

Clúdach A

*“Éist le ceol na habhann agus
gheobhaidh tú breac”*

“Listen to nature and it will give you the answers”



***Foilsithe ag
Poblacht Neamhspleach Chabrach.***

*Another fine publication from
The People's Independent
Republic of Cabra*

Bigí linn leis an Réabhlóid Glas!

“ Imíonn na daoine, fanann na cnoic”

‘Níl Aon Plainéad B’

‘Stop Global Warming Now!’

Le páistí Gaelscoil Bharra, Cabrach



A
Crainn
Cabraí
Irish Trees

B
Na hÉin
Irish Birds

G
Téamh
Domhanda
*Global
Warming*

H
Stair
Cabraí
*History of
Cabra*

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***Urraithe ag * Sponsored by
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An Réabhlóid Ghlas

The Green Revolution

I gcuimhe ar / dedicated to the memory of
Joe Conway, Glasgow & Convent View Cottages, Cabra.
Celtic Abú!



Scríobhadh an leabhar seo le linn an lock-down i 2020. Léiríonn sé spiorad agus neart páistí Chabrach. Scríobh siad fosta chuig na sean daoine atá ina gcónaí ina aonar i gCabrach agus thug siad cuidiú mór dóibh.

This book was written by the children from Gaelscoil Bharra, Cabra during the lock down of 2020 and shows their spirit and strength. They also sent letters and over two thousand parcels of food, cakes, books etc to older people in Cabra, who live on their own, during lock down. This was a time when all the good qualities of Cabra came to the fore and was a difficult yet special time to work in our community and made us realise the important things in life.

Sa leabhar seo, tá páistí óg ag impí ar dhaoine fásta a nósanna a athrú agus an domhan a shábháil dóibh atá ag teacht ina ndiaidh. Beidh sé rómhall i gceann fiche bliain eile – caithfimid tarraingt le chéile anois!

In this book the children are asking the adults to change their habits and save the planet for the generation coming behind. It will be too late in twenty years' time - Lets all work together now - Cabrach Abú!

Seán Ó Donaile, 21/6/20

Go raibh maith agat; Siorcha- mairfidh do scéaltaí; Paul Farrell, Matt, Ray, Cabra CDP, CLG Naomh Fionnbarra, Ray O' Reilly, Eric and all at Glanmore Foods, Amanda Uí Ghallchóir, Cabra Finglas Drugs Task Force, Westside Press, Aoife Álainn, Nóilín, Séamus, Méabh, Coisde Glas, páistí agus tuismitheoirí Gaelscoil Bharra

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Roinn A - Crainn Cabraí

Section A - Save our Trees!



Bhí crainn an speisialta in Éirinn fadó agus bhí ardmheas ag na hÉireannaigh orthu i gcónaí. Tá an tábhacht agus siombalachas ag baint le crainn in Éirinn. Cuireadh an-tábhacht ar an bhealach gur chosain crainn feirmeoirí, go háirithe eallaigh agus táirge déiríochta. Mar shampla, in amanta atá thart cuireadh craobhóg timpeall meadar (milk churn) nó ar chosán na heallaigh chun iad a chosaint ó síoga. Chuir na dlíthe Breathúnaigh an bhéim ar na crainn.

Trees were protected by the Brehon (Irish) Law with severe penalties for damaging them. There were four classes of trees with 7 trees in each class; 1. Nobles of the Wood; 2. Commoners of the Wood; 3. Lower Divisions; 4. Bushes.

All kings and chieftains had a bile (sacred tree) at their coronation site and monks planted trees near holy wells and churches.

Tá na mílte logainmneacha le hainmneacha na gcrann, tuairim 2,000 ainm leis an dair fiú. There are over 2,000 placenames in Ireland linked to the Oak tree alone. This shows our ancient connection with trees. Trees have always held a special place in Irish life. We have much to learn from trees and their calm nature. They don't rush and tarry and don't have a timetable or boxes to tick. They're just chillin' in the breeze.

Bíonn daoine fós in Éirinn ag guí leis na crainn agus ceapann roinnt daoine go bhfuil síogaí ina gcónaí ann. Bíonn

an crann i gcónaí ciúin agus socair agus ní bhíonn aon bhrú air- ní bhíonn sé buartha faoi Facebook nó saoire i Lanzarote. Is féidir linn foghlaim ón chrann.

In Ireland people prayed to trees and believed certain trees protected them from bad fairies and spirits. It is still not permitted to cut down any part of a fairy fort in the country. We are very fortunate to have the Phoenix Park beside us and the 2020 lockdown reminded us of the beauty of nature outside our door.

Bhí an chuid is mó den tír clúdaithe le crainn fadó ach anois níl mórán fágtha agus caithfimid seo a athrú chun an pláinéad a shábháil.

Long ago, Ireland was one of the most forested countries in the world, but now most of it is gone due to animal agriculture etc and we have to save our trees if we are to have a future.



1 - Crann Darach

The Mighty Oak

Le Molly Ní Mhaoleimhín & Shay De Buitléir



Bhí 7 gcrann uasal fadó in Éirinn, Dair cheann acu. Crann naofa a bhí ann agus bhí draoithe (druids) ag guí agus ag déanamh íobairt (sacrifice) i ndoire (oak woods).

There were seven sacred trees in ancient Ireland, the oak was one of them. The druids liked to hang out and pray there and there were sacrifices made at the oak tree. That's like when your Da' says "I sacrificed my Sunday to paint the house". The Oak tree is a symbol of strength, kingship and fertility. It is "a noble of the wood", protected by old Irish law.

Tagann an focal "draoi" ón dair, agus an focal "dreoilín" chomh maith. Tá an dair luaite i scéalta Ceilteach agus é ceangailte leis an dia Daghdha agus an dia Donn.

The word 'draóicht'(magic/spell) comes from the power of the oak and it was connected to the Celtic Gods Daghdha and Donn.

Bhí sé láidir agus rinne siad tithe, longa agus bairillí as an dair, agus déantar troscáin agus urlár as sa lá innu. Freisin, is féidir an choirt (bark) a úsáid fá choinne leathar a leasú. (curing leather).

The oak was strong so Irish people made houses, boats and barrels out of it, today we make floors and furniture from oak. The bark is also used for curing leather. Once, in Donegal, a fellow turned up at a hurling match with a seven-foot hurley made from oak and there was killings

and they locked the ref' in the boot. And now they've no trees left so they have to follow Celtic.

Thóg Naomh Bríd séipéal agus clochar in aice le crann Dara i gCill Dara. Thóg Colmcille mainistir i nDoire (oakwood), agus Darmhá (plain of the oak).

St Brigid built her church beside the oak forest and the name Cill Dara/Kildare comes from there. She was the first feminist, she stood up to her Dad and wouldn't let him marry her off.

Bhí na healaí (swans) i scéal 'Clann Lir' i Loch Dairbheach (lake of the oaks) ar feadh 300 bliain. Bhí dair mar 'bhíle' (sacred tree) ag ríthe mar shampla Magh Adhair (plain of the oak), agus ag Brian Ború agus a chlann. The Children of Lir also spent 300 years at Loch Derryveagh – they must have been waiting for the 46A.

An crann is sinne in Éirinn ná "Dair Bhrian Ború, i gCoill Scairbh i gcontae an Chláir, agus tá sé níos mó ná míle bhliain d'aois.

The oldest oak in Ireland is 1,000 years old, in Scarriff Woods, Clare. It is even older than some of the múinteoirs in Cabra.

Tá níos mó ná 1600 logainm in Éirinn leis an ainm dair m.s Doire, Cholmcille, Áth Dara agus Oileán Dairbhre. There are over 1,600 places in Ireland named after the mighty oak, including Doire/Derry 'The Oak Leaf county', Kildare/Cill Dara, Ath Dara/Adare-Co. Luimni, Bealach a Doirin/Ballaghderreen, Co. Roscommon.

"Bí chomh láidir le crann Dair,
A lúbann sa ghaoth,
Ach a fhásann le gaoth."

2 - An Crann Fuinseoige The Ash Tree - The Hurler's Tree

Le Cillian Scarlett



Is crann an speisialta an fhuinseoig agus bhí sé mar shiombail sláinte i gcónaí. Is breá le 'Trollier' agus Davy Fitz an fhuinseoig. In uaigh sa Bhreatain, 16,000 -1000 BC, fuarthas adhmaid fuinseoige le taisí daonna. Bhí Bile (crann beannaithe) fuinseoige ar fud na hÉireann m.s. Bile Uisnigh (Iarmhí); Bile Ard Breacan (Mí)

Every Chieftain in Ireland had a sacred ash tree and they called it the 'bile fuinseoige'. Brian Boru had a special one in Clare, the McLoughlins from Donegal wrecked it so the Clare men went up and wrecked the McLoughlins fort in Aileach (and their Daniel O'Donnell albums). The ash tree is my favourite tree because hurleys are made from it, although, they probably need stronger ash in Dublin if they're going to win the All Ireland.

Bhí nós ann stopadh ag crann fuinseoige ar thuras sochraide agus cloch a chur ar charn cloch m.s. Baile Phámar (Átha Cliath) agus Conga (Maigheo). Long ago, people used to stop on their way to a funeral at the ash tree and leave a stone there. It was a lot better than stopping at the pub.

Bhí fuip fhuinseoige ag Banríon Méadhbh. Bean láidir í Banríon Méabh agus bhí eagla ar na saighdiúirí uilig roimpi lena slat fhuinseoige. Déantar camáin as fuinseoig chomh maith le troscán, sconsaí agus báid. Is trua go

mbíonn orainn dul thar lear fa choinne go leor camáin de dheasac an galar a bhíonn ar go leor crainn fhuinseoige.

Ash was a symbol of fertility and healing. Sap from ash plant was fed to new-born babies and placed under their cots. The Old Woman of Beara fought with ash sticks and killed her own bull because it had a habit of swimming in the sea, which annoyed her. Healers used ash plants to cure people. Folklore said that Mary made an ash fire to wash the newborn Jesus.

Tháinig an t-ainm Baile na Fuinseoige as an fhuinseog. Tá comóradh Martin Savage ann i mbliana – maraíodh é ag timpeallán Baile na Fuinseoige i 1920, ag troid ar son Saoirse na hÉireann.

Ashtown in Dublin 15 is named after the ash tree and this year is the 100th anniversary of the death of Martin Savage, who was killed at the Ashtown roundabout, when the IRA ambushed the British Army coming from Ashtown station.

Níl boladh níos deise sa domhan ná an boladh sliotar agus adhmaid san Earrach ón chamán. There's no better smell than from a hurley and sliotar on a wet Spring day and the season stretching out before you.

Dúirt Christy Ring go gcaithfidh tú do chamán a thabhairt leat gach áit chun feabhas a chur ar do scileanna. Christy Ring said that you have to bring your hurley everywhere to get the skills.

3 - An Crann Trom

Elder

Le Erin Piobairt-Ní Lionaird & Darragh Ó Ciarba



Fadó in Éirinn cheap daoine go raibh an chailleach ina chónaí sa chrann trom agus ní raibh cead ag páistí súgradh in aice leis. Rinne daoine mallacht ar a chéile le píosa trom taobh thiar a ndroim! Chreid daoine go raibh Cros Chalbhairí déanta as trom agus gur chroch Iúdás é féin ar chrann trom. Chaith Banríon éadmhar beart craobhacha troim mar mhallacht ar leannán an rí a bhí ag iompar clainne dó. Anois, déantar fíon agus tae as sméara an trom.

Elder was the "lower Division of the Wood" in Brehon Law and a symbol of bad luck, probably because it couldn't be used for many purposes. In Ireland long ago it was believed that witches lived in the elder tree and fairies swung from it and would steal babies if they touched the elder. Cradles were never made from it and children were not allowed to play beside the elder tree. Some people even dressed their little boys up as girls as they believed fairies stole little boys. An old Irish curse was the curse of the elder and you could put a curse on someone if you had a piece of elder behind your back. People stood under elders at Halloween and Midsummer Eve to protect themselves from fairies and witches. My big brother is elder than me!

Logainmneacha/Placenames; Áth Troim, Co. na Mí, (Trim, Co. Meath); Aontroim (Antrim); Tromán (Dún na nGall); Liatroim (Leitrim).

4 - Sceach Gheal

Hawthorn

Le Roibeard De Paor & Max Ó Fearail



Bíonn na síoga ina gcónaí sa sceach gheal agus níl cead agat é a scriosadh. Bhí nós ag draoithe dul in airde ar thalamh ard le craobh den sceach gheal ina láimh chun mallacht a chur ar dhaoine, “he cursed them from a height”. Fásann sé mar fhál sceach ar fud na tíre. Tugann sé foscadh d’ainmhithe, itheann feithidí na bláthanna san Earrach agus itheann na héin na sceachóirí(haws).

The hawthorn is also called “Whitethorn” or fairy bush and not to be interfered with so as not to anger the fairies. People avoid the lone fairy bush in a field and Ireland is full of fairy forts that are not to be messed with. In County Clare, they had to delay the building of a motorway because the fairy tree was in the way. It was the Hawthorn tree where all the Munster and Connacht fairies meet every Spring so they built a roundabout around it. However, they forgot to build a flyover! Hawthorn flowers are not to be brought into a house. Farmers never used a hawthorn stick to drive cattle. People left food and drink for fairies beside the lone hawthorn.

Fág bia nó éadaí in aice na sceiche geal agus ná bí ag cur isteach ar na síoga!
Logainmneacha; Cluain Sceithe (Clonskeagh, Baile Ath Cliath), Lios na Sceithe (Lisnaskea, Fearmanach).

5 - Crann Iúir

Yew Tree

Le Jamie Ó Toirealaigh & Seán Ó Laighin



D'úsáid Cúchulainn adhmaid ó na crainn i gcomhair troda. Bhí airm troda déanta as iúr ag Diarmaid (na Fianna) agus ag Lugh, ó Thuatha De Danann. Bhí beirt bhandia fadó den ainm "Morrigan an Iúir" agus "Áine an Iúir ó Loch Gur". Tá sean dán in onóir don Iúr (Eo) "Eo Rossa)". Tá an crann Iúir an-láidir agus bíonn saol fada aige. Bhí sé mar chrann speisialta do na Críostaithe in Éirinn.

The yew tree has always held a special place in Irish life. It is the noble of the wood and was protected in Brehon Law as a symbol of death and afterlife. It is tough timber, lives to a great age and was planted in graveyards and sacred groves by St. Patrick at Emly, St. Ciarán at Clonmacnoise, St. Colmcille at Derry, Iona and Newry (Iúr). Book shrines, croziers and palms for Palm Sunday were made of Yew. Irish warriors made bows and spears of yew and the oldest one is 150,000 years old.

Logainmneacha; Maigh Eo (Mayo); Eochaill; Cnoc an Iúir (Ciarraí) (the valley of Knockanure); Tír an Iúir (Terenure); Iúr Chinn Trá (An Dún)(Newry); Eo Maigh (Tír Eoghainn) Omagh; Loch an Iúir (Dún na nGall; Gort an Iúir (Doire).

6 - Crann Saileach Willow Tree

Le Cillian Dyas & Max Ó Maolmhuire



Fásann an tsaileach in aice le huisce agus fadó bá shiombail den bhrón é. Fásann an tsaileach go tapa, agus tá sé an lúbach. Cuireadh craobh shailí ar chuinneoga bainne mar bheannacht ón olc agus ugadh isteach sa teach na sailí ar Oíche Fhéile Bríde. Deirtear go bhfuair W.B.Yeats an téama do “Sally Gardens” ó shean dán Gaeilge.

The willow is a symbol of life, brightness, cheer and fertility and it was believed to be lucky to carry a sally rod or to put it above the main door. The willow is linked with the Cow Goddess Bó who formed the Boyne River; Irish harps were made of willow, as the magic harp of Labhraidh Loingseach, which sang “Tá cluasa capaill ar an rí”. The Brian Boru harp in Trinity College, which is 700 years old, is also made of willow. The pliable branches were, and still are, used to make baskets, turf creels, cradles and wickerwork furniture.

Logainmneacha; Cluain Sailí (Clonsilla); Sailearnach (Gaillimh); Baile Saileach (Clár); Saileog (Sillogue). D’athraigh na Sasanaigh ainm Bearna Saileach go dtí Sally Gap. A lot of Irish placenames lost their meaning when translated to English eg Sally Gap. Have a look at the name of where you live and its connection to Nature.

7 - An Crann Úll

Apple Tree

Le Caylan MacAoidh



"I Scéal Connla", mac le Conn Chéad Catha, tháinig banphrionsa chuige le húll draíochta agus d'ímigh sé léi go hÉamhain Abhlach gan pilleadh go deo. Bhí meas ag Naomh Bríd, Colmcille agus Easpag Cormac Mac Cuileannáin ar chrainn abhall. Bhí bata ag Rí Cormac Mac Airt le 9 n-úll ceolmhar agus nuair a bhuail sé an bata b'éigean do gach duine ina theach a bheith ciúin.

The apple tree is a symbol of the other world called "Emhain Abhlach", the Region of Apples, where Manannan Mac Lir lived. It was said to be under the sea between Ireland and Scotland. Manannan appears in stories of the Fianna and his only food was apples. The legends about Lugh tell us that he came from this land of magic apples. He didn't need to go to Slimming World but must have had a pain in his tummy. In King Arthur stories this land is Avalon (Abhallán), the land of apples, where Merlin the Wizard escaped to ease his troubled mind and wrote a poem, "The Sweet Apple Trees".

Tá áit in Luimneach darbh ainm Úlla/Oola agus glaonn na Yanks O-O-L-A air ach tá siad níos fearr ag an iomáint ná Los Angeles! Logainmneacha; Abhallghort/Oulart (Loch Garman); Baile na h-Úlla /Ballhooley (Corcaigh); Úlla/Oola (Luimneach); Achadh Abhla / Aghowla (Corcaigh).

8 – Crann Cuilinn

Holly Tree

Le Cuileann Nic Gouran



Rinne Cuilinn as Sliabh gCuilinn leigheas do Fhionn Mac Cumhaill nuair a bhí sé faoi dhraíocht ina sheanfhear lag. D'úsáid Cúchulainn agus Lugh gaetha (darts) cuilinn mar uirlis troda agus bhí cuailí carbad acu déanta as cuileann. Maraíodh Feargus Mac Roigh le ga cuilinn. Chuir Colmcille ruaig ar an diabhal le maide cuilinn i nGleann Cholmcille de réir an scéal.

Holly was a symbol of tough warriors in Ireland and the Fianna used holly darts for fighting. It was also a protection against evil. In Ceis an Chorrain (Sligo) Fionn Mac Cumhaill and his men were trapped by witches with Holly Trees until Goll rescued them. St. Colmcille was confronted by the devil who threw a holly spit at him, which grew into a holly bush. Red berries were used a symbol of Christ's suffering and were brought out at Christmas time. Irish people used to hang them over their door in the Winter to protect them from bad spirits, but that was before the Ghostbusters.

Logainmneacha; Magh Cuilinn, Co. na Gaillimhe (Moycullen, Co. Galway); Cill Chuilinn, Cill Dara, (Kilcullen, Co. Kildare); Gleann Cuilinn, Baile Ath Cliath (Glencullen, Co. Dublin). Ná bí ag suí air nó beidh tóin nimneach agat.

9 - Crann Coill

Hazel Tree

Le Freya Nic an Rí



Bhí meas ag Tuatha De Danann ar 3 rud thar gach rud eile, Céachta mar shiombail ar thuataí (feirmeoirí); An Ghrian, siombail ar laochra agus an crann coll (siombail naofa). Chreid Tuatha De Danann go raibh crainn coll i dTobar Chonnla sa Tír fo Thoinn faoin fharraige le 5 sruth críonnachta ag teacht as mar shiombail de na 5 chéadfa daonna. Bhí sciath ag Fionn Mac Cumhaill déanta as coll. Chodail Rí Artuir agus a ridirí (knights) faoi chrann coll. Fadó tugadh buachaill craobh coll do chailín nuair a bhí sé ag briseadh suas leí, ansin rith sé amach an doras!

The hazel tree is a “noble tree of the wood” and was protected in Brehon Law. The source of the River Shannon and Boyne had hazel nuts which fell from the hazel trees. When the salmon ate those nuts, they acquired their wisdom and one of them became the “Salmon of Knowledge”. The nuts were a symbol of wisdom, knowledge and poetry and a protection against evil and fairies. Hazel nuts were found in a Bronze Age burial in Yorkshire. In Scotland, new-born babies were fed with milk of the hazel nuts. Sailors wore hazel twigs and Irish emigrants carried hazel twigs to America. Ith suas na cnónna agus beidh tú níos cliste na Google.

Logainmneacha - Collan, Co. Lú/ (Collon, Co. Louth); Droim Collachair, Luimneach (Dromcollogher).

10 - Crann Beithe Birch Tree

Le Freya Ni Fhearaí



Ba mhinic a bhí rua-bheithe mar bhile (crann beannaithe) ag áit chorónach na dtaoiseach agus na ríthe, m.s. Bile Chlann Uí Néill ag Tulach Óg i dTír Eoghain. I “Scéal Diarmaid agus Gráinne” rinne siad leaba de chraobhacha beithe i nDoire Dá Bhaoth (Coill Bheithe). Ba é an crann beithe siombail de ghrá in am Ceilteacha. Cuireadh brainse beithe thar chliabhán páistí sna Inse Ghall in Albain (Scottish Hebrides), agus bhí sé mar chuid de a lán féilte samhraidh.

The birch is a symbol of life, birth, love, beauty and young children. In Ireland twigs were put on cradles, above doors and in outhouses as a protection against evil. It is still used as a Maypole on May Eve and burnt in May Eve bonfires. Morris Dancers in England perform the Birch Dance. Aongus of the Boyne of the Tuatha De Danann had beauty like the birch.

Logainmneacha - Sléibhte Doire Bheith (Dún na nGall)- Derryveagh Mts; Gleann Bheithe (Dún na nGall); Beitheach (Gaillimh) Beagh; Gleann Beith (Ciarraí)Glenbeigh.

11 - An Leamhán Elm Tree

Le Sam MacAlcóc agus Elena Ni Mhurchú



Bhí an crann leamhán i gcónaí mar shiombail ar dhea-shláinte agus chosain sé mná a bhí ag iompar clainne. Cuireadh é ag toibreacha fadó, mar shampla ag tobar Chiaráin. Bhí na chéad phíopaí uisce déanta as leamhán mar go raibh siad uisce docht, chomh maith le sin longa, droichid, dabhach uisce agus cónraí. Rinneadh boghanna fada as leamhán mar go raibh sé solúbtha.

The elm tree was the symbol of fertility, guaranteeing good health for pregnant women and protection from harm. It was planted at monasteries and holy wells e.g. St. Ciaran's Well at Mucno (Roscommon). The tribe of the Elm called Lemonvices, lived in ancient Gaul. Many things were made of elm due to its flexibility and strength, including bows, ships, pipes, bridges and coffins. Lucan in Dublin is named after the elm tree.

Logainmneacha - Ros Leamhán (Clár); Leamhcán (Lucan); Abha an Leamhán (Ciarraí); Leamhnach (Sligeach agus Dún na nGall).

12 - Draighean

Blackthorn

Le Níamh Millington Ní Fhearaís



Fadó in Éirinn bhíodh daoine ag troid le bataí draighin. Fásann airne ar chrann draighin agus déantar deoch as. Airne = sloe, is the fruit of the blackthorn and is made into sloe gin.

The blackthorn stick was said to protect against fairies. One monk beat the devil out of people with a blackthorn stick. Another story tells of a farmer who fell asleep under a blackthorn bush and had all his corn stolen by the fairies. Blackthorn sticks were great for faction fighting back in the day, when faction fighting was the most popular sport in Ireland, with people taking lumps off each other at the Donnybrook Fair or at Listowel, where one faction drove 30 men into the sea with blackthorn sticks. Nowadays, the bravest people play hurling. Blackthorn flowers were considered unlucky to take indoors and this tradition persists to the present.

Tá scéal fá bheirt bhan a ghearr crainn draighin ag Béal an Bharra (Dún na nGall) agus tháinig tonn farraige isteach a bháith an áit. Deirtear sna scéalta go raibh baint ag na bandéithe leis an draighean.

Logainmneacha - Cill Airne is a placename in Kerry, Wicklow, Kilkenny and Roscommon. Draighean=blackthorn. Draighneach is in both Kerry and Wexford. Mín a'Draighin (Dún na nGall); Baile and Draighin (Aontroim); Cluain Airne (Sionainn); Má Airne (Loch Garman); Rath Airne (Iarmhí).

13 - Crann Caorthainn

Rowan Tree

Le Cormac Burgoyne



Tá áit speisialta ag an chrann caorthainn i stair na hÉireann agus cheap daoine gur chosain sé na tithe ón tine. Bhíodh tine Bhealtaine gach bliain le caorthann, chun na beithígh a chosaint. I Scéal Etain agus Midhir, bhuail an Bhanríon Fhuaimneach Etain le bata caorthann chun í a chur faoi dhraíocht.

Le linn cogaidh, las na draoithe tine caorthann chun mallacht a chur ar na naimhde. Scríobh Robbie Burns, file Albanach, amhrán "O Rowan Tree, O Rowan Tree, Thou'lt aye be dear to me". Logainmneacha - Ruán (Co. an Chláir); Drom Caorthann (Drumkeeran) Co. Liatroim

The mountain ash/rowan tree was seen as a protection against fire and harm to cattle. On May Eve, at the Tine Bealtaine, the rowan was lit and cattle were driven between two branches of the wood as a protection against fire and harm to cattle. Women wore necklaces of the berries to protect them and planted them near houses. Drink was made from the berries. When Diarmaid and Grainne were on the run from Fionn, Diarmaid had to kill the Searbhán Lochlannach (giant) to get at the berries for Grainne in Dubhros (Black wood).

Logainmneacha - (Ruadhan) Ruan in County Clare is named after the rowan and there are plenty good hurlers from there and musicians.

14 – Eidhneán

Ivy

Le Carly Nic Diarmada



Thug an crann eidhneán cosaint d'Íosa agus sin an fáth go mbíonn sé i gcónaí glas. Bhí eidhneán tiomnaithe do Baachus, dia Rómhánach an fhíona, mar sin bhí craobh eidhneán os cionn doirse tábhairní fadó. Bhí eidhneán mar leigheas do chasacht, tinneas scamhóg, craiceann dóite, cur fola, galar craiceann.

It was believed to be evergreen because it sheltered Christ. St. Stephen hid in the ivy from the Roman soldiers. King Suibhne Gealt (Mad Sweeney) sheltered in ivy when he lived in the woods. (7th Century).

Young people put ivy leaves under their pillow, so they would dream of whom they would marry. Sprigs of ivy were placed above byres to protect the cattle and milk from the witches. In the Welsh Story of Tristan and Isolde, King Arthur ruled that Isolde should live with her husband when the trees were bare. But, Isolde argued that ivy, yew and holly were evergreen and never bare so she stayed with her lover Tristan.

Logainmneacha - Eidhneach, Inagh (Clár), Cluain Eidhneach (Laois), Eidhneán (Mí), Clár Eidhneach/Clarina, (Luimneach).

15 – Seiceamar

Sycamore

Le Conchúr Ó Meachair



Ní crann dúchasach é an seiceamar. Bíonn páistí ag súgradh leis na heirleoga. Bíonn spotaí dubh ar an duilleog san Fhómhar. Fásann an seiceamar an thapa agus b'fhéidir sin an fáth gur thóg siad go hÉirinn é. Anois tá sé go forleathan sa tír. Fásann sé i bpáirceanna, ar shráideanna i mbailte móra agus cabhraíonn sé leis an aer a ghlanadh. Ní mhaireann an seicamar chomh fada leis an chrann Daire ach tá saol tapa aige, cosúil le James Dean nó Elvis. Is féidir troscán láidir a dhéanamh as an seiceamar.

Though the sycamore is not native to Ireland, it is the second most common tree in the country. It can grow on the street, in parks and in big towns and cities. It grows very fast and dies young, like a rock star! It was linked to divinity in ancient Egypt and in the Bible, Zacheus had to climb the sycamore tree to see Jesus as he passed through the town. It is a very important tree as the flowers on the tree gives nectar to the bees. I love to play with the helicopters that fall of the sycamore in Autumn.

16 - Cnó Capaill

Horse Chestnut

Le Alex NicGhiollashiomóin



Tháinig an Crann Cnó Capaill ó dheisceart na hEorpa agus thug na saighdiúirí na síolta do na capaill fadó – as sin tháinig an t-ainm. Fásann sé chomh hard le bus agus níos leithne ná teach. Fásann na bláthanna agus na duilleoga san Earrach agus fásann na cnónna laistigh de chraiceann glas. Is breá liom an Fómhar, nuair a thiteann na cnónna ón chrann agus is féidir linn cluichí a imirt leo. Is breá leis an iora rua na cnónna fosta agus bíonn siad ag rith timpeall Páirc an Fionnuisce ag bailiú iad don Nollaig.

The Horse Chestnut tree came from the Balkans and got its name from the practice of Turkish soldiers feeding the seeds of the tree to their horses- when the horses ate them, they had long faces.

I love the Autumn when the conkers fall from the trees and we can play conkers. In England, they have the World Conkers Finals every Autumn and maybe, if I practice for four hours every day, I can become the World Champion! The squirrels in the Phoenix Park love the conkers and that is why it has a green spiky casing to protect them. Once there was a horse with one leg who went 'clip'.

17 – Crann Feá

Beech Tree

Le Ava Breathnach



Is siombail an crann feá do fhoighne agus deireann sé linn scíth a ligint agus bheith foighneach. Scaip na Rómánaigh an crann feá timpeall na hEorpa agus fásann sé go forleathan anois. Bíonn sé iontach ard agus spréann na craobhacha agus an duilliúr go leathan. Tugann sé foscadh do phlandaí beaga a fhásann faoi agus do na héin agus a lán feithidí. Maireann na duilleoga tríd an Geimhreadh. Is breá leis na muc na cnónna a ithe agus déanann siad muc astu féin. Déantar troscán agus urláir as an feá agus tá an Feabhail i nDoire ainmnithe i ndiaidh an crann feá.

The beech tree is a symbol of patience and the Romans spread it throughout Europe. It is a popular tree in Ireland and as it is very tall and wide, it offers great protection to plants, birds and insects. Pigs love to eat the nuts but sometimes they eat too many and make pigs of themselves. Furniture and flooring is made from beech and Lough Foyle in Derry is named after the beech tree.

18 - Giúis

Scots Pine

Le Ben Mac Alcóc



Fadó in Éirinn, rinne na daoine babhlaí agus soithí as giúis fa choinne im agus bainne agus cúpla bhliain ó shin tháinig siad ar roinnt babhlaí sa phortach agus anois tá siad san músaem. Rinne siad leapacha as giúis fosta agus tá amhrán grá 'Clár Bog Déil'.

The Scots Pine was the only pine tree native to Ireland and it came after the Ice Age, 9,000 years ago. People used it for making bowls for milk, beds and furniture and there is even a love song about it. I don't love the needles from the pine tree but we all like to collect the cones. In Ireland, we cut down too many Scots Pine trees for farming etc and they died out and now all the pine trees in Ireland are imported.

Tháinig sé go hÉirinn naoi míle bliain ó shin ach bhí an iomarca daoine ag baint úsáid as mar troscán, i gcomhair na tine agus ruaig a chur ar mhac tíre & rí. Anois, níl aon chinn dúchasach fágtha againn sa tír seo. Logainmneacha- Míana Giúise, Ceapach Giúise.

19 - An Fearn

Alder Tree

Le Iseult Ní Mhurchú



Fásann an fearn cois na habhann nó ar thalamh fliuch agus tugann sé bia tábhachtach don fhéileacán agus don bheach. Is féidir leat charcoal a bhaint as agus caitheann roinnt daoine an craiceann air. Déantar giotáir as an chrann fearna agus feadóg.

The Alder tree can grow on wet ground, near rivers or bogs. The catkins that hang from it provide important food to butterflies, moths and bees. The male catkin, that hangs from the alder, passes pollen to the female with the help of the wind. You can get charcoal from the alder tree and some Native American people smoke it. I like the idea that the electric guitar can come from it and the flute is sometimes made from it.

Logainmneach- Rathfearnain (Rathfarnham); Fearná (Ferns), Co Loch Garman, Muiltefearnain (Multyfarnham), Co Iarmhi.

20 - Cabrach Fadó

Cabra Forest

Le Kyra Ní Fhlannabhra



Fadó i gCabrach, bhí tuath mhór in aice na scoile agus abhann ag dul tríd an cheantar darbh ainm an Bhradóig. Bhí tú in ann siúl isteach san abhainn agus iasc a tharraingt amach. Ansin, bhí tú ábalta dul ar do bhád ar an Bhradóig síos go Bóthar na gCloch, ait a raibh na Lochlannaigh ina gcónaí.

Bhí na Fianna i gCaisleán Cnucha agus timpeall Glasnaíon, mar sin bhí go leor camógaíocht agus iomáint leis na Fianna agus bhí tú in ann dul ag fiach leo. Ansin, tháinig na sluaite go dtí an chathair agus thóg siad tithe gach áit ach tá an tadh linn i gCabrach go bhfuil muid in aice Páirc an Fionnuisce agus an Zú, ait ina mbíonn mo chara Micí Moncaí.

Long ago in Cabra, the River Bradogue used to run underneath my school and you could go fishing and hunting in the forest instead of looking up Facebook and you could go for a trip on your boat instead of X box. Then, they built the city, chopped down the trees, turned the river into a sewer and that is why it is important that adults need to listen to us when we say stop destroying the environment and save the world for our generation. Let's plant more trees and 're-wild' the city, stop driving everywhere and make the roads safer for us all. It will be too late in twenty years time.

21 - Páirc an Fhionn Uisce

Phoenix Park

Le Carla Jane Ni hUallachain



Is áit speisialta dúinn an pháirc seo agus téimid ann lenár dteidí i gcomhair picnic go minic. Táimid an-bhródúil as.

The story of the Phoenix Park began in 1662 when the Duke of Ormond planted it on 1,750 acres in honour of King James 2. He brought in a herd of deer and now there are up to 600 in the herd. 30% of the park is planted with trees, including horse chestnut, ash, oak, sycamore and beech. The park is a haven for wildlife. The Zoo, Áras an Uachtarán and the U.S. Embassy Residence are based there. The story of the Park can be viewed at the Visitors Centre at Ashtown Castle. The Papal Cross is in the middle of the Park and it was packed during the lockdown, when everyone was out getting a colour.

Tá Leacht Wellington i gcuimhne an Ghinearáil a bhuaigh Cath Waterloo in aghaidh Napoleon, 1815. Rugadh Wellington in Éirinn. Tá limistéir caomhantais ann don fhiadhúlra, siúlóidí coille, clós súgartha do pháistí agus taispeántas ar Stair na Páirce ag an Ionad do Thurasóirí.

An t-ainm Fionn Uisce (uisce glan glé) an t-ainm a bhí air ón dtús. Níl an t-aistriúchán Béarla ceart dá réir sin. When the English changed the placenames in Ireland, they were confused and Páirc an Fhionnuisce (park of the clear water) became the Phoenix Park!

22 - Gleann na Síoga

The Fairy Glen

Páirc an Fhionnuisce - Baile Áth Cliath

Le Sam Mac Alcóc



Tá na síoga ina gcónaí sna crainn i nGleann na Síoga thuas an bóthar i bPáirc an Fhionnuisce agus ceapann roinnt daoine gur sin an áit a gcuireann siad na fiacra a thugann na páistí dóibh!

When the Tuatha Dé Dannan were defeated by the Celts, they hid in caves and secret places. This gave rise to the belief that they lived in a “sí bhrú” (fairy dwelling) underground as fairies with magic powers, some good and some evil. Fairy trees were treated with respect so they wouldn’t anger them. “The Stolen Child” by W.B. Yeats shows the belief that the King of the Fairies lured young children away, never to return. The good leprechauns could give pots of gold to the humans.

I ndánta mar “Cúirt an Mheán Oíche” agus “Rosca Catha na Mumhan” tá tagairt d’Aoibheall agus Áine, beirt bhanríon sí. Tá bean sí luaite in amhráin m.s. “Casadh bean sí orm thíos ag Lios Bhéal an Átha” Bhíodh an bhean sí (Badhbh) ag caoineadh mar thuar báis i dteaghlaigh. Ainm eile ar shíoga, daoine uaisle, daoine maithe.

Logainmneacha - Lios Póil (Ciarraí), Lios na Sceithe (Fearmanach) Sían (Clár); Lios na gCearrbhach; Brú na Bóinne Baile Phúicín (Luimneach); Poll a’Phúca (Cill Mantáin).

22 - Logainmneacha Placenames and Nature

Le Pilib Mac Pilibín



Tá ceangailt idir logainmneacha sa tír seo agus an dúlra mar bhí ard mheas ag na hÉireannaigh ar an Dúlra. Tá baint fosta ag an teanga Ghaeilge leis an nádúr agus tá sé tábhachtach sin a choinneáil beo.

Irish placenames and the Irish language have a very strong link with Nature and this can be seen in the language of older people in Gaeltacht areas and its link with the sea, trees, mountains etc. It is important that we keep this alive and not start naming estates after soap operas etc – eg Wainsfort Manor, Tudor Downs etc.

Nuair a ghlac Rialtas Sasana seilbh ar an tír seo rinne siad praiseach de na logainmneacha a bhí ann leis na céadta bliain m.sh d’aistrigh siad Páirc an Fionnuisce go dtí Phoenix Park. Fós faoin tuath tá logainm ar go leor bailte beaga agus páirceanna agus caithfimid seo a choinneáil beo agus gan a bheith inár ludarmain ag brath ar Gucci agus ábharachas i gcomhair spreagadh.

When the English government changed the old Gaelige placenames in the 19th century, they destroyed the meaning of many placenames that existed for thousands of years, eg Cnoc Fíodh na gCaor became Vi-ne-gar Hill in Wexford and Páirc an Fionn Uisce (park of the clear water) became the Phoe-nix park! We must hold onto the strong links that our language and placenames have with nature.

Here are a few more examples-
Dubh linn/Dublin- the black pool; Cabrach- marshy land; An
Obair/Nobber- the place of work; Naomh Fionnbarra/St
Finbarr- the boy with fair hair; Carnloch/Carnlough-the
lough with the pile of stones; Fionntra/Ventry-fair beach;
Daingin/Dingle-Fort; Ath na mBo/Annamoe-the ford of the
cows; Bainbh/Bannow- the bay of little
pigs; Fionnghlas/Finglas-fair field; Baile Munna/Ballymun-
town of the shrubbery.

Logainmneacha/Placenames

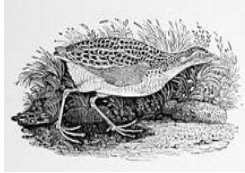
Dan beag le Bríd Winters-

“Don’t let them steal our heritage,
Faceless men in grey suits,
Who, with bulldozing bureaucracy,
Trade melodious placenames for numbers.
Caring nothing for tradition nor family pride;
The townlands are ours,
Identifications, precious names,
Not to be surrendered lightly;
Hold firmly to the old language
And proudly keep for posterity
Or sense of place.”

Roinn B - Na hÉin

Section B - Birds of Ireland

Le Gobnait Ní Sheaghada



Táimid buartha mar tá go leor de na héin sa tír ag fáil bháis agus níl siad ag teacht ar ais. Le fiche bhliain anuas, tá 40% de na héin uisce imithe agus tá roinnt éan mar an traonach agus an chraonach imithe go hiomlán.

We are very worried because many of Ireland's birds are becoming extinct. Once, my múinteoir asked me to put 'extinct' in a sentence and I said 'there's an awful extinct off yer man' and then I was sent to the oifig. 40% of all water birds have disappeared in the last twenty years alone and the corncrake and curlew are virtually gone.

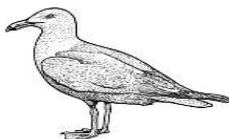
Tá seo ag tarlú de bharr tithíocht, truailliú agus feirmeoireacht agus níl aon spás fágtha do na héin. Caithfimid seo a athrú go tapaigh – má imíonn na héin beidh deireadh linne fosta. Mar shampla, bíonn daoine ag tabhairt amach faoin fhaoileán ach níl aon iasc fágtha dóibh agus bíonn orthu bogtha go dtí an chathair.

People give out in Dublin about seagulls but they are only here because their fishing grounds are being decimated and their nesting areas destroyed by humans. This mass extinction is happening because of human activity- housing, pollution and animal agriculture- 90% of the Amazon forest destruction is for animal agriculture and 35% of the world's water is used for meat and dairy. If birds and animals disappear humans will be next. It is time for us to act now before it is too late.

1 - An Faoileán

The Seagull

Le Isibheil Ní Bhroin & Ruby Ní Nialáin



Déanann an Faoileán Scadán a nead ar aill (cliff) le feamainn (seaweed), plandaí agus clúmh. Fanann faoileán amháin sa nead i gcónaí mar bíonn faoileán eile ag goid na huibheacha. Itheann siad sliogéisc (shellfish), péist, uibheacha as neadacha éin agus bruscar bia ó ionad dumpála i mbailte móra agus cathracha.

Bhog a lán faoileán isteach i mbailte agus cathracha chun bia a fháil, agus, go minic bíonn daoine cráite leo dá bharr. Itheann siad feoil lofa agus faigheann siad bás leis. Le blianta anuas tá laghdú tagtha ar an méid faoileáin sa tír. Bhíodh uibheacha faoileán mar chuid den cháin a d'íoc daoine leis an Ard-Rí fadó. Sa 19ú haois, i mBaile Átha Cliath, d'íth muintir na háite feoil fhaoileáin. Deir an seanscéal go bhfuair an faoileán iasacht cosa ón roilleadh le cuidiú leis snámh, ach dhiúltaigh sé na cosa a thabhairt ar ais don roil leac agus bíonn sé ag magadh faoin roilleach lena ghlór ag scréachach (screeching).

The seagull is not very popular in Dublin because it robs people's ice cream cones, especially the vanilla ones and if you leave your lunch lying about it'll be gone in a second. The poor old seagulls would much prefer to be eating shellfish and nesting on the cliffs but the humans are eating all the fish and destroying their nests.

Once there was a man in Donegal called Jimmy a' Faoileain, who went around selling seagulls at Christmas pretending they were turkeys and the people didn't have much of a Christmas dinner so they had to drink poitín instead.

2 - An Snag Breac

The Magpie

Le Ashton Ó Conghaile



Tá drochainm ag an snag breac, goideann siad uibheacha as neadacha éin bheaga agus itheann siad iad. Tá leasainm “snag breac” ar dhuine a bhíonn ag cúlchaint (gossiping). Deirtear go bhfuil mí-ádh ag baint leo. Tógann siad rudaí loinnreach agus cuireann siad iad sa nead. Tá scéal faoi fháinne deas ar fhuinneog chistine a d’imigh go tobann nuair a bhí an fhuinneog oscailte. Chuir bean an tí an locht ar a chomharsa agus bhí troid mhór eatarthu. Blianta fada ina dhiaidh sin ghearr fear an tí crann ard a ghairdín, agus thit an fáinne anuas ón chrann.

Tá a lán snag breac in Éirinn ach ní raibh aon cheann fadó. Ceaptar gur tháinig siad go hÉirinn go déanach, 17ú céad ón Bhreatain. Is maith leo bheith i mbailte móra mar go bhfaigheann siad a lán bruscair bia. Má fheiceann tú snag breac amháin, sin droch-chomhartha.

The magpie loves to eat road-kill, breakfast rolls and any old dead meat left lying around. They even eat other birds’ eggs. They love to have shiny things in their nest, including cigarette wrappers, tin foil and once, a magpie in Cabra stole a lady’s wedding ring when she left it on the window and she blamed the plumber. Six months later, the ring fell on her husband’s head in the garden and she fell out with the poor plumber. Football and hurling teams with black and white are often called ‘the magpies’.

*“One for sorrow, two for joy,
three for a wedding, four for a baby,
five for silver, six for gold,
seven for a secret never to be told.”*

3 - An Dreoilín

The Wren

Le Tadhg Ó Bruacháin & Mark Ó Loingsigh



Is é an dreoilín Rí na n-éan. Bhí rás in airde sa spéir ag na héin chun Rí a phiocadh. Bhí eagla ar na héin go mbeadh an bua ag an Iolar (Eagle) mar go maraíonn sé agus itheann sé éin bheag. Bhí an tIolar chun tosaigh sa rás, ach bhí an dreoilín cliste ina suí ar dhroim an t-iolar (piggy-back) agus d'éitil sé níos airde suas. Bhí áthas ar na héin gurbh é an dreoilín an Rí.

Fadó in Éirinn bhí meas ag na daoine ar an dreoilín ach nuair a tháinig Críostaíocht go hÉirinn dúirt siad gur éan págánach é agus thug siad drochainm dó. Is Daidí maith is ea an coileach dreoilín. Tógann sé ceithre nó cúig nead agus tugann sé an chearc (mamáí) ar thuras chun an nead is fearr a phiocadh. Bíonn an nead cosúil le liathróid, le poll beag, ionas nach féidir leis an snag breac na huibheacha a ghoid. Cabhraíonn an Daidí Dreoilín leis an Mamáí na gearrcaigh óga a breith. Ansin, tógann siad clann eile, b'fhéidir suas go dtí trí chlann gach samhradh. Is éan an-bheag í an dreoilín, le ruball ag gobadh in airde.

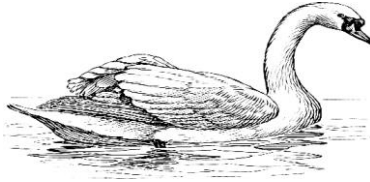
The wren is only a small bird but very clever. Once, the birds were having a race to see who was the king of the birds so the wren jumped on the back of the eagle and at the last minute flew over the finish line and won the day. The male wren builds a nest like a football with a little hole so the bigger birds won't rob the eggs. It takes good care of the female and the chicks but has a few families so he doesn't get much time to watch football.

"The wren, the wren, the king of the birds,
St. Stephen's Day got caught in the furse,
Up with the kettle and down with the pan,
Give us a penny to bury with the wren."

4 - An Eala

The Swan

Le Ciara Ní Néill & keely Ní Choisdeala



Cé gurb é ainm an t-éan seo, eala bhalbh, ní éan balbh é. Má bhíonn fearg air, déanann sé siosarnach (hissing) le haon duine, nó má théann daoine in aice lena nead. Tá péire ealaí balbh dílis dá chéile go bás, ní bhíonn siad le éinne eile i ndiaidh bás a pháirtí (partner).

Tuismitheoirí maithe iad, tógann siad nead le chéile as giolcacha (reeds) agus tugann siad aire an mhaith dá gclann go dtí go mbíonn siad an-mhór. Tumann siad tóin in airde san uisce le féar a ithe faoin uisce. Bhí meas mór ar ealaí in Éirinn fadó agus ní raibh cead nead a scriosadh nó eala a ghortú. Chreid siad gur athraigh daoine go dtí ealaí in amanna. I scéal Chlann Lir, d'athraigh Banríon Aoife na páistí ina healaí - Fionnuala, Aodh, Fiachra agus Conn. Sa Ballet, "Swan Lake", bhí Prions Siegfried i ngrá le Odette agus faigheann an bheirt acu bás le chéile mar nach féidir leo pósadh. Logainmneach bainteach le hEalaí: Cluain Géise, Co. An Chláir

There are plenty of swans up on the Royal Canal and, if you go too near the nest, they will hiss at you to protect their eggs. Swans are very loyal and stay together for their lives. If one dies the other swan will stay single until they die. Long ago in Ireland, people believed you could turn into swan if you needed to escape with your true love. The Children of Lir were turned into swans for 900 years by their stepmother, who was jealous of their father's love for them.

5 - An Spideog

The Robin

Le Shóna Ní Mhordha & Maidhe Suatman



Tá tuaraim dhá mhilliún péire in Éirinn. Troideann an coileach (Daidí) le spideoga eile agus ní ligeann sé dóibh isteach ina ghairdín féin. Tá seanscéal a deir gur tharraing an spideog dealga as coróin dealga Íosa ar an gcros, agus sin an bealach a fuair sé an brollach dearg.

Scéal eile gur éan cineálta é agus gur maith leis bheith i láthair ag sochraidí, in onóir don duine marbh. Bíonn sé ag canadh sa gheimhreadh chomh maith leis an samhradh. Bíonn sé cairdiúil le daoine agus deir na seanscéalta go gcabhraíonn sé le daoine a bhíonn cineálta leis.

Tógann an chearc (Mamáí spideog) an nead in áiteacha gar do dhaoine, i sean chiteal nó sásan, istigh i mballa séipéil nó garáiste, leis an nead déanta as caonach, féar agus duilleoga. Cónaíonn sé timpeall ar an áit chéanna i rith na bliana. Bhí nead ag spideog i bpóca sean chóta ag garraíodóir, crochta sa bhothán (shed) ag an gharraíodóir.

Robins like to build nests in saucepans, old kettles and old coat pockets. Once, when a woman was praying, a robin landed on her hands and built a nest so she had to wait until the eggs were hatched and she was wrecked and missed the soaps. They say that when Jesus was on the cross the robin pulled the thorns from his crown and that is how it got a red breast.

Everyone likes the robin because it is friendly and reminds us to take it easy. People are even named after the robin.

6 - An Cadhan

Brent Goose

Le Rís Ó Muirí agus Robyn Ní Bhraonáin



Is é an cadhan, an ghé is lú a thagann go cósta na hÉireann sa gheimhreadh. Tagann níos mó ná 300,000 acu ó Thuaisceart Canada agus ón Ghraonlainn i mí Deireadh Fómhair go cósta na hÉireann, turas 7,000km. Feiceann tú iad ag eitilt i scuaine fhada san aer agus is comhartha iad ar aimsir fhuar. “Fómhar na nGéanna” an leasainm ar Mhí Deireadh Fómhair. Itheann siad féar cois cósta agus tumann siad tóin in airde san uisce chun féar faoin uisce a ithe. Deir scéal “The Twelve Swans” gur athraigh 12 deartháir go dtí géanna.

Rinne Cúchulainn dinnéar de chadhan do bheirt laoch eile, Laghaidh agus Feargus. Bhain arm Ceiltigh agus Rómhánaigh úsáid as géanna fiáine mar rabhadh (warning) go raibh arm naimhde ag teacht. Shábháil grágáil (gaggle) na ngéanna an Róimh ó arm na Ceiltigh (Gaels) nuair a bhí na Ceiltigh ag teacht chun an Róimh a ionsaí le linn am Julius Caesar. Bíonn scaoth (flock) cadhan an-ghlórach.

I love when I see the Brent geese flying over our school on a winter’s morning, coming from Canada in a large group. They must be the only people who come to Ireland for the good weather. Sometimes people call each other ‘silly goose’ but they’re only joking. In Ireland, when my grandparents were small, everyone ate goose for Christmas instead of turkey, but I don’t think I’d like a goose sandwich.

7 - An Fainleog The Swallow

Le Darragh Mac Dónaill



Bíonn an fháinleog ina chónaí san Aifric an chuid is mó den bhliain. Tagann siad anseo ag deireadh Mí Aibreáin agus fanann siad go Mí Lúnasa. Déanann siad nead as láib a ghreamaíonn siad ar bhalla nó faoi dhroichead agus tagann siad go dtí an nead chéanna gach bhliain. Maireann an nead chúig bliana déag. Is féidir leo eitilt iontach tapaídh agus gan teacht anuas go talamh an turas ar fad, mar shampla tá siad in ann cúpla míle ciliméadar a eitilt gan scíth. Itheann siad míoltóga cuileoga san aer, agus faigheann siad scíth le linn eitilt. Ólann siad uisce farraige leis an ghob agus iad ag eitilt an t-am ar fad. Tá an fháinleog an-ghrástúil agus iad ag eitilt.

Imíonn na tuismitheoirí ar ais go dtí an Afraic ar dtús, ach ní bhíonn na gearraigh láidir go leor don turas agus leanann siad iad ar an turas céanna níos déanaí. Is féidir leo a mbealach a dhéanamh abhaile cé nach raibh siad riamh ann cheana. An chéad bhliain eile, tagann siad ar ais go dtí an nead ar rugadh iad féin in Éirinn. Is rúndiamhair (mystery) den nádúr é seo. Ní bhuaileann an fháinleog in aghaidh aon rud ach amháin cuileoga. D'fhoghlaim saineolaithe ó na fáinleoga conas an 'satellite' a dhéanamh, sé sin teachtaireacht a ghlacadh isteach ón aer ar phointe agus a chuir amach ag an am céanna.

The swallow is an amazing bird as it has a built-in radar system that is a mystery of nature. Every Spring, they come to Ireland from Africa for their holliers and they always go to the same nest. The mother returns to Africa first and, even though, the children have never been to Africa before they know exactly where to go to. I loved watching them dive bombing in the Phoenix park during the lockdown eating all the flies with their beak open.

8 - An Lacha

Ducks

Le Evie Rose Ní Chaisín



Is é an mallard an lacha is coitianta in Éirinn, i lochanna, locháin (ponds), agus ar an chósta. Tá tuairim 23,000 péire mallard i rith na bliana agus tagann a lán eile ag tús an Gheimhridh. Tá dathanna geala ar an mbardal (Daid) agus tá dath donn ara an lacha (Maim), ach téann an bardal donn san fhómhar. Déanann lacha (mamaí) an obair go léir, tógann sí nead i bhféar fhada agus tugann sí aire iomlán do na gearraigh. Ní chuidíonn an bardal léi, mar sin faigheann go leor de na gearraigh bás. Itheann siad fear agus tumann siad tóin in airde chun plandaí faoi uisce a ithe. Itheann siad roinnt síolta agus feithidí. Bíonn cuairteoirí ag tabhairt arán dóibh ach i ndáiríre ní hé sin an bia ceart dóibh. San Earrach, bíonn dhá bhardal ag eitilt ina dhiaidh an Mam ag iarraidh í a mhealladh. Bhí nead mallard in aice le Teach Laighean (an Dáil) ar feadh blianta agus nuair a bhí Maim ag tabhairt scuaine, tuairim 10 gearraigh go dtí lochán (pond), i bhFaiche Stiofán, stop na gardaí an trácht chun ligint dí an turas a dhéanamh.

The male is called the mallard and the female is the duck. The male has bright colours to attract the female and they turn dark in Autumn. In the Spring you can see a few males flying after the female trying to impress her with their flying skills and pretending to be cool and funny. As soon as the eggs hatch though, the male disappears with his buddies and leaves the family alone and sometimes the eggs are stolen. You shouldn't feed the ducks bread as it is not healthy for them and they prefer croissants anyway.

9 - An Lon Dubh

The Blackbird

Le Aaron Ó Cuilinn



Bíonn meas mór ag gach duine ar an lon dubh mar tá a gcuid ceol go hálainn agus dá bharr a gob buí agus a dath loinnreach air. Tá dán faoi "Lon dubh Loch Laoi" (Béal Feirste) i Leabhair Leacan a scríobhadh sa 9ú haois. Scríobh Oisín le Fionn Mac Cumhaill dán ag moladh an lon dubh, "Lon Doire an Chairn". Deir sé sa dán go bhfuil ceol níos binne ag an lon dubh ná ceol ar bith eile ar an domhan.

I scéal faoi Naomh Caoimhín i nGleann Dá Loch, deirtear go raibh sé ag rá paidreacha agus a dhá lámh sínte amach aige. Landáil lon dubh agus choinnigh Caoimhín a lámh mar sin ar feadh míosa, go dtí go raibh na gearraigh óga imithe as an nead. Bhí meas ag Caoimhín ar éin agus ar an dúlra. Fadó in Éirinn mharaigh daoine lon dubh agus d'ith siad an fheoil. Chéirseach ainm ar chearc, Mamaí an lon dubh, is tá dath dúdhonn ar fad uirthi. Déanann sí nead as féar, duilleoga agus láib (clábar) i sceacha agus sean-bhallaí. Itheann siad cuiteoga (péistí), seilidí, síolta agus torthaí ó chrann. Tá bailéid faoi Parnell "The Blackbird of Sweet Avondale". Bain triall as scéal Parnell a léamh!

The blackbird has a lovely singing voice, like Johnny Logan, and people love to hear it singing with its yellow beak, though people in Ireland long ago used to eat it for the dinner if they were hungry enough. Oisín, Fionn MacCumhaill and the Fianna warriors were fond of the blackbird but didn't need to eat it as they were able to hunt down bigger prey or go to Dominos.

*"if I were a blackbird
I'd whistle and sing
and follow the ship
that my true love sails in..."*

10 - An Préachán

The Crow

Le Rian Mac Ghiolla Bhearraigh



Bíonn préacháin ina chónaí i bhfáir (rookery) agus is maith leo a bheith le chéile. Déanann siad nead as cipíní i gcrainn arda. Tugann an coileach cipín mar bhronntanas don chearc (hen). Má dhiúltaíonn sí an cipín, níl cead aige bheith i ngrá léi. Má ghlacann sí an cipín, téann siad le chéile i ngrá agus tógann siad nead agus sin an chéad chipín a nead. Uaireanta, goideann préachán-comharsan cipín ó nead eile agus tosaíonn an péire a chaill é ag grágail (cawing) go crosta. Ní ionsaíonn préacháin a chéile riamh ach téann siad timpeall ar neadracha na gcomharsan, aithníonn siad an cipín a goideadh agus faigheann siad é ar ais.

Is cara é an préachán don fheirmeoir, itheann sé feithidí sa talamh a dhéanann dochar (harm) do na barraí (crops). Itheann sé gach sórt bruscair fiú feoil ó ainmhithe marbh. I sean scéalta bhí an Badhbh, bandia an chogaidh, i bhfoirm (shape of) feannóg (hooded crow) agus mí-ádh ag dul leis. Tá an préachán cliste le cleasa. Tá an rúcach (rook), an cág (jackdaw) agus cág cosdearg (chough) cosúil leis an bhfeannóg. Bíonn cruinnithe ag scaothann préacháin chun teacht ar shocrú faoi gadaithe cipíní ina measc.

If a male crow is trying to attract a female, he picks the fanciest twig for her nest and, if she takes it, they get married. Sometimes crows rob each other's twigs and, in the evening, you can hear them arguing over the twigs and the other crows in the rookery are telling them to be quiet because they can't hear Fair City. The crow has great appetite and eats everything and you often see them early in the morning on country roads eating the road kill.

11 - An Colúr agus An Colm

Pigeon & Dove

Le Saoirse Ní Mheachair



Sa Bhíobla agus i measc muintir na Ceiltigh, bhí an colm mar chomhartha síochána agus feictear an colm i bpictiúir sa séipéal. I scéal Noah, chuir Noah dhá cholm amach as an Airc le feiceáil an raibh an díle (flood) stopaithe. Fadó in Éirinn, bhí feirmeacha colm ag daoine san Eoraip chun feoil colm a ithe. Bhí 1500 nó níos mó de neadacha in áit amháin acu. Bhí colúir ag iompar teachtaireachta le mílte bliain. Baineadh úsáid as colúir le teachtaireachtaí a thabhairt chuig ceannairí airm le linn cogaidh le céadta bliain, mar nach raibh eagla ar na colúir roimh phléascáin nó scaoileadh gunnaí. Bhí colúr amháin a rinne taisteal 7000 míle agus thit sé marbh agus é beagnach sa bhaile. Sa Dara Cogadh Domhanda, bronnadh boinn cosúil le 'Victoria Cross' ar 46 colúr a bhí ag iompar teachtaireachtaí.

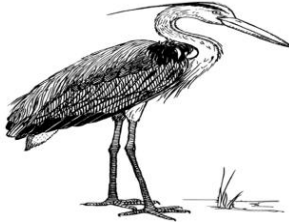
Ina theannta sin, nuair a thosaigh 'Reuters News Agency' d'úsáid siad colúir chun luach stocmhargaidh a thabhairt do ghníomhairí (agents). Bíonn nead míshlactmhar acu. Is caitheamh aimsire é rásaí colúir. Logainmneacha - 'Poll na gCom' i Liatroim, Cabhán, Fearmanach.

The pigeon and dove are from the same family and St. Colmcille got his name from them. People used to have dove and pigeon farms long ago and eat them. Doves and Pigeons have been used for thousands of years as messengers, especially in war times as they are not afraid of bombs or bullets. In World War 2, they won 46 Victoria Cross medals for bravery, though they would have preferred free food. In Dublin lots of people have racing pigeons and they can find their way back from as far away as France. Wild ones are called Gicknas.

12 - Corr Réisc

Grey Heron

Le Tomás MacUiginn

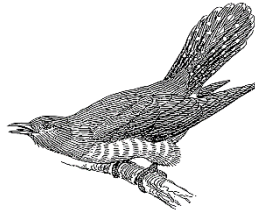


Faightear an t-éan ard seo ag seasamh in uisce lena muineál fada ag gobadh amach chun bia a ghabháil. Déanann sé a nead i gcrainn agus i sceach (bushes). Goideann sé éisc fiú ó lochán i ngairdín daoine. Nuair a bhíonn sé ag eitilt, cuireann sé a cheann ar ais agus ligeann sé do a chosa titim taobh thiar dó. De gnáth, tagann an chorr réisc ar ais chuig an áit cheana gach bhliain. Fadó in Éirinn d'ith go leor daoine é agus cheap daoine go raibh sé go maith don Arthur-it is.

There's a heron's nest in the Phoenix Park beside the Garda HQ and there's a few that live in the Zoo. When they get hungry, they fly around Cabra looking for goldfish for their dinner. They have long legs and a long neck like some people I know but that can bring you a long way. They like to nest at lake edges or on riverbanks and have long slow flapping wings, with a wingspan of up to 6 feet. When the lakes freeze in winter the heron suffers so keep an eye out for it. Is breá liom an amhrán ag Séamus Beagloigh 'Follow the Heron Home'.

13 - An Cuach The Cuckoo

Le Cuileann Ní Chonlúin



Deirtear go bhfuil an cuach shiombail den Earrach, mar nuair a thagann siad ar ais ón Afraic is féidir leo iad a chloisteáil ag glaoch amach 'cuckoo'. Nuair landáileann siad ar dtús cuardaíonn siad nead éan eile chun a ubh a bhreith. Chun é seo a dhéanamh, tógann sé amach ubh ón nead eile, chun spás a dhéanamh dona uibheacha féin. Nuair a bhreitheann an cuach óg, caitheann sé amach na huibheacha eile.

Bíonn 12-13 ubh ag an chuach gach bliain, agus gach ceann acu i nead éan difrúil. Is é an cuach fireannach a dhéanann an glaoch 'cuckoo', a bhfuil aithne againn air.

The cuckoo is 'a bit of a devil' because when s/he returns from Africa every year, she robs other birds' nests and throws out their eggs, so she can lay her own. She can lay up to 12 eggs in different nests in one season. Then, they leave the young to be fed by the new foster parents. The young cuckoo is so loud and demanding that the foster parent birds, robin etc, will feed it caterpillars etc for dinner. It's well for them going around with their 'cuckoo' and then after robbing the other bird's homes. Sure I thought they lived in clocks. Sometimes if you think someone is a bit silly or not the full shilling you can say 'sure yer man is cuckoo'.

14 - An t-Ulchabhán

The Owl

Le Mia Rose Ní Fhaluin



De ghnáth, ní fheictear an scréachóg ach san oíche. Déanann sé a nead i bpoill i gcrainn, i sciobóil agus i sean foirgnimh. Níor a bhíonn siad ag eitilt, is féidir a chosa a fheiceáil a crochadh fúthu. Úsáideann sé fuaimeanna chun creach (prey) a aimsiú. Is féidir leo a creach a chloisteáil ag bogadh thart fúthu agus iad ag eitilt! Itheann siad luchóga agus francaigh de ghnáth, agus bíonn 4-6 ubh aige gach bliain. Tá na cluasa chomh láidir gur féidir leis ainmhithe a chloisteáil ar an talamh agus é ag eitilt.

We all know that the owl comes out at night but did you know that it can hear animals on the ground even when it is flying. It loves to feast on mice and rats. That might not sound very nice but older people in some countries still eat anything that moves, because they may have had famines or wars in their countries and when you're hungry enough you will eat anything.

They have a lovely flat face and large eyes but their claws and talons are very sharp and sometimes they may catch fish if it's a Friday. A group of wise old owls is called a parliament but they are probably a lot wiser than the parliament in Westminster.

They can live up to thirty years if they are in captivity but they probably get very bored as they can't go off hunting rats at night and hanging out with Harry Potter.

15 - Meantán gorm & Meántan Mór Bluetit & Great Tit

Le Tori Lee Ní Dhugain & Ethan O Dubhghail



Bailíonn an meantán gorm caonach (moss), gaineamh, olann agus gruaige chun a nead a dhéanamh, i bpoll crann, i mballaí agus i mboscaí nead. Déanann an meantán gorm scamhadh ar bhárc an crann, chun feithidí a aimsiú taobh thiar. Tá sé níos lú ná an meantán mór agus tá caipín gorm air.

People start giggling when the múinteoir starts talking about the Blue Tit and the Great Tit in school but it's a lovely cute bird and we love to see them feeding in our gardens. The blue tit has a lovely blue cap and loves to eat fat balls that we can buy in the pet shop but don't put them in plastic netting because it gets stuck in its claws.

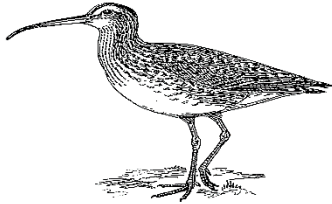
Tá caipín dubh air agus neadaíonn siad go minic i mboscaí bréige, ait a bhíonn sé ag canadh, cosúil le Linda Martyn. Tá meantán dubh fosta agus is maith leis bia gus amhránaíocht.

The Great Tit has a black cap and sometimes nests in pairs. It loves to nest in bird boxes, where it sings like a karaoke machine. The coal tit is dark and also likes feeding in the garden and singing ballads.

16 - An Crotach

The Curlew

Le Ruan Mac Daibhí



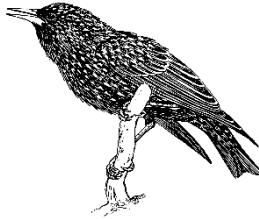
Faigheann sé a ainm óna cailleach glaonna. Is féidir lena crotaigh na mílte míle a chlúdach san aer agus iad ag dul ar imirce go séasúrach. Sa chéad seo caite, tháinig laghdú mór ar líon na gcrotach in Éirinn. Tá an chuid is mó daoibh imithe agus caithfimid iad a shábháil anois.

Caitheann sé an chuid is mó den am cois uisce ag ithe ach le titheocht, feirmeoireacht agus ní aon spás dóibh sa tír.

The population of the curlew has declined in the last century. The curlew has long legs, a bulky body, a long neck and long decurved bill. They are greyish brown in colour, with dark streaks all over. Curlews eat ragworms, crabs and molluscs. They eat along the estuary or salt marshes and sand banks. Because of all the animal agriculture and draining of land there is no space left for the curlew and its numbers are declining all the time. We need to reverse this to stop it's extinction.

17 - An Druid The Starling

Le Brooke Ní Mháille



Tá an druid an-chliste. Athraíonn an gob ó bhuí go donn san Fhómhar agus tá spotaí geal ar a chóta dubh. Tá sí in ann a ghuth a athrú agus bíonn na fir ag canadh chun an bhean a mhealladh. Bíonn siad ag taisteal i ngrúpaí agus is breá linn iad a fheiceáil san Fhómhar faoin tuath.

The starling is a very clever bird. Its beak changes colour from yellow to brown in Autumn and it has green and blue spots on its black coat. The starling can imitate lots of other birds with its voice, even chickens and dogs but I haven't been chatting to any of them recently. The males have a singing competition to see who can attract the female. In the Autumn, have a look at the big groups of starlings who fly together- it's called a murmuration.

18 - An Gealbhan

The Sparrow

Le Jamie Ó Raghallaigh agus Cian Ó Bolgair



Tá 'síp-síp' an gealbhan binne ar cheann de na fuaimeanna is coitianta agus deise i mbailte agus cathracha. Cónaíonn sé i ngrúpaí teaghlaigh agus is cosúil go mbíonn siad ag caint le chéile i gcónaí. Bhí fear beag a scóráil a lán chúil don Chláir sna nóchaidí agus ghlaigh siad an Gealbhan air. Tá an daonra ag titim go mór agus níl siad cinnte faoin chúis- b'fhéidir na fóin póca nó peitreal.

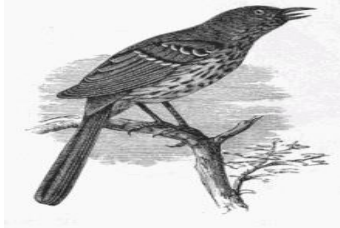
The 'cheep-cheep' of the sparrow is one of the most common and sweet sounds in towns and cities in Ireland. It lives in family groups and they always seem to be having a good aul natter. There was a famous hurler from Clare in the nineties called 'the sparrow' and he scored lots of goals to help the Banner win the All Ireland.

The population has fallen by as much as 99% in some cities and it is possibly because of pollution or even mobile phones. It is a far cry from when people used to have 'sparrow clubs' where there were competitions to kill as many as possible in a season.

19 - An Smólach

The Thrush

Le Molly Ni Dhiolúin



Tá ceann de na hamhráin is binne agus is éagsúla de na héin ghairdín ar fad aige. Is féidir é a aithint óna bhrollach bán ar a bhfuil spotaí donna. Is maith leis faichí agus fear gearr inar féidir leis péisteanna a chuardach. Tá a lán daoibh san Eoraip agus iad uilig ag canadh lena chéile. Is maith leis torthaí an feirmeoir a ithe agus bíonn an feirmeoir ag iarraidh ruaig a chur orthu. Bíonn uibheacha gorm acu le spotaí orthu agus maireann siad trí bhliain de ghnáth.

This bird has one of the most beautiful and varied songs of all garden birds. It can be recognized by its white breast speckled with brown dots. It likes lawns and closely cut grass where it can search for worms. There are over 30 million pairs of thrushes in Europe and them all singing their heads off. They usually live for three years and they lay lovely blue eggs with dark spots on them. The farmer goes mad because the thrush loves to help himself to the strawberries and blackcurrants on the farm. They don't get up until late so they have a grand old life sleeping in, singing and eating strawberries.

20 - An Iolar

The Eagle

Le Seán De Lier



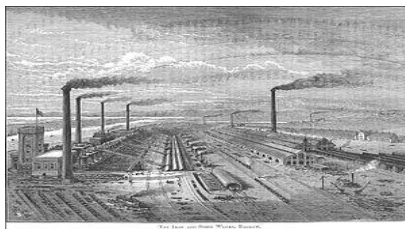
Fadó sa tír seo, bhí go leor iolair ach mharaigh na daoine iad agus anois níl ach cúpla chin fágtha. Tá siad ina chónaí i Dún na nGall agus Ciarraí agus tá súil agam go mairfidh siad. Maireann siad ar feadh 30 bhliain agus tá siad an-dhílis dona chéile. Is breá leo ainmhithe beaga a ithe don dinnéar agus tá sé deacair éalú uathu mar tá siad an thapaidh. Ach, ní maith leis nuair a dhéanann grúpa préacháin ionsaí air mar bíonn an iomarca daoibh.

The golden eagle is long lived, with a life span in the wild believed to be 30 years or more. It is also believed a pair mate for life and defends a selected territory against other golden eagles. They use their speed and sharp talons to snatch up rabbits, and squirrels and even attack deer if they're really hungry. A few years ago, golden eagles were re-introduced to Ireland and, in Glenveagh National Park in Donegal, there are now a few pairs breeding. I hope they can breed successfully because they are a beautiful bird and a symbol of the survival of birds in Ireland.

Roinn C – Téamh Domhanda

Section C – Global Warming

Cad é an Ghéarchéim Aeráide? Ag tús an Réabhlóid Thionsclaíoch i lár an 18ú haois, thosaigh **Téamh Domhanda** (*global warming*). Thosaigh an Téamh Domhanda seo ag cuir amach dé-ocsaíd charbóin agus gáis te eile san atmaisféar. Thar na céadta bliana, tá cathracha agus bailte san Eoraip agus sna Stáit Aontaithe tar éis athrú ó shocháí iargúlta go dtí cathracha uirbeach ag brath ar **breosla iontaise** (*fossil fuels*) chun an eacnamaíocht a fhorbairt. Agus muid ag úsáid níos mó breosla iontaise, chuaigh an ráta **gás ceaptha teasa** (*greenhouse gases*) suas, agus fosta, bhí daoine ag cleachtadh talmhaíocht neamh-inbhuanaithe (unsustainable farming), chomh maith le **díchoiltíú** (*deforestation*). Téann an dé-ocsaíd charbóin ó na coillte dóite seo, agus ó na breosla iontaise seo isteach in atmaisféar an domhain níos gasta ná go bhfuil an t-atmaisféar, plandaí agus an fharraige in ann iad a dhraenáil.



With the coming of the Industrial Revolution in the 18th century, we started to burn fossil fuels such as coal and oil and release greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. When we release these gases into the atmosphere, nature cannot absorb it quickly enough and the world is heating up. The population of the world has increased rapidly, the world economy has expanded rapidly and the rate of global warming has increased rapidly. If we keep this up, the world will soon become unbearably hot. People in some countries

are already being forced to leave their homes and they are moving northwards. These people become *refugees* and we must be kind to them. We must remember that there are far more Irish people living all over the world than at home because we were once refugees and emigrants.



Tíortha móra - I ndáiríre, tá **dualgas** mór ar na tíortha a mbíonn ag truailliú an pláinéad is mó, cosúil leis na Stáit Aontaithe Mheiriceá, an tSín, an Rúis, agus an tSeapáin. Braithéann na tíortha seo agus a lán tíortha forbartha eile ar bhreoslaí iontaise mar ghual agus ola, chun a chuid eacnamaíocht a fhorbairt. Tá locht mór orthu cé nach mbraitheann siad na héifeachtaí **d'athrú aeráide** (*climate change*), i gcomparáid le tíortha nach bhfuil chomh forbartha. Tá éifeacht ag athrú aeráide ar na daoine is boichte ar an domhan, cosúil le feirmeoirí san Afraic, cé go bhfuil an fhreagracht is lú orthu maidir leis téamh domhanda. De bharr athrú aeráide, tarlaíonn rudaí cosúil le leibhéal an fharraige ag ardú de bharr oighearshruth ag leá, (ice caps melting) a mhilleann bailte agus slite beatha in áiteanna cosúil le hoileáin in aice leis an tAigéan Ciúin agus an tAigéan Indiach. Le patrúin aimsir ag athrú agus leibhéal na farraige ag ardú, cruthaíonn sé seo **ganntanas bia, bochtaineacht agus truailliú**.

**Responsibility of big countries and ours -
We can't blame Trump for everything!**

Big countries such as China and the USA are responsible for most of the global warming and Ireland is pretty bad too, but we have a smaller population. In the Western world, we use more gas, oil, coal etc for our cars etc and the poorer countries, like Africa, are paying the price for our mistakes. When the world warms up, the ice caps melt and sea levels rise and some countries are already being flooded. In Africa it is getting too hot and people cannot farm the land anymore. In the western world, we are responsible for this.



An bhfuil a fhios agat?

NASA scientists have observed Earth's surface is warming, and many of the *warmest years on record* have happened in the past 20 years. Some parts of Earth are warming faster than others. The past five years have been the warmest five years in centuries. As Earth's climate continues to warm, the intensity and amount of rainfall during storms, such as hurricanes, is expected to increase. Droughts and heat waves are also expected to become more intense as the climate warms. *When the whole Earth's temperature changes by one or two degrees, that change can have a big impact on the health of Earth's plants and animals, too.*

Ba cheart dúinn brath ar fuinneamh in-athnuaite, cosúil le 'solar, wind, water (hydro), biomass, agus geothermal', seachas breosla iontaise.



The Paris Agreement

Is é aidhm an tAontú Páras ná **teocht an domhain a laghdú** (*reduce the global temperature*) síos chuig níos lú ná 1.5 céim faoi 2030. Tá freagracht orainn uilig chun cabhrú moilliú a chuir ar an ghéarchéim aeráide. Faoi láthair tá aontú ann - 'The Paris Agreement' chun teocht an domhain a laghdú síos 1.5°C, roimh amanna an Réabhlóid Thionsclaíoch, do na tíortha forbartha. Caithfidh na tíortha saibhre, cosúil linne, seans a thabhairt do thíortha an tríú domhan, mar go bhfuil na tíortha forbartha freagrach as an ghéarchéim aeráide. Tá sé deacair dul chun cinn a dhéanamh mar ní aontaíonn gach tír le chéile agus tharraing Dónal Mac an Thrumpa na Stáit Aontaithe as an chonradh!

In the Paris Agreement, the rich countries agreed to take measures to reduce global warming to 1.5 degrees in order to help the Third World countries survive. Unfortunately, Donald Trump pulled the USA out of the deal. However, we must deliver our side of the bargain and not just pretend anymore.



Is féidir linn!! *What can I do?*

Le Zara Ní Shíail & Mollie Óg Ní Longáin

Ach, ná bígí buartha mar is féidir linn go léir tacú leis ar bpláinéad! Féach thíos:

1 - Laghdaigh, athúsáid agus athchúrsáil – *‘Reduce, Reuse and Recycle’.*

Cuireann monarchana amach dé-ocsaíd charbóin agus iad ag déanamh rudaí nua. Bígí ag deisiú bhur gcuid éadaí agus fearais in ionad rudaí nua a cheannach.

Instead of buying new things, repair and reuse items and buy second hand clothes like we used to. Don't waste paper – make sure you have a paper bin at home and recycle what you can.

2 - Scaip an scéal – *Spread the message*

Scríobh litir chuig do nuachtán áitiúil faoin athrú aeráide. Tosaigh iris i do scoil faoin timpeallacht!

Write a letter to your local paper or start a blog or magazine. Make adults responsible for their actions by our awareness raising in schools and the community.

3 - Ith do ghlasraí – *Eat your Veg*

Is iad ainmhithe cosúil le beithígh (cows) cúis le cuid de ‘heat-tapping gas emissions’. Ith níos mó glasraí agus ní bheidh gá leis an méid céanna beostoc sa domhan.

Cows farts (methane) is responsible for a huge amount of global warming and animal agriculture is destroying much of the planet. Eat more vegetables and don't be eating meat every day.



4 - Leictreachas- Electricity

Le Alannah Ni Loingsigh

Déan cinnte go dtógann tú d'fhearas amach as an mballa, fiú mura bhfuil siad in úsáid. Sábhálann sé airgead ar na billí leictreachais chomh maith!

Cut back on electricity by pulling out plugs when not in use and turning off lights.

5 - Bígí ag siúl agus ag rothaíocht – Walk and Cycle!

Le Jessica Ní Shioradain

An bhfuil a fhios agat, má shiúlann nó má rothaíonn tú míle amháin gach lá ar feadh bliana, go mbeidh tú in ann 330 punt de dé-ocsaíd charbóin a shábháil - tá sin cothrom le 4 chrann a phlandáil agus ligint dóibh fás ar feadh 10 mbliana!

6 - Ith torthaí agus glasraí áitiúil –

Eat seasonal and local fruit & Veg

Le Lucy Ni Bhradaigh

Laghdaíonn sé seo an fuinneamh a úsáidtear chun bia a fhás agus a bhogadh agus iompórtáil, agus beidh laghdú ar gáis ceaptha teasa de bharr seo.

7 - Éadaí a thriomú- Dry your clothes

Croch d'éadaí amach faoin aer chun iad a thriomú, sábhálfadh sé fuinneamh gan an triomadóir a úsáid.



8 - Scríobh litir – *Write a letter*

Scríobh litir chuig do pholitóir aitúil, an Taoiseach nó fiú an tUachtarán ag impí orthu athraithe a chuir i bhfeidhm a cabhróidh le athrú aeráide.

9 - Múch na sconnaí! - *Turn off the taps!*

Le Maci Ni Uiginn

Fágann roinnt daoine an sconna ar siúl agus iad ag ní a chuid fhiacra - cuirfidh amú 35,000 lítir uisce ag gach clann gach bliain.

10 - Seachain plaisteach aonúsáide– *Avoid single-use plastics*

Seachain plaisteach aonúsáide a úsáid, cosúil le malaí, buidéal agus cupáin plaisteach.

11 - Méarfaisean - *Fast Fashion*

Tá an-chuid comhlachtaí éadaí ag déanamh an iomarca éadaí. Bíonn an iomarca éadaí agus cuireann daoine iad amú is go minic landáilann siad i líonadh talún (landfill), ag déanamh dochar mór don timpeallacht.

Conas is féidir linn cabhrú leis an fhadhb?

Is féidir linn tacú le comhlachtaí a mbíonn ag cleachtadh ‘sustainable fashion’, ciallaíonn sé seo go n-íocann siad pá maith dá gcuid oibreoirí (90% díobh mná), agus go n-úsáideann siad fabraic orgánach, nach ndéanann truailliú ar an bpláinéad. Ansin, mairfidh ár gcuid éadaí níos faide agus ní bheidh gá leis an méid céanna éadaí a cheannach. Is féidir linn freisin, éadaí a cheannach i siopaí dara-láimhe.

Greta Thunberg

Le Caoimhe Ni Dhaibhí & Molly Nic Risteard

Is gníomhaí í ar son an timpeallachta í Greta Thunberg. Is as an tSualainn í. Cé nach bhfuil sí ach seacht mbliana déag d'aois, tá an éifeacht aici ar chúrsaí maidir leis an timpeallacht ar fud an domhain. Tugann sí óráidí chuid polaiteoirí móra agus iad ag teacht le chéile chun tábhacht athrú aeráide a phlé.

Ag Dul Ar Stailc i gcomhair an Ghéarchéim Aeráide 'Fridays for Future' School Strikes for Climate Change

Tháinig Greta Thunberg suas leis an smaoineamh chun seachain dul ar scoil gach Aoine, ionas go ndéanfaidh daoine fásta níos mó iarracht dul i ngleic leis an athrú aeráide. Tá Greta ar stailc ón scoil gach Aoine ar feadh dhá bhliain anuas, agus ní stopfaidh sí go dtí go mbeidh réiteach leis an fhadhb (a solution to the problem).



Cad is féidir liom a dhéanamh chun cabhrú?

Le Gavin De Paor & Aoibhe Ní Neill

Ar Scoil

- Is féidir leat Lá Glas a eagrú ar scoil, agus eolas a thabhairt do na daltaí agus múinteoirí faoin ghéarchéim aeráide.
- Eagraigh nó bí i do bhall den Choiste Glas ar scoil, chun an timpeallacht a phlé agus é a chuir chun cinn i sochaí na scoile.
- Agraigh 'Stailc ar son Athrú Aeráide' ar scoil, cosúil le Greta Thunberg. Déan cinnte agus cead a fháil ó bhur dtuismitheoirí agus an scoil...!
- Chuir ceist ar do scoil níos mó leabhair a chur sa leabharlann faoi athrú aeráide.
- Déan gairdín sa scoil!

Lasmuigh den scoil

- B'fhéidir go bhfuil tú in ann cainéal You-Tube nó 'Instagram' a thosacht faoin ghéarchéim aeráide! Féach ar dhoiciméadach faoi athrú aeráide. Nó, déan doiciméadach faoin timpeallacht i do cheantair!
- Bí ag plandáil do ghlasraí féin.

Bí ag foghlaim! Educate yourself!

Tá an-chuid áiseanna amuigh ansin, ar an idirlíon nó i leabhar, chun foghlaim faoin ghéarchéim aeráide. Féach thíos:

Leabhair le léamh -

- '*Climate Justice*' - Mary Robinson
- '*No one is too small to make a Difference*' Greta Thunberg
- '*A Planet Full of Plastic*' - Neal Layton
- '*It's Your World: Get Informed, Get Inspired, & Get Going*' - Chelsea Clinton

Podchraoladh chun éisteacht leis -

- Ecolution - RTÉ Junior
- Mothers of Invention - Feminist solutions to Climate Change le Mary Robinson agus Maeve Higgins
- Kids on Climate Change

Daoine cáiliúil a mbíonn ag obair ar son an timpeallacht -

David Attenbrough, Leonardo Di Caprio, Mary Robinson
Greta Thunberg, Eamon Ryan



Ag Cosaint an Fharraige – Plaisteach san Fharraige *Plastic Polluting Our Oceans*

Le Hannah Ni Mhaoleimhin

An bhfuil a fhios agat, má chaitheann tú píosa plaisteach ar an tsráid go bhfuil seans ann go mbeidh sé san fharraige? Conas a tharlaíonn sé seo? Nuair a chaitear bruscar ar an tsráid, in amanna is féidir go landáiligh sé san fharraige. Is minic a théann an bruscar ón tsráid isteach i ngáitéar (gutter), agus scaoileann na draenacha seo amach in abhainn agus san fharraige. Déanann an bruscar seo dochar mór don fharraige, agus bíonn an fharraige truaillithe (polluted). An bhfuil a fhios agat go dtagann beagnach 50% den phlaisteach san fharraige ó líontaí iascaireachta (fishing nets).

“Eist le fuaim na habhann agus gheobhaidh tú breac”
“Listen to the sound of the river and you’ll get the trout”

Oileán Bruscair an tAigéan Ciúin ***Giant Plastic Islands Bigger than France!***

Le Vseslav Kozlov

Faoin fharraige, bogann an bruscar go léir i dtreo amháin mar gheall ar ghaoth agus cruthaíonn sé seo beart mór bruscar (plastic island) ar thalamh an fharraige. Mar shampla, tá beart mór bruscar sa tAigéan Ciúin, agus tá na milliún píosaí plaisteach beaga agus móra ann. Deirtear go bhfuil an beart mór bruscar seo níos mó ná roinnt tíortha. Cuireann an bruscar seo saol na hainmhithe i gcontúirt mhór. Uaireanta, déanann na hainmhithe iarracht na píosaí plaisteach a ithe agus faigheann siad greamaithe sa bhruscar, agus faigheann thart ar 1 milliún éin bás de bharr seo gach bliain. Ina theannta sin, gach bliain faigheann thart at 100,000 ainmhithe san fharraige bás de bharr an bruscar.

Is féidir linn aire a thabhairt dár dtimpeallacht áitiúla chun an fhadhb seo a stopadh, agus cabhróidh sé seo leis na farraige a choimeád glan agus na hainmhithe a choinneáil slán. Tar le chéile agus eagraigh lá chun do cheantar a ghlanadh suas le do chuid comharsana! Bí ag athchúrsáil, seachain plaisteach aonúsáide (single-use plastic) agus gearr siar ar iasc.



Slán go Feoil? *The Meat Debate*

Tá go leor daoine ag rá 'Slán go Feoil' le déanaí agus ag ithe glasraí ach tá dhá thaobh le gach scéal. Éist leis an dá thaobh agus déan suas d'aigne féin.

The number of vegetarians and vegans is increasing but there are two sides to every tale, so listen and make up your own mind.

'Slán Go Feoil' - Go Vegetarian

Le Séamus Ó Diomsaigh

D'éirigh mé as an feoil ar trí fáth:

I stopped eating meat for 3 reasons:

1 - Tá an fheoil ag scriosadh an pláinéad. Úsáidtear an chuid den talamh i gcomhair feirmeoireacht d'ainmhithe. Baineann feirmeoirí úsáid as 80% den talamh fa choinne ainmhithe. Tá 90% den Amazon scriosta i gcomhair feirmeoireacht ainmhithe. Tá cac ó na hainmhithe ag truilliú an domhan agus tagann beagnach 20% den téamh domhanda ó ainmhithe.

Meat is destroying the planet. 80% of farmland is used for animal agriculture though it only provides 18% of the world's calories. 90% of the destruction of the Amazon rainforest has been for animal agriculture. Animals account for roughly 20% of all greenhouse gases and this is on course to increase by 80% by 2050. One third of the world's water is used for dairy and meat while 1.2 billion people suffer water shortages. Do the maths. We use 600 gallons of water to produce one quarter pounder burger, that's more water than you use by taking a shower every day for a month!

2 - Níl an fheoil mhaith don tsláinte. Tá sé lán le ceimicí agus cothaíonn sé a lán tinneas sa chorp. Tá daoine in Éirinn ag éisteacht le múinteoirí agus tuismitheoirí ó aois óg ag rá go bhfuil an fheoil shláintiúil ach níl sé agus itheann

muid trí mhéid níos mó ná caoga bhliain ó shin. Is féidir leat do proteins a fháil ó fhoinsí eile mar lentils, glasraí glas & rl. Chaill mé go leor meáchan nuair a d'éirigh mé as an fheoil agus imríim a lán spórt.

I lost a lot of weight when I stopped eating meat because it is full of fat. It is also full of chemicals and it causes many diseases such as heart disease, cancer, diabetes etc. People in Ireland are brainwashed from an early age to eat meat and dairy but this is because it is a business and makes money for corporations and farmers. I get healthier protein from lentils, spinach etc and I play a lot of sport.



3 - Ní aontaím leis an bhealach ina maraítear 60 billiún ainmhithe gach bliain. Tá sin dochreidte agus tá ár gcinn sa ghaineamh faoi, cosúil leis an ostrich. I gceann 50 bhliain beidh daoine ag féachaint ar ais ar an tréimhse mar dhrocham d'ainmhithe. Fosta, bíonn drochshaol ag na hainmhithe sna monarchana, brúite isteach le chéile ag fáil galair agus ag marú a chéile. Níl mé compordach le seo.

Irish people have their heads in the sand and don't admit that we have factory farms like everywhere else, where millions of animals are slaughtered, after a life of cruelty, where they have to live on top of each other and are treated appallingly. We slaughter 60 billion animals worldwide a year yet still show pictures of chickens running in farms in our school books. I also believe eating fish is unethical as 46% of all plastic in the ocean is from fishing nets. Vegetarian cooking is so much tastier and full of colour and variety. I have faith in the young generation who will bring real change to our society.

Ith suas do Fheoil - *Eat up your Meat!*

Le Siobhan Ní Bhroin

Ithim feoil mar - *I eat meat because -*

1 - Tá feoil agus bainne ag tabhairt obair do an-chuid daoine faoin tuath. D'fhás mé suas ar fheirm agus muna féidir linn ainmhithe a bheith againn, bheadh orainn an fheirm a dhíol tar éis trí chéad bhliain sa chlann. Tá an fheirm an-tábhachtach do mhuintir na tíre.

Dairy and beef farming is a very important part of rural life in Ireland and, if we take it away, society in the countryside will be in real trouble. I grew up on a farm and we always treated our animals well. Our life centred around milking the cows, going to the mart etc and Macra na Feirme. We would have to sell our farm after 300 years in our family and we won't survive on soya beans and strawberries.

2 - Tá feoil go maith duit. Chuir daoine in Éirinn luach air i gcónaí. Tá eolas agat faoi na scéalta ar fad faoi 'An Tain Bó Cuailgne' agus 'An Glas Gaibhleann' agus léiríonn siad an tábhacht le feoil ins an tír seo. Faigheann tú do protein ó feoil agus éireoidh tú lag má stopann tú ag ithe feoil agus ag ól bainne nó ag ithe cáis. Bíonn na weightlifters ag ithe sicín agus uibheacha i gcomhair neart agus tá sé tábhachtach do na spoirt uilig. An bhfaca tú feoil seinnteoir (Vegetarian) láidir riamh?



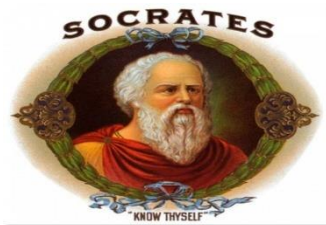
3 -Tá bainne maith fa choinne do chnámha agus do calcium. Má stopann tú caithfidh tú táibléid a ithe. Tugann feoil iarann fásta agus éireoidh tú lag gan feoil agus beidh ort dul ar ais air.

Milk, and milk products, give us calcium and make our bones strong and if you stop taking dairy products you might have to take a supplement. Meat gives us iron and, without it, we get weak and have to go back on it or take supplements.

4 - Is ainmhithe muid agus ón tús mharaíomar ainmhithe eile nó beimid marbh. Ní maith le haon duine ainmhí a mharú ach níl aon dul as.

Nobody likes to kill animals but we are animals ourselves and have always hunted and killed animals to survive. We have no choice.

Anois tá súil agam gur léigh tú an dá thaobh den scéal. Tá pointí maith ag an bheirt acu. Cad a cheapann tú?



Bí ag foghlaim i gcónaí agus ag fiosrú, mar a dúirt Socrates.

I hope you read both articles. Both Seamus and Siobhan make good points. Always remember there are two sides to every argument and you must always ask questions, find out and make up your mind about different debates and ideas as you get older.

Déan Rud Amháin- Do one thing now!

Le Sam Ó Faoláin & Elliot Ó Caisín

Chuireamar ceist ar roinnt duine sa cheantar rud amháin gur féidir a dhéanamh chun an domhan a shábháil.

We asked a number of people in the area to list one thing we can do to save the planet. Seo roinnt freagraí -

Cuileann Ní Fiannai- “Ná ceannaigh plaisteach. Is féidir leat rudaí mar scuab fiacail as bamboo a cheannach nó sífín (straws) pháipéir.”

Tom Mulligan- “The world population has skyrocketed over the last 100 years. Maybe there’s too many people on the planet, except in Leitrim, there’s not enough people in Leitrim!”.

Daniel ‘Bang-Bang’ Lambert- “Ná bí ag dul ar eitleáin. Tá a lán rudaí iontach le feiceáil timpeall orainn”.

Declan O’ Beirne- “Cut the grass in your garden only once, at the end of the Summer. It is food and habitat for pollinators. Use a manual lawnmower if you have to”.

Larry Cunningham- “Cycle to the shops. A lot of groceries can fit in a backpack”.

Muinteoir Bradley- “Cruthaigh rudaí ag úsáid ‘single use plastics’ in ionad iad a chur sa bhosca bruscair”.

Danny MacPhaidin “Don’t be fishing with tractors or explosives like the fellows up in Donegal”.

Séamus Ó Tansaigh- "Cuir Mattress Mick i gceannas ar an tír".



Séamus mcGrattan- "Gearr siar ar uisce sa bhaile".

Celine Ní Cheallaigh – "Get up on yer bike, it's handy for getting home at night after the Bingo".

Paula Ní Fhionnagain- "Siúl go dtí an baile mór. Tá Cabrach in aice leis. Faigh réidh leis an trácht i mBaile Phib".

Millie Ní Alcóc- "Coinnigh na carranna as Páirc an Fionnuisce"

Gabhan agus Roibeard De Paor- "Is féidir leat do mhala a úsáid arís agus arís eile. Tá an iomarca phlaisteach sa domhan".

Andreza Alvares Batista- "Get rid of our Brazilian president Bolsonaro and save the Amazon rain forest".

Cerena Ní Bhroin- "Téigh ar na hagóidí agus cuir brú ar na húdaráis agus an Rialtas rudaí a athrú".

Travis Mac an Traonaigh – "Cuir Kim Jung Un agus Trump ar roicéad le cheile go dtí an gealach".



Tomas Carolan – "Stop eating eating meat but janey I'd love an aul sausage roll".

Paul Farrell- “Save the green areas. Let flowers and grass grow wild and let biodiversity flourish”

Eamon Mac an Uisce- “Ná caith amach do sheanádaí, Chaill meáchan agus beidh siad deas ort arís”.

Deirdre Wexler – “Turn off the light when you leave a room – it’s only a habit”.

Muinteoir Nadine- “Stop ag ithe feoil. Tá sé ag scriosadh an domhan. Bhí mise sna Craobh Domhanda Kickboxing agus ní ithim feoil”.

Karla Braga- “Stay away from McDonalds and kashasha. Be healthy and go to the gym and eat well”.

Eric Glanmore- “Téigh go Loch Garman ar do laethanta saoire do na strawbobs agus na bac leis an eitleán”.

Múinteoir Brian- “Mise an duine a thosaigh an réabhlóid ghlas i gCabrach blianta ó shin, tá mé an sásta go bhfuil na páistí ag obair go dian air. Lean leis an feachtas agus cuir brú ar na daoine fásta athrú a dhéanamh. Agus fan amach ó na sausage rolls”.

Seanfhocail ón Dúlra- *Old sayings from Nature*

Le Daire Mac Eoghain & Leon O Max Ó Floinn



'Imíonn na daoine ach fanann na cnoic'
'People come and go but the hills always remain'

'Is glas iad na cnoic i bhfad uainn'
'Far away hills are green'

'Geal leis an bhfiach dubh a ghearrcaigh féin'
'Everyone thinks their own are the most beautiful'

'Téann an dúchas go smior'
'Your heritage and culture go deep'

'Ag tuile is ag trá a chasann an taoide'
'Life ebbs and flows'

'Aithníonn ciaróg ciaróg eile'
'It takes one to know one'

'Éist le fuaim na habhann is gheobhaidh tú breac'
'Nature will give you the answers'

'Chomh binn le smólach'
'As sweet as a thrush'

Chomh séimh l'uan'
'As gentle as a lamb'

'Is dána gach madadh ina dhoras féin'
'Every dog is bould in his own house'

Roinn D - Stair Cabraí

Section D - The History of Cabra

Tá an chuid stair aitiúla a bhfuil an suimúil timpeall orainn i gCabrach. Seo roinnt scéaltaí faoi stair an cheantair aitiúla. Bigí brodúil as bhúr ceantar agus déan roinnt taighde ar an stair a bhfuil bainteach leis!



Sean Chabrach – fadó fadó

Fadó i gCabrach, bhí abhainn álainn darbh ainm An Brad (án) Óg a chuaigh síos go dtí An Life. Téann sé faoin scoil agus feiceann tú é áit ina bhfuil na manhole covers in aice na rothair, ar thaobh na scoile. B'fhéidir gur tháinig an Bradán Feasa ón abhainn sin agus sin an fáth go bhfuil páistí i gCabrach chomh cliste.

Ag an am sin, bhí Fionn agus na Fianna ag rith timpeall Chabrach ag fiach agus ag imirt iomána agus camógaíocht. Labhair gach duine Gaeilge ag an am sin. Ansin, tháinig na Lochlannaigh.

Na Lochlannaigh

Tháinig na Lochlannaigh go Baile Átha Cliath i 795, chun ór, airgead agus seoda(jewels) a aimsiú agus chun ionsaí a dhéanamh ar na mainistreacha. Thaitin Éireann leo agus d'fhan siad. Thosaigh siad amach i dtosach báire i 'Woodquay', agus ansin bhog siad amach go gCabrach agus

na ceantair timpeall orthu cosúil le Baile na gCloch (Stoneybatter). Fós sa lá atá inniu ann tá an-chuid logainmneacha i Stoneybatter; Bóthar Stíric, Bóthar Cigurd, Bóthar Harold, Plás Thor agus Bóthar Oxmantown.

D'fhoghlaim siad Gaeilge agus iomáint agus d'ól siad sa Cabra House. Cúpla chead bhliain ó shin bhí na teorann(border) idir pharóiste Chabrach, Caisleán Chnocha agus Glasnaíon ag an timpeallán ag an Bogies, áit ina raibh John Toler ina chónaí.

John Toler- 'The Hanging Judge'

'1st Earl of Norbury' an teideal a bhí air agus bhí leasainm 'the hanging judge' air, mar chuir sé an chuid daoine chun bás nuair a bhí sé ag obair mar bhreitheamh (judge). Ba dlíodór, polaiteoir agus breitheamh é. Bhí sé mar 'Chief Justice of the Irish Common Pleas' idir 1800-1826, agus ansin mar 'Attorney General' na hÉireann.

Mar Ard-Aighne, bhí sé i gceannas ar ionchúiseamh a dhéanamh air daoine (punishments) a bhí i mbun ar Réabhlóid na hÉireann 1798. Bhí cónaí air ag 'Cabragh House' a raibh lonnaithe ar coirneáil Bóthar Fassagh agus Sráid Rathoath. Rugadh é i mBaile an Aonaigh, agus d'fhreastail sé ar meanscoil Coláiste Cill Chionnaigh agus ar an ollscoil i Coláiste na Tríonóide. Chuir sé Robert Emmett chun báis in 1803. Ansin tháinig an chlann Seagrave.

Henry Seagrave



Rugadh Henry Seagrave in 1896 i Baltimore sna Stáit Aontaithe Meiriceá, lena Maim ó Mheiriceá agus athair ó Éirinn. Thóg an chlann Seagrave teach i gCabrach a chríochnaigh siad ag tógáil i 1598. Na blianta ina dhiaidh, d'athraigh teach Seagrave go dtí clochar (convent) Cabrach a bhfuil aithne againn air inniu. Tógadh Henry Seagrave in Éirinn, d'fhreastail sé ar Choláiste Eton i Sasana, agus ba cheannródaí (pioneer) é i gcúrsaí curraíocht talamh agus curraíocht uisce, agus bhí sé an chéad duine chun taisteal ag luas níos mó ná 200 míle san uair i ngluaisteán.

Bhí sé an chéad duine sa domhan a raibh an taifead luas domhanda (world speed record) aige i gcomhair charr agus bád ag an am céanna. Faraor, fuair sé bás mar bhí sé ag dul ró thapaidh. Dá mbéadh sé beo anois, tá súil nach mbeidh sé ag déanamh doughnuts ar Faussagh ar a Honda 50. Ansin, thóg siad an Canal Ríoga.

An Canáil Ríoga-Royal Canal

Bhí an Chanáil Ríoga tógtha ar dtús i gcomhair iompar eachtraí agus longa paisinéir go dtí Longford ach níl a fhios agam cén fáth a mbeadh aon duine ag dul go Longfort, ach amháin go dtí an Marquee in Drumlish.

Tháinig damáiste ar an gcanáil in san 20ú aois, ach tá sé fós in úsáid don stingseoireacht. Tá an Chanáil 145km ar fad.

Bhí an Chanáil críochnaithe i 1817. Tosnaíonn sé i

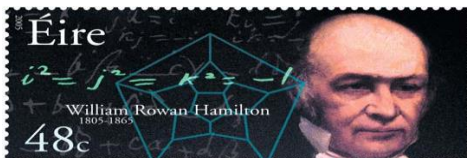
Termonbarry agus críochnaíonn sé i Spencer Dock.

Tá an Chanail cosúil le habhann ach tá sé piosa beag difriúil

agus tá sé an-fhada. Agus, tá an Chanáil in aice le staisiún traenach. Bíonn a lán lacha air agus eala.

The Royal Canal is a canal that was originally built for freight and passenger transportation. The canal fell into disrepair in the late 20th Century but it has been restored for navigation. The canal is about 90 miles long (145km). The starting point is in Termonbarry and ends in Spencer Dock, Dublin. Is maith linn siúl suas go Baile Na Fuinseoige fa choinne seacláid te. Shiúl William Hamilton ar go minic.

William Rowan Hamilton



Rugadh William Rowan Hamilton ar an ceathrú de mhí Lúnasa sa bhliain 1805 i mBaile Atha Cliath. D'oibrigh sé mar mhataimateoir. Bhí sé an chéad matamaiticeoir ag an aois 18 mbliana d'aois. Bhunaigh sé algebra san ábhar Mata. Fuair sé bás sa bhliain 1865. Tá plac dó ag Droichead Broome ar an gCanal chun cuimhneamh a dhéanamh air. Lá amháin bhí sé ar shiúlóid ag dul síos an canáil. Scriobh sé an cod $1=j=1j$ ar an chloch chun é a cuimhneamh. Déanaimid cuimhneamh ar tríd an "Hamilton Walk" a dhéanamh gach bliain ar an 16u de mi Deireadh Fómhair.

When William was nearly two, he was sent to live with his father's brother James who lived in Meath. When he was five, he could translate Latin, Greek and Hebrew and he could recite Homer, Milton and Dryden. He didn't have time for telly and ate all his cabbage and spuds. When he was walking through Cabra one day he was so inspired by the beauty that he came up with a famous Maths theory, that is why we remember him on Maths Day.

Margadh Bó - The Cattlemart



Bhí an Margadh Bó in aice le Hanlons Corner agus fós glaonn siad an cattlemart ar na tithe. Áit iontach tabhachtach (important) a bhí ann ar feadh na céadta bliain. Shiúl na feirmeoirí na bó ó Chontae na Mí síos Ascal Chiarduibh (Blackhorse Ave) agus bhíodh na daoine ag cur an cac bó (cow dung) ar na plandaí agus sa tine. Nuair a bhí na beithígh (cattle) díolta ag na feirmeoirí d'fhán siad in dhá óstan, an 'City Arms' agus Hanlons. Ní maith liom dul ar mo laethanta saoire san 'City Arms' anois. Chaith roinnt de na feirmeoirí a lán airgead san óstán agus bhí siad i 'Teach na Madraí' nuair a chuaigh siad abhaile.

McKee Barracks

Tógadh Beairic McKee i 1888, ag am a raibh Éireann faoi riail na Sasanaigh. Nuair a thógadh é chaill an t-ailtire (architect) na pleananna agus chuaigh siad go India. Agus, fuair an bheairic in Calcutta an foirgneamh mícheart agus thóg siad an cheann Indiach anseo. Bhí ainm Beairic Malborough air i dtús báire, agus ainmnigh siad 'Beairic McKee' in ómós fear darbh ainm Mick McKee, a throid i monarcha Jacobs i Eirí amach na Cásca 1916. Fuair sé bás ar Dhomhnach na Fola i 1920.



Cabrach i 1916

I mí Aibreáin 1916, ag Éirí amach na Cásca, tháinig caoga saighdiúirí go Cabrach chuig Séipéal Naomh Peadair (St. Peter's Church) chun baracáid a thógáil in aghaidh trúpaí na Breataine a raibh ag teacht ó bhóthar na hUaimhe, agus iad ag iarraidh ionsaí a dhéanamh ar chathair Baile Átha Cliath. Nuair a rinne na Bhreatánaigh ionsaí orthu i gCabrach, maraíoch naonúir, duine amháin ina shaighdiúir agus ochtar duine eile. Rinne an-chuid daoine i gCabrach bia do saighdiúirí Éirí Amach na Cásca. N'fheadar an bhfuair siad spice bags nó chicken fillet rolls.

Tógáil Cabrach

Tógadh Cabrach sa bhliain 1929, le na chéad cúpla teach ar bhóthar Faussagh, toisc go raibh a lán daoine ag teacht ó na tenements, i lár na cathrach, go Cabrach. Ansin, tógadh níos mó títhe ar Shráid Beggsboro. Inniu tá thart ar 23,000 ina chónaí i gCabrach.

Tháinig an chuid daoine ó na tenements i lár na cathrach, áit a raibh fíor bhochtannas. Bhíodh clann iomlán i seomra amháin le leithreas amháin idir 200 duine, gan uisce ceart. Bhí na títhe i gCabrach mar pháláis do na daoine sin. Ba chóir do gach duine i gCabrach cuairt a thabhairt ar an 'Tenement Museum' ar Shráid Henrietta, ionas go dtuigfidh muid cad as ar tháinig muid.

Cabra Grand Bingo hall

D'úsáid siad an Halla Biongó mar phictiúrlann sula raibh sé ina Halla Bingo. D'oscail an phictiúrlann ar an 17ú lá de Mhí Aibreáin i 1949, 71 bhliain ó shin. Bhí sé le bheith ina bhainc ach d'athraigh siad é go dtí pictiúrlann. Bhí an phictiúrlann deartha ag Samuel Lyons. Deirtar go raibh taibhsí sa halla. Ach, fuair sé beannaithe ó shagart agus sin an fáth go mbuann daoine airgead ann anois.

Pairc John Paul/ The Bogies

Is páirc é Páirc John Paul (Bogies) atá suite ar Bhóthar Ratoath. An leasainm atá ar Pháirc na Bogies. S'é 'boget' ná carráiste a théann ar rianta traenach (train tracks) agus bhíodh siad ag iompar clocha ó bhóthar Quarry go dtí an Bogies fadó. Agus cheap mise gur tháinig an t-ainm ó na 'bogies' a bhíodh ag crochadh thart ansin fadó. Fadó, bhí feirm ann freisin. Ba leis na mná rialta an talamh. Bhí troid mhór idir an feirmeoir agus na mná rialta faoin talamh. Is leis an Chomhairle na Bogies anois. Imríonn a lán foireann peile ar na páirceanna ann mar Naomh Fionnbarra, Dingle Utd agus Broombridge.



Church of the Most Precious Blood

Tógadh ár séipéal paróiste 'Church of the Most Precious Blood' i gCabrach timpeall 1957. Ar dtús, bhí sé déanta as tin agus bhí sagart ann darbh ainm Father Flash, a dúirt an aifreann i 14 nóiméad. Sa séipéal seo, ceiliuríonn muid an bealach atá muid páirt d'Iosa nuair a thagann muid le chéile chun baistiú, an Chead comaoineach agus an Coneartú, ag ceiliúradh le chéile, chomh maith leis an t-Aifreann ar an Domhnach. Bhí Daniel O'Donnell ag canadh ansin cúpla bhliain ó shin ach níl a fhios agam an raibh Dickie Rock naofa go leor.

Sudocrem

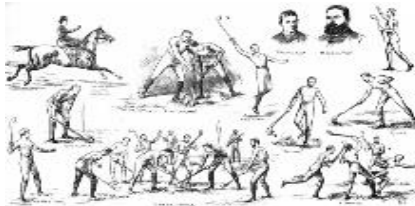


An raibh a fhios agat gur thosaigh Sudocream i gCabra! Bhí fear darbh ainm Tomas MacGabhann ag obair sa phoitigéir in aice le Clarke's in 1931 agus thosaigh sé ag díol 'Soothing cream'. Ach ghlaoigh na Dubs sudacream air agus d'athraigh siad an t-ainm i 1950. Anois, díoltar é ar fud an domhain agus is rud iontach é!

Spóirt i gCabrach

Steve Collins

Is dornálaí é Steve Collins ó Éire, a d'fhás suas i gCabrach. Tá aithne air mar 'The Celtic Warrior', agus bhí sé mar dhornálaí ó 1986-1997. Bhuaigh sé an 'WBO Middleweight Champion', agus bhuaigh sé a dhá dornálaí cailiúil Chris Eubank agus Nigel Benn. Bhuaigh sé go leor teideal Éireannacha sula raibh sé ina dornálí proifisiúnta.



Bohs FC

Tá club sacar 'Bohemian FC' lonnaithe i mbaile Phib i mBaile Átha Cliath. Bunaíodh é i Meán Fómhair 1896, agus Dalymount is ainm don pháirc imeartha, a bhfuil in ann ghlacadh le 4,300 daoine.

Tá go leor buaite acu thar na bliant agus d'imir Pele agus Bob Marley ann sna 70s ach ní bhfuair siad a áit ar fhoireann Bohs. 'Bohs till I die'.

Liam Whelan

Rugadh Liam Whelan i mBaile Átha Cliath i 1935, agus d'fhás sé suas ar Bhóthar Attractra i gCabrách. D'imir sé do Chlub Homefarm agus ansin do fhoireann 'Manchester United' 98 uair, áit a scóráil sé 52 cúil. Bá é an t-imreoir is fearr é ó 1956-1957. Fuair Liam Whelan bás i dtubáiste aer Munich i 1958, áit a bhfuair 22 duine eile bás. Tá sé curtha i Reilig Glasnaíon, agus tá plaic in ómós dó ar 'Droichead Liam Whelan'.

Naomh Fionnbarra

Is club CLG é Naomh Fionnbarra atá lonnaithe i gCabrach i mBaile Átha Cliath. Tá an club in aice le Gaelscoil Bharra. Thosaigh an club sa bhliain 1945. Imríonn siad na cluichí ar na páirceanna sa Bogies mura ghlaonn muintir na háite ar John Paul II Park. Tá páirc nua tógtha anois in aice leis an gclub.

D'éirigh go hiontach leis an gclub i gcónaí. Bhuaigh siad an chraobh san iomáint i mBaile Átha Cliath go minic. S'é na Barrs croílár an phobail (the heart of the community) sa cheantar. Déanann siad a lán obair deonach sa cheantar agus cuidíonn siad le daoine óga agus aosta.

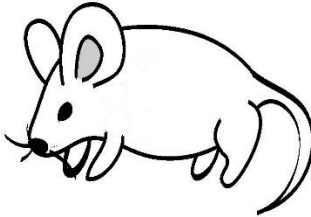
Tá a lán imreoirí cáiliúil acu a d'imir le Baile Átha Cliath. Bhuaigh Eamon 'Trollier' Dillon a lán boinn san iomáint agus táimid an bhródúil as imreoirí mar Rian Ó Corlaigh, Karl Ó Greachain agus Siobhan Nic Eochaidh a imríonn leis an chontae. Na barrs Abú!

Spórt Fadó i gCabrach

Fadó, bhí spórt bunaithe ar fiach leis an hainmhithe agus ansin bhí ar na hainmhithe troid lena chéile agus bhíodh cearrbhachas ar siúl (gambling). Bhíodh a lán daoine ag an cattlemart thíos an mbóthar agus an spórt a bhí acu ná coileach ag troid (cock-fighting), madraí ag troid agus dornálaíocht gan lámhainní (bare knuckle boxing). Uair amháin, bhí 2 bheár ag troid thíos in aice le Tesco ar Shráid Prussia agus d'éaligh ceann díobh agus bhí raic ar na sráideanna.

Chomh maith le sin, bhí suim ag daoine i dtroideanna idir slua mór daoine agus fuair a lán daoine bás ag na 'faction fights' seo. Níor thosaigh na cluichí le rialacha mar iomáint agus peil go dtí na 1880s agus, ag an tús, bhí ar an réiteoir bata a bheith ina lámh s'aige i gcomhair chosaint (protection). Táimid iontach 'civilised' anois!

Gaelscoil Bharra Fadó



Bunaíodh an scoil le 26 dalta i 1996 agus bhí orainn fanacht 21 bhliain fa choinne foirgneamh. Bhíomar sna botháin (prefabs) ar feadh tamall fada. Sa Gheimhreadh, bhíomar préachta agus bhí leac oighir sna leithris. Bhí comórtas gach bliain chun an méid luchóga a fháil i ngach seomra agus bhí nead ag Lusaí Luch sa phianó, sa hoover agus i mbosca lóin Múinteoir Seán. Bhí a lán craic againn sna prefabs agus bhí brón orainn nuair a leag siad iad.

Bhí orainn a lán agóid (protests) a eagrú agus bhíomar i gcónaí ar an teilifís agus sna nuachtáin agus bhí aithne againn ar gach polaiteoir. Sa deireadh scríobh tuismitheoir amhrán 'Cá bhfuil ár scoil?' a bhí Uimhir 4 sna charts. Dhíol sé níos mó cóip na Robbie Williams agus Madonna agus sa deireadh bhí ar an rialtas scoil nua thógáil dúinn mar bhí siad cráite linn.

Táimid an-bhródúil go bhfuil Naíonra Bharra agus meánscoil, Coláiste Mhuire agus Scoil Caitríona, sa cheantar – 'Gaeilge ón chliabhán go dtí an coláiste'.