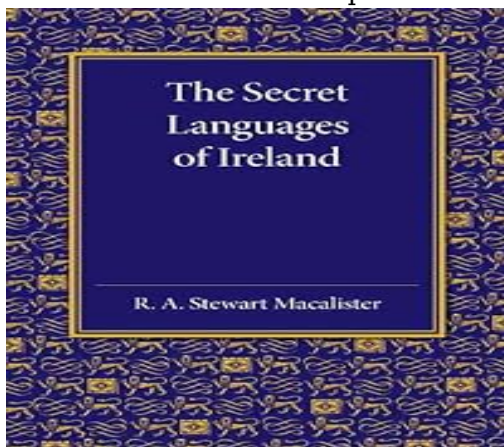


The Secret Languages of Ireland, with Special Reference to the Origin and Nature of the Shelta Language, Partly Based Upon Collections and Manuscripts of the Late John Sampson By Robert Alexander Stewart Macalister Upon Bliss retirement Macalister became director of excavations for the Pal Macalister was born in Dublin Ireland the son of Alexander Macalister then professor of Professor of Zoology University of Dublin. However in most respects Macalister's work in Biblical archaeology is considered to have been a failure due to the poor quality of his excavation techniques and his shoddy record keeping[citation needed]. Macalister left the field of Biblical archaeology in 1909 to accept a position as professor of Celtic archaeology at University College Dublin where he taught until his retirement in 1943. During this period he worked at the ancient Irish royal site at the Hill of Tara and was responsible for editing the catalogue of all known ogham inscriptions from Great Britain and Ireland. [{site_link}] {site_link} Originally published in 1937 this highly influential book examines the 'secret' languages of Ireland particularly the Shelta tongue spoken by Irish Travellers and the various written and spoken forms of Ogham. The Secret Languages of Ireland with Special Reference to the Origin and Nature of the Shelta Language Partly Based Upon Collections and Manuscripts of the Late John Sampson



Macalister was born in Dublin Ireland the son of Alexander Macalister then professor of Professor of Zoology University of Dublin. His father was appointed professor of anatomy at Cambridge in 1883 and he was educated at The Perse School and then studied at Cambridge University: Although his earliest interest was in the archaeology of Ireland he soon developed a strong interest in biblical archaeology, Bliss he excavated several towns in the Shephelah region of Ottoman Palestine from 1898 to 1900: Using advances in stratigraphy building on the work of Flinders Petrie they developed a chronology for the region using ceramic typology, His father was appointed professor of anatomy at Cambridge in 1883 and he was educated at The Perse School and then studied at Cambridge University: Although his earliest interest was in the archaeology of Ireland he soon developed a strong interest in biblical archaeology: Bliss he excavated several towns in the Shephelah region of Ottoman Palestine from 1898 to 1900, Using advances in stratigraphy building on the work of Flinders Petrie they developed a chronology for the region using ceramic typology. Upon Bliss' retirement Macalister became director of excavations for the Palestine Exploration Fund (PEF) in 1901: From 1902 to 1909 he was responsible for the excavations at Gezer in the modern state of Israel just west of Jerusalem. This was one of the earliest large scale scientific archaeological excavations in the region, The Gezer calendar found there is a very early paleo Hebrew calendrical inscription. Because Macalister was the only professional archaeologist involved in the excavation managing a project of such complexity was essentially an impossible task[citation needed]: Many of his translations of Irish myths and legends are still widely used today. He was elected to the Royal Irish Academy in 1910 and served as their president from 1926 to 1931, He was also president of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland from 1924 to 1928: He is buried at the Parish of the Ascension Burial Ground in Cambridge with his wife Margaret A, An appendix at the back allows for

the translation of certain English words into a variety of languages such as Bog-Latin and Béarlagair na Sâer: This book will be of value to anyone with an interest in Ireland and the historical languages of its people. Along with Frederick J. Along with Frederick J. M. Macalister