

ΣαελicSchoolbook Regular

Cill Doúáin (Cill liadáin) (Anois Teacht an Earraigh)  
le Antoine Ó Reachtabhra (Raipteirí) (1784-1835)

Anois teacht an earraigh beidh an lár as dul chun síneadh,  
Is tar éis na féil Bríde ardoídh mé mo sheol.  
Ó chuir mé i mo cheann é ní chónóidh me choíche  
So seasfaidh mé síos i lár Chondae Mhaigh Eo.

I sClár Chlainne Mhuiris a bhead mé an chéad oíche,  
Is i mballa taobh thíos de a thosós mé as ól  
So Coillte Mách rachad So ndéanfadh cuairt mhíosa an  
I bhfozas dhá mhíle Do bhéal an Átha Mhóir

Fásaim le huacht é so n-éiríonn mo chroí-se  
Mar a éiríonn an shaoth nó mar a scaipeann an ceo  
Nuair a smaoiním ar Cheara nó ar Shaileang taobh thíos de  
Ar Sceathach an Mhíle nó ar phlánaí Mhaigh Eo

Jean-Baptiste Nolin was one of the most accomplished and certainly the most ambitious French cartographer of his era. He founded what ultimately became a family empire in Paris in the 1680s. Exceptionally, he managed to marry superlative decorative ornamentation with the serious objective of producing maps that reflected the most advanced rendering of geographical detail. The artistic élan of his compositions evinced a style that preserved the rhetorical ambitions of the Baroque ethic, while anticipating the playful elegance of the Rococo period.

ΣαελicSchoolbook Bold

Cill Doúáin (Cill liadain) (Anois Teachr an Earraigh)  
le Anraine Ó Reachtabhra (Raifteirí) (1784-1835)

Anois teachr an earraigh beidh an lá as dul chun síneadh,  
Is tar éis na féil Bríde ardoídh mé mo sheol.  
Ó chuir mé i mo cheann é ní chónóidh me choíche  
So seasfaidh mé síos i lár Chondae Mhaigh Eo.

I sClár Chlainne Mhuiris a bheas mé an chéad oíche,  
Is i mballa taobh thíos de a thosós mé as ól  
So Coillte Mách rachad so ndéanfadh cuairt mhiosa an  
I bhfozas dhá mhíle Do bhéal an Átha Mhóir

Fásaim le huacht é so n-éiríonn mo chroí-se  
Mar a éiríonn an shaoth nó mar a scaipeann an ceo  
Nuair a smaoinim ar Cheara nó ar Sháileas taobh thíos de  
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*GaelicSchoolbook Italic*

*Cill Aodáin (Cill Iadáin) (Anois Teacht an Earraigh)  
le Antaine Ó Reachtabhra (Raifteirí) (1784-1835)*

*Anois teacht an earraigh beidh an lá ag dul chun síneadh,  
Is tar éis na féil Bríde ardóidh mé mo sheol.  
Ó chuir mé i mo cheann é ní chónóidh me choíche  
So seasfaidh mé síos i lár Chondae Mhaigh Eo.*

*I sClár Chlainne Mhuiris a bhead mé an chéad oíche,  
Is i mballa taobh thíos de a thosós mé ag ól  
So Coillte Mách rachad so ndéanfad cuairt mhíosa ann  
I bhfozas dhá mhíle Do Bhéal an Átha Mhóir*

*Fásaim le huacht é so n-éiríonn mo chroí-se  
Mar a éiríonn an shaoth nó mar a scaipeann an ceo  
Nuair a smaoinim ar Cheara nó ar Sháilean's taobh thíos de  
Ar Sceathach an Mhíle nó ar phlánaí Mhaigh Eo*

*Jean-Baptiste Nolin was one of the most accomplished and certainly the most ambitious French cartographer of his era. He founded what ultimately became a family empire in Paris in the 1680s. Exceptionally, he managed to marry superlative decorative ornamentation with the serious objective of producing maps that reflected the most advanced rendering of geographical detail. The artistic élan of his compositions evinced a style that preserved the rhetorical ambitions of the Baroque ethic, while anticipating the playful elegance of the Rococo period.*

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*Cill Aodáin (Cill liadain) (Anois Teacht an Earraigh)  
le Antoine Ó Reachtabhra (Raifteirí) (1784-1835)*

*Anois teacht an earraigh beidh an lá ag dul chun síneadh,  
Is tar éis na féil Bríde Ardóidh mé mo sheol.  
Ó chuir mé i mo cheann é ní chónóidh me choíche  
So seasfaidh mé síos i lár Chondae Mhaigh Eo.*

*I gClár Chlainne Mhuiris a bheas mé an chéad oíche,  
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