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**TOMÁS BAIRÉAD PAPERS**

**GP2/158**

Galway County Council Archives

GP2/158.D

**R** Dublin 29  
No. 78



Feap. Cagair na Jaeilge,  
Irish Independent,  
SRAID Láir na Mamrepeis,  
 baile Ára Chis

C. L. E. to be ...  
 ... 3-4 ...  
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 ...  
 ...



...  
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GP2/158(2)



COMÁS DAIRÉAD, UAS.,

GILL RÁIGNÍD,

MÁS CUILLIN,

SONAIDARA



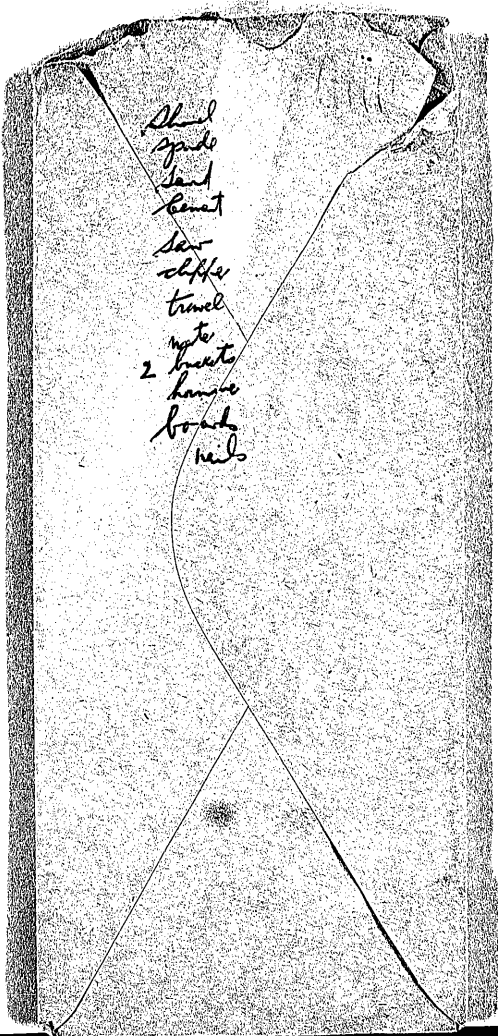
Leabair

copy  
Coard  
Radw

Telms

Handwritten notes and scribbles on the left side of the document, including the number '75' at the bottom.

Handwritten notes and scribbles on the right side of the document, including the number '158' at the bottom.



Shed  
spade  
sand  
cement  
saw  
chips  
travel  
note  
2 boxes  
hammer  
saw  
nails

An mádra alla.

Níl a fuog aram an do. tuacaillí. teoilte nó do <sup>éat</sup> ~~tuacaillí~~  
 a reriob tu an tseal reo.

2 | Má ~~tu~~ aof teoilte go háipid a G' i gceirte arad nó  
 dá zcupri i leabap d'aof teoilte é níorb' fulaír an  
 goza faom ol a b'airt af.

2 | Sic map ym féim n' incapaim gur map reo is  
 feilínat a innsaict d'aof teoilte. B' feapp corat d'apfaim  
 arur labairt ap a b'fuit de tseáda ann faoi d'ircaic  
 madraí (madraí San beupreán, talain an Éisc 77pl.):  
 an madad ap fáirc Éaicdroma, no pour dog Tray, an  
 madad a d' fau ab usl an zafur cupla bhain ó fonn ap  
 f'leáite Conamara 77pl. Anurim a pá naic b'fuit eolap  
 co mairi ym ap an madad na b'preataine b'zge ap cuprad  
 maí an leáit (fo) do. Níl a fuog aram a mbead ~~Éaicdroma~~  
 móran - dá mbead tada - faoi éomitionól na  
 zleáiteac ym innsaict. Rud eile Éicéap dom gur díreac  
 map f'fior - tseal zau - cleap Weapda ap b'v' a d'innsaict  
 é, arur zo n-abróicáit i d'corac zup fábaíl re  
 anam zafur.

Do' éuille d'ime map z'apre tseal, nó pép b'ic cén  
foíre ann is man le d'ime a labairt ap:

Is corúil zu t'p - tseal é, arur is anlaid is deapra  
 a innsaict. Má éomig tu leup an b'preataine zo mion ym  
 leagan reo, níorb' níre f'fior - seial a cup ap a b'ap

1  
Té thu ná fágáann tú é map ará fé. Is imcaí arghur is arghur  
'ap ndó' a bíof fíor-geal ná fíancéal 1 zgeinná. Cíteap  
Dom go bfuil an fear arghur an bíam éo mair le cíte mí-  
náduhá. Má bí an oipead ainmí argh au bíteap ar an  
1 zgeinn ar fead au áicup, níof cóip do a fásáil ar cónaíle  
ná má na aonduine cíte 1 zgeinn au taubí. Sé a  
fearáit thu argh au mbéan é. Níof ícap, di a leantí a  
partí fé taob' leif a fásáil rau ceac ó a bí ainmíap ar  
an zgeinn argh a fear, ó a bí na madraí alle luainneac  
x fíof, argh ó bí cup in a harzáid ap b'í argh a fear. C'áidí  
ba méaga é ó nap éall di a dúl amaí. Cén éall nap  
x tuif au fear cead a hialaí di ó a bí an tubaíre dá  
feicéil do 1 zgeinná, argh é féin fanaíre is tuif. Ní  
tuif nap ípocíadap leo au partí t'p'í ap a mbéan,  
nó 1 t'p'nam (is cóip náic partí a leiví, aau rau am,  
aí bíad puí ecíntí dá leiví ann). Rud eite ba ceallac  
+ napal nó baí- napal tad argh a d'cúipfaí sí cead do  
na feapb'naí ap fead gluaí leo. B'í f'íd'p' zup'í amaí  
a bí fé rau b'fíof-geal dá tuif, aí ní méagam  
zo mbéad fé inéidíre 1 b'baí-geac b'fíancéal, 1  
zgeinnáíre map adéapfa, map is dlúite a ícap  
cumadóíreac tuif le épacéann t'p'í argh cóp'laíre  
na fípuine ná an fípuine féin. Dá b'f'íd'í au  
z-áoníe nó an tubaíre-amaí ap fead a fásáil ar, argh  
? puí ecíntí eite a cup in a áit: tuifí rau capel  
a zcapéad muníap au tí a dúl ann, éunntí de na  
x Methodíste le Tenn Wesley féin nó a leiví. Méagam rau  
zeaf thu go mb'í fearp rau au cónpa rau faov  
madad' isíof au fear argh au bíam a bíve ann cóp' ar  
b'í, ná rau a pa zo partí muníre éo móp argh au  
mbéan ar, ná a ná zo partí ainmíap argh au bíteap.  
argh nó zo d'ceagáid fé ap argh argh au zmeín deuníe.  
Ainmí é argh loícan amaí zo partí ainmíap argh au  
le fada-íe náic partí aon-íd'ap argh. C'áid' dom fípuine

zo d'íoráid ré an ceac ar lorg an páirce - agus ampeall  
 an tí - tuil a gcaitead ré an madad. 'Ar ndó' d'íoráid  
 an páirce a b'íis gan ceac agus ar comair a dá  
 fáil 7 gan é dá ficeál le buairéid 7 olé. Ina  
 éirí. Éirí gan agus an madad caoce arse éirí  
 ré gcead an páirce. Zo fúil agus map aré an  
 réad ré ré do-éiríde dar leom zo b'íoráid an  
 madad é a arseirí zo d'í aré eile gan ceac gan  
 comairéir ceiré a fáil in a éirí - doras  
 éiríde, lorg na comairéir nó a leiríde. Nó dá  
 gceiríde ré é ar corp amiréir ar aif éo tuiré agus  
 a comairéir ré an fúil aré, tuil a parte a fúil arse zo  
 parte an páirce m'íis beac ná m'íis. Éirí a b'íis dá  
 b'íoráid an uair ré, agus b'íoráid comairéir eile idir an  
 fúil agus an b'íis, má fáil an tí gan réad zo parte  
 m'íis m'íis aré ar an madad. De réir map aré ré  
 aré, réir ré é agus an b'íis ma m'íis. Ar  
 map aréir má ceiré éiríde dom zo d'íoráid ré 1  
 doras.

Dá d'íoráid cead don b'íoráid - an m'íis réir  
 - an réad a m'íis a b'íoráid réir.

Éiríde dom zo b'íoráid an m'íis réir réir: zo  
 d'íoráid réir réir an, réir nó aréir.

Mion-réir: m'íis réir

m'íis réir réir réir réir réir réir



- ap 12. "Nuair a connas an fear... caiteas m  
a d'raic e."
12. 2: "iug na mna a n-aidid ar ceic etc." an  
ndiantad mna a bi ar coinneal na glicicid pud  
co "vulgar" leif. de 17 d'og go ndiantad.
12. 2: Silim. Ni iavintom an focal tu leom anuigh.
12. 3: beaz --- beaz ar an tine ceama.  
baire --- baire " " " "
12. 4: mapaidid --- d'ionnaidid. b'feapp honta  
mapaidid, d'ionnaidid.
12. 5. ruar do. Napti feapp di. 12. 6. gupti e a  
cu; -navi e etc. Meafam gupti feapp cu a  
connat epid rior arur i bunneam 7 goir  
labairt ar "madad" eor ar biu, no a largad arur  
ab'feidip.
12. 5 : go obann : go h-obann
12. 9. ollgairdear : ollgairdear meafam is mmece  
a reitob'ear.
12. 9. Wic. Wic meafam no 21 anoir
12. 10 : apann : apann meafam. an  
an cuina : an cuina adeirfannu

...sua ni brendis anwora to wllan...

An Samrad a raib/camizional  
na fcelceai r mbeann cor na breacaine  
bige cinad gae a rab ann, pite Eireannai,  
breacinaif, breicianaif, Albanaiif agus dream  
beag as Oitean Manainn go Caernarbin  
ar coisct mora boicair, Saicarn amain o  
b'ionn yon fein ~~na~~ na stéibce a cur  
r fcomórcas le stéibce fomlódaí na  
htreann, ac <sup>sa amé fucus den</sup> facias <sup>casas d'yn / r' k' f' d' d' d'</sup> furbear dá  
fcosúlacc b' orin mar <sup>d'airij me an brac f' d' h' o' r' j' u' a' i' n' e' l'</sup> b' d' ar daí na  
slinnefagus <sup>ar</sup> ~~corne na~~ ~~ceite~~ & agus móre  
leir dom gad af cur ce yaci daí drob  
fein agus na scalláin jreine af  
ruagad na scáil reimpas mar d'feicfeá  
stéibce na htireann af deanam uaireannra,  
ac béidre, dar ndoif, fur ar mo súite sa  
b' se o

*W. J. H. H. H.*

TABLE I

Quantity of growing timber in Eire.

Species of Timber.	Merchantable Timber. Cub. ft.	Inferior Merchantable Timber. Cub.ft.	Total Cub. ft.
Scots Pine	2,000,000	19,000,000	21,000,000
European Larch	5,000,000	12,000,000	17,000,000
Norway Spruce	750,000	3,000,000	3,750,000
Other conifers	1,500,000	2,000,000	3,500,000
<b>TOTAL SOFTWOODS</b>	<b>9,250,000</b>	<b>36,000,000</b>	<b>45,250,000</b>
Oak	2,000,000	7,000,000	9,000,000
Ash	150,000	100,000	250,000
Other hardwoods	2,250,000	5,000,000	7,250,000
<b>TOTAL HARDWOODS</b>	<b>4,400,000</b>	<b>12,100,000</b>	<b>16,500,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>13,650,000</b>	<b>48,100,000</b>	<b>61,750,000</b>

TABLE II

Annual Consumption of homegrown timber including exports.

Species of timber	Quantity. Cub.ft.
Oak	212,500
Elm	96,250
Ash	115,000
Beech	115,000
Other Hardwoods	70,000
Larch	225,000
Pine	205,000
Spruce	141,000
Other Softwoods	90,500
<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>1,199,750</b>

TABLE III

Periods for which present supply can meet present demand for native timber

Species of timber	Merchantable timber	Inferior merchantable timber
Scots Pine	10 years	95 years
European Larch	20 years	70 years
Norway Spruce	5 years	20 years
Other Conifers	75 years	175 years
Oak	10 years	45 years
Ash	1 year	2 years
Other Hardwoods	8 years	13 years

Rinnead moill i sraibbáile beag naí  
 gcuimneac Lyon a aymn anois i sraibbáile coin.  
 foscúil gleoire is d'feicefa i do siúl <sup>silim</sup> laef iug  
 na má a n-ajaid ar ceac an pósta ar an bprince  
 agus iosaíodac af cur cáraí agus líreacá <sup>ing</sup>  
 cáirdí jaep agus eile le caspanad fo Rabadar i  
 dúir tar lear.

Ar an ceac ósa Rinne up de na fir,  
 ac ní lyffí pceac tad nar ní raib am cead oíl  
 ann poir an do agus an rri a cloj <sup>sa to</sup> ce nac raib  
 bearrac ná poillós sam áic an t-ain <sup>ceann</sup>. Can  
 éirí ac aymn a <sup>gleorne</sup> fém ar barr a jaep af  
 Jac uile fear sa jaep nac mbead am moill  
~~oír e fát~~ af bainz leis om dij.

" Tá fice nóiméad orcaib fós " arsa  
 mullacán d'óscor linn o

Mair a ceapamar fo raib an fice  
 nóiméad sin tarc ar ais linn inge

" Ní feadfa mé sib a lygne isceac fós,  
 adeir ~~an t-óscor~~ sé.

" Sí támyd tar éis ceac as Londain  
 arsa fíreannac aináyn lew.

" Deaman a misce yonasa da mbead  
 sib tarfeis ceac as an domian iore i  
 caife sib fanacé ceire nóiméad fo <sup>lefe</sup>  
 eile o "

is by no means certain, however, that the raw timber so produced will be of a quality suitable for all those needs for which imported timber is at present utilized. Softwoods from abroad very largely consist of high quality timber of slow even growth, knot-free and easy to work. It is selected material picked from a vast acreage of natural forest in Russia and Scandinavia. The proportion of inferior material not exported from those countries, a proportion which we are bound to have here too, is apt to be overlooked and the acreage under softwoods may need to be increased to allow for a shortage of high quality wood. The poor material can, of course, be used up in paper making and for other purposes where physical quality is not of first importance.

I cannot bring this talk on forestry to a close without a reference to the part that forests can play in the life of our country dwellers. This is the aspect which appeals most, I am sure, to Muintir na Tire and I personally feel that these less material benefits will be the greatest justification of our work. These state forests will be the peoples' forests - a very different thing from the woodlands of the former landlord - and the cultural operations in them will become a part of our rural activity, just like hay-making and harvesting on the farms. The countryman will look to them for recreation and sport. The nature lover and the student of natural history will find much to charm and interest, for the forests of the future will be truly scientific and in their natural stands of mixed species there will be room for the bird and plant life killed out in forests after the outmoded continental model, wonders of military precision but poor in health and unspeakably dreary. When our forests are established they should fill many wants. Chief amongst these will be timber for our industries and agriculture, but not less important will be the added charm and variety to the landscape and the perpetual interest to all who dwell in country places.

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Comhriod se e, adeir Eireannai ar Bnag  
stair agus nri-foirid e

Amac Lynn ar an ~~ce~~ csead arise agus  
mar a iyn oraimn dul i gcinnasair na  
mbuident no na mbarailte cinamar af breaini  
ar leice Beafiteis fein agus fad beag ma  
timpeall an caob eile den boiar.

"<sup>u</sup> Feidre gur e seo e an air a bfuil fojan  
gleanndobar curia? "<sup>u</sup> adeir Eireannai cinain  
mar bi beir Eirennai af deanain fairsce an la  
roime sin as an troid jontaij a rinn fojan i  
ajaid na Sasanaic traí Raib fir marie Jann.

Ce ~~fo~~ ndearnamar an leici/a  
jrinne saraíj oraimn am inebair a bairt as  
le b'fojas duinn eolas mar anall cinain ar  
an bpointe ceanna breaini meán-aois -  
múineoir scoite dearfainne a raib brod aize  
as a iir agus as ceanga ceol agus stair ~~na~~  
Eire ~~se~~ o

"<sup>u</sup> Buel a daoine varste, adeir se is  
suimvil an scéal ta a' bairt leis a' leici  
sin agus ta bairt af Eirinn leis an scéal  
com maic o "

Tosaj se air fein af airis an scéil  
sin agus sinne Eireannaij mar beid Rang  
páisi ma timpeall af eisceaci leis agus  
Jan focal asainn o

rate shown in TABLE II will last for the following periods.

TABLE III (See attached sheet).

These three tables refer only to home grown timber. Our main supplies come from abroad and TABLE IV has been compiled from published information in the Statistical Abstracts. It shows the quantities of growing timber which goes to produce our imports of timber and of manufactured and semi-manufactured timber goods.

TABLE IV (See attached sheet).

To give an idea of the composition of the forests required to supply our needs the classification into hardwood and softwood has been reduced to species of trees. The next table gives the total annual consumption of raw timber both from abroad and from our local supplies.

TABLE V (See attached sheet).

Table III shows the length of time our stocks of native timber would last at the present normal rate of consumption. In a state of emergency, however, with imports entirely cut off they would soon be swallowed up as this next Table shows.

TABLE VI (See attached sheet).

These figures speak for themselves and there is no need to emphasise the serious position which would arise if imports were entirely excluded, especially imports of softwoods. The effects on industries and the life of the community would be little short of disastrous.

The practical application of this data to forest policy will now be dealt with. Table VII gives the wooded area required to supply in perpetuity our present total timber consumption.

TABLE VII (See attached sheet).

In round figures this may be put at 600,000 acres and is an indication of the area of forest necessary to leave the country independent of imports to a great extent. As regards this conclusion, however, a word of warning must be uttered. These calculations of volume requirements and production are on a purely quantitative basis. It is certain that a sufficient volume of raw timber could be grown on 600,000 acres to meet all our needs when bulk only is considered. It

Lá den tsavól b' an ceannas sp. beo  
 le madraí alla. cé jur beag a ceapad an ~~ceapad~~  
 la sin é. <sup>ina sealac</sup> ~~ceapad~~ as na stéice san oice  
 go mór-mór le tinn seaca nó sneacia ar ióir a  
 fiodaí. Is minic a ceapad na cinn buiceanna sa tó  
 féin tráí mb'íod eain acu. Uaireanna  
 fuidís stéice. B' cuid de na daoine bánair  
 acu. Nā cadairí nó na tinnis nó na jabair  
 ní sea agus na laojanna féin ní naí fionraí  
 iscaic san oice ní b'íod am fáil oire ar marth  
 ac b'íod na cnáma nó an craiceann.

<sup>na madraí alla</sup>  
 Ceapad ~~ceapad~~ cum ceannas cinn ~~ceapad~~ mór sin  
 go d'ceapís iscaic san pórlainn agus sa  
 fiodaí agus sa ~~ceapad~~ scioból uaireanna. Mar  
 a'íod na daoine féin. D'fionraíodar marcaí  
 agus capall diallaide. Glac uafas na  
 daoine ~~ceapad~~ tráí ainm ~~ceapad~~ ní raicidí d'ceaple  
 anai san oice ac i fionraíodar agus a  
 píce nó a cláideam aige.

Iny an Rialtas fionraí anai agus  
 marcaí na fionraíodar cuid maraí de na madraí  
 alla. Ansin íosaí na daoine ag fáil  
 na fion mór na madraí a síolraíod m  
 aonuras an tráí sin leis na madraí alla a  
 maraí. As Éirinn ~~ceapad~~ íosaí jaé uile mada  
 acu ~~ceapad~~ an t-am sin mar ní raib a sárú  
 le fáil m am t'ir eile.



The original plan of the 1908 Committee was for the state to work only on large blocks in the hill districts. In practice, however, suitable land has been bought wherever offered, provided that enough could be got in one neighbourhood and the price was right. This change was necessary as the 500,000 acres of private and County Council planting visualized by the Committee has never materialized and the whole task has fallen to the State. Also our forests must be laid down with a view to supplying two types of timber requirements; that is, the small local demand and the larger demand for industrial and constructural purposes. Local needs can best be met from small forests in the agricultural districts. Today, this rural timber comes from the old estate woods which, overmature though they are and unesconomic from a strictly forestry point of view, supply many vital requirements of timber to the countryside, and we should not hastily condemn them to a wholesale clearance before the young woods are ready to take their place. The larger forests in remote districts are best adopted to supply timber in bulk to the consuming centres which at present depend mainly on imports for their requirements of high class lumber. As a guide to the filling of these two demands, an examination has been made of the present state of our supplies of growing timber and our consumption. The data available is incomplete and not very reliable, but a judicious selection of material and working up of statistics by the Forestry Department have enabled certain conclusions to<sup>be</sup> made. The tabular statements which have been handed around show some of the results arrived at. Table I gives the estimated quantity of growing timber. This information is far from accurate as it deals with woods which are mostly in private hands and was calculated from a selection of measurements made in the portion of these mature woods purchased by the State.

TABLE I (See attached sheet).

This home grown supply is being used up slowly and TABLE II is a estimate of our annual consumption.

TABLE II (See attached sheet).

The supply shown in TABLE I if we continue to use it at the

/rate

Ba cinnasac na madraí tad. D'éiread coi  
 maic sin leas nárb fada go raib ceann acu is  
 fae uile iac agus feire i gaird de na <sup>uile</sup> ~~uile~~  
~~na~~ raib déanam dá n-oiréasa. Tosaig  
 mesraic af ceac do na daone arís o b'íod lá  
 fearj ann uair sa cseactam. Maraíod na lán  
 de na sladairce. ~~do~~ do reir mar b'í marín  
 agus mionú dá déanam orin b'í scadsan af  
 cúlú agus af dul iun coimíosa o ac is maic  
 b'í fíod af na daone narbaol doib beic  
 glanca amac as an áic fós agus nar mór  
 a beic ar an ardeall i gcomraí orin.

B'í fear amáin san áic a raib  
 cu mór aige ar ingad suas d'í e le méid  
 agus le b'réac. Ce go raib sínd féin de  
 maoin an easaí seo af an fear ceanna ba  
 mímic b'uará é. Ac dá donac é ba  
 measa ná sin a beic. B'í anjean mac  
 acu ac b'í fae ~~o~~ uile d'ime acu i gaird  
 ac an mac d'óige agus ní raib sé sin  
 ac trí ráice ~~o~~ fae i an seo. Agus o  
 tarta fan acu ac e féin b'í sé ma  
 úplén oir acu ní narb gaird. Leis  
 an site siadam cillead triúr de na  
 mairí eile. D'imí an ceacín d'ime fo  
 obanú agus níon <sup>and sin o ac i n-áil na d'ois</sup> Ceagad súil arlain ma d'apd  
 sin áic, seo na marb o

or nearly two-thirds being in farms of 100 acres or less, and the buying of the 300 acres which is considered the initial minimum for an economic forest may mean negotiations with several vendors extending over years. The reluctance of owners to part with their land is natural. Its forest value is often low and the price offered is in many cases regarded as an insufficient inducement to sell. In an agricultural community the soil is the chief source of wealth and the man who gives up his farm gives up his only trade and maybe his livelihood. In some countries he starts a business or moves to a better farm but in Ireland business opportunities are few and good land is a limited commodity much in demand. To aggravate the difficulties, the poorer districts are usually in smaller holdings than the rich lands too good for forestry, and rough hill grazings - forest land par excellence - are in many cases commonages well nigh impossible to buy out. At the present time a total of 130,000 acres has been acquired, more than half of which has come on hands in the last seven years. This total represents 430 separate transactions which have been pieced together to form 92 forests scattered over <sup>the</sup> ~~this~~ country. 50,688½ acres of new ground has been planted, 22,264½ acres of cleared woodland replanted and 12,076½ acres consists of former private woods and plantations transferred to state ownership. The balance consists of a reserve of planting land a percentage of purely waste land which has to be included in most areas of mountain land acquired by purchase. Expressed as a percentage of the country's area these totals are small. Compared with some foreign countries they are insignificant, but it must not be forgotten when making comparisons that these other countries have natural forests under management from the earliest times and producing a good annual revenue. Here our potential forests lands are devoted to agriculture yielding, it is true, only a small return but yielding it each year. Put under trees these lands will give no return for a generation. Ultimately the nation will benefit, but in the meantime the soil will be virtually out of production and if hardship to the individual and a serious immediate diminution in revenue to the community is to be avoided, it is perhaps well that the change over from farm use to a tree crop has been gradual and slow.

/Over

É a ináir ~~na páisea~~ agus na cónarsanna  
 cinnce juabí fad na mádar all a síog an páise  
 boic. Aic é malairé mairime a/an aicé: ceap  
 seisean juabí é aic in mór <sup>féin</sup> a mairé agus a d'ic é  
 ce nár dúirt sé é sin le duine ar éirí aicé. Is minic  
<sup>mairé</sup> a cloisead sa bean ag molad na con <sup>sin</sup>  
 a cainig sé fo barr a ceanga é sin a ra léigéad  
 aic nár mairé leis i déanam níos measa ná b' sí.  
 ma ceanga sin ceap sé nár móide fo fceadad sí  
~~féin~~.

É Éirinn fuair síse an mada mar b'ionnannas  
 agus n' éubrad sí nairé é ar <sup>OR na cruinne</sup> ~~ceanga~~. Ceap  
 sí nár raib a leicid de mada fad jaire na fceine.  
 Agus ba cónladar dáirece lé é, fo hairicé tréa  
 mb'íod sí lé féin o

Aic éirí léna fear é. Ba minic  
 cainig sé tríd niri a tabairé do agus deicead aic  
 leis, <sup>aic</sup> ~~na mairé~~ fo raib fias aife juab mór  
 a foillfead sé <sup>sin</sup> a bean o

Doinnái aicéin fad bealtaine iarda  
 fo raib éirí aicé mór, yoir ceol amráin  
 agus sians da fad cinnéal, sa fceannear.  
 É na searbónaí ar fad niri ann agus n'  
 raib fájra sa mballé aic an fear agus a  
 bean agus an páise é sa fceabán. É  
 an lé cóní b'icé sin is fo ndeacá sé ~~ce~~

land which could profitably be devoted to forestry. As early as 1809 Griffith reckoned that there were 6,000,000 acres of waste land and that half of this could be afforested. Schlich, a noted continental and Indian forester, said in 1885 that of the 3,900,000 acres of waste, half, or roughly 2,000,000 acres could grow trees. In the same year, Hull, a geologist, gave his opinion that 3,540,000 acres would be suitable, and a Dane named Howitz, an academic forester brought over by Gladstone to advise, stated with conviction that 4,000,000 acres of mountains and unproductive bogs would grow remunerative forests. Now, it should be remembered that all these estimates referred to waste land, that is land returned in statistics as barren and desolate coastlands and mountains, marshes, bogs and sand dunes - poor useless land yielding absolutely nothing, and that the estimators either through lack of knowledge of the country or of forestry were not competent to give opinions. The Departmental Committee had surveys carried out by trained foresters and for the first time arrived at an estimate which was not pure conjecture. They realized that waste land properly so called would not profitably grow trees and must be ruled out. Trees, like other plants, require a certain degree of soil fertility and will not grow on any soil so poor as to be entirely useless for agriculture. Their estimate included blocks of hill and mountain pasture large enough to be managed by a State department and smaller areas of rough and wet ground scattered through the agricultural lands.

Since 1908 progress has been made towards the goal pointed out by the Committee. The achievement has not been great as the difficulties encountered have been truly formidable. Work was hampered in the early days by lack of funds. The whole idea of forestry was new and did not appeal to the officials of the Treasury and for many years a paltry dole of 16,000 per annum was all that was available. Then the business of getting the land has been troublesome and slow. The country is divided between some 200,000 land owners and all these people have their own views about selling. Irish land is in small parcels, 12,000,000 acres

/or

2 fcion cion mór sin ar an mbean juir  
 Sanncaij sí píosa coisíobra.

Dul amai agus do maicín múinneai  
 a fícaíl ansin leis feim sa fíliabán an ea?  
 adeir a fear. "Mí b'fíneim-se ó mo crot  
 a leicid a déanam ó"

Nai mbeid m éineac  
 leis? agus nai féidir linn na doirse agus  
 na fuinneoga a dainimú 2 beid se' con  
 slán sabaithe anseo ansin is dá mbeid ar m dá  
 cosaint."

"Is mo muinín cá agat-sa 1  
 ná cá agam-sa"

Agus 'nuige nai mbead? Nac cosaint se' do  
 éac is do cuid com <sup>nai</sup> <sub>is</sub> déanam an cara abt  
 fearr a b' agat arain é? agus náré maraig se  
 faol-cín faol feil bríde seo jabt caraim?

"Cá b'fios d'innne ar maraig nó nár maraig?  
 Nai raib' cín an maor qn cindij leis  
 maor maraíod an faol-cín.

"É b'ri cén meas cá agat-sa air nion  
 misce agam-sa an oife a capicain amuj ar  
 caob an' ríobé 1 b'focair na madraij alla  
 da mbead se le m'ais."

Q J'laod sí ar  
 agus iosaig dá sléocáid

indeed were not intended to form economic forests supplying the timber needs of the locality. They were formed without any ideas of scientific principles, but they resulted in giving us what is probably the best furnished landscape in Europe. The clumps and groves, the park and hedgerow trees comprised of the foreign and native species with their foliage of varied hues gives to the Irish countryside an interest and a charm which it would be hard to excel. Also, in spite of their many failings as regards quality and quantity they have been for fifty years and still are our only sources of homegrown timber and are possibly our most valuable heritage from the landlord system. Planting began about 1760 and continued until about 1880 in which year statistics show that we had reached our optimum of forest cover, 374,000 acres for the whole of Ireland. That was the peak point and from that time to this, due to diminishing enthusiasm, hard times and the change of ownership brought about by the Land Acts the area has gone down and today even after many years of state planting in the North and in Aire it must be put at a smaller figure.

State action started in 1904 with the opening of a forestry school. At the same time a few well timbered estates were purchased, not so much with the idea of afforestation as to save them from the destruction which was bound to follow their dispersal to tenant farmers. No planting of any consequence was done other than the laying down of experimental plots at Avondale until 1908 when it became apparent that if new work was to be done an active state policy was essential. A Departmental Committee was set up in that year to examine the question and furnish recommendations. These recommendations were modest when compared with the grand schemes previously pressed on the Government but at least they were based on reality and common sense. They advocated the creation of 700,000 acres of new forests, 200,000 acres in large sized blocks to be the work of the state, and 500,000 acres in smaller areas to be laid down by County Councils and private persons. This 700,000 acres added to the existing private woodlands would give the country a total forest acreage of 1,000,000 acres which was suggested as the proper ultimate objective.

This figure fell far short of previous estimates of the area of

/land

A b'faca in aon mada ariam con  
suaiceai leas 2<sup>a</sup> adeir se

"Ní sin é an t-ócáid is tuá-agam-sa air,  
jur ró-suaiceai cá se-fo mbead sé af síor  
in a suaice in jur duic agus é <sup>bráit</sup> ~~deanam~~ an  
d'ócáid <sup>deanam</sup> am céanna. O leat mé súil air an  
cead la <sup>deanam</sup> ceap mé fo raibí se cealy-rúnaí o'  
ó sí af áicú air coin fada sin jur  
faill sé sa deiread d' agus car éis faí  
feisce da mbeidir leo a inr ar ~~na~~  
doirse agus ar na funneoga amai leo af spais-  
teoireaci doib' fein. O'fagadar an páisce  
af srannad sa jclabán agus  
lena ais.

Af dul an bócar doib' inr beaice an lae  
agus ceol na smolai agus na londaib' aobneas  
ceol ar an mbean. O'fior ácar jur cáinij  
ceol na jcláirseai agus na b'píob' inen ar  
eiri na faoice ón amai agus cáinij fom  
ar an mbean ~~ceol~~ dul níos foire don áic o' d'iba beag  
saim an fia sa jceol sin ná in aon ceol  
eile. mar n'p' raibí se saor o' jmní ón  
O'fag' ~~ceol~~ noimead ar dún se doras an tí  
ar an b'páisce. Agus af curraige ar  
an amai doib' jab jmní dátríre é.



*Wm. J. R. ...*

FORESTRY IN IRELAND.

Discussions on forestry in Ireland, since the time it first came to be talked of a good many years ago, have been very often founded on false premises. Development which is possible and development which is natural to the country and to its history has been criticised as unworthy of consideration and grandiose schemes have been advocated. Such schemes are usually inspired by forest development on the continent of Europe and entirely ignore the geographic, climatic and economic conditions here and our wealth of peat which replaces in great measure the forests which Germany, France and other countries depend on for their domestic fuel. It is intended this evening to discuss what has been done and what can be done to render the country and especially the rural parts, as self-sufficient in timber as possible.

Our primeval forests had mostly vanished by the beginning of the eighteenth century. They lay almost entirely in the rich lowlands on soils now devoted to agriculture. Their removal to make way for farming was in great measure justifiable economically and even if they had remained, they produced none of the soft wood timbers which form the bulk of our requirements. Irish native timber trees are oak, ash, elm, birch, alder and poplar with the oak and the ash predominating. There is no evidence that the mountain ranges were covered with forests in historic times. None of the native species mentioned could grow on their heathery slopes and the pine, which is ranked by some as an Irish species and which can exist on peat, does not appear to have been a common native tree, if it was here at all, during the past thousand years.

The want of trees resulting from the clearances of the native wood was to some extent made good during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries by the planting done on the estates in the demesnes of the resident landlords. Species from England, the continent, America and Asia were imported in large numbers and planted for ornament and shelter at a time when the "Big House" was in its heyday. Country life was popular, money was plentiful and every landowner vied with his neighbour to make his demesne beautiful. These plantings did not, and

/indeed

"Ní jabfa mé éiriac níos fearde." adair  
 se "mar cá ~~amo~~ croí dá rá lyan go  
 bfuil end eizme ag curim amac sa uibagla  
 fillimise go beo."

"Ac céard a baimfeas don ceac nó don  
 páisce nó do end ar bri eile agus  
 ansin <sup>2u</sup>

"Is cuma lyan ~~me~~ fillpe me <sup>2u</sup>  
 feill sise do-san an uirias seo ac  
 ba m ayard a colac é.

Quare a d'foscladar an doras b'í  
 ag fanaci leo ansin agus ~~faid~~  
~~ceard fairsic an uiriam~~ ~~ceana~~ ~~b'í~~.  
 É níos suaitcá ná b'í se ariam ceana. Ní  
 raib cur-sios ar a <sup>ard</sup> shafaire agus é mar beid  
 se ag parrad b'eri ag fairsic agus ag deánam  
~~dear~~ poljairdeasa. Ac ing an fear  
 faor deara go raib fust ar a beal agus  
 é dá lice anois agus arís.

Bnast ainreasé ar an ceire agus riz  
 se im an eilabáin. B'í an eilabáin  
<sup>caire</sup> far a raib agus é folain. Agus b'í  
 fust air agus ar an talam ma aice.

fág leis an gclo nua, imstear dúinn sa réamháb, go raib an dá éil eile díolta amad, agus cóireanna díob an-ghann, daora láimh féin, agus daor dá réir sin. Luaitheann an teasaibéirín an dódas atá airte go gcuideodá an leabhar le daoine nach bhfuil saeduilte acu atá as iarraid í a foghlaim - tá saothrú na saeduilte i n-a meast siúd, deir sé, i bhfad níos tréine ná mar bí sé riam roimhe sin. Gc cuspóir is tábairtear go mór ná sin leis an leabhar, deir sé, freastal ar níos mó ná trí míllíon éireannach agus teastas a tabairt dóib sa teangaib is fearr a raodas i gcloinn ar a gcroide.

Mar sin, má's rud é nach ndéanna Young Ireland freastal ar bí i n-a gcuid sgríbhinní ar luict na saeduilte, ní h-é an fág a bí leis, nach mbéad léiteoirí, agus ceannuigeoirí freisin, le fáil le h-athair nuair a clobuailfí i n-saeduilte. Agus is cosaíuil, nuair a éus an Dáibisead sáidteós don éilein - sa gcómórtas idir éine agus an éireannach beas faoi deist na teangaib - go mbfeileamhaíte dó a duib sáidteodá a tabairt dó féin agus dá comradáidte, idir Old Ireland agus Young Ireland.

Cé an dearcad a bí as luict na saeduilte i dtosd a deapagad féin? An deap siad go n-imteodad sí? Cuid acu, ar nós Anghloib uí Súilleabháin, a deap. Cuid eile náir deap, ar nós an neastáirí, a duairt, nuair a teastas comórtas. ar an síonraileacht uaid, "fág is déas saeduilte i n-ghaillim". An raib droc-meas acu uairi, agus deifir onta í a tréisirt. Má bí, ní raib tada le iad a scoad. Tréit cuid acu í - beasán, bhéirir, le dí-meas - móráin, ar maite (mar deap siad) le n-a gclainn. cé go raib meas acu ar an teangaib agus tuisint acu ar a h-áilneacht. Gc bí daoine náir tréit. Tá fadhuise ann, 1824, náir maian le muinntir Éireannacha a gclainn a duir an scoil, faidéis go bhfoluimóidáib an déasla - rud a meallfáid iad le caidreacht a beid acu leis na saidhúiní Sasanaic nuair raodáib go gáillim. Na daoine deiseamla féin níon tréit siad uilig í. Duine do na ridirí caosaic ba saidhne i gceannar Conra i lár na naoimh aoisé déas, ní raib déasla airte, agus é bródaíuil nach raib.

Agus an méid féin a raib fonn onta an saeduilte a tréisirt, náir é gnaite luict bolisairéadta iad a teastas? Náir cosaíla go raodá an teastas i gcloinn onta ná ar na h-upper classes a raib an Nation a' cainnt fúla? Bhíon dó Séamus Ó Conraile nuair duairt sé go raib "the Irish Confederation" (na Young Irelanders ainmear an droc-saodail) a' cur síos "go léiteann a mbéarla" "do daoine nach raib an eolas as a bhfuil óc an saeduilte," "faoi domplaí saireamla na hOllainne, na Beilge, na Róilainne agus an Tuiréil" - bí an ceant airte, ad saidín sa méid seo - nach leo sin, ad leis na h-upper classes, a bí Young Ireland a' cainnt.

An luict féin a bí ar an Nation - sé pingne, tuastas le fiontibre as an am - comraic é gur le haíuib na n-upper classes sin a foluisead é. Connaic nuair an dódas a bí as an Dáibisead go sáidáid siad-sa an saeduilte. Bí an uibóráidás faidúnta go léor i meast cuid do na titeannaí raimh agus do luict na gceirid n-uasal. Dóid sin go h-áirid a sgríob an Nation. Fúiteann sé sin, bhéidir cuid don "stair" aistead a fáiltear i bhfillead an Dáibis. Is cosaíuil gur deastas uair plámás a déasam le Marcaois Cloinne Riocaird - An leictir ograite féin duite (ceann do na riosá is deise sa Voice of the Nation) - freastar ar ionnsuid a rinne seisean - tá sé cáidreamail agus plámásad. Duaird fúillead an Dáibis níon fúite fós. Múil sé an "Lament for Eoghan Ruadh" leis na línte seafóidéad:

Ní an bean sárad cearc agus ní ma  
 spreas gan moín, gan araim. <sup>cosair an</sup>  
 Buite agus an ciuma cearc ag caité an fíor  
 agus bion agus bisead croí air gur ing se  
 cloas dá bean an la sin. <sup>Quare cáir an</sup>  
 bean ní féin beagan ing se ar a junna  
 agus ní púdar agus grán an.

Ní deáman de biziúnac tá in  
 carter an dara mac You a mara is a  
 pre ac freim ná deoi ní rac iscaic  
 do beal arís go deo, ar seisean leis an  
 mada mór agus ~~apreala~~ aifeala a saoll  
 air ná fadó roime sin a marair se e.  
 O'Kofair se ar an mada dul raob.  
 annij. <sup>ac seard</sup> Rinne an mada luje  
 in arce an chabáin agus cosair ar a  
 míte díceall ag cur a grá agus a dílseacia  
 in fúl dá máire. <sup>cair se e féin</sup> ~~ar~~ ar a drim  
 agus ní a cosa san aer mar bead se  
 ag ealaíon le car mó mada elle. <sup>Níor</sup>  
 b'ealaíon se com suatceac araim is bí se  
 anois ac ar sin ní corrod se, díreac  
 mar bead fíor ar seard bí in dan do dá  
 deac se anac.

7  
Tá saothar seaxairt amháin i zceannar Eodaille dá cur i n-easor le tamall anuas ar  
Fiachra éilzead, bail ó Dia air. Son Ionbar is ar lucl na zaeilze, i n-a cuib  
seanamóiri, cuile doimad, i n-a ánd-eaxlais i dCuaim, a bí fceastal dá déanamh ar  
an Eaxlaisead ab aoirde céim i zConnactar agus an tEaxlaisead ba éilumail sa  
tír.

Agus dom maic le saothar na bfile, agus saothar zsrídnéoirí an nós Omloaid Uí  
Súilleabáin agus briadar Dé ón altóir, an an teallad sa tead cuairte bí an  
fionnoidéad agus zgealtóiread eile, seandus agus stoir - éirze béil a bí ní ba  
láidre fós ná mar tá sí anois; cé zupab í fós féin an éirze dá éineál is saidbre  
san Eorair í.

I ndeácl nó dó i mbéarla fan saothar an Dáibíse, dubhad, dá zsríodad an  
Dáibísead i nzaeilze nacl mbéad na daoine (lucl na zaeilze féin) i ndon í a  
léizead. An nó, má's mar sin é, cé an fácl ar mol an Dáibísead féin zo mponócl  
nuactán agus zo zclóbuailí leabha i nzaeilze? Dead an zgeal mar a béile faoil  
nzaeilze agus bí faoil mbéarla - deácl roinnt i ndon í a léizead agus roinnt  
eile nacl mbéad. Tá fios axairn as leitreada duine éilumail amháin sa zcead leat  
de'n 19ad sois, leitreada Ándraic Áianais Cundún (atá i n-easor ar Fiachra  
éilzead) zo raib sé i ndon zaeilze a léizead agus nacl raib sé in don béarla a  
léizead. Is léin zo raib an zaeilze dá zsríod, ón méid láimzsrídní zaeilze  
atá ar fáil ón am - as Deasphairn, as Connad an éilán, as Cúige Connad, as  
Connad na Fide, as Connad luclzairte - fuphón na láimzsrídní sin sa zsríod agus  
sa leitrí zaeleat, roinnt eile (i zConnactar zo n-áirid) i zsríod leitrí  
béarlacl. Is fceann fós láimzsrídní nó cló mar éilumail zo raib daoine ann a  
bí ar iarrail zaeilze a beic zaele léizead. Is cosamail zo raib an léizead  
ós áirid an-éilcláirte, agus zupab éard atá i zcuib maic don béalaideas atá anois  
axairn, éirze zsríodba a léizead amad dom mairic agus dom n-éirzeat sin, zup  
fan sé do éilumail an cuib do'n lucl éirzeat.

Agus ní raib lucl na zaeilze raib le láimzsrídní ar fad. Bí leabha acu  
a clóbuat roimhe sin, son 18ad sois, agus leabha a clóbuat le n-a linn féin.  
Idir bliadain a 1735 agus bliadain a 1848 cuiread at-cló fide uair an seanamóiri  
an Dra. Ó Gallidobair, agus zcebrá conn-éil fós i dteirze faoil cuairt i  
zConnactar. Cuiread zionntad zaeilze i zcló an na raibreada sa zicual, agus  
zaxairn don bobul ón Dra. Bhor, Ándraic Áianais. Bliadain a 1813 éilbuail S.  
Ó Connail i zCorcaic "Eaxna Forinnad," zionntad ón Eodail; bliadain a 1820 i  
mbaile ára Cló éilbuail E. Ó Caidair "Deán do maclraic zo maic air"; 1825 éil-  
buail J. Scarry, Port Láirte, Fencilamhad éilbuail. Is cuimnead le cuile  
duine na clóanna a cuiread ar saothar raib zaeleat agus raibraic Denn.  
Cuiread cuib mór zaxairn éilbuail deas i zcló i nzaeilze - an cuib is mó acu  
sa zcló zailba agus cuib acu sin i leitrí béarlacl - zaxairn éilbuail an Dra.  
Mac éil a clóbuat i dcosad i mbliadain a 1843 an éad éann do na cinn beas  
sin a clóbuat sa zcló agus sa leitrí zaeleat. Clóbuat zionntairte ón  
mbéarla, ón laidn agus ón zsríod a rinne an Dra. Mac éil. I mbliadain a 1822  
clóbuat zaxairn éilbuail éilbuail, ón ára. Doimail ó Súilleabáin, a bí i n-a mac  
léirinn i Maic Nuad ar an am. An bliadain éadba, 1822, cuiread cló nua ar  
zaxairn éilbuail Uí Duinnléirte (éannuic Coláirte Maic Nuad 200 cóir do  
leabhar amháin acu agus 300 cóir don leabhar eile). I mbliadain a 1848 éilbuail  
séamus Ó Dubháic (a éilbuail fceisín leabha Young Ireland) an raibraic éil an an  
zaxairn éilbuail mór sin "do Coláirte raibraic Naomh Patraic a Maic Nuad". An

B'sin é an céad uair leis na Blanca Roimé  
sin naí ydearna sé comaire a máistir.

Maire a cinn faoi uile cleas ar an  
máistir ní dearna sé ac breic ar dá  
coise deirid na con le leat-lapín agus an  
junna sa láim eile aige agus é a carkoine  
amici ~~ar sa an~~ tsráid o. Sa cinn céad a  
deanfadh sé leis an mada ní éireod sé ma  
seasam do ma luige b'i sé maire <sup>a ing</sup> faoi  
máistir urcar faoi bun a chaise do o  
Scalair sé i jecann nóiméid.

Af fillead don fear <sup>ing sé fa dearna</sup> comaire  
<sup>fo raib</sup> ceann de fuinnoga an ~~o~~ y breisce  
mar breisfead ainmi i af dul tsceac sa  
seemra nó af tóice amai as. Af cuard  
na náice do <sup>comaire</sup> ~~comaire~~ sé madra alla since  
o cluais fo Morball faoi bórd agus fan  
deor ann. I seemra eile fuair sé a  
inacín agus é ma codlad fo suairneac  
sáin agus é <sup>com</sup> ~~com~~ slán is b'i sé maire  
a ~~comaire~~ <sup>comaire</sup> ma codlad sa  
jocabán é af dul amai doib o.

ní raib baire an bí ar an Dáibísead, d'féadfa a rá, leis na fórsaí a bí ar taob na Saeilte. Céad iad na fórsaí sin?

I mbliadain a 1825, do péir Coimisiúnairí an Irish Education Inquiry, bí leat-milliún daoine ar a laob ("not less than 500,000") ané í an Saeilte a bhí ar a laob a bí i ndon úsáid a baire ar an mbeala le haithéar díol agus ceannad, ad a baire úsáid ar an nSaeilte sa gcuid eile dá saol. Is dóigear gur méaduit na huimheada sin go ceann roinnt bliadan, i gcóineas le méadú líon ó'n pobuil i gcóitínne. Nuair a bí líon na ndaoine fós níos luza ná sead milliún, rinnead meastadán go raib 3,740,217 daoine i héirinn a labruitead an Saeilte "ar ócaidí nó do roca" ("occasionally or by preference"). Bí an Saeilte a' tosuid a' mead aimsear an Dáibíse, ad daoine na raib acu féin ad an béarla bí siad tuise dá bárr sin éin beis a' ceapad go mba scríobtaí a bí sí a' mead ná mar bí. I mbliadain a 1848 meas Easarlóir an tIomad díol do ceasas Críostaidhe an Duinnléitibí go mbaí í an Saeilte an ceasas a' tuisead breis agus trí milliún do huinninn na héireann. Rinne sé an meastadán sin i ndiaid éille taob don séad a breitníú - comórtas idir laeú limistéir na Saeilte agus méadú líon na ndaoine ann; cotarsna idir líon na ndaoine a tuise an Saeilte sa taob éin agus líon na ndaoine nár tuise sa leat eile; fairsinge limistéir na Saeilte taob éin agus taob ó deas don líne ó díodán na dFomacá (The Causeway) ear déal éta luain agus luimnead go dtí Dún Ceannainn ("the Port of Duncannon"). Tá mórán fiodhuise comaimsearad cunta i ndiaid a éille ar scáruibe le n-an linn, Donn Platt, a ceasbáineas go raib an Saeilte go fairsinge i éille donndae i gcúige Luizean roim an Dnoé-Soeal - Saeilteoirí an ceoluid do na daoine i mbaile éta Cliaé, Cill Dara agus Cill Manntáin - Saeilteoirí an tIomadú ins na donndae eile.

Is léir mar sin go raib meastadán an Dáibíse nó-iseal nuair nár luaid sé mar éinneoirí Saeilte ad "tuairim a leat do na daoine taob éin do líne ar éine go Port Luize," agus roinnt daoine "i gcuid do na síeítte taob éin don líne sin."

I mbliadain a 1839 a tuise an tSé. Peadar Ó Laoisair. I gcólaiste éolmáin i Mainistir Fearmuige a nuair sé an éid beirid dá éid meadon-stoilaí-eada. Deir sé linn nár tuise sé nár go dtí go ndeada sé go naí Nuada i n-a fear óg go raib contadair ann go n-imeadad an Saeilte - níod é go dtí sin gur tuise sé go raib dreomanna líonhaine daoine i héirinn na raib Saeilte acu. 'Sead, aimsir an Dáibíse ba Saeilteoirí iad tuairim is a leat don pobuil; ba Saeiltead níos mó ná leat don tír.

Bí éirge na Saeilte go láidir agus go beo sa nSaeiltead sin. Bí aithne an Feactadair beo agus nua i gcónad. Bí aithne máine éirge beo agus nua go leor i gcúige Muhan. Bí na Callanáig, Colm a' baill agus fil na iad i mbárr a maiteas. Bí fíos ar an Dáibísead go raib "na mílte aithne" ar na ceannceoirí Saeilte. Is léir, mar duhrann, go raib sé féin aineolaí o'ra, nó ní déarfad sé go raib siad éadócasad - is aistead an cineál éadócas ad a n'Electon na Gaillimhe nó i g'Cat éim an Féid".

Bí seanamóinead i nSaeilte go láidir i gcuid mór don tír m.á. Cúige Connad, Cúige Muhan, Co. Luize. Tá fiodhuise comaimsearad ar fáil faoi úsáid na Saeilte ins na séiréil. Tá luimneoirí seanaoirí fásta ón am sin.

Muir cénic an fear céard bí sé  
 car éis a déanam is beag nar caplad le  
 breón agus caiceam ma-diard é. Cuirlead

San áiz sin agus coizead  
 leacís os a yonn mar deamfaj le laoc  
 a jeobad bás af troid in afaid  
 náimle a tíre.



Maibín le Doimnall Ó Conaill, príomh- fear polaitídeachta na h-aimire, tá cúlú na h-aeilte ari i seandús na h-aeilteachta (na Doimnall Uí Conaill, an deuitheann tú h-aeilte?" "Cuirim a dailín, is á mairéann do mo h-aeilte"). Agus tá fíad- nuise éinne, coimhsearad an t-ur i n-aeilte a déanad Doimnall a d-uid paitheada - gur i n-aeilte a déanad sé iad i n-aeilte an go mba é an h-aeilte teanta na ndaite. Gc i n-aeilte polaitídeachta is cosathail na d-uid mórán combáide as Doimnall le neartú na h-aeilte man éispóin.

Maibín leis na Young Irelanders, uéban maibín as cuib acu, an d-uid a bí as an dáidisead sa h-aeilte. Tíun a bí noinnt combáidead, Smith Ó Briain, an h-aeilte Ó Dubháil agus Seán Misteál, ba eisceadtaí iad. D'ífoiliun Smith Ó Briain an h-aeilte é féin - cruthannas maib go raib meas eicint aige uiré. Cé na d-uid an h-aeilte sa Nation le linn an dáidisead, nuair a rinnead aibdeachta ar an Nation, tamall i ndiaid an éinge amad, cosuicéad an h-aeilte h-aeilte a éne i gcó ann - coimhse, bfeidín, go raib an h-aeilte Ó Dubháil combáidead. I bhoisa cliumail dá d-uid gceibhinní maib an h-aeilte. H-aeilte donnas an h-aeilte. Ba doilme an smairteoir é ná an dáidisead agus ba h-aeilte do éiríe an h-aeilte é. Is éilme agus is éilme fós a maib seisean ná maib an dáidisead. Féid deis a labarta sa h-aeilte, deir sé, as an naohad aois deas - agus ní raib an h-aeilte an naohad aois deas as an h-aeilte a bí, sílme, as an dáidisead. Gc maib uairéad, éadéasad é maib an h-aeilte - an-éilte le h-aeilte don h-aeilte céanna, i n-aeilte, as maib an h-aeilte - an-éilte le h-aeilte don h-aeilte céanna, i n-aeilte, as maib an h-aeilte. Agus as toadán na h-aeilte i mbliadain a 1847, h-aeilte an h-aeilte go mba deas é a maib an h-aeilte do. Ó na h-aeilte ba h-aeilte féin ní éiríe an dáidisead an h-aeilte an-éiltead faoi éilte na h-aeilte.

Bí cineál eile luca polaitídeachta i n-aeilte as an am, "luca h-aeilte i n-aeilte is i n-éilte" man éilte an h-aeiltead oiré, "h-aeilte éilte" man éilte i h-aeiltead oiré. Cé na d-uid éiríe a h-aeilte maibna oiré a maib an h-aeilte, ba h-aeilte ins na h-aeilte maibna, h-aeilte h-aeilte sin na h-aeilte an h-aeilte ad an h-aeilte díod. Is ceant iad a maib sa h-aeilte anseo, éilte h-aeilte go h-aeilte h-aeilte mó combáide acu don h-aeilte ná man bí as Old Ireland ná Young Ireland. Ba d-uid iad - iad féin agus a h-aeilte fearachta fíadán - don éilte sin fíad éilte an h-aeilte an h-aeilte léi. I n-aeilte a maib iad, nuair a h-aeilte an h-aeiltead "go h-aeiltead rebelmen luca a sílme" agus "go h-aeiltead Mac Duib na h-aeilte." Is cosathail na d-uid mórán eolais as an dáidisead an na h-aeilte i n-aeilte maib iad. Ná maib, as éilte a déanad sé go raib maib polaitídeachta na h-aeilte "too despairing" -

"éilte h-aeiltead maib h-aeilte an h-aeilte an h-aeilte"

Is an h-aeiltead a' éilte i n-aeilte léine."

H-aeilte lonnagad é dá h-aeilte na Young Irelanders uairé go mba h-aeilte an h-aeilte a ná go mba h-aeilte do na h-aeilte classes "a' éilte i n-aeilte léine" - ad ba h-aeilte h-aeilte a ná, h-aeilte, go mba h-aeilte éadéasada iad h-aeilte sin an h-aeilte raib solus. - 'sead agus teine agus teinte - i n-aeilte éiríe.

Tíun an Nation agus tíun an Loyal National Repeal Association a bí an dáidisead as oiré. I h-aeiltead acu ní raib mórán cosathachta go h-aeilte h-aeilte oiré éiríead leis an h-aeilte a neartú - cé gur fíon gur d-uid an Repeal Association tíonnuicéad an Dra Mac éil síos go d-uid an méid dá h-aeilte h-aeilte a bí i h-aeiltead i raib an h-aeilte dá labairt ionnta.