

Coláiste na Mumhan Prospectus for Summer Sessions 1919

Credit Aidan Twomey

COLÁISTE NA MÚMÁN

BALLINGEARY, CO. CORK.

SUMMER SESSIONS, 1919.

The Summer Sessions of the Munster Training College of Irish, Ballingeary, will open on Monday, July 7th.

FIRST SESSION—July 7th to August 2nd.

SECOND SESSION—August 11th to September 6th.

The College will be closed during Oireachtas week in Cork, 3rd—9th August.

PROFESSORS.

Rev. Gerald O'Noláin, M.A. B.D., Head Master,
Darmuid O'Leary,
Eileen Ni Chroinin,
S á n O'Shea, N.T.
T. A. O'Scanail, N.T.
Piaras Beaslai, T.D.E.
Rev. Seamus O'Floinn.

CURRICULUM.

Classes are arranged to suit students of every degree of proficiency. There will be courses of instruction in the following:—

(a) METHODS OF LANGUAGE TEACHING, which will include lectures, demonstrations, and practice.

(b) PHONETICS. Lectures in pronunciation of Irish and practice in pronunciation. Without a knowledge of Irish Phonetics, it is impossible for teachers to impart correct Irish pronunciation to students.

(c) GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION. In this course comparative Grammar is taught; difficulties in Texts explained; older forms compared with modern forms; constructions; idioms, &c.

(d) CONVERSATIONAL LESSONS from texts, pictures, objects, and with actions. These lessons are a special feature of the College work, and are intended to give all grades of students conversational facility, at the same time demonstrating how conversational lessons should be taught to students.

(e) IRISH POETRY AND METRICS. For several years lectures on the history of modern Irish literature have been given in the College. The lectures have comprised information regarding the lives and times of the poets of the past three centuries; the Bardic Schools; different metres; the subjects treated of by the poets; the reading of poetry.

(f) The teaching of NATIONAL SCHOOL SUBJECTS through the medium of Irish. The subjects treated comprise Arithmetic, Elementary Mathematics, Geography, Elementary Science, Grammar, School management. Irish only is used in those lectures, and the necessary terms for the subjects treated of are given to the students.

(g) IRISH TRADITIONAL SINGING.

TEXT BOOKS.

The books used in the various classes in the College are:—

ELEMENTARY CLASSES—"Cearta Deasa Zaeoite," "Aerop," Part I

INTERMEDIATE CLASSES—"Seana" Part I.; "Cearta Cainte Zhamasaithe."

CERTIFICATE CLASS—"An Cleasaioe," "Aerop," Part II.

POST CERTIFICATE CLASS—"Zuaire," Part II, "Studies in Modern Irish." "Ac an Zaoptaig."

PHONETICS—"Phonology" and "Aids to Irish Pronunciation."

POETRY—"Finn na Smol."

Students are recommended to obtain the books they require for the classes they wish to join, and to read them before coming to the College. The books can, however, also be obtained in the College. It should be understood that one of the chief uses of the texts named is to obtain facility in conversation. "Studies in Modern Irish" is a new text by the Rev. G. O'Nolain, M.A., and "Ac an Zaoptaig" a new treatise by Rev. Dr. O'Daly, specially written for the use of the students of Colaisde na Mumhan.

CERTIFICATES.

Teaching Certificates of different grades, designated "Zo maic," "Ana maic," "Sámaic" are awarded to students as a result of—(a) satisfactory work in the College, and (b) of an examination held at the end of session. The students must show that they

- can speak Irish with some fluency;
- are capable of teaching it efficiently;
- have read the prescribed books;
- understand the sounds of the language so as to be able to impart correct pronunciation;
- have satisfied the requirements regarding attendance.

A student must attend at least three-fourths of the necessary lectures. Special certificates are granted to National Teachers who desire to qualify for teaching in Bi-lingual Schools.

The College Certificates are recognised by the Commissioners of National Education and by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, as well as by Colleges and teaching institutions throughout the country as satisfactory qualifications for teaching Irish.

Interim Certificates are also granted to those who are not qualified to obtain the full teaching certificate.

OBJECTS OF THE COLLEGE.

The Committee of Management wish to impress upon intending students that the objects of the College are:—

- I. To train teachers in the best methods of teaching Irish.
- II. To teach the language according to those methods.

Since its establishment in 1904, the aim of the College has been to produce an improvement in the methods of teaching Irish. To those acquainted with schools and classes for the teaching of Irish it is quite obvious that this object of improved teaching methods is of paramount importance. Colaisde na Mumhan claims to be

THE PIONEER IRISH COLLEGE

of the direct method of language teaching. Before its establishment Irish was generally taught on the "Book method" as a dead language. It has always stood for the teaching of Irish AS A LIVING LANGUAGE. As Ballingeary is an Irish speaking district, students have unique opportunities of becoming proficient in spoken Irish. Every facility is afforded them for acquiring a conversational knowledge of the language.

In their own interests, as well as in the interests of the preservation of Irish in the district, students are most earnestly requested to

SPEAK IRISH ONLY

during their stay in the district.

F E E S .

The Fee for One Session for non-Teacher Students is £1 1s. For National and Secondary Teachers the Fee is 10/6. Fees are payable in advance, and may be sent to the Secretary, or paid to the Registrar in Ballingeary at the opening of the Session.

CONVEYANCES.

The nearest railway station is Morley's Bridge, 12 miles, on the Kenmare railway line. The road is a mountainous one. Cars can be sent from Ballingeary to meet trains. Macroom is about 16 miles. Trains run three or four times daily from Cork to Macroom. The road is excellent for cycling. A mail car, which can convey two or three passengers and luggage at a very moderate fare, leaves Macroom for Ballingeary, early each morning, Sundays excepted. Cars and motors can be hired in Macroom. If previously ordered, cars can be sent from Ballingeary to meet trains. If the Secretary is notified in advance, he will make every effort to have a number of students travel together from Macroom or Morley's Bridge and thus minimise students' expenses.

LODGINGS.

The College is not a residential one. Board and lodging can be obtained in the village and district from the following :—

Mrs. Lucey, Hotel, Ballingeary, Macroom.
Mrs. Manning, Ballingeary, Macroom.
Mrs. Cotter, Shopkeeper, Ballingeary, Macroom.
Mrs. Sheehan, Dromanallig, Ballingeary, Macroom.
Mrs. Creed, Ilauninagh, Ballingeary, Macroom.
Mrs. Twomey, Tooreenduv, Ballingeary, Macroom.
Mrs. Kelleher, Gurteenakilla, Ballingeary, Macroom.
Mrs. Cronin, The Lodge Ballingeary, Macroom.
Mrs. Boyhan, Ballingeary, Macroom.
Mrs. Sweeney, Ballingeary, Macroom.
Mrs. O'Leary, Currihy, Ballingeary, Macroom.
Mrs. Shorten, Ballingeary, Macroom.

Charges vary from £1 to £2 10s. a week according to requirements. Students are asked to write to any one of the above in advance, or to the Local Secretary, Rev. D. O'Donachú, C.C., Ballingeary, stating their requirements, and making their arrangements. Full particulars regarding charges and accomodation can be obtained from the Local Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

The village of Ballingeary is situated at the head of the Lakes of Inchigeela, on the main road between Macroom and Glengariff. The surroundings can compare for beauty with any district in Ireland. Keimaneigh Pass and "Ione Gugan Barra" are only a few miles from the village. There is splendid mountain and lake scenery. There are many places of historic importance and picturesque interest. The antiquarian and historian will find much of interest, objects dating from pre-christian times to modern times. Bantry Bay is but ten miles distant. The student of Irish will find here the living Irish speech as he finds it in the books of Canon Peadar O'Laoghaire. Ample time is afforded for conversing with the native speakers of the district.

Various opportunities of amusement are provided for the students of the College. Its social life is in fact one of its greatest attractions. There are excursions and walking parties: concerts and dances: opportunities for boating on Gugan Lake and on the Lakes of Inchigeela, for hurling and football. There are also opportunities for bathing. Those who seek a pleasant holiday in Irish surroundings are sure to find it by spending a term at Coláiste na Múmhan.

All communications regarding the College should be addressed to Liam de Roiste, 27 Grand Parade, Cork.

COLÁISTE NA MÚMÁN,

BALLINGEARY, CO. CORK.

Do cuirfeadh Coláiste Múinteoirí na Múman ar bun sa bliain 1904. I ré an fáil gur cuirfeadh ar bun í ná éin feadair a éir ar múinteoirí na Saeóilge. Roim thornuighe ar obair na Coláiste seo do múntí an Saeóilge a leabrais mar teanga marb. A Coláiste na Múman o'pár na Coláistí Saeóilge eile. Táid go léir as obair go d'áirítear leis na bliantaib. Tá fíor as gac éinne go bfuil feadair ar múinteoirí na teangan ó thornuighe ar beir as obair. Motuighe ar a n-obair i scoilteanna na tíre. Cúigear topad na n-oirpe rin ar móran ríge. Tuighe ar an méir seo go maic anoir—má'f áil linn an Saeóilge a coimead beo ní foláir i múinead mar beo-teangan. Agus tuighe ar go maic leis, má'f áil linn blar ceart na Saeóilge a beir asainn ní foláir na uaimanna o'foglaim.

Áit tá a lán le déanam fór. Tá múinteoirí na teangan ann fór agus oileamaint ar múinteoirí na n-earnam oirca. Tá daoine ann fór ná tuighean gá na bhuaimann. Agus gac aon bliain tagan micléiginn éin Coláiste na Múman agus íre caicige ar labair na Saeóilge a bion as ceartáil uata. Bion rannzana sa Coláiste i gcóir na ndaoine rin. Múinte ar an beo-teanga dóib tré gníomtearib, a píctiurib, le puad, a leabrais, a ceilíní. Bion an dá níd ríge le déile in obair na Coláiste—an teagair ar múinteoirí agus múinead na teangan oiréir an teagair rin. Geirbean na foiglaimteoirí caicige ar labair na teangan, geirbean na múinteoirí an ceagair ar conar i a múinead. Tuighe ar léighead ar leicirighead na Saeóilge cóm maic, ar filidead, ar bead na bfilí agus a leicéirí. Bion cur fíor ar ceirteanna cruada a bainean le gramadaic na teangan. Tuighe ar cabair i gcóir ceapadóirí. Tuighe ar cabair do múinteoirí fíol ar conar adhair léiginn a múinead tré Saeóilge; adhair léiginn mar adá, tír eolar, áiréim, gl. Múinte ar ábráin íoir na focail agus an ceól.

Ní gá a fáid go mbion caicéim áirípe agus aoirnear as na macaib léiginn. Pé áit in a mbion Saeóilgeoirí cruinnighe le déile, bion gheann agus fíol agus caicéim áirípe acu. Áit i mbail mar íblaogair, agus laicéanta bheagá an tramparó ann, agus Saeóilgeoirí ann ó gac áirípe o'fírin, ní míre a fáid ná go mbion gheann agus fíol éar na beaircaib ann. Tá daoine ann—fíilí íre ad íad b'fíoir—agus deir ríad gur bail pé óraidead é nuair a bion an Coláiste ar ríubal, mar ír fíuirte cruada an traogail do deairmad ann. Bion raogal pé leic as na macaib léiginn an fáir ír a bío ann, raogal ríim ríuir, aoirnead, áiréad.

Náic dóic leat gur fíilí d'uit tead éin na Coláiste air fead tréimpe i mbliadna?