THE FIRESIDE STORIES OF IRELAND

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The fireside stories of Ireland by Patrick Kennedy

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PATRICK KENNEDY

THE FIRESIDE STORIES OF IRELAND



THE FIRESIDE STORIES

TOP:

IRELAND.

RX

PATRICK KENNEDY,

Asthor of "Legends of Meant Leanster," "Legendary Fictions of the Irien-Oche," "The Banks of the Born," and "Evenings in the Duffrey."

DUBLIN:

MCLASHAN AND GILL; AND PATRICK KENNEDY,

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EDWARD BARRINGTON, ESQ., J.P.,

Massarue, Bran.

Done Sir.

I venture to dedicate to you this little volume, without permission indiced, for I was doubtful of obtaining it if formally asked. I have no other means at command of expressing my gratitude for nearly forty years of uniots regited and active kindness on your part. I would very willingly bear testimony to your worth as a merchant and a landed proprietor, and to the amount of public good you have have by many beneficent acts, and by furnishing couplayment to so many hundreds of industrious families derive your lifetime; but, since the days of John Dryden, the language: of dedications, however sincere, is not received with undoubted trest. With best wishes for your well-bring here and hereafter,

I say.

Dear Sir,

Your faithful wovent and friend,

PATRICK KENNEDY.

Dublin, Norsaher, 1870.

march 10 . my first impression in reading this was they the proper title writed be . " Stories "orally atteted in Various "Countries and published in "English broks; wend mi "Include; and how tild " There, so thay The broks "com he identified from " which The 5 terries were " tecken by they anther, " hun the stories, in bish · Sughish . I have not the least doubt that The stories exist in Ireland. I know it hisome cases, for I have beared the stories till by Ivish Cournen. But from the bording of these Versions I Thusk that they small of the Camp

PREFACE.

A mose correct title for the present collection would be "The Fireside Stories of the Aryan peoples, as related in Ireland," for nearly every one of them is table in some shape at the social gatherings of Hindoos, Persians, Shavonians, or Teutons. Their skilful framework and the rapid succession of their incidents may be fact account for their popularity, which has cudured from a period ages before the commencement of the Christian era. They enjoy a vitality unknown to fictions invented within historic times.

Country folk of the small-farmer and peasant class resort to their neighbours' houses during the long winter evenings, arged by the same want which sends the shop-keepers and mechanics of a city to the reading or top-room, or the theatre. They soon exhaust the local topics, but are unwilling to withdraw to the comparative loneliness of their own homes; and if one of the company possesses the faculties of a good memory and a good interance, and condescends to tell a story, he or she is a social benefactor for the time. In this way the great body of fireside lore has been preserved, notwithstanding the small number of good story-tellers in any neighbourhood. Where the office devolves on an incompetent narmtor, a change for the worse ensures. Having gone on correctly for a time, he finds his memory at fault, and is obliged to fall back on the sequel

of a remembered tale. In this way stories, once popular in this or that locality, come to be remembered no more.

Taking into account the fewness of story-tellors, and the odds against a regular succession of good ones in any given district, the preservation of so many household fictions is not easily accounted for, especially as they have lost the poetic form in which they could be easily retained in the memory. The easy access to cheap books, and the diffusion of the penny literature of our times, have given a death-blow to the oral literature of the fireside. Regret at the passing away of an institution from which my childhood and boyhood derived such pleasure, has set me on to preserve in print the naïve, and in many cases, excellent narratives which once delighted the unlettered folk of half the world. I have endeavoured to present them in a form suitable for Coulded the person of both sexes and of all ages. Some Indicrous objurgations of no great harm occur, indeed, in some places; for the narrative, as given by a Wexfool or Kerry man of the people; would be destitute of local colour without them.

I have only hinted, as it were, at the ordinary pronunciation, giving the words at times as the story-tellors aftered them, and in the correct form at others. A matter-offact render may, if it gives him any pleasure, suppose beast to be always pronounced basic, though that faulty spell may be used only in a few instances. He must also being himself to forgive Irish idioms and incorrect orthography in the colloquial parts of a story, while the more narrative accords tolerably well with rules laid down in Lindley Murray's grammar. This is an ordinary feature of oral recitation. An intelligent though unlettered Bantry or Duffrey peasant or peasantess would recite the troubles of the heroine, the labours and travels of the hero, the evil deeds of giant, giantess, and stepmother in tolerably correct lan-

guage; but the moment the narrative merged into the colloquial, the native idiom and pronunciation took the upper hand. Had, as an auxiliary in the pluperfect tense, will not be mot here, as it is not patronised by the Irish people.

Writers born in Hauts, or Notts, or Herts will kindly receive a hint or two which may be of use to them, when they venture on the pronunciation of natives of Ireland. Neither Paddy nor Winny ever pronounces Peter Pather, nor priest praste, nor thief thafe, nor read rade. He or she will certainly sound heat as if it was spelled bate, but neither will ever make a mistake about a word in which occurs either of the diphthongs ie, es. They simply abuse ea, and indulge in aspirations—faults which are owing to their retaining the pronounciation of the native Gaelic after the meanings of most of its words have escaped their memory. The diphthong ea is never pronounced in Irish as it is heard in weat. It is sounded sometimes as ay in day, and sometimes as a in call:

I intended that the present volume should contain some Ossianic and saintly legends, and short historic removes from our ancient annals; but circumstances in which I cannot expect my readers to take any interest have altered the design. These pieces only wait a favourable season to make their appearance. "The Legendary Fictions of the Irish Celts" (Macmillan, 1866), the present, and the projected volume will complete "The Fireside and Bardie Stories of Ireland."

The greater number of the stories appeared in the Durkly University Magazine, while that periodical was the property of Joseph Sheridan Le Fanu, Esq., and while it was enriched by the publication of his best novels. To him and the present proprietor I beg to express my greateful sense of their kind permission to issue a separate edition.