαοιμεαυαρι γο βριόναέ ορ
ειονν αν έυιρ, δγυρ βί τριυαγ μόρι ανν υό'η μηαοι βοιέτ,
αέτ νί ραιβ μόριαν βριόιν υιρρι ρέιν, μαρι βί Liam αορτα
δγυρ ί ρέιν όγ. Αν λά αρι να μάριαέ κυιεαυό αν κοιρ
δγυρ νί ραιβ αον έυιμνε νίορ μό αρι Liam.

Βί βυαέαιλλ-αιμριγε δγ μηαοι Liam δγυρ υυβαιριτ ρί
λειρ, “βυό εόιν υυιτ μέ ρόραυό, δγυρ άιτ Liam γλαεαυό.”

“Τά ρέ ρό λυαέ ρόρ, ανύοιαιγ βάρ υο βειτ ανν ραν
τεαέ,” αρι ραν βυαέαιλλ, “ραν γο μβέιυό Liam ευιτς
ρεαέτμαιν.”

Νυαρι βί Liam ρεαέτ λά δγυρ ρεαέτ η-οιυέε 'ηνα έουλαυό
έάινιγ βυαέαιλλ βεαγ δγυρ ύύιργ έ. Ανν ριν υυβαιριτ ρέ
λειρ, “τάρι ρεαέτμαιν υο έουλαυό. Έυιρεαμαρι υο έαπαλλ
δγυρ υο έαιριτ αβαιλε. Σεό υυιτ υο έυιυ αριγιο, δγυρ
ιμτίγ.”

Έάινιγ Liam α βαιλε, δγυρ μαρι βί ρέ μαλλ 'ραν οιυέε νί
ρ-αεαυό αον υυινε έ. Αρι μαριον αν λάέ ριν έυαυό βεαν
Liam δγυρ αν βυαέαιλλ-αιμριγε έυμ αν τ-ρδγαιριτ δγυρ
υ'ιαρι ριαυ αρι ιαυ υο ρόραυό.

“Ύρυιλ αν τ-αιριγιου-πόρτα δγαιβ?” αρι ραν ρδγαιριτ.

“Νι'λ,” αρι ραν βεαν, “αέτ τά ρτοριτ μυιце δγαμ 'ρα'
μβαιλε, δγυρ τιγ λεατ ί βειτ δγαυ ι η-άιτ αριγιο.

Ψόρ αν ρδγαιριτ ιαυ, δγυρ υυβαιριτ, “ευιρρεαυ ρίορ αρι
αν μυιце αμάριαέ.”

Νυαρι έάινιγ Liam γο υτι α υοριαρ ρέιν, βυαίλ ρέ βυίλλε

enchanter made a false man like William, and sent him home to William's wife with the horse and cart. When the false man came to Leeam's house, he went into the room lay down on the bed and died.

It was not long till the cry went out that Leeam O'Rooney was dead. The wife put down water, and when it was hot she washed the body and put it over the board (*i.e.*, laid it out). The neighbours came, and they keened sorrowfully over the body, and there was great pity for the poor wife, but there was not much grief on herself, for Leeam was old and she was young. The day on the morrow the body was buried, and there was no more remembrance of Leeam.

Leeam's wife had a servant boy, and she said to him : "You ought to marry me, and to take Leeam's place."

"It's too early yet, after there being a death in the house," said the boy ; "wait till Leeam is a week buried."

When Leeam was seven days and seven nights asleep, a little boy came to him and awoke him, and said : "You've been asleep for a week ; but we sent your horse and cart home. Here's your money, and go."

Leeam came home, and as it was late at night nobody saw him. On the morning of that same day Leeam's wife and the servant lad went to the priest and asked him to marry them.

"Have you the marriage money?" said the priest.

"No," said the wife ; "but I have a *sturk* of a pig at home, and you can have her in place of money."

The priest married them, and said : "I'll send for the pig to-morrow."

When Leeam came to his own door, he struck a blow on it. The wife and the servant boy were going to bed, and they asked : "Who's there?"

air. B'i an bean a'gus an buacaille-daimhne a'gus eul cum a leabaid, a'gus o'fharraig rias, "cia t'á ann rin?"

"Muir," ar Liam, "forghail an vordar dam."

Nuair eualadar an suic b'i f'ior aca gur 'bé Liam vo b'i ann, a'gus vubairt a bean. "ní t'is liom vo leigean artea, a'gus i' m'óir an náire vuit beic teac' air air an-óidigh tu beic teac' lá ran uaidh."

"An air muir a'tá tu?" ar Liam.

"n'lim air muir," ar ran bean, "t'á f'ior a'gus an uile v'vine 'ra' b'araidite go b'ruair tu b'ar a'gus gur euir mé go geannaidil tu. Téir air air go v'uaidh, a'gus beir airuonn léigite a'gus air fon v'anma v'ic' amaidic."

"Ran go v'adair v'olar an l'á," ar Liam, "a'gus b'arair mé luac vo m'adair vuit."

Ann rin euidó ré 'ran r'ábla, 'n áit a r'aid a c'arail a'gus a muc, rin ré ann ran t'isge, a'gus vuit ré 'nna c'orladó.

Air mairin, lá air na m'aidic, vubairt an r'agair le buacaille beag a b'i aige, "téir go teac' Liam li Ruanaidigh a'gus b'arair an bean a r'or mé anvé muc vuit le tab-airt a b'ail leat."

Táinig an buacaille go vordar an t'isge a'gus c'orraig 'gá buaid le mairin a b'i aige. B'i r'aitc'ior air an m'ar an vordar forghailt, ac' o'fharraig rí, "cia t'á ann rin?"

"Muir," ar ran buacaille, "euir an r'agair mé le muc v'f'ághail uait."

"Tá rí amuigh 'ran r'ábla," ar ran bean.

Cuidó an buacaille artea' 'ran r'ábla a'gus c'orraig a'gus tiomáint na muice amac, nuair o'f'raig Liam a'gus vubairt, "cá b'ruil tu a'gus eul le mo muc?"

Nuair c'onnair le buacaille Liam, ar go b'ar leir, a'gus níoir r'or go v'adair ré cum an r'agair a'gus a c'oroid a'gus teac' amac air a beul le r'aitc'ior.

"Cao t'á oit?" ar ran r'agair.

"It's I," said Leeam; "open the door for me."

When they heard the voice, they knew that it was Leeam who was in it, and the wife said: "I can't let you in, and it's a great shame, you to be coming back again, after being seven days in your grave."

"Is it mad you are?" said Leeam.

"I'm not mad," said the wife; "doesn't every person in the parish know that you are dead, and that I buried you decently. Go back to your grave, and I'll have a mass read for your poor soul to-morrow."

"Wait till daylight comes," said Leeam, "and I'll give you the price of your joking!"

Then he went into the stable, where his horse and the pig were, stretched himself in the straw, and fell asleep.

Early on the morning of the next day, the priest said to a little lad that he had: "Get up, and go to Leeam O'Rooney's house, and the woman that I married yesterday will give you a pig to bring home with you."

The boy came to the door of the house, and began knocking at it with a stick. The wife was afraid to open the door, but she asked: "Who's there?"

"I," said the boy; "the priest sent me to get a pig from you."

"She's out in the stable," said the wife; "you can get her for yourself, and drive her back with you."

The lad went into the stable, and began driving out the pig, when Leeam rose up and said: "Where are you going with my pig?"

When the boy saw Leeam he never stopped to look again, but out with him as hard as he could, and he never stopped till he came back to the priest, and his heart coming out on his mouth with terror.

"What's on you?" says the priest.

“D’innir an buacáil le do go raib Liam O Ruanaidigh ann ran rtabla, agus nac leigreadó ré do an mhuc tábairt leir.

“Bí oo cóirt, a bheugadóir,” ar ran ragar, “tá Liam O’Ruanaidigh maib agus ann ran uaid le reáctáin.

“Dá mberó’ ré maib reáct mbliadna connairc mire ann ran rtabla é dá móimio ó join, agus muna g-cieir-veann tu, tar, tu féin, agus feiciró tu é.”

Ann rin táinig an ragar agus an buacáil le déile go vorar an rtabla, agus tubairt an ragar, “téir arteaó agus cuir an mhuc rin amac éagam.”

“Ní raéfaínn arteaó air ron an méir ir ríú tu,” ar ran buacáil.

Cuair an ragar arteaó ann rin agus bí ré ag tiomáint na muice amac, nuair o’éirigh Liam ruar ar an tuighe agus tubairt, “cá bfuil tu uil le mo mhuc, a ádair páoraidigh?”

Nuair a connairc an ragar Liam ag éirigh, ar go briat leir, ag rá: “i n-ainm Dé orruaidim air air go oí an uaid tu a Uilliam Uí Ruanaidigh.”

Tóirigh Liam ag rí anóidigh an ragar, agus ag rá “A ádair páoraidigh bfuil tu air mire? ran agus labair liom.”

Níor fan an ragar áct cuair a baile éom luac agus o’feus a cora a iomáir, agus nuair táinig ré arteaó óin ré an vorar. Bí Liam ag buacáil an vorar go raib ré ráirighé, áct ní leigreadó an ragar arteaó é. Faoi veireadó cuir ré a ceann amac air fuinneóir a bí air báir an tigh agus tubairt, “A Uilliam Uí Ruanaidigh téir air air cum o’uaidhe.”

“Tá tu air mire a ádair páoraidigh, ní’l mé maib, agus ní raib mé ann don uaid airiam ó o’rág me bionn mo mádair,” ar Liam.

“Connairc mire maib tu,” ar ran ragar, “ruair tu báir obann agus bí mé i ládair nuair cuiradó tu ’ran uaid, agus rinne mé reanmóir breágh or oo éinn.”

The lad told him that Leeam O'Rooney was in the stable, and would not let him drive out the pig.

"Hold your tongue, you liar!" said the priest; "Leeam O'Rooney's dead and in the grave this week."

"If he was in the grave this seven years, I saw him in the stable two moments ago; and if you don't believe me, come yourself, and you'll see him."

The priest and the boy then went together to the door of the stable, and the priest said: "Go in and turn me out that pig."

"I wouldn't go in for all ever you're worth," said the boy.

The priest went in, and began driving out the pig, when Leeam rose up out of the straw and said: "Where are you going with my pig, Father Patrick?"

When the priest saw Leeam, off and away with him, and he crying out: "In the name of God, I order you back to your grave, William O'Rooney."

Leeam began running after the priest, and saying, "Father Patrick, Father Patrick, are you mad? Wait and speak to me."

The priest would not wait for him, but made off home as fast as his feet could carry him, and when he got into the house, he shut the door. Leeam was knocking at the door till he was tired, but the priest would not let him in. At last, he put his head out of a window in the top of the house, and said: "William O'Rooney, go back to your grave."

"You're mad, Father Patrick! I'm not dead, and never was in a grave since I was born," said Leeam.

"I saw you dead," said the priest; "you died suddenly, and I was present when you were put into the grave, and made a fine sermon over you."

“Díabhal uaim, go bfuil tu ari mire com cinnte a’r atá mire beó,” ar Liam.

“Imeigh ar m’áimhne anoir agus léigfí mé aifionn uuit amáiric,” ar ran ríogair.

Cuair Liam a baile agus buail ré a úorair féin aót ní leigfeadh an bean arteaó é. Ann rin uubairt ré leir féin, “riácfad agus íocfad mo éior.” Uile úuine a con-nairc Liam ari a bealaó go teaó an tigeairna bí riad ag riú uair, mari fad i leasair go bfuair ré báir. Nuair cuadair an tigeairna talman go riab Liam O Ruanaidigh ag teaót úin ré na uoirre, agus ní leigfeadh ré arteaó é. Éoruiú Liam ag bualaó an uoirair móir sur fadil an tigeairna go mbuirfeadh ré arteaó é. Éainiú an tigeairna go fuinneóigh a bí ari báir an tige, agus o’fíaruiú, “cad tu ag iairiú?”

“Éainiú mé le mo éior íoc, mari fear cnearta,” ar Liam.

“Téir ari ari go uí u’uair, agus béairfí mé maiteamnar uuit,” ar ran tigeairna.

“Ní fásfí mé reó, go b’fás’ mé ríuáinn uait go bfuil mé íocfa riad glan, go uí an bealtaine reó éugainn.”

Éug an tigeairna an ríuáinn uó, agus éainiú ré a baile. Buail ré an uoirair, aót ní leigfeadh an bean arteaó é, ag riad leir go riab Liam. O Ruanaidigh mari agus eirí, agus naó riab ann ran bfeair ag an uoirair aót fealltóir.

“Ní fealltóir mé,” ar Liam, “aó mé anóirí cior tiri bliaóain o’íoc le mo máigirir, agus béir reilb mo tige féin agam, no béir fíor agam cad fát.”

Cuair ré cum an ríobóil, agus riad ré bairia móir iairiann agus nior b’fada sur b’riú ré arteaó an uoirair. Bí riadéior móir ari an mnaoi agus ari an bfeair nuad-róir. Sáoileasair go riabasair i n-am an eiriríge, agus go riab uirre an uóirain ag teaót.

“Cad éirge ari fadil tu go riab mire mari?” ar Liam.

"The devil from me, but, as sure as I'm alive, you're mad!" said Leeam.

"Go out of my sight now," said the priest, "and I'll read a mass for you, to-morrow."

Leeam went home then, and knocked at his own door, but his wife would not let him in. Then he said to himself: "I may as well go and pay my rent now." On his way to the landlord's house every one who saw Leeam was running before him, for they thought he was dead. When the landlord heard that Leeam O'Rooney was coming, he shut the doors and would not let him in. Leeam began knocking at the hall-door till the lord thought he'd break it in. He came to a window in the top of the house, put out his head, and asked: "What are you wanting?"

"I'm come to pay my rent like an honest man," said Leeam.

"Go back to your grave, and I'll forgive you your rent," said the lord.

"I won't leave this," said Leeam, "till I get a writing from you that I'm paid up clean till next May."

The lord gave him the writing, and he came home and knocked at his own door, but the wife would not let him in. She said that Leeam O'Rooney was dead and buried, and that the man at the door was only a deceiver.

"I'm no deceiver," said William; "I'm after paying my master three years' rent, and I'll have possession of my own house, or else I'll know why."

He went to the barn and got a big bar of iron, and it wasn't long till he broke in the door. There was great fear on the wife, and the newly married husband. They thought they were in the time of the General Resurrection, and that the end of the world was coming.

"Why did you think I was dead?" said Leeam.

"Doesn't everybody in the parish know you're dead?" said the wife.

"Your body from the devil," said Leeam, "you're humbugging me long enough, and get me something to eat."

The poor woman was greatly afraid, and she dressed him some meat, and when she saw him eating and drinking, she said: "It's a miracle."

Then Leeam told her his story from first to last, and she told him each thing that happened, and then he said: "I'll go to the grave to-morrow, till I see the *behoonuck* ye buried in my place."

The day on the morrow Leeam brought a lot of men with him to the churchyard, and they dug open the grave, and were lifting up the coffin, when a big black dog jumped out of it, and made off, and Leeam and the men after it. They were following it till they saw it going into the house in which Leeam had been asleep, and then the ground opened, and the house went down, and nobody ever saw it from that out; but the big hole is to be seen till this day.

When Leeam and the men went home, they told everything to the priest of the parish, and he dissolved the marriage that was between Leeam's wife and the servant boy.

Leeam lived for years after that, and he left great wealth behind him, and they remember him in Clare-Galway still, and will remember him if this story goes down from the old people to the young.

GULEESH NA GUSS DHU.

THERE was once a boy in the County Mayo, and he never washed a foot from the day he was born. Guleesh was his name ; but as nobody could ever prevail on him to wash his feet, they used to call him Guleesh na guss dhu, or Guleesh Black-foot. It's often the father said to him : " Get up, you *strone-sha* (lubber), and wash yourself," but the devil a foot would he get up, and the devil a foot would he wash. There was no use in talking to him. Every one used to be humbugging him on account of his dirty feet, but he paid them no heed nor attention. You might say anything at all to him, but in spite of it all he would have his own way afterwards.

One night the whole family were gathered in by the fire, telling stories and making fun for themselves, and he amongst them. The father said to him : " Guleesh, you are one and twenty years old to-night, and I believe you never washed a foot from the day you were born till to-day

" You lie," said Guleesh, " didn't I go a' swimming on May day last? and I couldn't keep my feet out of the water."

" Well, they were as dirty as ever they were when you came to the shore," said the father.

" They were that, surely," said Guleesh.

" That's the thing I'm saying," says the father, " that it wasn't in you to wash your feet ever."

" And I never will wash them till the day of my death," said Guleesh.

" You miserable *behoonugh*! you clown! you tinker! you good-for-nothing lubber! what kind of answer is that? " says the father; " and with that he drew the hand

and struck him a hard fist on the jaw. "Be off with yourself," says he, "I can't stand you any longer."

Guleesh got up and put a hand to his jaw, where he got the fist. "Only that it's yourself that's in it, who gave me that blow," said he, "another blow you'd never strike till the day of your death." He went out of the house then and great anger on him.

There was the finest *lis*, or rath, in Ireland, a little way off from the gable of the house, and he was often in the habit of seating himself on the fine grass bank that was running round it. He stood, and he half leaning against the gable of the house, and looking up into the sky, and watching the beautiful white moon over his head. After him to be standing that way for a couple of hours, he said to himself: "My bitter grief that I am not gone away out of this place altogether. I'd sooner be any place in the world than here. Och, it's well for you, white moon," says he, "that's turning round, turning round, as you please yourself, and no man can put you back. I wish I was the same as you."

Hardly was the word out of his mouth when he heard a great noise coming like the sound of many people running together, and talking, and laughing, and making sport, and the sound went by him like a whirl of wind. and he was listening to it going into the rath. "Musha, by my soul, says he, "but ye're merry enough, and I'll follow ye.

What was in it but the fairy host, though he did not know at first that it was they who were in it, but he followed them into the rath. It's there he heard *the fulparnee*, and *the folpornee*, *the rap-lay-hoota*, and *the roolya-boolya*,* that they had there, and every man of

* Untranslatable onomatopæic words expressive of noises.

them crying out as loud as he could: "My horse, and bridle and saddle! My horse, and bridle, and saddle!"

"By my hand," said Guleesh, "my boy, that's not bad. I'll imitate ye," and he cried out as well as they: "My horse, and bridle, and saddle! My horse, and bridle, and saddle!" And on the moment there was a fine horse with a bridle of gold, and a saddle of silver standing before him. He leaped up on it, and the moment he was on its back he saw clearly that the rath was full of horses, and of little people going riding on them.

Said a man of them to him: "Are you coming with us to-night, Guleesh?"

"I am surely," said Guleesh.

"If you are, come along," said the little man, and out with them altogether, riding like the wind, faster than the fastest horse ever you saw a' hunting, and faster than the fox and the hounds at his tail.

The cold winter's wind that was before them, they overtook her, and the cold winter's wind that was behind them, she did not overtake them. And stop nor stay of that full race, did they make none, until they came to the brink of the sea.

Then every one of them said: "Hie over cap! Hie over cap!" and that moment they were up in the air, and before Guleesh had time to remember where he was, they were down on dry land again, and were going like the wind. At last they stood, and a man of them said to Guleesh: "Guleesh, do you know where you are now?"

"Not a know," says Guleesh.

"You're in Rome, Guleesh," said he; "but we're going further than that. The daughter of the king of France

is to be married to-night, the handsomest woman that the sun ever saw, and we must do our best to bring her with us, if we're only able to carry her off; and you must come with us that we may be able to put the young girl up behind you on the horse, when we'll be bringing her away, for it's not lawful for us to put her sitting behind ourselves. But you're flesh and blood, and she can take a good grip of you, so that she won't fall off the horse. Are you satisfied, Guleesh, and will you do what we're telling you?"

"Why shouldn't I be satisfied?" said Guleesh. "I'm satisfied, surely, and anything that ye will tell me to do I'll do it without doubt; but where are we now?"

"You're in Rome now, Guleesh," said the sheehogue (fairy).

"In Rome, is it?" said Guleesh. "Indeed, and no lie, I'm glad of that. The parish priest that we had he was broken (suspended) and lost his parish some time ago; I must go to the Pope till I get a bull from him that will put him back in his own place again."

"Oh, Guleesh," said the sheehogue, "you can't do that. You won't be let into the palace; and, anyhow, we can't wait for you, for we're in a hurry."

"As much as a foot, I won't go with ye," says Guleesh, "till I go to the Pope; but ye can go forward without me, if ye wish. I won't stir till I go and get the pardon of my parish priest."

"Guleesh, is it out of your senses you are? You can't go; and there's your answer for you now. I tell you, you can't go."

"Can't ye go on, and to leave me here after ye," said Guleesh, "and when ye come back can't ye hoist the girl up behind me?"

"But we want you at the palace of the king of

France," said the sheehogue, "and you must come with us now."

"The devil a foot," said Guleesh, "till I get the priest's pardon; the honestest and the pleasantest man that's in Ireland."

Another sheehogue spoke then, and said:

"Don't be so hard on Guleesh. The boy's a kind boy, and he has a good heart; and as he doesn't wish to come without the Pope's bull, we must do our best to get it for him. He and I will go in to the Pope, and ye can wait here."

"A thousand thanks to you," said Guleesh. "I'm ready to go with you; for this priest, he was the sportingest and the pleasantest man in the world."

"You have too much talk, Guleesh," said the sheehogue, "but come along now. Get off your horse and take my hand."

Guleesh dismounted, and took his hand; and then the little man said a couple of words he did not understand, and before he knew where he was he found himself in the room with the Pope.

The Pope was sitting up late that night reading a book that he liked. He was sitting on a big soft chair, and his two feet on the chimney-board. There was a fine fire in the grate, and a little table standing at his elbow, and a drop of ishka-baha (eau-de-vie) and sugar on the little tableen; and he never felt till Guleesh came up behind him.

"Now Guleesh," said the sheehogue, "tell him that unless he gives you the bull you'll set the room on fire; and if he refuses it to you, I'll spurt fire round about out of my mouth, till he thinks the place is really in a blaze, and I'll go bail he'll be ready enough then to give you the pardon."

Guleesh went up to him and put his hand on his shoulder. The Pope turned round, and when he saw Guleesh standing behind him he frightened up.

"Don't be afraid," said Guleesh, "we have a parish priest at home, and some thief told your honour a lie about him, and he was broken; but he's the decentest man ever your honour saw, and there's not a man, woman, or child in Ballynatoothach but's in love with him.

"Hold your tongue, you *bodach*," said the Pope. "Where are you from, or what brought you here? Haven't I a lock on the door?"

"I came in on the keyhole," says Guleesh, "and I'd be very much obliged to your honour if you'd do what I'm asking."

The Pope cried out: "Where are all my people? Where are my servants? Shamus! Shawn! I'm killed; I'm robbed."

Guleesh put his back to the door, the way he could not get out, and he was afraid to go near Guleesh, so he had no help for it, but had to listen to Guleesh's story; and Guleesh could not tell it to him shortly and plainly, for he was slow and coarse in his speaking, and that angered the Pope; and when Guleesh finished his story, he vowed that he never would give the priest his pardon; and he threatened Guleesh himself that he would put him to death for his shamelessness in coming in upon him in the night; and he began again crying out for his servants. Whether the servants heard him or no, there was a lock on the inside of the door, so that they could not come in to him.

"Unless you give me a bull under your hand and seal, and the priest's pardon in it," said Guleesh; "I'll burn your house with fire."

The sheehogue, whom the Pope did not see, began to cast fire and flame out of his mouth, and the Pope thought that the room was all in a blaze. He cried out: "Oh, eternal destruction! I'll give you the pardon; I'll give you anything at all, only stop your fire, and don't burn me in my own house."

The sheehogue stopped the fire, and the Pope had to sit down and write a full pardon for the priest, and give him back his old place again, and when he had it ready written, he put his name under it on the paper, and put it into Guleesh's hand.

"Thank your honour," said Guleesh; "I never will come here again to you, and *bannacht lath* (good-bye.)"

"Do not," said the Pope; "if you do I'll be ready before you, and you won't go from me so easily again. You will be shut up in a prison, and you won't get out for ever."

"Don't be afraid, I won't come again," said Guleesh. And before he could say any more the sheehogue spoke a couple of words, and caught Guleesh's hand again, and out with them. Guleesh found himself amongst the other sheehogues, and his horse waiting for him."

"Now, Guleesh," said they, "it's greatly you stopped us, and we in such a hurry; but come on now, and don't think of playing such a trick again, for we won't wait for you."

"I'm satisfied," said Guleesh, "and I'm thankful to ye; but tell me where are we going."

"We're to go to the palace of the king of France," said they; "and if we can at all, we're to carry off his daughter with us."

Every man of them then said, "Rise up, horse;" and the horses began leaping, and running, and prancing.

The cold wind of winter that was before them they overtook her, and the cold wind of winter that was behind them, she did not overtake them, and they never stopped of that race, till they came as far as the palace of the king of France.

They got off their horses there, and a man of them said a word that Guleesh did not understand, and on the moment they were lifted up, and Guleesh found himself and his companions in the palace. There was a great feast going on there, and there was not a nobleman or a gentleman in the kingdom but was gathered there, dressed in silk and satin, and gold and silver, and the night was as bright as the day with all the lamps and candles that were lit, and Guleesh had to shut his two eyes at the brightness. When he opened them again and looked from him, he thought he never saw anything as fine as all he saw there. There were a hundred tables spread out, and their full of meat and drink on each table of them, flesh-meat, and cakes and sweet-meats, and wine and ale, and every drink that ever a man saw. The musicians were at the two ends of the hall, and they playing the sweetest music that ever a man's ear heard, and there were young women and fine youths in the middle of the hall, dancing and turning, and going round so quickly and so lightly, that it put a *soorawn* in Guleesh's head to be looking at them. There were more there playing tricks, and more making fun and laughing, for such a feast as there was that day had not been in France for twenty years, because the old king had no children alive but only the one daughter, and she was to be married to the son of another king that night. Three days the feast was going on, and the third night she was to be married, and that was the night that Guleesh and the sheehogues came, hoping if

they could, to carry off with them the king's young daughter.

Guleesh and his companions were standing together at the head of the hall, where there was a fine altar dressed up, and two bishops behind it waiting to marry the girl, as soon as the right time should come. Nobody could see the sheehogues, for they said a word as they came in, that made them all invisible, as if they had not been in it at all.

"Tell me which of them is the king's daughter," said Guleesh, when he was becoming a little used to the noise and the light.

"Don't you see her there from you?" said the little man that he was talking to.

Guleesh looked where the little man was pointing with his finger, and there he saw the loveliest woman that was, he thought, upon the ridge of the world. The rose and the lily were fighting together in her face, and one could not tell which of them got the victory. Her arms and hands were like the lime, her mouth as red as a strawberry, when it is ripe, her foot was as small and as light as another one's hand, her form was smooth and slender, and her hair was falling down from her head in buckies of gold. Her garments and dress were woven with gold and silver, and the bright stone that was in the ring on her hand was as shining as the sun.

Guleesh was nearly blinded with all the loveliness and beauty that was in her; but when he looked again, he saw that she was crying, and that there was the trace of tears in her eyes. "It can't be," said Guleesh, "that there's grief on her, when everybody round her is so full of sport and merriment."

"Musha, then, she is grieved," said the little man; "for it's against her own will she's marrying, and she

has no love for the husband she is to marry. The king was going to give her to him three years ago, when she was only fifteen, but she said she was too young, and requested him to leave her as she was yet. The king gave her a year's grace, and when that year was up he gave her another year's grace, and then another; but a week or a day he would not give her longer, and she is eighteen years old to-night, and it's time for her to marry; but, indeed," says he, and he crooked his mouth in an ugly way; "indeed, it's no king's son she'll marry, if I can help it."

Guleesh pitied the handsome young lady greatly when he heard that, and he was heart-broken to think that it would be necessary for her to marry a man she did not like, or what was worse, to take a nasty Sheehogue for a husband. However, he did not say a word, though he could not help giving many a curse to the ill-luck that was laid out for himself, and he helping the people that were to snatch her away from her home and from her father.

He began thinking, then, what it was he ought to do to save her, but he could think of nothing. "Oh, if I could only give her some help and relief," said he, "I wouldn't care whether I were alive or dead; but I see nothing that I can do for her."

He was looking on when the king's son came up to her and asked her for a kiss, but she turned her head away from him. Guleesh had double pity for her then, when he saw the lad taking her by the soft white hand, and drawing her out to dance. They went round in the dance near where Guleesh was, and he could plainly see that there were tears in her eyes.

When the dancing was over, the old king, her father, and her mother the queen, came up and said that this

was the right time to marry her, that the bishop was ready and the couch prepared, and it was time to put the wedding-ring on her and give her to her husband.

The old king put a laugh out of him: "Upon my honour," he said, "the night is nearly spent, but my son will make a night for himself. I'll go bail he won't rise early to-morrow."

"Musha, and maybe he would," said the Sheehogue in Guleesh's ear, "or not go to bed, perhaps, at all. Ha, ha, ha!"

Guleesh gave him no answer, for his two eyes were going out on his head watching to see what they would do then.

The king took the youth by the hand, and the queen took her daughter, and they went up together to the altar, with the lords and great people following them.

When they came near the altar, and were no more than about four yards from it, the little sheehogue stretched out his foot before the girl, and she fell. Before she was able to rise again he threw something that was in his hand upon her, said a couple of words, and upon the moment the maiden was gone from amongst them. Nobody could see her, for that word made her invisible. The little *manecn* seized her and raised her up behind Guleesh, and the king nor no one else saw them, but out with them through the hall till they came to the door.

Oro! dear Mary! it's there the pity was, and the trouble, and the crying, and the wonder, and the searching, and the *rookawun*, when that lady disappeared from their eyes, and without their seeing what did it. Out on the door of the palace with them, without being stopped or hindered, for nobody saw them, and, "My horse, my bridle, and saddle!" says every man of them.

"My horse, my bridle, and saddle!" says Guleesh; and on the moment the horse was standing ready caparisoned before him. "Now, jump up, Guleesh," said the little man, "and put the lady behind you, and we will be going; the morning is not far off from us now."

Guleesh raised her up on the horse's back, and leaped up himself before her, and, "Rise horse," said he; and his horse, and the other horses with him, went in a full race until they came to the sea.

"Hover, cap!" said every man of them.

"Hover, cap!" said Guleesh; and on the moment the horse rose under him, and cut a leap in the clouds, and came down in Erin.

They did not stop there, but went of a race to the place where was Guleesh's house and the rath. And when they came as far as that, Guleesh turned and caught the young girl in his two arms, and leaped off the horse.

"I call and cross you to myself, in the name of God!" said he; and on the spot, before the word was out of his mouth, the horse fell down, and what was in it but the beam of a plough, of which they had made a horse; and every other horse they had, it was that way they made it. Some of them were riding on an old besom, and some on a broken stick, and more on a *bohalawn* (rag weed), or a hemlock-stalk.

The good people called out together when they heard what Guleesh said:

"Oh, Guleesh, you clown, you thief, that no good may happen you, why did you play that trick on us?"

But they had no power at all to carry off the girl, after Guleesh had consecrated her to himself.

"Oh, Guleesh, isn't that a nice turn you did us, and we so kind to you? What good have we now out of

our journey to Rome and to France?. Never mind yet, you clown, but you'll pay us another time for this. Believe us you'll repent it."

"He'll have no good to get out of the young girl," said the little man that was talking to him in the palace before that, and as he said the word he moved over to her and struck her a slap on the side of the head. "Now," says he, "she'll be without talk any more; now, Guleesh, what good will she be to you when she'll be dumb? It's time for us to go—but you'll remember us, Guleesh na Guss Dhu!"

When he said that he stretched out his two hands, and before Guleesh was able to give an answer, he and the rest of them were gone into the rath out of his sight, and he saw them no more.

He turned to the young woman and said to her: "Thanks be to God, they're gone. Would you not sooner stay with me than with them?". She gave him no answer. "There's trouble and grief on her yet, said Guleesh in his own mind, and he spoke to her again: 'I am afraid that you must spend this night in my father's house, lady, and if there is anything that I can do for you, tell me, and I'll be your servant.'"

The beautiful girl remained silent, but there were tears in her eyes, and her face was white and red after each other.

"Lady," said Guleesh, "tell me what you would like me to do now. I never belonged at all to that lot of sheehogues who carried you away with them. I am the son of an honest farmer, and I went with them without knowing it. If I'll be able to send you back to your father I'll do it, and I pray you make any use of me now that you may wish."

He looked into her face, and he saw the mouth

moving as if she was going to speak, but there came no word from it.

"It cannot be," said Guleesh, "that you are dumb. Did I not hear you speaking to the king's son in the palace to-night? Or has that devil made you really dumb, when he struck his nasty hand on your jaw?"

The girl raised her white smooth hand, and laid her finger on her tongue, to show him that she had lost her voice and power of speech, and the tears ran out of her two eyes like streams, and Guleesh's own eyes were not dry, for as rough as he was on the outside he had a soft heart, and could not stand the sight of the young girl, and she in that unhappy plight.

He began thinking with himself what he ought to do, and he did not like to bring her home with himself to his father's house, for he knew well that they would not believe him, that he had been in France and brought back with him the king of France's daughter, and he was afraid they might make a mock of the young lady or insult her.

As he was doubting what he ought to do, and hesitating, he chanced to put his hand in his pocket, and he found a paper in it. He pulled it up, and the moment he looked at it he remembered it was the Pope's bull. "Glory be to God," said he, "I know now what I'll do; I'll bring her to the priest's house, and as soon as he sees the pardon I have here, he won't refuse me to keep the lady and care her." He turned to the lady again and told her that he was loath to take her to his father's house, but that there was an excellent priest very friendly to himself, who would take good care of her, if she wished to remain in his house; but that if there was any other place she would rather go, he said he would bring her to it.

She bent her head, to show him she was obliged, and gave him to understand that she was ready to follow him any place he was going. "We will go to the priest's house, then," said he; "he is under an obligation to me, and will do anything I ask him."

They went together accordingly to the priest's house, and the sun was just rising when they came to the door. Guleesh beat it hard, and as early as it was the priest was up, and opened the door himself. He wondered when he saw Guleesh and the girl, for he was certain that it was coming wanting to be married they were.

"Guleesh na Guss Dhu, isn't it the nice boy you are that you can't wait till ten o'clock or till twelve, but that you must be coming to me at this hour, looking for marriage, you and your *girshuch*. You ought to know that I'm broken, and that I can't marry you, or at all events, can't marry you lawfully. But ubbubboo!" said he, suddenly, as he looked again at the young girl, "in the name of God, who have you here? Who is she, or how did you get her?"

"Father," said Guleesh, "you can marry me, or anybody else, any more, if you wish; but it's not looking for marriage I came to you now, but to ask you, if you please, to give a lodging in your house to this young lady." And with that he drew out the Pope's bull, and gave it to the priest to read.

The priest took it, and read it, and looked sharply at the writing and seal, and he had no doubt but it was a right bull, from the hand of the Pope.

"Where did you get this?" said he to Guleesh, and the hand he held the paper in, was trembling with wonder and joy.

"Oh, musha!" said Guleesh, airily enough, "I got it last night in Rome; I remained a couple of hours in the

city there, when I was on my way to bring this young lady, daughter of the king of France, back with me."

The priest looked at him as though he had ten heads on him; but without putting any other question to him, he desired him to come in, himself and the maiden, and when they came in, he shut the door, brought them into the parlour, and put them sitting.

"Now, Guleesh," said he, "tell me truly where did you get this bull, and who is this young lady, and whether you're out of your senses really, or are only making a joke of me?"

"I'm not telling a word of lie, nor making a joke of you," said Guleesh; "but it was from the Pope himself I got the paper, and it was from the palace of the king of France I carried off this lady, and she is the daughter of the king of France."

He began his story then, and told the whole to the priest, and the priest was so much surprised that he could not help calling out at times, or clapping his hands together.

When Guleesh said from what he saw he thought the girl was not satisfied with the marriage that was going to take place in the palace before he and the sheehogues broke it up, there came a red blush into the girl's cheek, and he was more certain than ever that she had sooner be as she was—badly as she was—than be the married wife of the man she hated. When Guleesh said that he would be very thankful to the priest if he would keep her in his own house, the kind man said he would do that as long as Guleesh pleased, but that he did not know what they ought to do with her, because they had no means of sending her back to her father again.

Guleesh answered that he was uneasy about the same thing, and that he saw nothing to do but to keep quiet

until they should find some opportunity of doing something better. They made it up then between themselves that the priest should let on that it was his brother's daughter he had, who was come on a visit to him from another county, and that he should tell everybody that she was dumb, and do his best to keep everyone away from her. They told the young girl what it was they intended to do, and she showed by her eyes that she was obliged to them.

Guleesh went home then, and when his people asked him where he was, he said that he was asleep at the foot of the ditch, and passed the night there.

There was great wonderment on the neighbours when the honest priest showed them the Pope's bull, and got his old place again, and everyone was rejoiced, for, indeed, there was no fault at all in that honest man, except that now and again he would have too much liking for a drop of the bottle; but no one could say that he ever saw him in a way that he could not utter "here's to your health," as well as ever a man in the kingdom. But if they wondered to see the priest back again in his old place, much more did they wonder at the girl who came so suddenly to his house without anyone knowing where she was from, or what business she had there. Some of the people said that everything was not as it ought to be, and others that it was not possible that the Pope gave back his place to the priest after taking it from him before, on account of the complaints about his drinking. And there were more of them, too, who said that Guleesh na Guss Dhu was not like the same man that was in it before, and that it was a great story (*i.e.*, a thing to wonder at) how he was drawing every day to the priest's house, and that the priest had a wish and a respect for him, a thing they could not clear up at all.

That was true for them, indeed, for it was seldom the day went by but Guleesh would go to the priest's house, and have a talk with him, and as often as he would come he used to hope to find the young lady well again, and with leave to speak ; but, alas ! she remained dumb and silent, without relief or cure. Since she had no other means of talking she carried on a sort of conversation between herself and himself, by moving her hand and fingers, winking her eyes, opening and shutting her mouth, laughing or smiling, and a thousand other signs, so that it was not long until they understood each other very well. Guleesh was always thinking how he should send her back to her father ; but there was no one to go with her, and he himself did not know what road to go, for he had never been out of his own country before the night he brought her away with him. Nor had the priest any better knowledge than he ; but when Guleesh asked him, he wrote three or four letters to the king of France, and gave them to buyers and sellers of wares, who used to be going from place to place across the sea ; but they all went astray, and never one came to the king's hand.

This was the way they were for many months, and Guleesh was falling deeper and deeper in love with her every day, and it was plain to himself and the priest that she liked him. The boy feared greatly at last, lest the king should really hear where his daughter was, and take her back from himself, and he besought the priest to write no more, but to leave the matter to God.

So they passed the time for a year, until there came a day when Guleesh was lying by himself on the grass, on the last day of the last month in autumn (*i.e.*, October), and he thinking over again in his own mind of everything that happened to him from the day that he

went with the sheehogues across the sea. He remembered then, suddenly, that it was one November night that he was standing at the gable of the house, when the whirlwind came, and the sheehogues in it, and he said to himself: "We have November night again to-day; and I'll stand in the same place I was last year, until I see will the good people come again. Perhaps I might see or hear something that would be useful to me, and might bring back her talk again to Mary"—that was the name himself and the priest called the king's daughter, for neither of them knew her right name. He told his intention to the priest, and the priest gave him his blessing.

Guleesh accordingly went to the old rath when the night was darkening, and he stood with his bent elbow leaning on a gray old flag, waiting till the middle of the night should come. The moon rose slowly, and it was like a knob of fire behind him; and there was a white fog which was raised up over the fields of grass and all damp places, through the coolness of the night after a great heat in the day. The night was calm as is a lake when there is not a breath of wind to move a wave on it, and there was no sound to be heard but the *cronawn* (hum) of the insects that would go by from time to time, or the hoarse sudden scream of the wild-geese, as they passed from lake to lake, half a mile up in the air over his head; or the sharp whistle of the fadogues and flibeens (golden and green plover), rising and lying, lying and rising, as they do on a calm night. There were a thousand thousand bright stars shining over his head, and there was a little frost out, which left the grass under his foot white and crisp.

He stood there for an hour, for two hours, for three hours, and the frost increased greatly, so that he heard

the breaking of the *traneens* under his foot as often as he moved. He was thinking, in his own mind, at last, that the sheehogues would not come that night, and that it was as good for him to return back again, when he heard a sound far away from him, coming towards him, and he recognised what it was at the first moment. The sound increased, and at first it was like the beating of waves on a stony shore, and then it was like the falling of a great waterfall, and at last it was like a loud storm in the tops of the trees, and then the whirlwind burst into the rath of one rout, and the sheeogues were in it.

It all went by him so suddenly that he lost his breath with it, but he came to himself on the spot, and put an ear on himself, listening to what they would say.

Scarcely had they gathered into the rath till they all began shouting, and screaming, and talking amongst themselves; and then each one of them cried out: "My horse, and bridle, and saddle! My horse, and bridle, and saddle!" and Guleesh took courage, and called out as loudly as any of them: "My horse, and bridle and saddle! My horse, and bridle and saddle." But before the word was well out of his mouth, another man cried out: "Ora! Guleesh, my boy, are you here with us again? How are you coming on with your woman? There's no use in your calling for your horse to-night. I'll go bail you won't play on us again. It was a good trick you played on us last year!"

"It was," said another man, "he won't do it again."

"Isn't he a prime lad, the same lad! to take a woman with him that never said as much to him as, 'how do you do?' since this time last year!" says the third man.

"Perhaps he likes to be looking at her," said another voice.

"And if the *omadawn* only knew that there's an herb

growing up by his own door, and to boil it and give it to her and she'd be well," said another voice.

"That's true for you."

"He is an omadawn."

"Don't bother your head with him, we'll be going."

"We'll leave the *bodach* as he is."

And with that they rose up into the air, and out with them of one *roolya-boolya* the way they came; and they left poor Guleesh standing where they found him, and the two eyes going out of his head, looking after them and wondering.

He did not stand long till he returned back, and he thinking in his own mind on all he saw and heard, and wondering whether there was really an herb at his own door that would bring back the talk to the king's daughter. "It can't be," says he to himself, "that they would tell it to me, if there was any virtue in it; but perhaps the sheehogue didn't observe himself when he let the word slip out of his mouth. I'll search well as soon as the sun rises, whether there's any plant growing beside the house except thistles and dockings."

He went home, and as tired as he was he did not sleep a wink until the sun rose on the morrow. He got up then, and it was the first thing he did to go out and search well through the grass round about the house, trying could he get any herb that he did not recognize. And, indeed, he was not long searching till he observed a large strange herb that was growing up just by the gable of the house.

He went over to it, and observed it closely, and saw that there were seven little branches coming out of the stalk, and seven leaves growing on every branch^{een} of them, and that there was a white sap in the leaves. "It's very wonderful," said he to himself, "that I never

noticed this herb before. If there's any virtue in an herb at all, it ought to be in such a strange one as this."

He drew out his knife, cut the plant, and carried it into his own house; stripped the leaves off it and cut up the stalk; and there came a thick, white juice out of it, as there comes out of the sow-thistle when it is bruised, except that the juice was more like oil.

He put it in a little pot and a little water in it, and laid it on the fire until the water was boiling, and then he took a cup, filled it half up with the juice, and put it to his own mouth. It came into his head then that perhaps it was poison that was in it, and that the good people were only tempting him that he might kill himself with that trick, or put the girl to death without meaning it. He put down the cup again, raised a couple of drops on the top of his finger, and put it to his mouth. It was not bitter, and, indeed, had a sweet, agreeable taste. He grew bolder then, and drank the full of a thimble of it, and then as much again, and he never stopped till he had half the cup drunk. He fell asleep after that, and did not wake till it was night, and there was great hunger and great thirst on him.

He had to wait, then, till the day rose; but he determined, as soon as he should wake in the morning, that he would go to the king's daughter and give her a drink of the juice of the herb.

As soon as he got up in the morning, he went over to the priest's house with the drink in his hand, and he never felt himself so bold and valiant, and spirited and light, as he was that day, and he was quite certain that it was the drink he drank which made him so hearty.

When he came to the house, he found the priest and the young lady within, and they were wondering greatly why he had not visited them for two days.

He told them all his news, and said that he was certain that there was great power in that herb, and that it would do the lady no hurt, for he tried it himself and got good from it, and then he made her taste it, for he vowed and swore that there was no harm in it.

Guleesh handed her the cup, and she drank half of it, and then fell back on her bed and a heavy sleep came on her, and she never woke out of that sleep till the day on the morrow.

Guleesh and the priest sat up the entire night with her, waiting till she should awake, and they between hope and unhope, between expectation of saving her and fear of hurting her.

She awoke at last when the sun had gone half its way through the heavens. She rubbed her eyes and looked like a person who did not know where she was. She was like one astonished when she saw Guleesh and the priest in the same room with her, and she sat up doing her best to collect her thoughts.

The two men were in great anxiety waiting to see would she speak, or would she not speak, and when they remained silent for a couple of minutes, the priest said to her: "Did you sleep well, Mary?"

And she answered him: "I slept, thank you."

No sooner did Guleesh hear her talking than he put a shout of joy out of him, and ran over to her and fell on his two knees, and said: "A thousand thanks to God, who has given you back the talk; lady of my heart, speak again to me."

The lady answered him that she understood it was he who boiled that drink for her, and gave it to her; that she was obliged to him from her heart for all the kindness he showed her since the day she first came to Ireland, and that he might be certain that she never would forget it.

Guleesh was ready to die with satisfaction and delight. Then they brought her food, and she eat with a good appetite, and was merry and joyous, and never left off talking with the priest while she was eating.

After that Guleesh went home to his house, and stretched himself on the bed and fell asleep again, for the force of the herb was not all spent, and he passed another day and a night sleeping. When he woke up he went back to the priest's house, and found that the young lady was in the same state, and that she was asleep almost since the time that he left the house.

He went into her chamber with the priest, and they remained watching beside her till she awoke the second time, and she had her talk as well as ever, and Guleesh was greatly rejoiced. The priest put food on the table again, and they eat together, and Guleesh used after that to come to the house from day to day, and the friendship that was between him and the king's daughter increased, because she had no one to speak to except Guleesh and the priest, and she liked Guleesh best.

He had to tell her the way he was standing by the rath when the good people came, and how he went in to the Pope, and how the sheehogue blew fire out of his mouth, and every other thing that he did till the time the good people whipt her off with themselves; and when it would be all told he would have to begin it again out of the new, and she never was tired listening to him.

When they had been that way for another half year, she said that she could wait no longer without going back to her father and mother; that she was certain that they were greatly grieved for her; and that it was a shame for her to leave them in grief, when it was in her power to go as far as them. The priest did all he

could to keep her with them for another while, but without effect, and Guleesh spoke every sweet word that came into his head, trying to get the victory over her, and to coax her and make her stay as she was, but it was no good for him. She determined that she would go, and no man alive would make her change her intention.

She had not much money, but only two rings that were on her hand, when the sheehogue carried her away, and a gold pin that was in her hair, and golden buckles that were on her little shoes.

The priest took and sold them and gave her the money, and she said that she was ready to go.

She left her blessing and farewell with the priest and Guleesh, and departed. She was not long gone till there came such grief and melancholy over Guleesh that he knew he would not be long alive unless he were near her, and he followed her.

(The next 42 pages in the Leabhar Sgeuligheachta are taken up with the adventures of Guleesh and the princess, on their way to the court of France. But this portion of the story is partly taken from other tales, and part is too much altered and amplified in the writing of it, so that I do not give it here, as not being genuine folk-lore, which the story, except for a very little embellishment, has been up to this point. The whole ends as follows, with the restoration of the princess and her marriage with Guleesh.)

It was well, and it was not ill. They married one another, and that was the fine wedding they had, and if I were to be there then, I would not be here now ; but I heard it from a birdeen that there was neither cark nor care, sickness nor sorrow, mishap nor misfortune on them till the hour of their death, and that it may be the same with me, and with us all !

THE WELL OF D'YERREE-IN-DOWAN.

A LONG time ago—before St. Patrick's time—there was an old king in Connacht, and he had three sons. The king had a sore foot for many years, and he could get no cure. One day he sent for the Dall Glic (wise blind man) which he had, and said to him :

"I'm giving you wages this twenty years, and you can't tell me what will cure my foot."

"You never asked me that question before," said the Dall Glic ; "but I tell you now that there is nothing in the world to cure you but a bottle of water from the Well of D'yerree-in-Dowan " (*i.e.*, end of the world).

In the morning, the day on the morrow, the king called his three sons, and he said to them :

"My foot will never be better until I get a bottle of water from the Well of D'yerree-in-Dowan, and whichever of you will bring me that, he has my kingdom to get."

"We will go in pursuit of it to-morrow," says the three. The names of the three were Art, Nart (*i.e.*, strength), and Cart* (*i.e.*, right).

On the morning of the day on the morrow, the king gave to each one of them a purse of gold, and they went on their way. When they came as far as the cross-roads, Art said :

"Each one of us ought to go a road for himself, and if one of us is back before a year and a day, let him wait till the other two come ; or else let him set up a stone as a sign that he has come back safe."

They parted from one another after that, and Art and Nart went to an inn and began drinking ; but Cart

* These names are not exactly pronounced as written. To pronounce them properly say *yart* first, and then *yart* with an *n* and a *c* before it, *n'yart* and *c'yart*

went on by himself. He walked all that day without knowing where he was going. As the darkness of the night came on he was entering a great wood, and he was going forwards in the wood, until he came to a large house. He went in and looked round him, but he saw nobody, except a large white cat sitting beside the fire. When the cat saw him she rose up and went into another room. He was tired and sat beside the fire. It was not long till the door of the chamber opened, and there came out an old hag.

"One hundred thousand welcomes before you, son of the king of Connacht," says the hag.

"How did you know me?" says the king's son.

"Oh, many's the good day I spent in your father's castle in Bwee-sounnee, and I know you since you were born," said the hag.

Then she prepared him a fine supper, and gave it to him. When he had eaten and drunk enough, she said to him:

"You made a long journey to-day; come with me until I show you a bed. Then she brought him to a fine chamber, showed him a bed, and the king's son fell asleep. He did not awake until the sun was coming in on the windows the next morning.

Then he rose up, dressed himself, and was going out, when the hag asked him where he was going.

"I don't know," said the king's son. "I left home to find out the Well of D'yerree-in-Dowan."

"I'm after walking a good many places," said the hag, "but I never heard talk of the Well of D'yerree-in-Dowan before."

The king's son went out, and he was travelling till he came to a cross-roads between two woods. He did not know which road to take. He saw a seat under the

trunk of a great tree. When he went up to it he found it written: "This is the seat of travellers."

The king's son sat down, and after a minute he saw the most lovely woman in the world coming toward him, and she dressed in red silk, and she said to him:

"I often heard that it is better to go forward than back."

Then she went out of his sight as though the ground should swallow her.

The king's son rose up and went forward. He walked that day till the darkness of the night was coming on, and he did not know where to get lodgings. He saw a light in a wood, and he drew towards it. The light was in a little house. There was not as much as the end of a feather jutting up on the outside nor jutting down on the inside, but only one single feather that was keeping up the house. He knocked at the door, and an old hag opened it.

"God save all here," says the king's son.

"A hundred welcomes before you, son of the king of the castle of Bwee-sounnee," said the hag.

"How did you know me?" said the king's son.

"It was my sister nursed you," said the hag, "and sit down till I get your supper ready."

When he ate and drank his enough, she put him to sleep till morning. When he rose up in the morning, he prayed to God to direct him on the road of his luck.

"How far will you go to-day?" said the hag.

"I don't know," said the king's son. "I'm in search of the Well of D'yerree-in-Dowan."

"I'm three hundred years here," said the hag, and I never heard of such a place before; but I have a sister older than myself, and, perhaps, she may know of it. Here is a ball of silver for you, and when you will go out

upon the road throw it up before you, and follow it till you come to the house of my sister."

When he went out on the road he threw down the ball, and he was following it until the sun was going under the shadow of the hills. Then he went into a wood, and came to the door of a little house. When he struck the door, a hag opened it, and said:

"A hundred thousand welcomes before you, son of the king of the castle of Bwee-sounnee, who were at my sister's house last night. You made a long journey to-day. Sit down; I have a supper ready for you."

When the king's son ate and drank his enough, the hag put him to sleep, and he did not wake up till the morning. Then the hag asked:

"Where are you going?"

"I don't rightly know," said the king's son. "I left home to find out the Well of D'yerree-in-Dowan."

"I am over five hundred years of age," said the hag, "and I never heard talk of that place before; but I have a brother, and if there is any such place in the world, he'll know of it. He is living seven hundred miles from here."

"It's a long journey," said the king's son.

"You'll be there to-night," said the hag.

Then she gave him a little garraun (nag, gelding) about the size of a goat.

"That little beast won't be able to carry me," said the king's son.

"Wait till you go riding on it," said the hag.

The king's son got on the garraun, and out for ever with him as fast as lightning.

When the sun was going under, that evening, he came to a little house in a wood. The king's son got off the garraun, went in, and it was not long till an old grey man came out, and said:

"A hundred thousand welcomes to you, son of the

king of the castle of Bwee-sounee. You're in search of the Well of D'yerree-in-Dowan."

"I am, indeed," said the king's son.

"Many's the good man went that way before you; but not a man of them came back alive," said the old man; "however, I'll do my best for you. Stop here to-night, and we'll have sport to-morrow."

Then he dressed a supper and gave it to the king's son, and when he ate and drank, the old man put him to sleep.

In the morning of the day on the morrow, the old man said:

"I found out where the Well of D'yerree-in-Dowan is; but it is difficult to go as far as it. We must find out if there's any good in you with the tight loop (bow?)."

Then he brought the king's son out into the wood, gave him the loop, and put a mark on a tree two score yards from him, and told him to strike it. He drew the loop and struck the mark.

"You'll do the business," said the old man.

They then went in, and spent the day telling stories till the darkness of the night was come.

When the darkness of the night was come, the old man gave him a loop (bow?) and a sheaf of sharp stings (darts), and said:

"Come with me now."

They were going until they came to a great river. Then the old man said:

"Go on my back, and I'll swim across the river with you; but if you see a great bird coming, kill him, or we shall be lost."

Then the king's son got on the old man's back, and the old man began swimming. When they were in the middle of the river the king's son saw a great eagle

coming, and his gob (beak) open. The king's son drew the loop and wounded the eagle.

"Did you strike him?" said the old man.

"I struck him," said the king's son; "but here he comes again."

He drew the loop the second time and the eagle fell dead.

When they came to the land, the old man said :

"We are on the island of the Well of D'yerree-in-Dowan. The queen is asleep, and she will not waken for a day and a year. She never goes to sleep but once in seven years. There is a lion and a monster (uillphéist) watching at the gate of the well, but they go to sleep at the same time with the queen, and you will have no difficulty in going to the well. Here are two bottles for you ; fill one of them for yourself, and the other for me, and it will make a young man of me."

The king's son went off, and when he came as far as the castle he saw the lion and the monster sleeping on each side of the gate. Then he saw a great wheel throwing up water out of the well, and he went and filled the two bottles, and he was coming back when he saw a shining light in the castle. He looked in through the window and saw a great table. There was a loaf of bread, with a knife, a bottle, and a glass on it. He filled the glass, but he did not diminish the bottle. He observed that there was a writing on the bottle and on the loaf; and he read on the bottle: "Water For the World," and on the loaf: "Bread For the World." He cut a piece off the loaf, but it only grew bigger.

"My grief! that we haven't that loaf and that bottle at home," said the king's son, "and there'd be neither hunger nor thirst on the poor people."

Then he went into a great chamber, and he saw the

queen and eleven waiting-maids asleep, and a sword of light hung above the head of the queen. It was it that was giving light to the whole castle.

When he saw the queen, he said to himself: "It's a pity to leave that pretty mouth without kissing it. He kissed the queen, and she never awoke; and after that he did the same to the eleven maidens. Then he got the sword, the bottle, and the loaf, and came to the old man, but he never told him that he had those things.

"How did you get on?" said the old man.

"I got the thing I was in search of," said the king's son.

"Did you see any marvel since you left me?" said the old man.

The king's son told him that he had seen a wonderful loaf, bottle, and sword.

"You did not touch them?" said the old man; shun them, for they would bring trouble on you. Come on my back now till I bring you across the river."

When they went to the house of the old man, he put water out of the bottle on himself, and made a young man of himself. Then he said to the king's son:

"My sisters and myself are now free from enchantment, and they are young women again."

The king's son remained there until most part of the year and day were gone. Then he began the journey home; but, my grief, he had not the little nag with him. He walked the first day until the darkness of the night was coming on. He saw a large house. He went to the door, struck it, and the man of the house came out to him.

"Can you give me lodgings?" said he.

"I can," said the man of the house, "only I have no light to light you."

"I have a light myself," said the king's son.

He went in then, drew the sword, and gave a fine light to them all, and to everybody that was in the island. They then gave him a good supper, and he went to sleep. When he was going away in the morning, the man of the house asked him for the honour of God, to leave the sword with them.

"Since you asked for it in the honour of God, you must have it," said the king's son.

He walked the second day till the darkness was coming. He went to another great house, beat the door, and it was not long till the woman of the house came to him, and he asked lodgings of her. The man of the house came and said :

"I can give you that ; but I have not a drop of water to dress food for you."

"I have plenty of water myself," said the king's son.

He went in, drew out the bottle, and there was not a vessel in the house he did not fill, and still the bottle was full. Then a supper was dressed for him, and when he ate and drank his enough, he went to sleep. In the morning, when he was going, the woman asked of him, in the honour of God, to leave them the bottle.

"Since it has chanced that you ask it for the honour of God," said the king's son, "I cannot refuse you, for my mother put me under *gassa* (mystic obligations), before she died, never, if I could, to refuse anything that a person would ask of me for the honour of God."

Then he left the bottle to them.

He walked the third day until darkness was coming, and he reached a great house on the side of the road. He struck the door ; the man of the house came out, and he asked lodgings of him.

"I can give you that, and welcome," said the man ; "but I'm grieved that I have not a morsel of bread for you."

"I have plenty of bread myself," said the king's son.

He went in, got a knife, and began cutting the loaf, until the table was filled with pieces of bread, and yet the loaf was as big as it was when he began. Then they prepared a supper for him, and when he ate his enough, he went to sleep. When he was departing in the morning, they asked of him, for the honour of God, to leave the loaf with them, and he left it with them.

The three things were now gone from him.

He walked the fourth day until he came to a great river, and he had no way to get across it. He went upon his knees, and asked of God to send him help. After half a minute, he saw the beautiful woman he saw the day he left the house of the first hag. When she came near him, she said: "Son of the king of the castle of Bwee-sounnee, has it succeeded with you?"

"I got the thing I went in search of," said the king's son; "but I do not know how I shall pass over this river."

She drew out a thimble and said: "Bad is the day I would see your father's son without a boat."

Then she threw the thimble into the river, and made a splendid boat of it.

"Get into that boat now," said she; "and when you will come to the other side, there will be a steed before you to bring you as far as the cross-road, where you left your brothers."

The king's son stepped into the boat, and it was not long until he was at the other side, and there he found a white steed before him. He went riding on it, and it went off as swiftly as the wind. At about twelve o'clock on that day, he was at the cross-roads. The king's son looked round him, and he did not see his brothers, nor any stone set up, and he said to himself, "perhaps they

are at the inn." He went there, and found Art and Nart, and they two-thirds drunk.

They asked him how he went on since he left them.

"I have found out the Well of D'yerree-in-Dowan, and I have the bottle of water," said Cart.

Nart and Art were filled with jealousy, and they said one to the other: "It's a great shame that the youngest son should have the kingdom."

"We'll kill him, and bring the bottle of water to my father," said Nart; "and we'll say that it was ourselves who went to the Well of D'yerree-in-Dowan."

"I'm not with you there," said Art; "but we'll set him drunk, and we'll take the bottle of (from) him. My father will believe me and you, before he'll believe our brother, because he has an idea that there's nothing in him but a half *omadawn*."

"Then," he said to Cart, "since it has happened that we have come home safe and sound we'll have a drink before we go home."

They called for a quart of whiskey, and they made Cart drink the most of it, and he fell drunk. Then they took the bottle of water from him, went home themselves, and gave it to the king. He put a drop of the water on his foot, and it made him as well as ever he was.

Then they told him that they had great trouble to get the bottle of water; that they had to fight giants, and to go through great dangers.

"Did ye see Cart on your road?" said the king.

"He never went farther than the inn, since he left us," said they; "and he's in it now, blind drunk."

"There never was any good in him," said the king; but I cannot leave him there."

Then he sent six men to the inn, and they carried

Cart home. When he came to himself, the king made him into a servant to do all the dirty jobs about the castle.

* * * * *

When a year and a day had gone by, the queen of the Well of D'yerree-in-Dowan and her waiting-maidens woke up and the queen found a young son by her side, and the eleven maidens the same.

There was great anger on the queen, and she sent for the lion and the monster, and asked them what was become of the eagle that she left in charge of the castle.

"He must be dead, or he'd be here now, when you woke up," said they.

"I'm destroyed, myself, and the waiting-maidens ruined," said the queen; "and I never will stop till I find out the father of my son."

Then she got ready her enchanted coach, and two fawns under it. She was going till she came to the first house where the king's son got lodging, and she asked was there any stranger there lately. The man of the house said there was.

"Yes!" said the queen, "and he left the sword of light behind him; it is mine, and if you do not give it to me quickly I will throw your house upside down."

They gave her the sword, and she went on till she came to the second house, in which he had got lodging, and she asked was there any stranger there lately. They said that there was. "Yes," said she, "and he left a bottle after him. Give it to me quickly, or I'll throw the house on ye."

They gave her the bottle, and she went till she came to the third house, and she asked was there any stranger there lately. They said there was.

"Yes!" said she, "and he left the loaf of lasting

bread after him. That belongs to me, and if ye don't give it to me quickly I will kill ye all."

She got the loaf, and she was going, and never stopped till she came to the castle of Bwee-Sounee. She pulled the *coalya-coric*, pole of combat and the king came out.

"Have you any son," said the queen.

"I have," said the king.

"Send him out here till I see him," said she.

The king sent out Art, and she asked him : "Were you at the Well of D'yerree-an-Dowan?"

"I was," said Art.

"And are you the father of my son?" said she.

"I believe I am," said Art.

"I will know that soon," said she.

Then she drew two hairs out of her head, flung them against the wall, and they were made into a ladder that went up to the top of the castle. Then she said to Art : "If you were at the Well of Dyerree-in-Dowan, you can go up to the top of that ladder."

Art went up half way, then he fell, and his thigh was broken.

"You were never at the Well of D'yerree-in-Dowan," said the queen.

Then she asked the king : "Have you any other son?"

"I have," said the king.

"Bring him out," said the queen.

Nart came out, and she asked him : "Were you ever at the Well of D'yerree-in-Dowan?"

"I was," said Nart.

"If you were, go up to the top of that ladder," said the queen.

He began going up, but he had not gone far till he fell and broke his foot.

"You were not at the Well of D'yerree-in-Dowan," said the queen.

Then she asked the king if he had any other son, and the king said he had. "But," said he, "it's a half fool he is, that never left home."

"Bring him here," said the queen.

When Cart came, she asked him: "Were you at the Well of D'yerree-in-Dowan?"

"I was," said Cart, "and I saw you there."

"Go up to the top of that ladder," said the queen.

Cart went up like a cat, and when he came down she said: "You are the man who was at the Well of D'yerree-in-Dowan, and you are the father of my son."

Then Cart told the trick his brothers played on him, and the queen was going to slay them, until Cart asked pardon for them. Then the king said that Cart must get the kingdom.

Then the father dressed him out and put a chain of gold beneath his neck, and he got into the coach along with the queen, and they departed to the Well of D'yerree-in-Dowan.

The waiting-maidens gave a great welcome to the king's son, and they all of them came to him, each one asking him to marry herself.

He remained there for one-and-twenty years, until the queen died, and then he brought back with him his twelve sons, and came home to Galway. Each of them married a wife, and it is from them that the twelve tribes of Galway are descended.

THE COURT OF CRINNAWN.

A LONG time ago there came a lot of gentlemen to a river which is between the County Mee-oh (Mayo) and Roscommon, and they chose out a nice place for themselves on the brink of a river, and set up a court on it. Nobody at all in the little villages round about knew from what place these gentlemen came. MacDonnell was the name that was on them. The neighbours were for a long time without making friendship with them, until there came a great plague, and the people were getting death in their hundreds.

One day there was the only son of a poor widow dying from the destructive plague, and she had not a drop of milk to wet his tongue. She went to the court, and they asked her what she was looking for. She told them that the one son she had was dying of the plague, and that she had not a drop of milk to wet his tongue.

"Hard is your case," says a lady that was in the court to her. "I will give you milk and healing, and your son will be as well at the end of an hour as ever he was." Then she gave her a tin can, and said: "Go home now, this can will never be empty as long as you or your son is alive, if you keep the secret without telling anybody that you got it here. When you will go home put a morsel of the Mary's shamrock (four-leaved shamrock?) in the milk and give it to your son."

The widow went home. She put a bit of four-leaved shamrock in the milk, and gave it to her son to drink, and he rose up at the end of an hour as well as ever he was. Then the woman went through the villages round about with the can, and there was no one at all to whom she gave a drink that was not healed at the end of an hour.

It was not long till the fame of Maurya nee Keerachawn (Mary Kerrigan), that was the name of the widow, went through the country, and it was not long till she had the full of the bag of gold and silver.

One day Mary went to a *pattern* at Cultya Bronks, drank too much, fell on drunkenness, and let out the secret.

There came the heavy sleep of drunkenness on her, and when she awoke the can was gone. There was so much grief on her that she drowned herself in a place called Pull Bawn (the White Hole), within a mile of Cultya Bronks.

Everybody thought now that they had the can of healing to get at the Court of Crinnawn if they would go there. In the morning, the day on the morrow, there went plenty of people to the court, and they found every one who was in it dead. The shout went out, and the hundreds of people gathered together, but no man could go in, for the court was filled with smoke ; and lightning and thunder coming out of it.

They sent a message for the priest, who was in Ballaghadereen, but he said : "It is not in my parish, and I won't have anything to do with it." That night the people saw a great light in the court, and there was very great fear on them. The day on the morrow they sent word to the priest of Lisahull, but he would not come, as the place was not in his parish. Word was sent to the priest of Kilmovee, then, but he had the same excuse.

There were a lot of poor friars in Cultya Mawn, and when they heard the story they went to the court without a person with them but themselves.

When they went in they began saying prayers, but they saw no corpse. After a time the smoke went,

the lightning and thunder ceased, a door opened, and there came out a great man. The friars noticed that he had only one eye, and that it was in his forehead.

"In the name of God, who are you?" said a man of the friars.

"I am Crinnawn, son of Belore, of the Evil Eye. Let there be no fear on ye, I shall do ye no damage, for ye are courageous, good men. The people who were here are gone to eternal rest, body and soul. I know that ye are poor, and that there are plenty of poor people round about ye. Here are two purses for ye, one of them for yourselves, and the other one to divide upon the poor; and when all that will be spent, do ye come again. Not of this world am I, but I shall do no damage to anyone unless he does it to me first, and do ye keep from me."

Then he gave them two purses, and said: "Go now on your good work." The friars went home; they gathered the poor people and they divided the money on them. The people questioned them as to what it was they saw in the court. "It is a secret each thing we saw in the court, and it is our advice to ye not to go near the court, and no harm will come upon ye."

The priests were covetous when they heard that the friars got plenty of money in the court, and the three of them went there with the hope that they would get some as the friars got it.

When they went in they began crying aloud: "Is there any person here? is there any person here?". Crinnawn came out of a chamber and asked: "What are ye looking for?". "We came to make friendship with you," said the priests. "I thought that priests were not given to telling lies," said Crinnawn; "ye came with a hope that ye would get money as the poor friars got. Ye

were afraid to come when the people sent for ye, and now ye will not get a keenogue (mite?) from me, for ye are not worth it."

"Don't you know that we have power to banish you out of this place," said the priests, "and we will make use of that power unless you will be more civil than you are."

"I don't care for your power," said Crinnawn, "I have more power myself than all the priests that are in Ireland."

"It's a lie you're speaking," said the priests.

"Ye will see a small share of my power to-night," said Crinnawn; "I will not leave a wattle over your heads that I will not sweep into yonder river, and I could kill ye with the sight of my eye, if I chose. Ye will find the roofs of your houses in the river to-morrow morning. Now put no other questions on me, and threaten me no more, or it will be worse for ye."

There came fear on the priests, and they went home; but they did not believe that their houses would be without a roof before morning.

About midnight, that night, there came a blast of wind under the roof of the houses of the priests, and it swept them into the river forenent the court. There was not a bone of the priests but was shaken with terror, and they had to get shelter in the houses of the neighbours till morning.

In the morning, the day on the morrow, the priests came to the river opposite the court, and they saw the roofs that were on all their houses swimming in the water. They sent for the friars, and asked them to go to Crinnawn and proclaim a peace, and say to him that they would put no more trouble on him. The friars went to the court, and Crinnawn welcomed them, and

asked them what they were seeking. "We come from the priests to proclaim a peace on you, they will trouble you no more." "That is well for them," said Crinnawn, "come with me now until ye see me putting back the roofs of the houses." They went with him as far as the river, and then he blew a blast out of each nostril. The roofs of the houses rose up as well as they were when they were first put on. There was wonder on the priests, and they said: "The power of enchantment is not yet dead, nor banished out of the country yet." From that day out neither priest nor anyone else would go near the Court of Crinnawn.

A year after the death of Mary Kerrigan, there was a pattern in Cultya Bronks. There were plenty of young men gathered in it, and amongst them was Paudyeen, the son of Mary Kerrigan. They drank whiskey till they were in madness. When they were going home, Paudyeen O'Kerrigan said: "There is money in plenty in the court up there, and if ye have courage we can get it." As the drink was in them, twelve of them said: "We have courage, and we will go to the court." When they came to the door, Paudyeen O'Kerrigan said: "Open the door, or we will break it." Crinnawn came out and said: "Unless ye go home I will put a month's sleep on ye." They thought to get a hold of Crinnawn, but he put a blast of wind out of his two nostrils that swept the young men to a *lis* (old circular rath) called Lisdrumneal, and put a heavy sleep on them, and a big cloud over them, and there is no name on the place from that out, but Lis-trum-nail (the fort of the heavy cloud).

On the morning, the day on the morrow, the young men were not to be found either backwards or forwards, and there was great grief amongst the people. That

day went by without any account from the young men. People said that it was Crinnawn that killed them, for some saw them going to the court. The fathers and mothers of the young men went to the friars, and prayed them to go to Crinnawn and to find out from him where the young men were, dead or alive.

They went to Crinnawn, and Crinnawn told them the trick the young men thought to do on him, and the thing he did with them. "If it be your will, bestow forgiveness on them this time," said the friars; "they were mad with whiskey, and they won't be guilty again." "On account of ye to ask it of me, I will loose them this time; but if they come again, I will put a sleep of seven years on them. Come with me now till you see them."

"It's bad walkers, we are," said the friars, "we would be a long time going to the place where they are."

"Ye won't be two minutes going to it," said Crinnawn, "and ye will be back at home in the same time."

Then he brought them out, and put a blast of wind out of his mouth, and swept them to Lisdrumneal, and he himself was there as soon as they.

They saw the twelve young men asleep under a cloud in the *lís*, and there was great wonder on them. "Now," said Crinnawn, "I will send them home." He blew upon them, and they rose up like birds in the air, and it was not long until each one of them was at home, and the friars as well, and you may be certain that they did not go to the Court of Crinnawn any more.

Crinnawn was living in the court years after that. One day the friars went on a visit to him, but he was not to be found. People say that the friars got great riches after Crinnawn. At the end of a period of time the roof fell off the court, as everyone was afraid

to go and live in it. During many years after that, people would go round about a mile, before they would go near the old court. There is only a portion of the walls to be found now; but there is no name on the old court from that day till this day, but Coort a Chrinnawn (Crinnawn's Court).

NEIL O'CARREE.

THERE was no nicety about him. He said to his wife that he would go to the forge to get a doctoring instrument. He went to the forge the next day. "Where are you going to to-day?" said the smith. "I am going till you make me an instrument for doctoring." "What is the instrument I shall make you?" "Make a *crumskeen* and a *galskeen* (crooked knife and white knife?) The smith made that for him. He came home.

When the day came—the day on the morrow—Neil O'Carree rose up. He made ready to be going as a doctor. He went. He was walking away. A red lad met him on the side of the high road. He saluted Neil O'Carree; Neil saluted him. "Where are you going?" says the red man. "I am going till I be my (*i.e.*, a.) doctor. "It's a good trade," says the red man, "'twere best for you to hire me." "What's the wages you'll be looking for?" says Neil. "Half of what we shall earn till we shall be back again on this ground." "I'll give you that," says Neil. The couple walked on.

"There's a king's daughter," says the red man, with the (*i.e.*, near to) death; we will go as far as her, till we see will we heal her." They went as far as the gate. The porter came to them. He asked them where were they going. They said that it was coming to look at

the king's daughter they were, to see would they do her good. The king desired to let them in. They went in.

They went to the place where the girl was lying. The red man went and took hold of her pulse. He said that if his master should get the price of his labour he would heal her. The king said that he would give his master whatever he should award himself. He said, "if he had the room to himself and his master, that it would be better." The king said he should have it.

He desired to bring down to him a skillet (little pot) of water. He put the skillet on the fire. He asked Neil O'Carree: "Where is the doctoring instrument?" "Here they are," says Neil, "a crumskeen and a galskeen."

He put the crumskeen on the neck of the girl. He took the head off her. He drew a green herb out of his pocket. He rubbed it to the neck. There did not come one drop of blood. He threw the head into the skillet. He knocked a boil out of it. He seized hold on the two ears. He took it out of the skillet. He struck it down on the neck. The head stuck as well as ever it was. "How do you feel yourself now?" "I am as well as ever I was," said the king's daughter.

The big man shouted. The king came down. There was great joy on him. He would not let them go away for three days. When they were going he brought down a bag of money. He poured it out on the table. He asked of Neil O'Carree had he enough there. Neil said he had, and more than enough, that they would take but the half. The king desired them not to spare the money.

"There's the daughter of another king waiting for us to go and look at her." They bade farewell to the king and they went there.

They went looking at her. They went to the place where she was lying, looking at her in her bed, and it

was the same way this one was healed. The king was grateful, and he said he did not mind how much money Neil should take of him. He gave him three hundred pounds of money. They went then, drawing on home. "There's a king's son in such and such a place," said the red man, "but we won't go to him, we will go home with what we have."

They were drawing on home. The king (had) bestowed half a score of heifers on them, to bring home with them. They were walking away. When they were in the place where Neil O'Carree hired the red man, "I think," says the red man, "that this is the place I met you the first time." "I think it is," says Neil O'Carree. "Musha, how shall we divide the money?" "Two halves," says the red man, "that's the bargain was in it." "I think it a great deal to give you a half," says Neil O'Carree, "a third is big enough for you; I have a crumskeen and a galskeen (says Neil) and you have nothing." "I won't take anything," said the red man, "unless I get the half." They fell out about the money. The red man went and he left him.

Neil O'Carree was drawing home, riding on his beast. He was driving his share of cattle. The day came hot. The cattle went capering backwards and forwards. Neil O'Carree was controlling them. When he would have one or two caught the rest would be off when he used to come back. He tied his garrawn (gelding) to a bit of a tree. He was a-catching the cattle. At the last they were all off and away. He did not know where they went. He returned back to the place where he left his garrawn and his money. Neither the garrawn nor the money were to be got. He did not know then what he should do. He thought he would go to the house of the king whose son was ill.

He went along, drawing towards the house of the king. He went looking on the lad in the place where he was lying. He took a hold of his pulse. He said he thought he would heal him. "If you heal him," said the king, "I will give you three hundred pounds." "If I were to get the room to myself, for a little," says he. The king said that he should get that. He called down for a skillet of water. He put the skillet on the fire. He drew his crumskeen. He went to take the head off him as he saw the red man a-doing. He was a-sawing at the head, and it did not come with him to cut it off the neck. The blood was coming. He took the head off him at last. He threw it into the skillet. He knocked a boil out of it. When he considered the head to be boiled enough he made an attempt on the skillet. He got a hold of the two ears. The head fell in *gliggar* (a gurgling mass?), and the two ears came with him. The blood was coming greatly. It was going down, and out of the door of the room. When the king saw it going down he knew that his son was dead. He desired to open the door. Neil O'Carree would not open the door. They broke the door. The man was dead. The floor was full of blood. They seized Neil O'Carree. He was to hang the next day. They gathered a guard till they should carry him to the place where he was to hang. They went the next day with him. They were walking away, drawing towards the tree where he should be hanged. They stopped his screaming. They see a man stripped making a running race. When they saw him there was a fog of water round him with all he was running. When he came as far as them (he cried), "what are ye doing to my master?" "If this man is your master, deny him, or you'll get the same treatment." "It's I that it's right should suffer; it's I who made the

delay. He sent me for medicine, and I did not come in time, loose my master, perhaps we would heal the king's son yet."

They loosed him. They came to the king's house. The red man went to the place where the dead man was. He began gathering the bones that were in the skillet. He gathered them all but only the two ears.

"What did you do with the ears?"

"I don't know," said Neil O'Carree, "I was so much frightened."

The red man got the ears. He put them all together. He drew a green herb out of his pocket. He rubbed it round on the head. The skin grew on it, and the hair, as well as ever it was. He put the head in the skillet then. He knocked a boil out of it. He put the head back on the neck as well as ever it was. The king's son rose up in the bed.

"How are you now?" says the red man.

"I am well," says the king's son, "but that I'm weak."

The red man shouted again for the king. There was great joy on the king when he saw his son alive. They spent that night pleasantly.

The next day when they were going away, the king counted out three hundred pounds. He gave it to Neil O'Carree. He said to Neil that if he had not enough he would give him more. Neil O'Carree said he had enough, and that he would not take a penny more. He bade farewell and left his blessing, and struck out, drawing towards home.

When they saw that they were come to the place where they fell out with one another, "I think," says the red man, "that this is the place where we differed before." "It is, exactly," said Neil O'Carree. They sat down and they divided the money. He gave a half

to the red man, and he kept another half himself. The red man bade him farewell, and he went. He was walking away for a while. He returned back. "I am here back again," said the red man, "I took another thought, to leave all your share of money with yourself. You yourself were open-handed. Do you mind the day you were going by past the churchyard. There were four inside in the churchyard, and a body with them in a coffin. There were a pair of them seeking to bury the body. There were debts on the body (*i.e.*, it owed debts). The two men who had the debts on it (*i.e.*, to whom it owed the debts), they were not satisfied for the body to be buried. They were arguing. You were listening to them. You went in. You asked how much they had on the body (*i.e.*, how were they owed by the body). The two men said that they had a pound on the body, and that they were not willing the body to be buried, until the people who were carrying it would promise to pay a portion of the debts. You said, "I have ten shillings, and I'll give it to ye, and let the body be buried." You gave the ten shillings, and the corpse was buried. "It's I who was in the coffin that day. When I saw you going a-doctoring, I knew that you would not do the business. When I saw you in a hobble, I came to you to save you. I bestow the money on you all entirely. You shall not see me until the last day, go home now. Don't do a single day's doctoring as long as you'll be alive. It's short you'll walk until you get your share of cattle and your garrawn."

Neil went, drawing towards home. Not far did he walk till his share of cattle and his nag met him. He went home and the whole with him. There is not a single day since that himself and his wife are not thriving on it.

I got the ford, they the stepping stones. They were drowned, and I came safe.

TRUNK-WITHOUT-HEAD.

LONG ago there was a widow woman living in the County Galway, and two sons with her, whose names were Dermod and Donal. Dermod was the eldest son, and he was the master over the house. They were large farmers, and they got a summons from the landlord to come and pay him a year's rent. They had not much money in the house, and Dermod said to Donal, "bring a load of oats to Galway, and sell it." Donal got ready a load, put two horses under the cart, and went to Galway. He sold the oats, and got a good price for it. When he was coming home, he stopped at the half-way house, as was his custom, to have a drink himself, and to give a drink and oats to the horses.

When he went in to get a drink for himself, he saw two boys playing cards. He looked at them for a while, and one of them said : "Will you have a game." ? Donal began playing, and he did not stop till he lost every penny of the price of the oats. "What will I do now ?," says Donal to himself, "Dermod will kill me. Anyhow, I'll go home and tell the truth."

When he came home, Dermod asked him : "Did you sell the oats ?." "I sold, and got a good price for it," says Donal. "Give me the money," says Dermod. "I haven't it," says Donal ; "I lost every penny of it playing cards at the house half-way." "My curse, and the curse of the four-and-twenty men on you," says Dermod. He went and told the mother the trick Donal did. "Give him his pardon this time," says the mother, "and he won't do it again." "You must sell another load to-morrow," says Dermod, "and if you lose the price, don't come here."

On the morning, the day on the morrow, Donal put another load on the cart, and he went to Galway. He sold the oats, and got a good price for it. When he was coming home, and near the half-way house, he said to himself: "I will shut my eyes till I go past that house, for fear there should be a temptation on me to go in." He shut his eyes; but when the horses came as far as the inn, they stood, and would not go a step further, for it was their custom to get oats and water in that place every time they would be coming out of Galway. He opened his eyes, gave oats and water to the horses, and went in himself to put a coal in his pipe.

When he went in he saw the boys playing cards. They asked him to play, and (said) that perhaps he might gain all that he lost the day before. As there is a temptation on the cards, Donal began playing, and he did not stop until he lost every penny of all that he had. "There is no good in my going home now," says Donal; "I'll stake the horses and the cart against all I lost." He played again, and he lost the horses and the cart. Then he did not know what he should do, but he thought and said: "Unless I go home, my poor mother will be anxious. I will go home and tell the truth to her. They can but banish me."

When he came home, Dermot asked him: "Did you sell the oats? or where are the horses and the cart?." "I lost the whole playing cards, and I would not come back except to leave ye my blessing before I go." "That you may not ever come back, or a penny of your price," said Dermot, "and I don't want your blessing."

He left his blessing with his mother then, and he went travelling, looking for service. When the darkness of the night was coming, there was thirst and hunger on him. He saw a poor man coming to him, and a bag on

his back. He recognised Donal, and said: "Donal, what brought you here, or where are you going?." "I don't know you," said Donal.

"It's many's the good night I spent in your father's house, may God have mercy upon him," said the poor man; "perhaps there's hunger on you, and that you would not be against eating something out of my bag?."

"It's a friend that would give it to me," says Donal. Then the poor man gave him beef and bread, and when he ate his enough, the poor man asked him: "Where are you going to-night?."

"Musha, then, I don't know," says Donal.

"There is a gentleman in the big house up there, and he gives lodging to anyone who comes to him after the darkness of night, and I'm going to him," says the poor man.

"Perhaps I would get lodgings with you," says Donal. "I have no doubt of it," says the poor man.

The pair went to the big house, and the poor man knocked at the door, and the servant opened it. "I want to see the master of this house," says Donal.

The servant went, and the master came. "I am looking for a night's lodging," said Donal.

"I will give ye that, if ye wait. Go up to the castle there above, and I will be after ye, and if ye wait in it till morning, each man of ye will get five score ten-penny pieces, and ye will have plenty to eat and drink as well; and a good bed to sleep on."

"That's a good offer," said they; "we will go there."

The pair came to the castle, went into a room, and put down a fire. It was not long till the gentleman came, bringing beef, mutton, and other things to them. "Come with me now till I show ye the cellar, there's plenty of wine and ale in it, and ye can draw your enough." When

he showed them the cellar, he went out, and he put a lock on the door behind him.

Then Donal said to the poor man: "Put the things to eat on the table, and I'll go for the ale." Then he got a light, and a cruiskeen (jug), and went down into the cellar. The first barrel he came to he stooped down to draw out of it, when a voice said: "Stop, that barrel is mine." Donal looked up, and he saw a little man without a head, with his two legs spread straddle-wise on a barrel.

"If it is yours," says Donal, "I'll go to another." He went to another; but when he stooped down to draw, Trunk-without-head said: "That barrel is mine." "They're not all yours," says Donal, "I'll go to another one." He went to another one; but when he began drawing out of it, Trunk-without-head said: "That's mine." "I don't care," said Donal, "I'll fill my cruiskeen." He did that, and came up to the poor man; but he did not tell him that he saw Trunk-without-head. Then they began eating and drinking till the jug was empty. Then said Donal: "It's your turn to go down and fill the jug. The poor man got the candle and the cruiskeen, and went down into the cellar. He began drawing out of a barrel, when he heard a voice saying: "That barrel is mine." He looked up, and when he saw Trunk-without-head, he let cruiskeen and candle fall, and off and away with him to Donal. "Oh! it's little but I'm dead," says the poor man; "I saw a man without a head, and his two legs spread out on the barrel, and he said it was his." "He would not do you any harm," said Donal, "he was there when I went down; get up and bring me the jug and the candle." "Oh, I wouldn't go down again if I were to get Ireland without a division," says the poor man. Donal went down, and he brought up the jug filled. "Did you see Trunk-without-head?" says the poor man.

"I did," says Donal; "but he did not do me any harm."

They were drinking till they were half drunk, then said Donal: "It's time for us to be going to sleep, what place would you like best, the outside of the bed, or next the wall?"

"I'll go next the wall," said the poor man. They went to bed leaving the candle lit.

They were not long in bed till they saw three men coming in, and a bladder (football) with them. They began beating *bayrees* (playing at ball) on the floor; but there were two of them against one. Donal said to the poor man: "It is not right for two to be against one," and with that he leaped out and began helping the weak side, and he without a thread on him. Then they began laughing, and walked out.

Donal went to bed again, and he was not long there till there came in a piper playing sweet music. "Rise up," says Donal, "until we have a dance; it's a great pity to let good music go to loss." "For your life, don't stir," says the poor man.

Donal gave a leap out of the bed, and he fell to dancing till he was tired. Then the piper began laughing, and walked out.

Donal went to bed again; but he was not long there till there walked in two men, carrying a coffin. They left it down on the floor, and they walked out. "I don't know who's in the coffin, or whether it's for us it's meant," said Donal; "I'll go till I see." He gave a leap out, raised the board of the coffin, and found a dead man in it. "By my conscience, it's the cold place you have," says Donal; "if you were able to rise up, and sit at the fire, you would be better." The dead man rose up and warmed himself. Then said Donal, "the bed is wide

enough for three." Donal went in the middle, the poor man next the wall, and the dead man on the outside. It was not long until the dead man began bruising Donal, and Donal bruising in on the poor man, until he was all as one as dead, and he had to give a leap out through the window, and to leave Donal and the dead man there. The dead man was crushing Donal then until he nearly put him out through the wall.

"Destruction on you," said Donal, then ; "it's you're the ungrateful man ; I let you out of the coffin ; I gave you a heat at the fire, and a share of my bed ; and now you won't keep quiet ; but I'll put you out of the bed." Then the dead man spoke, and said : "You are a valiant man, and it stood you upon * to be so, or you would be dead." "Who would kill me ?" said Donal. "I," says the dead man ; "there never came any one here this twenty years back, that I did not kill. Do you know the man who paid you for remaining here ?" He was a gentleman," said Donal. "He is my son," said the dead man, "and he thinks that you will be dead in the morning ; but come with me now."

The dead man took him down into the cellar, and showed him a great flag. "Lift that flag. There are three pots under it, and they filled with gold. It is on account of the gold they killed me ; but they did not get the gold. Let yourself have a pot, and a pot for my son, and the other one—divide it on the poor people. Then he opened a door in the wall, and drew out a paper, and said to Donal : "Give this to my son, and tell him that it was the butler who killed me, for my share of gold. I

* That means "It was well for yourself it was so. This old Elizabethan idiom is of frequent occurrence in Connacht English, having with many other Elizabethanisms, either filtered its way across the island from the Pale, or else been picked up by the people from the English peasantry with whom they have to associate when they go over to England to reap the harvest.

can get no rest until he'll be hanged; and if there is a witness wanting I will come behind you in the court without a head on me, so that everybody can see me. When he will be hanged, you will marry my son's daughter, and come to live in this castle. Let you have no fear about me, for I shall have gone to eternal rest. Farewell now."

Donal went to sleep, and he did not awake till the gentleman came in the morning, and he asked him did he sleep well, or where did the old man whom he left with him go?. "I will tell you that another time; I have a long story to tell you first." "Come to my house with me," says the gentleman.

When they were going to the house, whom should they see coming out of the bushes, but the poor man without a thread on him, more than the night he was born, and he shaking with the cold. The gentleman got him his clothes, gave him his wages, and off for ever with him.

Donal went to the gentleman's house, and when he ate and drank his enough, he said: "I have a story to tell you." Then he told him everything that happened to him the night before, until he came as far as the part about the gold. "Come with me till I see the gold," said the gentleman. He went to the castle, he lifted the flag, and when he saw the gold, he said: "I know now that the story is true."

When he got the entire information from Donal, he got a warrant against the butler; but concealed the crime it was for. When the butler was brought before the judge, Donal was there, and gave witness. Then the judge read out of his papers, and said: "I cannot find this man guilty without more evidence."

"I am here," said Trunk-without-head, coming behind Donal. When the butler saw him, he said to the judge:

"Go no farther, I am guilty ; I killed the man, and his head is under the hearth-stone in his own room." Then the judge gave order to hang the butler, and Trunk-without-head went away.

The day on the morrow, Donal was married to the gentleman's daughter, and got a great fortune with her, and went to live in the castle.

A short time after this, he got ready his coach and went on a visit to his mother.

When Dermod saw the coach coming, he did not know who the great man was who was in it. The mother came out and ran to him, saying : "Are not you my own Donal, the love of my heart you are ? I was praying for you since you went." Then Dermod asked pardon of him, and got it. Then Donal gave him a purse of gold, saying at the same time : "There's the price of the two loads of oats, of the horses, and of the cart." Then he said to his mother : "You ought to come home with me. I have a fine castle without anybody in it but my wife and the servants." "I will go with you," said the mother ; "and I will remain with you till I die."

Donal took his mother home, and they spent a prosperous life together in the castle.

THE HAGS OF THE LONG TEETH.

LONG ago, in the old time, there came a party of gentlemen from Dublin to Loch Glynn a-hunting and a-fishing. They put up in the priest's house, as there was no inn in the little village.

The first day they went a-hunting, they went into the Wood of Driminuch, and it was not long till they routed

a hare. They fired many a ball after him, but they could not bring him down. They followed him till they saw him going into a little house in the wood.

When they came to the door, they saw a great black dog, and he would not let them in.

"Put a ball through the beggar," said a man of them. He let fly a ball, but the dog caught it in his mouth, chewed it, and flung it on the ground. They fired another ball, and another, but the dog did the same thing with them. Then he began barking as loud as he could, and it was not long till there came out a hag, and every tooth in her head as long as the tongs. "What are you doing to my pup?" says the hag.

"A hare went into your house, and this dog won't let us in after him," says a man of the hunters.

"Lie down, pup," said the hag. Then she said: "Ye can come in if ye wish." The hunters were afraid to go in, but a man of them asked: "Is there any person in the house with you?"

"There are six sisters," said the old woman. "We should like to see them," said the hunters. No sooner had he said the word than the six old women came out, and each of them with teeth as long as the other. Such a sight the hunters had never seen before.

They went through the wood then, and they saw seven vultures on one tree, and they screeching. The hunters began cracking balls after them, but if they were in it ever since they would never bring down one of them.

There came a gray old man to them and said: "Those are the hags of the long tooth that are living in the little house over there. Do ye not know that they are under enchantment? They are there these hundreds of years, and they have a dog that never lets in anyone to the little house. They have a castle under the lake, and it

is often the people saw them making seven swans of themselves, and going into the lake."

When the hunters came home that evening they told everything they heard and saw to the priest, but he did not believe the story.

On the day on the morrow, the priest went with the hunters, and when they came near the little house they saw the big black dog at the door. The priest put his conveniencies for blessing under his neck, and drew out a book and began reading prayers. The big dog began barking loudly. The hags came out, and when they saw the priest they let a screech out of them that was heard in every part of Ireland. When the priest was a while reading, the hags made vultures of themselves and flew up into a big tree that was over the house.

The priest began pressing in on the dog until he was within a couple of feet of him.

The dog gave a leap up, struck the priest with its four feet, and put him head over heels.

When the hunters took him up he was deaf and dumb, and the dog did not move from the door.

They brought the priest home and sent for the bishop. When he came and heard the story there was great grief on him. The people gathered together and asked of him to banish the hags of enchantment out of the wood. There was fright and shame on him, and he did not know what he would do, but he said to them: "I have no means of banishing them till I go home, but I will come at the end of a month and banish them."

The priest was too badly hurt to say anything. The big black dog was father of the hags, and his name was Dermot O'Muloony. His own son killed him, because he found him with his wife the day after their marriage, and killed the sisters for fear they should tell on him.

One night the bishop was in his chamber asleep, when one of the hags of the long tooth opened the door and came in. When the bishop wakened up he saw the hag standing by the side of his bed. He was so much afraid he was not able to speak a word until the hag spoke and said to him : " Let there be no fear on you ; I did not come to do you harm, but to give you advice. You promised the people of Loch Glynn that you would come to banish the hags of the long tooth out of the wood of Driminuch. If you come you will never go back alive."

His talk came to the bishop, and he said : " I cannot break my word."

" We have only a year and a day to be in the wood," said the hag, " and you can put off the people until then."

" Why are ye in the woods as ye are?" says the bishop.

" Our brother killed us," said the hag, " and when we went before the arch-judge, there was judgment passed on us, we to be as we are two hundred years. We have a castle under the lake, and be in it every night. We are suffering for the crime our father did." Then she told him the crime the father did.

" Hard is your case," said the bishop, " but we must put up with the will of the arch-judge, and I shall not trouble ye."

" You will get an account, when we are gone from the wood," said the hag. Then she went from him.

In the morning, the day on the morrow, the bishop came to Loch Glynn. He sent out notice and gathered the people. Then he said to them : " It is the will of the arch-king that the power of enchantment be not banished for another year and a day, and ye must keep out of the wood until then. It is a great wonder to me that ye never saw the hags of enchantment till the

hunters came from Dublin.—It's a pity they did not remain at home."

About a week after that the priest was one day by himself in his chamber alone. The day was very fine and the window was open. The robin of the red breast came in and a little herb in its mouth. The priest stretched out his hand, and she laid the herb down on it. "Perhaps it was God sent me this herb," said the priest to himself, and he ate it. He had not eaten it one moment till he was as well as ever he was, and he said: "A thousand thanks to Him who has power stronger than the power of enchantment."

Then said the robin: "Do you remember the robin of the broken foot you had, two years this last winter."

"I remember her, indeed," said the priest, "but she went from me when the summer came."

"I am the same robin, and but for the good you did me I would not be alive now, and you would be deaf and dumb throughout your life. Take my advice now, and do not go near the hags of the long tooth any more, and do not tell to any person living that I gave you the herb." Then she flew from him.

When the house-keeper came she wondered to find that he had both his talk and his hearing. He sent word to the bishop and he came to Loch Glynn. He asked the priest how it was that he got better so suddenly. "It is a secret," said the priest, "but a certain friend gave me a little herb and it cured me."

Nothing else happened worth telling, till the year was gone. One night after that the bishop was in his chamber when the door opened, and the hag of the long tooth walked in, and said: "I come to give you notice that we will be leaving the wood a week from to-day. I have one thing to ask of you if you will do it for me."

"If it is in my power, and it not to be against the faith," said the bishop.

"A week from to-day," said the hag, "there will be seven vultures dead at the door of our house in the wood. Give orders to bury them in the quarry that is between the wood and Ballyglas; that is all I am asking of you."

"I shall do that if I am alive," said the bishop. Then she left him, and he was not sorry she to go from him.

A week after that day, the bishop came to Loch Glynn, and the day after he took men with him and went to the hags' house in the wood of Driminuch.

The big black dog was at the door, and when he saw the bishop he began running and never stoped until he went into the lake.

He saw the seven vultures dead at the door, and he said to the men: "Take them with you and follow me."

They took up the vultures and followed him to the brink of the quarry. Then he said to them: "Throw them into the quarry: There is an end to the hags of the enchantment."

As soon as the men threw them down to the bottom of the quarry, there rose from it seven swans as white as snow, and flew out of their sight. It was the opinion of the bishop and of every person who heard the story that it was up to heaven they flew, and that the big black dog went to the castle under the lake.

At any rate, nobody saw the hags of the long tooth or the big black dog from that out, any more.

WILLIAM OF THE TREE.

IN the time long ago there was a king in Erin. He was married to a beautiful queen, and they had but one only daughter. The queen was struck with sickness, and she knew that she would not be long alive. She put the king under *gassa* (mystical injunctions) that he should not marry again until the grass should be a foot high over her tomb. The daughter was cunning, and she used to go out every night with a scissors, and she used to cut the grass down to the ground.

The king had a great desire to have another wife, and he did not know why the grass was not growing over the grave of the queen. He said to himself: "There is somebody deceiving me."

That night he went to the churchyard, and he saw the daughter cutting the grass that was on the grave. There came great anger on him then, and he said: "I will marry the first woman I see, let she be old or young." When he went out on the road he saw an old hag. He brought her home and married her, as he would not break his word.

After marrying her, the daughter of the king was under bitter misery at (the hands of) the hag, and the hag put her under an oath not to tell anything at all to the king, and not to tell to any person anything she should see being done, except only to three who were never baptised.

The next morning on the morrow, the king went out a hunting, and when he was gone, the hag killed a fine hound the king had. When the king came home he asked the old hag "who killed my hound?"

"Your daughter killed it," says the old woman.

"Why did you kill my hound?" said the king.

"I did not kill your hound," says the daughter, "and I cannot tell you who killed him."

"I will make you tell me," says the king.

He took the daughter with him to a great wood, and he hanged her on a tree, and then he cut off the two hands and the two feet off her, and left her in a state of death. When he was going out of the wood there went a thorn into his foot, and the daughter said: "That you may never get better until I have hands and feet to cure you."

The king went home, and there grew a tree out of his foot, and it was necessary for him to open the window, to let the top of the tree out.

There was a gentleman going by near the wood, and he heard the king's daughter a-screeching. He went to the tree, and when he saw the state she was in, he took pity on her, brought her home, and when she got better, married her.

At the end of three quarters (of a year), the king's daughter had three sons at one birth, and when they were born, Granya Öi came and put hands and feet on the king's daughter, and told her, "Don't let your children be baptised until they are able to walk. There is a tree growing out of your father's foot; it was cut often, but it grows again, and it is with you lies his healing. You are under an oath not to tell the things you saw your stepmother doing to anyone but to three who were never baptised, and God has sent you those three. When they will be a year old bring them to your father's house, and tell your story before your three sons, and rub your hand on the stump of the tree, and your father will be as well as he was the first day."

There was great wonderment on the gentleman when he saw hands and feet on the king's daughter. She told him then every word that Granya Öi said to her.

When the children were a year old, the mother took them with her, and went to the king's house.

There were doctors from every place in Erin attending on the king, but they were not able to do him any good.

When the daughter came in, the king did not recognise her. She sat down, and the three sons round her, and she told her story to them from top to bottom, and the king was listening to her telling it. Then she left her hand on the sole of the king's foot and the tree fell off it.

The day on the morrow he hanged the old hag, and he gave his estate to his daughter and to the gentleman.

THE OLD CROW & THE YOUNG CROW.

THERE was an old crow teaching a young crow one day, and he said to him, "Now my son," says he, "listen to the advice I'm going to give you. If you see a person coming near you and stooping, mind yourself, and be on your keeping; he's stooping for a stone to throw at you."

"But tell me, says the young crow, "what should I do if he had a stone already down in his pocket?"

"Musha, go 'long out of that," says the old crow, "you've learned enough; the devil another learning I'm able to give you."

RIDDLES

A great great house it is,
A golden candlestick it is,
Guess it rightly,
Let it not go by thee.

Heaven.

There's a garden that I ken,
Full of little gentlemen,
Little caps of blue they wear,
And green ribbons very fair.

Flax.

I went up the boreen, I went down the boreen,
I brought the boreen with myself on my back.

A Ladder.

He comes to ye amidst the brine
The butterfly of the sun,
The man of the coat so blue and fine,
With red thread his shirt is done.

Lobster.

I threw it up as white as snow,
Like gold on a flag it fell below.

Egg.

I ran and I got,
I sat and I searched,
If could get it I would not bring it with me,
And as I got it not I brought it.

Thorn in the foot.

You see it come in on the shoulders of men,
Like a thread of the silk it will leave us again.

Smoke.

He comes though the *lis** to me over the sward,
The man of the foot that is narrow and hard,
I would he were running the opposite way,
For o'er all that are living 'tis he who bears sway.
The Death.

In the garden's a castle with hundreds within,
Yet though stripped to my shirt I would never
fit in.

Ant-hill.

From house to house he goes,
A messenger small and slight,
And whether it rains or snows,
He sleeps outside in the night.

Boreen.

Two feet on the ground,
And three feet overhead,
And the head of the living
In the mouth of the dead.

Girl with (three-legged) pot on her head.

On the top of the tree
See the little man red,
A stone in his belly,
A cap on his head.

Haw.

There's a poor man at rest,
With a stick beneath his breast,
And he breaking his heart a-crying.

Lintel on a wet day.

*Rath or fort or circular moat.

As white as flour and it is not flour,
As green as grass and it is not grass,
As red as blood and it is not blood,
As black as ink and it is not ink.

Blackberry, from bud to fruit.

A bottomless barrel,
It's shaped like a hive,
It is filled full of flesh,
And the flesh is alive.

Tailor's thimble.

WHERE THE STORIES CAME FROM.

THE first three stories, namely, the "Tailor and the Three Beasts," "Bran," and "The King of Ireland's Son," I took down verbatim, without the alteration or addition of more than a word or two, from Seádan O Cumneadán (John Cunningham), who lives in the village of Baille-an-Phuill (Ballinphuill), in the county Roscommon, some half mile from Mayo. He is between seventy and eighty years old, and is, I think, illiterate.

The story of "The Alp-luachra" is written down from notes made at the time I first heard the story. It was told me by Seumas o h-Διρτ (James Hart), a game-keeper, in the barony of Frenchpark, between sixty and seventy years old, and illiterate. The notes were not full ones, and I had to eke them out in writing down the story, the reciter, one of the best I ever met, having unfortunately died in the interval.

The stories of "Paudyeen O'Kelly," and of "Leeam O'Rooney's Burial," I got from Mr. Lynch Blake, near Ballinrobe, county Mayo, who took the trouble of writing them down for me in nearly phonetic Irish, for which I beg to return him my best thanks. I do not think that these particular stories underwent any additions at his hands while writing them down. I do not know from whom he heard the first, and cannot now find out, as he has left the locality. The second he told me he got from a man, eighty years old, named William Grady, who lived near Clare-Galway, but who for the last few years has been "carrying a bag."

The long story of "Guleesh na Guss dhu," was told by the same Shamus O'Hart, from whom I got the "Alp-luachra," but, as in the case of the "Alp-luachra" story, I had only taken notes of it, and not written down the whole as it fell from his lips. I have only met one other man since, Martin Brennan,

the barony of Frenchpark, Roscommon, who knew the same story, and he told it to me—but in an abridged form—incident for incident up to the point where my translation leaves off.

There is a great deal more in the Irish version in the *leabhar Sgeuluisgeadta*, which I did not translate, not having been able to get it from Brennan, and having doctored it too much myself to give it as genuine folk-lore.

The rest of the stories in this volume are literally translated from my *leabhar Sgeuluisgeadta*. Neil O'Carre was taken down phonetically, by Mr. Larminie, from the recitation of a South Donegal peasant.

The Hags of the Long Teeth come from Ballinrobe, as also William of the Tree, the Court of Crinawn, and the Well of D'Yerree-in-Dowan. See pages 239-240 of the L. S.

NOTES.

[Notes in brackets signed A.N., by Alfred Nutt. The references to *Arg. Tales* are to "*Waifs and Strays of Celtic Tradition; Argyllshire Series II.; Folk and Hero Tales from Argyllshire*," collected, edited, and translated by the Rev. D. MacInnes, with Notes by the editor and Alfred Nutt. London, 1889.]

"THE TAILOR AND THE THREE BEASTS."

Page 1. In another variant of this tale, which I got from one Martin Brennan—more usually pronounced Brannan; in Irish, O'Braonáin—in Roscommon, the thing which the tailor kills is a swallow, which flew past him. He flung his needle at the bird, and it went through its eye and killed it. This success excites the tailor to further deeds of prowess. In this variant occurred also the widely-spread incident of the tailor's tricking the giant by pretending to squeeze water out of a stone.

Page 2. Garraun (γαργάν), is a common Anglicised Irish word in many parts of Ireland. It means properly a gelding or hack-horse; but in Donegal, strangely enough, it means a horse, and coppul (capall), the ordinary word for a horse elsewhere, means there a mare. The old English seem to have borrowed this word capal from the Irish, cf. Percy's version of "Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne," where the latter is thus represented—

"A sword and a dagger he wore by his side,
Of manye a man the bane;
And he was clad in his capull hyde,
Topp and tayle and mayne."

Page 7, line 4. The modder-alla (μασθα-αλλτα, wild dog), is properly a

wolf, not a lion ; but the reciter explained it thus, “*maoðar álla, nín leó mán*,” “*modder álla, that’s a l’yone*,” *i.e.*, “a lion,” which I have accordingly translated it.

Page 9, line 18. The giant’s shouting at night, or at dawn of day, is a common incident in these tales. In the story of “The Speckled Bull,” not here given, there are three giants who each utter a shout every morning, “that the whole country hears them.” The Irish for giant, in all these stories, is *faēāc* (pronounced *fahuch*), while the Scotch Gaelic word is *famhair*, a word which we have not got, but which is evidently the same as the *Fomhor*, or sea pirate of Irish mythical history, in whom Professor Rhys sees a kind of water god. The only place in Campbell’s four volumes in which the word *fathach* occurs is in the “Lay of the Great Omadawn,” which is a distinctly Irish piece, and of which MacLean remarks, “some of the phraseology is considered Irish.

Page 11. This incident appears to be a version of that in “Jack the Giant-Killer.” It seems quite impossible to say whether it was always told in Ireland, or whether it may not have been borrowed from some English source. If it does come from an English source it is probably the only thing in these stories that does.

Page 13, line 6. “To take his wife off (pronounced *ov*) him again.” The preposition “from” is not often used with take, etc., in Connacht English.

Page 15, line 12. These nonsense-endings are very common in Irish stories. It is remarkable that there seems little trace of them in Campbell. The only story in his volumes which ends with a piece of nonsense is the “Slender Grey Kerne,” and it, as I tried to show in my Preface, is Irish. It ends thus : “I parted with them, and they gave me butter on a coal, and kail brose in a creel, and paper shoes, and they sent me away with a cannon-ball on a high-road of glass, till they left me sitting here.” Why such endings seem to be stereotyped with some stories, and not used at all with others, I cannot guess. It seems to be the same amongst Slavonic Märchen, of which perhaps one in twenty has a nonsense-ending ; but the proportion is much larger in Ireland. Why the Highland tales, so excellent in themselves, and so closely related to the Irish ones, have lost this distinctive feature I cannot even conjecture, but certain it is that this is so.

[The incident of the king's court being destroyed at night is in the fourteenth-fifteenth century *Agallamh na Senorach*, where it is Finn who guards Tara against the wizard enemies.

I know nothing like the way in which the hero deals with the animals he meets, and cannot help thinking that the narrator forgot or mistold his story. Folk-tales are, as a rule, perfectly logical and sensible if their conditions be once accepted; but here the conduct of the hero is inexplicable, or at all events unexplained.—A. N.]

BRAN'S COLOUR.

Page 15. This stanza on Bran's colour is given by O'Flaherty, in 1808, in the "Gaelic Miscellany." The first two lines correspond with those of my shanachie, and the last two correspond *in sound*, if not in sense. O'Flaherty gave them thus—

"Speckled back over the loins,
Two ears scarlet, equal-red."

How the change came about is obvious. The old Irish *ruaíche*, "speckled," is not understood now in Connacht; so the word *uaíche*, "green," which exactly rhymes with it, took its place. Though *uaíche* generally means greenish, it evidently did not do so to the mind of my reciter, for, pointing to a mangy-looking cub of nondescript greyish colour in a corner of his cabin, he said, *rin uaíche*, "that's the colour oonya." The words *or cionn na leiríge*, "over the loins," have, for the same reason—namely, that *leiríge*, "a loin," is obsolete now—been changed to word of the same sound. *Airéad na reilíge*, "of the colour of hunting," *i.e.*, the colour of the deer hunted. This, too, the reciter explained briefly by saying, *reilíge rin fíad*, "hunting, that's a deer." From the vivid colouring of Bran it would appear that she could have borne no resemblance whatever to the modern so-called Irish wolf-hound, and that she must in all probability have been short-haired, and not shaggy like them. Most of the Fenian poems contain words not in general use. I remember an old woman reciting me two lines of one of these old poems, and having to explain in current Irish the meaning of no less than five words in the two lines which were

Airíur dam aḡur ná can ḡo
Cionnar rínnedó leó an tḡealḡ,

which she thus explained conversationally, *inníur dam aḡur ná deun bḡeug, cía an éadai a nḡeairíadó fíad an fíadad.*

Page 17, line 9. Pistrogue, or pishogue, is a common Anglo-Irish word for a charm or spell. Archbishop MacHale derived it from two words, *rior* *rieteós*, "knowledge of fairies," which seems hardly probable.

Page 19. "A fiery cloud out of her neck." Thus, in Dr. Atkinson's, *ῥάιρ ῥαρτολοιν*, from the "Leabhar Breac," the devil appears in the form of an Ethiopian, and according to the Irish translator, *τιεσ ἑλῆρῆρ ἑοῖβ ἄρ ἄ ἑρᾶζεαι οὐρ ἄρ ἄ ῥηρόμ ἁμᾶλ ἑλῆρῆρ ῥηυῖον τενεσ*. "There used to come a fierce flame out of his *neck* and nose, like the flame of a furnace of fire."

Page 19. According to another version of this story, the blind man was Ossian (whose name is in Ireland usually pronounced Essheen or Ussheen) himself, and he got Bran's pups hung up by their teeth to the skin of a newly-killed horse, and all the pups let go their hold except this black one, which clung to the skin and hung out of it. Then Ossian ordered the others to be drowned and kept this. In this other version, the coal which he throws at the infuriated pup was *τῡᾱξ ἡ ῥω ἰcéμτ*, "a hatchet or something." There must be some confusion in this story, since Ossian was not blind during Bran's lifetime, nor during the sway of the Fenians. The whole thing appears to be a bad version of Campbell's story, No. XXXI., Vol. II., p. 103. The story may, however, have some relation to the incident in that marvellous tale called "The Fort of little Red Yeoha" (*ἑρῡῖον ἑοῖᾱῖβ ἑῖς ἑοῖρῖς*), in which we are told how Conan looked out of the fort, *ῥο ἑρᾶῖᾱῖβ ῥέ ἁον ὄξῆᾱῖ ἁῖ τεᾱῖτ ἑῖρῖς, ἁῖρ ἑ ῥῖᾱῖρ ἑῖᾱ ἁῖρ ῥῆᾱῖᾱ ἁῖρῖς, ῥᾱ ῆᾱῖᾱ, ἁῖρ ῖρ ἁῖῖῖᾱ ῥᾱῖ ῆῖῖῖᾱῖ ῥ ἁῖ ἑρῡῖον ῥε ῥᾱῖ ἑᾱῖρ τεῖῖᾱ ὄᾱ ῥ-ἑῖῖῖᾱῖ ῥ ἑᾱῖ ἁ ἑῖᾱῖ ἁῖ ἑῖᾱῖ-ἑῖῖ ἁῖᾱῖ, i.e., "he saw one youth coming to him, and he having a short black hound on an iron chain in his hand, and it is a wonder that it would not burn the fort with every ball of fire it would shoot out of its gullet, and out of its foam-mouth." This hound is eventually killed by Bran, but only after Conan had taken off "the shoe of refined silver that was on Bran's right paw" (*ἁῖ ἑρῖῖ ἁῖῖῖᾱ ἁῖ-ῆῖῖᾱ ῥο ἑᾱ ἁῖ ἑρῖῖ ἑῖῖ ἑῖᾱῖ*). Bran figures largely in Fenian literature.*

[I believe this is the only place in which Finn's *mother* is described as a fawn, though in the prose sequel to the "Lay of the Black Dog" (Leab. na Feinne, p. 91) it is stated that Bran, by glamour of the Lochlanners, is made to slay the Fenian women and children in the seeming of deer. That Finn enjoyed the favours of a princess bespelled as a fawn is well known; also that Oisín's mother was a fawn (see the reference in Arg. Tales, p. 470). The narrator may have jumbled these stories together in his memory.

The slaying of Bran's pup seems a variant of Oisín's "Blackbird Hunt" (*cf.* Kennedy, *Fictions*, 240), whilst the story, as a whole, seems to be mixed up with that of the "Fight of Bran with the Black Dog," of which there is a version translated by the Rev. D. Mac Innes—"Waifs and Strays of Celtic Tradition," Vol. I., p. 7, *et seq.*

It would seem from our text that the Black Dog was Bran's child, so that the fight is an animal variant of the father and son combat, as found in the Cuchullain saga. A good version of "Finn's Visit to Lochlann" (to be printed in Vol. III. of "Waifs and Strays of Celtic Tradition") tells how Finn took with him Bran's leash; and how the Lochlanners sentenced him to be exposed in a desolate valley, where he was attacked by a savage dog whom he tamed by showing the leash. Vol. XII. of Campbell's "MSS. of Gaelic Stories" contains a poem entitled, "Bran's Colour." This should be compared with our text.—A. N.]

THE KING OF IRELAND'S SON.

Page 19. The king of Ireland's son. This title should properly be, "The son of a king in Ireland" (ΜΑC ΠΥΞ 1 η-ΘΙΡΜΟΝ). As this name for the prince is rather cumbrous, I took advantage of having once heard him called the king of Ireland's son (ΜΑC ΠΥΞ ΘΙΡΕΔΑΝ), and have so given it here. In another longer and more humorous version of this story, which I heard from Shamus O'Hart, but which I did not take down in writing, the short green man is the "Thin black man" (ΡΕΔΑΡ CΑΟΛ ΟΥΒ); the gunman is ΣΥΝΝΕΔΑΡ, not ΣΥΝΝΑΙΡΕ; the ear-man is CΛΥΔΑΡ-ΛΕ-Η-ΕΙΡΤΕΔΕΤ (ear for hearing), not CΛΥΔΑΙΡΕ; and the blowman is not ΣΕΙΟΙΡΕ, but ΡΟΛΛΑΙΡΕ-ΡΕΙΟΤΕ (blowing nostril). This difference is the more curious, considering that the men lived only a couple of miles apart, and their families had lived in the same place for generations.

Page 27. This description of a house thatched with feathers is very common in Irish stories. On the present occasion the house is thatched with one single feather, so smooth that there was no projecting point or quill either above or below the feather-roof. For another instance, see the "Well of D'yerree in Dowan," page 131. In a poem from "The Dialogue of the Sages," the lady Credé's house is described thus :—

" Of its sunny chamber the corner stones
Are all of silver and precious gold,
In faultless stripes its thatch is spread
Of wings of brown and crimson red.

* * * *

Its portico is covered, too,
With wings of birds both yellow and blue.

See O'Curry's "Man. Materials," p. 310.

Page 27. "He drew the cooalya-coric," *coolaya* in the text, is a misprint. The cooalya-coric means "pole of combat." How it was "drawn" we have no means of knowing. It was probably a pole meant to be drawn back and let fall upon some sounding substance. The word *ḡarpáing*, "draw," has, however, in local, if not in literary use, the sense of drawing back one's arm to make a blow. A peasant will say, "he drew the blow at me," or "he drew the stick," in English; or "*ḡarpáing ré an buille*," in Irish, by which he means, he made the blow and struck with the stick. This may be the case in the phrase "drawing the cooalya-coric," which occurs so often in Irish stories, and it may only mean, "he struck a blow with the pole of combat," either against something resonant, or against the door of the castle. I have come across at least one allusion to it in the Fenian literature. In the story, called *macaoín móir mac ríge na h-ḡarpáine* (the great man, the king of Spain's son), the great man and Oscar fight all day, and when evening comes Oscar grows faint and asks for a truce, and then takes Finn Mac Cool aside privately and desires him to try to keep the great man awake all night, while he himself sleeps; because he feels that if the great man, who had been already three days and nights without rest, were to get some sleep on this night, he himself would not be a match for him next morning. This is scarcely agreeable to the character of Oscar, but the wiles which Finn employs to make the great man relate to him his whole history, and so keep him from sleeping, are very much in keeping with the shrewdness which all these stories attribute to the Fenian king. The great man remains awake all night, sorely against his will, telling Finn his extraordinary adventures; and whenever he tries to stop, Finn incites him to begin again, and at last tells him not to be afraid, because the Fenians never ask combat of any man until he ask it of them first. At last, as the great man finished his adventures *ro bí an lár dḡ éiríge dḡur ro ḡabair orḡair dḡur ro buail an cuaille cómpaie. Ro cuail an fear móir riu dḡur aoubairt, "ḌFinn líllic cúmáil," ar ré, "oḡeallair orim," etc., i.e., the day was rising, and Oscar goes and struck (the word is not "drew" here) the pole of combat. The great man heard that, and he said, "Oh, Finn Mac Cool, you have deceived me," etc. Considering that they were all inside of Finn's palace at Allan (co. Kildare) at this time, Oscar could hardly have struck the door. It is more probable that the pole of combat stood outside the house, and it seems to have been a regular institution. In Campbell's tale of "The Rider of Grianag," there is mention made of a *slabhraidh comhrac*, "Chain of com-*

hammer. With this he strikes three blows on the table, and forces the inmates to come to him. Had they not done so the castle would have fallen into ruins. Other parallels from the same romances are less close; thus, when Perceval came to the castle of his enemy, Partinal, he defies him by throwing down his shield, which hangs up on a tree outside the castle (v.44,400, *et seq.*). It is well known that the recognised method of challenging in tournaments was for the challenger to touch his adversary's shield with the lance. This may possibly be the origin of the "shield-clashing" challenge which occurs several times in Conall Gulban; or, on the other hand, the mediæval practice may be a knightly transformation of an earlier custom. In the thirteenth century prose *Perceval le Gallois*, when the hero comes to the Turning Castle and finds the door shut, he strikes such a blow with his sword that it enters three inches deep into a marble pillar (Potvin's edition, p. 196). These mediæval instances do not seem sufficient to explain the incident in our text, and I incline to think that our tale has preserved a genuine trait of old Irish knightly life. In Kennedy's "Jack the Master, and Jack the Servant" (Fictions, p. 32), the hero takes hold of a "club that hangs by the door" and uses it as a knocker.—A.N.]

Page 29. They spent the night, &c. This brief run resembles very much a passage in the story of Iollan Arm-dearg, which runs, *so ynnedwar tri tpeana de 'n oide, an ceud trian pe h-ól ašur pe h-imir, an oara trian pe ceól ašur pe h-oirpoe ašur pe h-ealaóan, ašur an tpear trian pe ruan ašur pe ráim-éoolab, ašur so pušadur ar an oide rin i.e., they made three-thirds of the night; the first third with drink and play, the second third with music and melody and (feats of) science, and the third third with slumber and gentle sleep, and they passed away that night.*

Page 33, line 28. This allusion to the horse and the docking is very obscure and curious. The old fellow actually blushed at the absurdity of the passage, yet he went through with it, though apparently unwillingly. He could throw no light upon it, except to excuse himself by saying that "that was how he heard it ever."

Page 37, line 4. The sword of *three* edges is curious; the third edge would seem to mean a rounded point, for it can hardly mean triangular like a bayonet. The sword that "never leaves the leavings of a blow behind it," is common in Irish literature. In that affecting story of Deirdre, Naoise requests to have his head struck off with such a sword, one that Mananan son of Lir, had long before given to himself.

Page 47. The groundwork or motivating of this story is known to all European children, through Hans Andersen's tale of the "Travelling Companion."

[I have studied some of the features of this type of stories Arg. Tales, pp. 443-452.—A. N.]

THE ALP-LUACHRA.

Page 49. This legend of the alp-luachra is widely disseminated, and I have found traces of it in all parts of Ireland. The alp-luachra is really a newt, not a lizard, as is usually supposed. He is the *lissotriton punctatus* of naturalists, and is the only species of newt known in Ireland. The male has an orange belly, red-tipped tail, and olive back. It is in most parts of Ireland a rare reptile enough, and hence probably the superstitious fear with which it is regarded, on the principle of *omne ignotum pro terribili*. This reptile goes under a variety of names in the various counties. In speaking English the peasantry when they do not use the Irish name, call him a "mankeeper," a word which has probably some reference to the superstition related in our story. He is also called in some counties a "darklooker," a word which is probably, a corruption of an Irish name for him which I have heard the Kildare people use, *dochi-luachair* (δοχίυρ λυάχρα), a word not found in the dictionaries. In Waterford, again, he is called *art-luachra*, and the Irish MSS. call him *arc-luachra* (εαρκ-λυάχρα). The *alt-pluachra* of the text is a mispronunciation of the proper name, alp-luachra. In the Arran Islands they have another name, *αιλ-έυαδ*. I have frequently heard of people swallowing one while asleep. The symptoms, they say, are that the person swells enormously, and is afflicted with a thirst which makes him drink canfuls and pails of water or buttermilk, or anything else he can lay his hand on. In the south of Ireland it is believed that if something savoury is cooked on a pan, and the person's head held over it, the mankeeper will come out. A story very like the one here given is related in Waterford, but of a *δαρ δαοι*, or *daraga dheel*, as he is there called, a venomous insect, which has even more legends attached to him than the alp-luachra. In this county, too, they say that if you turn the alp-luachra over on its back, and lick it, it will cure burns. Keating, the Irish historian and theologian, alludes quaintly to this reptile in his *Τρι βιορ-ξαιοτε αν βηάιρ*, so finely edited in the original the other day by Dr. Atkinson. "Since," says Keating, "prosperity or worldly store is the weapon of the adversary (the devil), what a man ought to do is to spend it in killing the adversary, that is, by bestowing it on God's poor. The thing which we read in Lactantius agrees with this, that if an *airc-luachra* were to inflict a wound on

anyone, what he ought to do is to shake a pinchful of the ashes of the airc-luachra upon the wound, and he will be cured thereby; and so, if worldly prosperity wounds the conscience, what you ought to do is to put a poultice of the same prosperity to cure the wound which the covetousness by which you have amassed it has made in your conscience, by distributing upon the poor of God all that remains over your own necessity." The practice which the fourth-century Latin alludes to, is in Ireland to-day transferred to the dar-daol, or góevius olens of the naturalists, which is always burnt as soon as found. I have often heard people say :—"Kill a keerhogue (clock or little beetle); burn a dar-dael."

Page 59. Boccuch (bacac), literally a lame man, is, or rather was, the name of a very common class of beggars about the beginning of this century. Many of these men were wealthy enough, and some used to go about with horses to collect the "alms" which the people unwillingly gave them. From all accounts they appear to have been regular black-mailers, and to have extorted charity partly through inspiring physical and partly moral terror, for the satire, at least of some of them, was as much dreaded as their cudgels. Here is a curious specimen of their truculence from a song called the bacach burohe, now nearly forgotten :—

Ir bacach mé tá air don choir, ríúbhálfaidh mé go rpreáiníál,
Ceannóchaídh mé bréoin i g-Cill-Caínnigh do'n bhráoir,
Cuirfead cóta córuíche gléurta, a' búcla burohe air m'áon choir,
A' nach maíth mo rhlíche bróh a' euraigh o chail mo chora
ríúbhál!
níl bacach ná fear-mála o Shligeach go Cinn-tráile
A' gur ó bheul-an-ácha go baile-burohe na mbohe,
nach bhfuil a' gam faoi áro-chíor, a' gur eóin anaghaíoh na ráíche,
no mineóchainn a g-cnámhá le bata glár oarraighe.

i.e.,

I am a boccugh who goes on one foot, I will travel airily,
I will buy frize in Kilkenny for the breeches (?)
I will put a well-ordered prepared coat and yellow buckles on my one foot
And isn't it good, my way of getting food and clothes since my feet lost their
walk.

There is no boccuch or bagman from Sligo to Kinsale
And from Ballina to Ballybwee (Athboy) in Meath,
That I have not under high rent to me—a crown every quarter from them—
Or I'd pound their bones small with a green oak stick.

The memory of these formidable guests is nearly vanished, and the bocch in our story is only a feeble old beggarman. I fancy this tale of evicting the alt-pluachra family from their human abode is fathered upon a good many people as well as upon the father of the present MacDermot. [Is the peasant belief in the Alp-Luachra the originating idea of the well-known Irish Rabelaisian 14th century tale "The Vision of McConglenny?"—A.N.]

THE WEASEL.

Page 73. The weasel, like the cat, is an animal that has many legends and superstitions attaching to it. I remember hearing from an old shanachie, now unfortunately dead, a long and extraordinary story about the place called Chapelizod, a few miles from Dublin, which he said was *Séipeul-eapóξ*, the "weasel's chapel," in Irish, but which is usually supposed to have received its name from the Princess Iseult of Arthurian romance. The story was the account of how the place came by this name. How he, who was a Con-nachtman, and never left his native county except to reap the harvest in England, came by this story I do not know; but I imagine it must have been told him by some one in the neighbourhood, in whose house he spent the night, whilst walking across the island on his way to Dublin or Drogheda harbour. The weasel is a comical little animal, and one might very well think it was animated with a spirit. I have been assured by an old man, and one whom I have always found fairly veracious, that when watching for ducks beside a river one evening a kite swooped down and seized a weasel, with which it rose up again into the air. His brother fired, and the kite came down, the weasel still in its claws, and unhurt. The little animal then came up, and stood in front of the two men where they sat, and nodded and bowed his head to them about twenty times over; "it was," said the old man, "thanking us he was." The weasel is a desperate fighter, and always makes for the throat. What, however, in Ireland is called a weazel, is really a stoat, just as what is called a crow in Ireland is really a rook, and what is called a crane is really a heron.

Cáúher-na-mart, to which Paudyeen (diminutive of Paddy) was bound, means the "city of the beeves," but is now called in English Westport, one of the largest towns in Mayo. It was *apropos* of its long and desolate streets of ruined stores, with nothing in them, that some one remarked he saw Ireland's characteristics there in a nutshell—"an itch after greatness and nothingness;" a remark which was applicable enough to the squireocracy and bourgeoisie of the last century.

Page 79. The "big black dog" seems a favourite shape for the evil spirit to take. He appears three times in this volume.

Page 81. The little man, with his legs astride the barrel, appears to be akin to the south of Ireland spirit, the clooricaun, a being who is not known, at least by this name, in the north or west of the island. See Crofton Croker's "Haunted Cellar."

Page 87. "The green hill opened," etc. The fairies are still called *tuatha de danann* by the older peasantry, and all the early Irish literature agrees that the home of the *tuatha* was in the hills, after the Milesians had taken to themselves the plains. Thus in the story of the "Piper and the Pooka," in the *leabhar sgeulaidheachta*, not translated here, a door opens in the hill of Croagh Patrick, and the pair walk in and find women dancing inside. Dónal, the name of the little piper, is now Anglicised into Daniel, except in one or two Irish families which retain the old form still. The *coash-tya bower*, in which the fairy consorts ride, means literally "the deaf coach," perhaps from the rumbling sound it is supposed to make, and the banshee is sometimes supposed to ride in it. It is an omen of ill to those who meet it. It seems rather out of place amongst the fairy population, being, as it is, a gloomy harbinger of death, which will pass even through a crowded town. Cnoc Matha, better Magha, the hill of the plain, is near the town of Tuam, in Galway. Finvara is the well-known king of the fairy host of Connacht. In Lady Wilde's "Ethna, the Bride," Finvara is said to have carried off a beautiful girl into his hill, whom her lover recovers with the greatest difficulty. When he gets her back at last, she lies on her bed for a year and a day as if dead. At the end of that time he hears voices saying that he may recover her by unloosing her girdle, burning it, and burying in the earth the enchanted pin that fastened it. This was, probably, the slumber-pin which we have met so often in the "King of Ireland's Son." Nuala, the name of the fairy queen, was a common female name amongst us until the last hundred years or so. The sister of the last O'Donnell, for whom Mac an Bhaird wrote his exquisite elegy, so well translated by Mangan—

"Oh, woman of the piercing wail,
That mournest o'er yon mound of clay"—

was Nuala. I do not think it is ever used now as a Christian name at all, having shared the unworthy fate of many beautiful Gaelic names of women common a hundred years ago, such as Mève, Una, Sheelah, Moreen, etc.

Slieve Belgadaun occurs also in another story which I heard, called the Bird of Enchantment, in which a fairy desires some one to bring a sword of light "from the King of the Fírbolg, at the foot of Slieve Belgadaun." Nephin is a high hill near Crossmolina, in North Mayo.

Page 89. Stongirya (ṣṭaṅḡaṛe), a word not given in dictionaries, means, I think, a "mean fellow." The dove's hole, near the village of Cong, in the west of the county Mayo, is a deep cavity in the ground, and when a stone is thrown down into it you hear it rumbling and crashing from side to side of the rocky wall, as it descends, until the sound becomes too faint to hear. It is the very place to be connected with the marvellous.

LEEAM O'ROONEY'S BURIAL.

Page 95. Might not Spenser have come across some Irish legend of an imitation man made by enchantment, which gave him the idea of Archimago's imitation of Una :

"Who all this time, with charms and hidden artes,
Had made a lady of that other spright,
And framed of liquid ayre her tender partes,
So lively and so like in all men's sight
That weaker sence it could have ravished quite," etc.

I never remember meeting this easy *deus ex machinâ* for bringing about a complication before.

Page 101. Leeam imprecates "the devil from me," thus skilfully turning a curse into a blessing, as the Irish peasantry invariably do, even when in a passion. *H'onnam one d'youl*—"my soul from the devil" is an ordinary exclamation expressive of irritation or wonderment.

GULLEESH.

Page 104. When I first heard this story I thought that the name of the hero was ḡuileesh, the pronunciation of which in English letters would be Gul-yeesh ; but I have since heard the name pronounced more distinctly, and am sure that it is ḡuileesh, which is a corruption of the name ḡuileesh-íorá, a not uncommon Christian name amongst the seventeenth century Gaels. I was, however, almost certain that the man (now dead) from whom I first got this

story, pronounced the word as Gulyeesh, anent which my friend Mr. Thomas Flannery furnished me at the time with the following interesting note:—*Ní corúinil sup Giolla-íosa atá 'ran ainm Goillir, ní b' feroir "Giolla-íosa" do bual i n "Goillir."* Saoilim sup b' ionann Goillir agus Goill-*gáir* no *Gaill-gáir*, agus i' ionann "*gáir*" agus "*eala*." I' cuimhne liom "*Muirgáir*" 'na h-"*Anna*laib," agus i' iomda ainm tuine *éigear* o *annannaib* eun *coim maic* le ó *annannaib* *bea*tá, mar aca *brian*, *fiad*, *lon*, *loinin*, *reabac*, &c. 'Sé Goillir na *g*-cor *duib fóir*. *Ná* *aicne* *duic* sup *leat*-ainm an *eala* "*cor-duib*" i *móran* *d'áitib* i n-*Eirinn*. *Tá* *neic* *eile* 'ran *reul* *rin* do *beir* *oim* a *ineat* sup *de* na *g**seult*aib a *baineat* le h-*ealaib* no *gáirib* é. *Ná* *aicte* *an* *m* *go* *deus* *bainp*iompa *taic*-*neam* do *bua*dáil *cor-duib* *cor-fa*dá *leirce*aíuile *mar* é? *Ná* *aic* *an* *nó* *fóir* *ná* *deus*éar *an* *leat*-ainm do *air*, *tar* *éir* *beagáin* *fo*cal *air* *o* *o* *rin* *ama*d *go* *deir*eá. *Deir*maoéar *an* *leat*-ainm agus *an* *fa*d *fa* *b*fuair *fé* é. *i.e.*, "It is not likely that the name Goillis is Giolla-íosa; the one could not be changed into the other. I think that Goillis is the same as Goill-ghéis, or Gaill-ghéis (*i.e.*, foreign swan). Géis means swan. I remember a name Muirghéis (sea swan) in the Annals; and there is many a man's name that comes from the names of birds as well as from the names of animals, such as Bran (raven), Fiach (scald crow), Lon and Loinin (blackbird), Seabhac (falcon), etc. Moreover, he is Goillis of the black feet. Do you not know that the black-foot is a name for the swan in many parts of Ireland. There are other things in this story which make me believe that it is of those tales which treat of swans or géises. Is it not a strange thing that the princess should take a liking to a dirty-footed, black-footed, lazy boy like him? Is it not curious also that the nickname of black-foot is not given to him, after a few words at the beginning, from that out to the end? The nickname is forgotten, and the cause for which he got it."

This is certainly curious, as Mr. Flannery observes, and is probably due to the story being imperfectly remembered by the shanachie. In order to motivate the black feet at all, Guleesh should be made to say that he would never wash his feet till he made a princess fall in love with him, or something of that nature. This was probably the case originally, but these stories must be all greatly impaired during the last half century, since people ceased to take an interest in things Irish.

There are two stories in Lady Wilde's book that somewhat resemble this. "The Midnight Ride," a short story of four pages, in which the hero frightens the Pope by pretending to set his palace on fire; but the story ends thus, as do many of Crofton Croker's—"And from that hour to this his wife believed that he dreamt the whole story as he lay under the hayrick on his way home from a carouse with the boys." I take this, however, to be the sarcastic nine-

teenth century touch of an over-refined collector, for in all my experience I never knew a shanachie attribute the adventures of his hero to a dream. The other tale is called the "Stolen Bride," and is a story about the "kern of Querin," who saves a bride from the fairies on November Eve, but she will neither speak nor taste food. That day year he hears the fairies say that the way to cure her is to make her eat food off her father's table-cloth. She does this, and is cured. The trick which Gulleesh plays upon the Pope reminds us of the fifteenth century story of Dr. Faustus and his dealings with his Holiness.

[Cf. also the story of Michael Scott's journey to Rome, "Wai's and Strays of Celtic Tradition," Vol. I., p. 46. The disrespectful way in which the Pope is spoken of in these tales does not seem due to Protestantism, as is the case with the Faustus story, although, as I have pointed out, there are some curious points of contact between Michael Scott and Faustus. Gulleesh seems to be an early Nationalist who thought more of his village and friend than of the head of his religion.—A.N.]

The description of the wedding is something like that in Crofton Croker's "Master and Man," only the scene in that story is laid at home.

The story of Gulleesh appears to be a very rare one. I have never been able to find a trace of it outside the locality (near where the counties of Sligo, Mayo, and Roscommon meet) in which I first heard it.

[It thus seems to be a very late working-up of certain old incidents with additions of new and incongruous ones.—A.N.]

Page 112. "The rose and the lily were fighting together in her face." This is a very common expression of the Irish bards. In one of Carolan's unpublished poems he says of Bridget Cruise, with whom he was in love in his youth:—"In her countenance there is the lily, the whitest and the brightest—a combat of the world—madly wrestling with the rose. Behold the conflict of the pair; the goal—the rose will not lose it of her will; victory—the lily cannot gain it; oh, God! is it not a hard struggle!" etc.

Page 115. "I call and cross (or consecrate) you to myself," says Gulleesh. This is a phrase in constant use with Irish speakers, and proceeds from an underlying idea that certain phenomena are caused by fairy agency. If a child falls, if a cow kicks when being milked, if an animal is restless, I have often heard a woman cry, *ḡoipim d'í cartrúicim éu*, "I call and cross you," often abbreviated into *ḡoipim, ḡoipim*, merely, *i.e.*, "I call, I call."

THE WELL OF D'YERREE-IN-DOWAN.

Page 129. There are two other versions of this story, one a rather evaporated one, filtered through English, told by Kennedy, in which the Dall Glic is a wise old hermit ; and another, and much better one, by Curtin. The Dall Glic, wise blind man, figures in several stories which I have got, as the king's counsellor. I do not remember ever meeting him in our literature. Bwee-sownee, the name of the king's castle, is, I think, a place in Mayo, and probably would be better written *Buiré-éadainn*.

Page 131. This beautiful lady in red silk, who thus appears to the prince, and who comes again to him at the end of the story, is a curious creation of folk fancy. She may personify good fortune. There is nothing about her in the two parallel stories from Curtin and Kennedy.

Page 133. This "tight loop" (*lúb ceann*) can hardly be a bow, since the ordinary word for that is *bógħa* ; but it may, perhaps, be a name for a cross-bow.

Page 136. The story is thus invested with a moral, for it is the prince's piety in giving what was asked of him in the honour of God which enabled the queen to find him out, and eventually marry him.

Page 137. In the story of *Caillead na ríadaile ríada*, in my *leabhar Sgeulairígeachta*, not translated in this book, an old hag makes a boat out of a thimble, which she throws into the water, as the handsome lady does here.

Page 141. This incident of the ladder is not in Curtin's story, which makes the brothers mount the queen's horse and get thrown. There is a very curious account of a similar ladder in the story of the "Slender Grey Kerne," of which I possess a good MS., made by a northern scribe in 1763. The passage is of interest, because it represents a trick something almost identical with which I have heard Colonel Olcott, the celebrated American theosophist lecturer, say he saw Indian jugglers frequently performing. Colonel Olcott, who came over to examine Irish fairy lore in the light of theosophic science, was of opinion that these men could bring a person under their power so as to make him imagine that he saw whatever the juggler wished him to see. He especially

parallel versions proves ; but the application of it to them is evidently the brilliant afterthought of some Galwegian shanachie.

THE COURT OF CRINNAWN.

Page 142. The court of Crinnawn is an old ruin on the river Lung, which divides the counties of Roscommon and Mayo, about a couple of miles from the town of Ballaghaderreen. I believe, despite the story, that it was built by one of the Dillon family, and not so long ago either. There is an Irish prophecy extant in these parts about the various great houses in Roscommon. Clonalis, the seat of the O'Connor Donn—or Don, as they perversely insist on spelling it ; Dungar, the seat of the De Freynes ; Loughlinn, of the Dillons, etc. ; and amongst other verses, there is one which prophesies that “no roof shall rise on Crinnawn,” which the people say was fulfilled, the place having never been inhabited or even roofed. In the face of this, how the story of Crinnawn, son of Belore, sprang into being is to me quite incomprehensible, and I confess I have been unable to discover any trace of this particular story on the Roscommon side of the river, nor do I know from what source the shanachie, Mr. Lynch Blake, from whom I got it, became possessed of it. Balor of the evil eye, who figures in the tale of “The Children of Tuireann,” was not Irish at all, but a “Fomorian.” The *pattern*, accompanied with such funest results for Mary Kerrigan, is a festival held in honour of the *fatton* saint. These patterns were common in many places half a century ago, and were great scenes of revelry and amusement, and often, too, of hard fighting. But these have been of late years stamped out, like everything else distinctively Irish and lively.

[This story is a curious mixture of common peasant belief about haunted raths and houses, with mythical matter probably derived from books. Balor appears in the well-known tale of MacKineely, taken down by O'Donovan, in 1855, from Shane O'Dugan of Tory Island (Annals. I. 18, and cf. Rhys, Hibbert Lect., p. 314), but I doubt whether in either case the appearance of the name testifies to a genuine folk-belief in this mythological personage, one of the principal representatives of the powers of darkness in the Irish god-saga.—A.N.]

NEIL O'CARREE.

Page 148. The abrupt beginning of this story is no less curious than the short, jerky sentences in which it is continued. Mr. Larminie, who took down this

story phonetically, and word for word, from a native of Glencolumkille, in Donegal, informed me that all the other stories of the same narrator were characterized by the same extraordinary style. I certainly have met nothing like it among any of my shanachies. The *crumskeen* and *galskeen* which Neil orders the smith to make for him, are instruments of which I never met or heard mention elsewhere. According to their etymology they appear to mean "stooping-knife" and "bright-knife," and were, probably, at one time, well-known names of Irish surgical instruments, of which no trace exists, unless it be in some of the mouldering and dust-covered medical MSS. from which Irish practitioners at one time drew their knowledge. The name of the hero, if written phonetically, would be more like Nee-al O Corrwy than Neil O Carree, but it is always difficult to convey Gaelic sounds in English letters. When Neil takes up the head out of the skillet (a good old Shaksperian word, by-the-by, old French, *escuellette*, in use all over Ireland, and adopted into Gaelic), it falls in a *gliggar* or *gluggar*. This Gaelic word is onomatopœic, and largely in vogue with the English-speaking population. Anything rattling or gurgling, like water in an india-rubber ball, makes a *gligger*; hence, an egg that is no longer fresh is called a *glugger*, because it makes a noise when shaken. I came upon this word the other day, raised proudly aloft from its provincial obscurity, in O'Donovan Rossa's paper, the *United Irishman*, every copy of which is headed with this weighty *spruch*, indicative of his political faith:

"As soon will a goose sitting upon a *glugger* hatch goslings, as an Irishman, sitting in an English Parliament, will hatch an Irish Parliament."

This story is motivated like "The King of Ireland's Son." It is one of the many tales based upon an act of compassion shown to the dead.

TRUNK-WITHOUT-HEAD.

Page 157. This description of the decapitated ghost sitting astride the beer-barrel, reminds one of Crofton Croker's "Clooricaun," and of the hag's son in the story of "Paudyeen O'Kelly and the Weasel." In Scotch Highland tradition, there is a "trunk-without-head," who infested a certain ford, and killed people who attempted to pass that way; he is not the subject, however, of any regular story.

In a variant of this tale the hero's name is Labhras (Laurence) and the castle where the ghost appeared is called Baile-an-bhroin (Ballinvrone). It is also mentioned, that when the ghost appeared in court, he came in streaming with blood, as he was the day he was killed, and that the butler, on seeing him, fainted.

It is Donal's courage which saves him from the ghost, just as happens in another story which I got, and which is a close Gaelic parallel to Grimm's "Man who went out to learn to shake with fear." The ghost whom the hero lays explains that he had been for thirty years waiting to meet some one who would not be afraid of him. There is an evident moral in this.

THE HAGS OF THE LONG TEETH.

Page 162. Long teeth are a favourite adjunct to horrible personalities in folk-fancy. There is in my "Leabhar Sgeuligheachta," another story of a hag of the long tooth; and in a story I got in Connacht, called the "Speckled Bull," there is a giant whose teeth are long enough to make a walking-staff for him, and who invites the hero to come to him "until I draw you under my long, cold teeth."

Loughlinn is a little village a few miles to the north-west of Castlerea, in the county Roscommon, not far from Mayo; and Drimnagh wood is a thick plantation close by. Ballyglas is the adjoining townland. There are two of the same name, upper and lower, and I do not know to which the story refers.

[In this very curious tale a family tradition seems to have got mixed up with the common belief about haunted raths and houses. It is not quite clear why the daughters should be bespelled for their father's sin. This conception could not easily be paralleled, I believe, from folk-belief in other parts of Ireland. I rather take it that in the original form of the story the sisters helped, or, at all events, countenanced their father, or, perhaps, were punished because they countenanced the brother's parricide. The discomfiture of the priest is curious.—A.N.]

WILLIAM OF THE TREE.

Page 168. I have no idea who this Granya-Öi was. Her appearance in this story is very mysterious, for I have never met any trace of her elsewhere. The name appears to mean Granya the Virgin.

[Our story belongs to the group—the calumniated and exposed daughter or daughter-in-law. But in a German tale, belonging to the forbidden chamber series (Grimm's, No. 3, Marienkind), the Virgin Mary becomes god-mother to a child, whom she takes with her into heaven, forbidding her merely to open one particular door. The child does this, but denies it thrice. To punish her the Virgin banishes her from heaven into a thorny wood. Once, as she is sitting, clothed in her long hair solely, a king passes, sees her, loves

and weds her, in spite of her being dumb. When she bears her first child, the Virgin appears, and promises to give her back her speech if she will confess her fault; she refuses, whereupon the Virgin carries off the child. This happens thrice, and the queen, accused of devouring her children, is condemned to be burnt. She repents, the flames are extinguished, and the Virgin appears with the three children, whom she restores to the mother. Can there have been any similar form of the forbidden chamber current in Ireland, and can there have been substitution of Grainne, Finn's wife, for the Virgin Mary, or, *vice versa*, can the latter have taken the place of an older heathen goddess?—A. N.]

Page 169. See Campbell's "Tales of the Western Highlands, vol. III., page 120, for a fable almost identical with this of the two crows.

NOTES ON THE IRISH TEXT.

Page 2, line 5, δβαλτα αἷρ δ θευναῖν = able to do it, a word borrowed from English. There is a great diversity of words used in the various provinces for "able to," as δβαλτα αἷρ (Mid Connacht); ιννεαῖνιῦλ ἐῦμ (Waterford); ιονάνν or ι νοάν, with infinitive (West Galway); 'ννιῦλ with infinitive (Donegal).

Page 4, line 18, ἢ λειγεαῖνν ῥιὰσ ὅαμ = they don't allow me. ὅαμ is pronounced in Mid Connacht *dumm*, but ὅαῖν-ῥα is pronounced *doo-sa*. Dr. Atkinson has clearly shown, in his fine edition of Keating's "Three Shafts of Death," that the "enclitic" form of the present tense, ending in (e)αῖνν, should only be used in the singular. This was stringently observed a couple of hundred years ago, but now the rule seems to be no longer in force. One reason why the form of the present tense, which ends in (e)αῖνν, has been substituted for the old present tense, in other words, why people say βυαῖλεαῖνν ῥέ, "he strikes," instead of the correct βυαῖλῖρ ῥέ, is, I think, though Dr Atkinson has not mentioned it, obvious to an Irish speaker. The change probably began at the same time that the ῥ in the future of regular verbs became quiescent, as it is now, I may say, all over Ireland. Anyone who uses the form βυαῖλῖρ ῥέ would now be understood to say, "he will strike," not "he strikes," for βυαῖλῖρ ῥέ, "he will strike," is now pronounced, in Connacht, at least, and I think elsewhere, βυαῖλῖρ ῥέ. Some plain differentiation between the forms of the tenses was wanted, and this is probably the reason why the enclitic form in (e)αῖνν has usurped the place of the old independent present, and is now used as an independent present itself. Line 30, μαῶρα or μαῶδ ἄλλα = a wolf. Κυῖρ ῥοῖάν αἷρ = salute him—a word common in Connacht and the Scotch Highlands, but not understood in the South. Line 34, Ὀεῖδεαῖ ῥέ = he would be, is pronounced in Connacht as a monosyllable, like βεῖτ (*veh* or *vugh*).

Page 6, line 8, εαῖρβαλλ is pronounced *rubbal* not *arball*, in Connacht. ἢ and ἢοῖρ are both used before ἐάμῖς at the present day.

Page 8, line 18, ῥο μαῖρβῥαῖ ῥέ = that he would kill; another and commoner form is, ῥο μαῖρῑεαῖ ῥέ, from μαῖρβῡῖς, the β being quiescent in conversation. Line 31, ἀνβῡῖτ = broth, pronounced ἀνῑῖτ (*anhree*), the β having the sound of an *h* only.

Page 12, line 27. Ἀν ἐῦμα ἡαῖβῖρ is more used, and is better. Σῖν ἐ ἀν ἐῦμα δ βῖ ῥέ = "That's the way he was." It will be observed that this δ before the past tense of a verb is only, as Dr. Atkinson remarks, a corruption of ὅ, which is the sign of the past tense. The ὅ is hardly ever used now, except as contracted into ὅ' before a vowel, and this is a misfortune, because there is nothing more feeble or more tending to disintegrate the language than the constant use of this colourless vowel δ. In these folk stories, however, I have kept the language as I found it. This δ has already made much havoc in Scotch Gaelic, inserting itself into places where it means nothing. Thus, they say *tha 's again air a sin: Dinner a b fhearr na*

sin, etc. Even the preposition *oe* has with some people degenerated into this *Δ*, thus *τΔ ρέ Δ θιρέ ορημ*, "I want it," for *oe θιρέ*.

Page 14, line 9. For *Διη* read *υιηηι*. Line 12. *ρειλς* means hunting, but the reciter said, *ρειλς, ριμ ριαδ*, "Shellig, that's a deer," and thought that Bran's back was the same colour as a deer's. *υιαινε*, which usually means green, he explained by turning to a mangy-looking cur of a dull nondescript colour, and saying *τΔ Δη μαδωδ ριμ υιαινε*.

Page 16, line 30. *βεαρινα* and *τεανζα*, and some other substantives of the same kind are losing, or have lost, their inflections throughout Connacht. Line 31. *τιζεαδτ* is used just as frequently and in the same breath as *τεαδτ*, without any difference of meaning. It is also spelt *τυιθεαδτ*, but in Mid-Connacht the *τ* is slender, that is *τιζεαδτ* has the sound of *t'yeec-ught*, not *tee-ught*.

Dr. Atkinson has shown that it is incorrect to decline *τεανζα* as an *-n* stem: correct genitive is *τεανζαδ*. *Reapτα*: see *ραρτα* in O'Reilly. Used in Arran thus: *νι'λ ρέ ιη ραρτα ουιτ* = you cannot venture to.

Page 18, line 15. *ζυαλ* means a coal; it must be here a corruption of some other word. *μυιρ* is frequently used for *ριμ*, "we," both in Nom. and Acc. all over Connacht, but especially in the West.

Page 20, line 3. *Θειμυζ* (*d'yemmoō*). This word puzzled me for a long time until I met this verse in a song of Carolan's

νιορ ευιλλ ρέ υιομυζαδ Δον ουινε.

another MS. of which reads *υιομβυαδ*, *i.e.*, defeat, from *υι* privitive, and *βυαδ* "victory." *Θειμυζ* or *υιομυζ* must be a slightly corrupt pronunciation of *υιομβυαδ*, and the meaning is, that the king's son put himself under a wish that he might suffer defeat during the year, if he ate more than two meals at one table, etc. Line 15. *ρεαρτα* = a "writ," a word not in the dictionaries—perhaps, from the English, "arrest." *Ευιζ πυντα*. The numerals *τυι* *ειτρε* *ευιζ* and *ρε* seem in Connacht to aspirate as often as not, and *always* when the noun which follows them is in the singular, which it very often is. Mr. Charles Bushe, B.L., tells me he has tested this rule over and over again in West Mayo, and has found it invariable.

Page 22, line 2. *αδ* = where, pronounced always *cé* (*kay*) in Central Connacht. Line 17, *μά β'ράζ' μέ* = If I get. In Mid-Connacht, *μά* eclipses *ράζ*, as *νι* eclipses *ρυαρι*.

Page 26, line 18. *ι στεαδ Δη φαδαιζ* = In the giant's house. *Τιζ*, the proper Dative of *τεαδ*, is not much used now. Line 20. *ευαλλε κόμηαιε* = the pole of battle.

Page 28, line 9. *Τριαν δι λε ριαννυζεαδτ* = one-third of it telling stories about the Fenians. Line 10. This phrase *ροιρμ ράιη ρυαμ* occurs in a poem I heard from a man in the island of Achill—

"Σί ιρ βιννε μευρα Δς ρεινμ Διη τευοαιβ,
 Οο ευιρφεαδ να ευεουτα 'ννα ζ-αδδλαδ,
 Λε ροιρμ ράιη ρυαμ, Δ'ι ναδ μόρ ε Δη τ-εουτ,
 Ζαν Δον φεαρ ι η-ειρμυη δο θυλ ι η-ευσ
 Λε ζηαδδ ο'ά ζηυαδ."

I have never met this word *ροιρμ* elsewhere, but it may be another form of *ροιρβε*, "gentleness." Line 18. *αολβα* a couch, pronounced *αολυα* (*cul-looa*); here it means the head of the bed. *Διη αολβα* means, on the outside of the bed, when two sleep in it. *Λεαβυρ*, or *Λεαβαρ*, "a bed," is uninflected; but *Λεαβα*, gen. *Λεαβαν*, is another common form.

Page 30, line 30. *Οαβαδ*, "a great vessel or vat;" used also, like *ροιτεαδ*, for ship. The correct genitive is *οάιβδε*, but my reciter seemed not to inflect it at all.

Page 32, line 14. *ἡαῖξ-όιβιρ*—this is only the English word, “Hie-over.”
Line 21. *Κορόξ* = a docking, a kind of a weed.

Page 36, line 2. *Ολοῖθεαῖν* *να τριῖ φαοβαῖρ*, “the sword of three edges.” In the last century both *τρι* and the *φαοβαῖρ* would have been eclipsed. Cf. the song, “*ῥο πέρθ, ἄ βεαν* *να οτρί mbo.*”

Page 40, line 33. *ιοεῖλάντε* = balsam. Line 25. *βυτρε*, the English word “witch.” The Scotch Gaels have also the word *bhuitseachas* = witchery. Gaelic organs of speech find it hard to pronounce the English *tch*, and make two syllables of it—*it-she*.

Page 42, line 21. *Σπασμαρταῖξ* = snoring.

Page 44, line 3, for *ῖρόν* read *ῖρόμ*. Line 16. *Κρυαῖθε* = steel, as opposed to iron.

Page 46, line 21. *Κραρ* = to put hay together, or gather up crops.

Page 48, line 1, *Σπείμ* = a stitch, sudden pain.

Page 52, line 15. “*Σύρ!*” a common expression of disgust in central Connacht, both in Irish and in English. Line 18. *υῖλε θυμε*. This word *υῖλε* is pronounced *hulla* in central Connacht, and it probably gets this *h* sound from the final *é* of *ῥαε*, which used to be always put before it. Father Eugene O’Growney tells me that the guttural sound of this *é* is still heard before *υῖλε* in the Western islands, and would prefer to write the word *’é υῖλε*. When *υῖλε* follows the noun, as *να θαοιμε υῖλε*, “all the people,” it has the sound of *ellik* or *ellig*, probably from the original phrase being *υῖλε ῥο λέιρ*, contracted into *υῖλεῖ*, or even, as in West Galway, into *’λεῖ*.

Page 54, line 9. *ῥοιλε* = “appetite,” properly “stomach.” Line 30. *ἀν ἐριοβλόρις* = the trouble, but better written *ἀν ἐριοβλόρις*, since feminine nouns, whose first letter is *ο* or *ε*, are seldom aspirated after the article. There is even a tendency to omit the aspiration from adjectives beginning with the letters *ο* and *ε*. Compare the celebrated song of *βεαν οὐβ ἀν ῥλεαμνα*, not *βεαν οὐβ*.

Page 56, line 4. *Διεῖο* = a disease. Line 24. *Ο’ῖερεαῖλ* and *ο’ιμνρεαῖτ* are usual Connacht infinitives of *ῖεic* and *ιμνir*. Line 21. *Οαῖρε* = a stream. Line 26. *Σερῖαῖλετ* = dragging along. Line 32. *λυῖβεαρμαε*, often pronounced like *leffernugh* = weeds.

Page 60, line 8. *τά βεῖρεαε* or *βῖρεαε οῖρμ* = “I am better;” *τά ῖε ῖαῖαῖλ βεῖριῖ*, more rightly, *βῖριῖ* = He’s getting better. Line 22. *μαῖρεαδ*, pronounced *musha*, not *mosha*, as spelt, or often even *mush* in central Connacht. Line 28. *μαῖρεαμ*, infinitive of *μαῖρ*, to live. *κυῖβλιμτ* = striving, running a race with.

Page 64, line 4. *τιῖ λιομ* = “it comes with me,” “I can.” This is a phrase in constant use in Connacht, but scarcely even known in parts of Munster. Line 15. *Οῖρεαο δῖγυρ τοῖριτ υῖθε* = as much as the size of an egg. Line 23. *Δῖρ ἀν νααδ* = *de novo*, over again.

Page 66, line 2. *δῖ βαιμτ λῖρ ἀν υῖρε* = touching the water.

Page 66, line 15. *μοεῖριῖ* = “to feel.” It is pronounced in central Connacht like *μαοῖριῖ* (mweehee), and is often used for “to hear;” *μαοῖριῖ μέ ϖῖν ϖοιμε ϖεο* = I heard that before. Line 20. *ῥῖαμνυῖ* is either active or passive; it means colloquially either to frighten or to become frightened.

Page 68, line 12. *ῖαν μαῖρ ἄ βῖυῖλ τυ* = wait *where* you are, *ῖαν μαῖρ τά τυ* = remain *as* you are. Line 17. *Οοῖρ ἀῖρ βῖε*, short for *ἀῖρ οοῖρ ἀῖρ βῖε*, means “at all.” In Munster they say *ἀῖρ δον οοῖρ*.

Page 70, line 3. *εαο εῖριῖ* = “why;” this is the usual word in Connacht, often contracted to *τιῖρε*.

Page 72, line 13. *Κάεαῖρ-να-μαῖρτ* = Westport.

Page 74, line 7. *λυβαῖρμυῖ*, a word not in the dictionaries; it means, I think, “gambolling.” Line 20. *εεαῖρ* = seize, control. Line 22. *μῖλῖαε* = black mud.

Page 76, line 2. *ἀναεῖαμ* = “damage,” “harm.” There are a great many

synonyms for this word still in use in Connacht, such as *damáirce*, *solair*, *upéir*, *soéar*, etc. Line 16. *bpeóirce* = "destroyed."

Page 78, line 3. *Coir*, a crime; is pronounced like *quirrh*. *lárbe* = a loy, or narrow spade.

Page 80, line 5. *ar b leir an teac mór* = "who owned the big house." *ar mór an teac mór aige* = who had in his possession the big house. Line 21. *Truicán tige* = house furniture. Line 26. *hóir óia éir*, short for *so mbeannuig óia éir*. Line 27. *So mbuó h-éir* = "the same to you," literally, "that it may be to you," the constant response to a salutation in Connacht.

Page 84, line 22. *Δ fan fíor ó* = "without her knowing it," pronounced like *a gunyis dee*. I do not see what the force of this *Δ* is, but it is always used, and I have met it in MSS. of some antiquity.

Page 86, line 33. *Ó h-éir*, pronounced *ó h-éir*, short for *ó h-éir óir*, "twelve men." *Seandair* = a mean fellow.

Page 92, line 10. *bóirín cárta* = a cart road.

Page 94, line 22. *Óir* = *óir*, an uncommon form in Connacht now-a-days.

Page 66, line 13. *So teacair* another and very common form of *so tigeir*.

Page 98, line 22. *hóir fan an rairte ac éir a baile*, i.e., *éir ré a baile*; the pronoun *ré* is, as the reader must have noticed, constantly left out in these stories, where it would be used in colloquial conversation.

Page 100, line 27. *Seilb* and *reilb* are the ordinary forms of *reilb* and *reilb* in Connacht.

INDEX OF INCIDENTS.



[I use the word "incident" as equivalent to the German *sagzug*, *i.e.*, as connoting not only the separate parts of an action, but also its pictorial features.—A.N.]

-
- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Ball, guiding, of silver, 132.
 Belore of the Evil Eye, 144.
 Besom riding, 85.
 Blast of wind from giant's nostrils, 146.
 Blind wise man, 129.
 Blood drops incident, 19.
 Boat out of thimble, 137,
 Bones gathered up and revived, 152.
 Bran, colour and swiftness of, 15.
 death of, 17.
 Bran's daughter, 17 ; catches wild
 geese, 17-19 ; killed, 19.
 Broth-swallowing match, 11.
 Brother, of welcoming hags, 132.
 helps hero across stream, 133 ;
 restored to youth by hero, 135.

 Cap of darkness, 29.
 Cat, white, 130. (=old hag?)
 Coach, enchanted, with two fawns, 139.
 Cross-roads, separation at, 129.
 Curse of the 24 men, 154.

 Damsel, encouraging, in red silk, 131.
 gives hero thimble as boat, 137.</p> | <p>Daughter prevents father re-marrying
 after first wife's death, by
 cutting grass on mother's
 grave, 167.
 Dead man haunting house, 158.
 Destruction of king's court by night, 3.
 Doctoring instrument, 148.
 Dog, black, catches bullets in mouth.
 162 ; strikes exorcising priest
 dumb, 163 ; father of hags, 163.
 Dog, big black, son of weasel hag, 79.
 Dumbness caused by fairy blow, 116.

 Eagle guarding stream, 133.
 slain by hero, 134.
 Elder brothers fail, 140.
 Enchanter helps mortal, 93.
 passes him off as dead, 95.

 Fairest maid, description of, 112.
 Fairies baffled by cross, 115.
 Fairies carry off princess, 107, <i>et seq.</i>
 require a mortal's help, 89, 107.
 meet annually on November
 night, 122.</p> |
|---|--|

- Fairies turn into flying beetles, 89.
 Fairy help to mortal withdrawn, 142.
 Fairy dwelling filled with smoke and lightning, 143 ; hill opens, 87.
 Fairy horses unspelled, 115.
 host, noise of, 105 ; takes horse, 106.
 king and queen, 87.
 hurling match, 87.
 Fairy spits fire, and frightens Pope, 110
 Father, cruel, cuts hands and feet off daughter, 168.
 punished, and healed by daughter, 169.
 Fearless hero, 156, *et seq.*, sleeps with corpse, 158.
 Feather supporting house, 131.
 Finn's mother a fawn, 17.
 Flea killed by valiant tailor, 2.
 Football players in haunted house, 158.
 Fox, hiding-place for, 5.

 Geasa run, 21.
 Ghost denouncing murderer, 159.
 Ghost laying by fortune distributing, 159.
 Giants, two, crushed by stone, 9, *et seq.*
 Giant outwitted by lying reports, 29.
 Giant slits himself up, 11.
 Goblin, headless, in cellar, 81, 157.
 drinks and plays music with hero, 83 ; bagpipes for fairies, 85.
 Grateful dead, 21, 23, 153.
 beggar, 156 ; robin, 165.
 Guarding monsters, 134.

 Hags, enchanted, turn vultures, 163.
 condemned for father's crime, 164.
 turned into swans at end of enchantment period, 166.
 Hag turned into weasel, 79.
 welcoming, sister to hero's nurse, 131.

 Hair turns into ladder, 140.
 Hare magic, 162.
 Haunted house, 81.
 Healing well, 129.
 Helping servant, 148.
 saves ungrateful master, 157.
 Herb for blood-stopping, 149.
 Herb of healing, 165.
 Hero, grown rich, visits home, 161.
 joins fairy host, 106.
 Heroine and attendant maidens made pregnant in their sleep, 135.
 seeks father of children, 139.
 recovers magic g'fts abandoned by hero, 139, *et seq.*
 tests false claimants, 140.
 full up of serpents banished by first embraces, 45.
 under spells, 37.
 Horse, swift as lightning, 132.
 talking, 2.
 hiding-place for, 5.
 Husband, not to remarry till grass be foot high on dead wife's grave, 167.

 Incurable sore foot, 129.
 Inexhaustible milk-can (fairy gift), 142.
 water and bread, 134.
 purse, 91.

 Kiss, first, from heroine, claimed by helping servant, 45.

 Lion, ploughing, 7 ; guarding, 134.

 Magic gifts abandoned by hero, 139.
 Mary's shamrock (? four-leaved), 142.
 Murderer revealed by ghost, 160.
 Mutilated (hands and feet) heroinemarried, 168 ; restored after birth of triplets, 168.

- Night entertainment run, 29.
 Nonsense ending, 15, 128.
 November night for fairy gatherings,
 122.

 One-eyed supernatural being, 144.

 Pin of slumber, 39, 43.
 Piper in haunted house, 158.
 Poison, King of, 39.
 Pole of combat, 27, *et seq.*
 of combat run, 27.
 Pope compelled to reinstate priest, 110.
 Priest refuses to exorcise, 143; exor-
 cises bewitched hags, 163.
 Princess, ill to death, cured by taking
 head off her, 149.
 promised to task per-
 former, 2.
 released from fairies, 115.
 Purse that empties not, 91.
 Purses bestowed by supernatural being,
 91, 144.

 Quest for healing water, 129.

 Recognition of hero by heroine, 141.
 Robin grateful, brings herb of healing,
 165.

 Safety token (stone). 129.
 Servant's wage, 23.
 Silence bespelling removed, 168.
 Skilful companions, gunner, listener,
 runner, blower, stone-breaker,
 23-27.
 Sleep, magic, 147; of enchanted queen
 over in seven years, 134.

 Slumber pin in horse's head, 43
 Smelling giant, 27.
 Speech restored by herb, 125.
 Spikes crowned with skulls, 39.
 Step-mother (hag) accuses step-daugh-
 ter, 168.
 Stone-breaker crushes sharp stones, 45.
 Swift runner and hag race, 43.
 Swiftness, slippers, 33.
 Sword that leaves leavings of no blow
 behind it, 37.
 Sword of light, 135.

 Tailor, valiant, 2.
 Taboo on telling about fairy gifts, 142.
 broken and punished by loss, 143.
 Threefold entertaining by hags, 130.
 Three sons start for healing water, 129.
 Travellers' seat in wood, 131.

 Unwashed feet of hero, 104.

 Wages, half of what is earned, 148.
 Wages of helping servant refused, 150.
 Weasel brings money, 73; attacks de-
 spoiler, 75; kills cow, 77;
 turns into hag, 77.
 Well of healing balm, 41.
 of healing water, 129.
 Workmen's wages, 7.
 Witch released by Masses, 79.
 Witch's hut to be burnt after death,
 79.

 Youngest son succeeds, 138; envied by
 elder brothers, 138, *et seq.*;
 made a scullion, 139.
 Youth, restoration to, 135.



