AN ROTH - CUMANN NA N INNEALTÓIRÍ

LÉACHT PHOIBLÍ

Edmund Edward Fournier d'Albe (1868-1933): Gaeilgeoir agus Innealtóir Athshlánúcháin

Edmund Edward Fournier d'Albe: Irish Speaker and Rehabilitation Engineer

le **Annraoi de Paor**
Ollamh Emeritus le hInnealtóireacht Leictreach
An Coláiste Ollscoile, Baile Átha Cliath

Sasanach de bhunadh Francach ab ea Edmund Edward Fournier d'Albe (1868-1933). Tar éis scolaíochta sa Ghearmáin agus céim san innealtóireacht leictreach i Londain, tháinig sé go hÉirinn in 1895 agus chuir faoi le sean-aintín i nDeilginis. Chaith sé é féin isteach i ngluaiseacht na Gaeilge agus ní fada go raibh sé ar Ard Chomhairle Chonradh na Gaeilge. D'fhoilsigh sé foclóir Béarla-Gaeilge i 1903. Rinne sé taighde innealtóireachta i gColáiste na Trionóide agus sa Choláiste Ríoga Eolaíochta (ónár shíolraigh Scoil na hInnealtóireachta i UCD). D'fhoilsigh sé cuid mhaith leabhair theicniúla, a bhfuil tiomnú i nGaeilge ar an gceann is cáiliúla "The Electron Theory". Rinne sé taighde chun radharcra a thiontú ina fhuaim, chun teacht i gcabhair ar dhaoine dalla. Tá toradh an taighde seo le feiceáil fós. Tháinig seo chun aibíochta tar éis dó Éire a fhágáil i 1910, chun tamaill a chaitheamh ag léachtóireacht in Ollscoileanna i mBirmingham agus san Ind. D'fhan sé sáite sa Ghaeilge lena shaol. Eisean faoi ndear don chéad uair riamh ainm stáisiúin traenach a bheith i nGaeilge. Bhunaigh sé an Chomhdháil Ceilteach agus leanann a cuid oibre san i gcónaí.

Edmund Edward Fournier d'Albe (1868-1933) was an Englishman, educated in Germany and London, who came to Ireland in 1895. He immersed himself in the Irish language movement, and even authored an English-Irish dictionary in 1903. He conducted research in both Trinity College and the Royal College of Science (the precursor to the School of Engineering in UCD) and published several technical books, the most famous of which "The Electron Theory" contained a dedication in Irish. He conducted research into the conversion of images into sound, as an aid to blind people, the result of which is still to be seen today. This came to fruition after he left Ireland in 1910. He remained committed to Irish throughout his life, and was responsible for the first ever Irish name given to a railway station. He founded the Celtic Congress which continues to this day. This lecture will be in Irish.