

ELEMENTARY
LESSONS IN GAELIC.

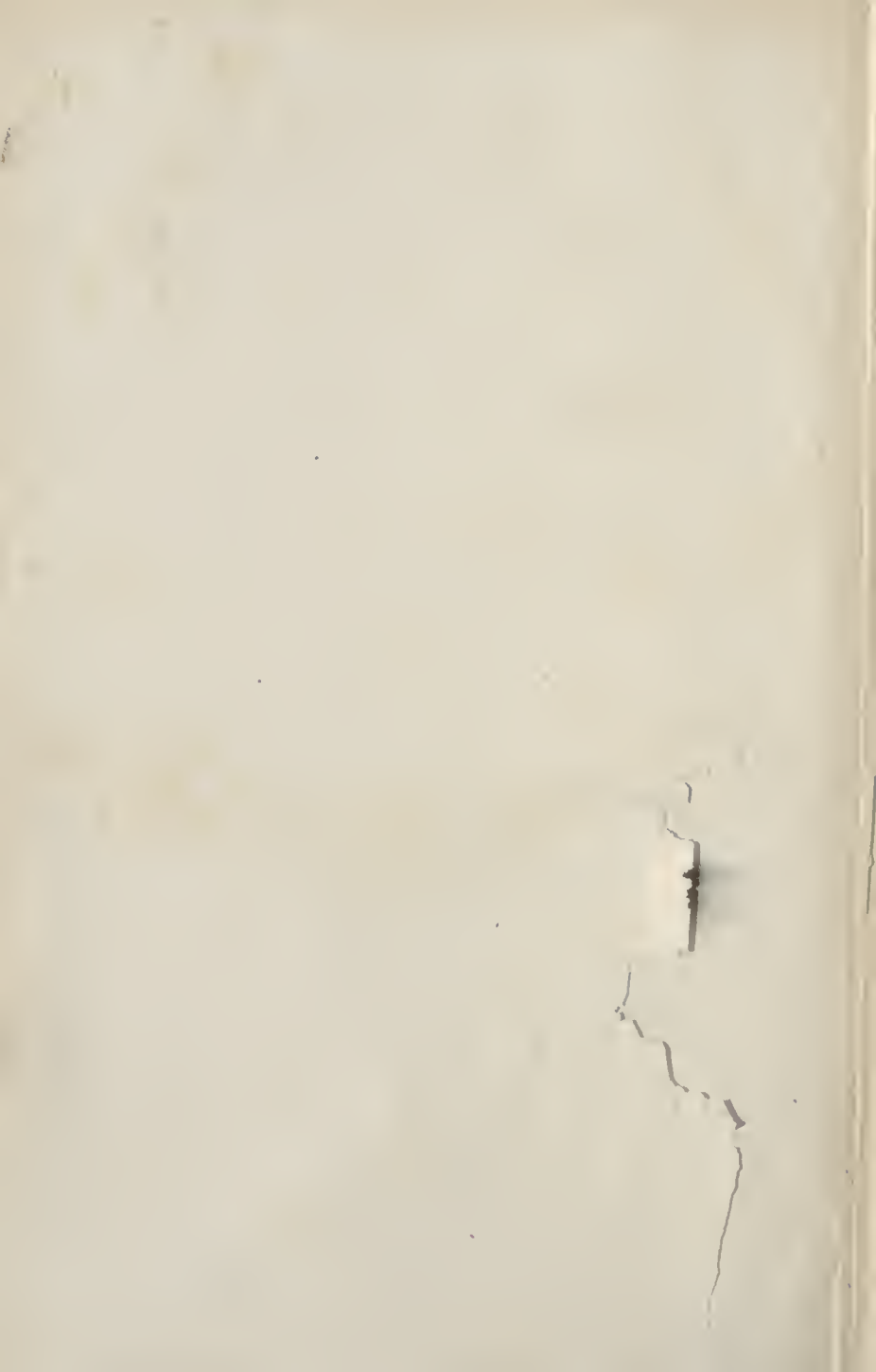
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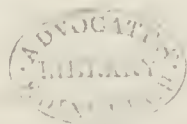
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ELEMENTARY
LESSONS IN GAELIC
READING, GRAMMAR,
AND CONSTRUCTION.

WITH A KEY AND VOCABULARY.



INVERNESS: *THE HIGHLANDER* OFFICE.

EDINBURGH: MACLACHLAN & STEWART.

GLASGOW: WILLIAM LOVE, ARGYLE STREET.

AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

—
1876.
—

Price One Shilling.

PREFACE.

THE following Lessons were first written for the convenience of a Gaelic Class carried on by the compiler—the grammars already published being found unsuitable to be used as class books. They subsequently appeared in *The Highlander*, and are now, at the request of numerous readers of that newspaper, published in book form, with corrections and additions.

The object of the following pages is to present to the student of Gaelic the elementary rules of the grammar of the language, leaving debated and intricate points and minute details to be mastered from after reading. A series of graduated exercises with vocabularies are introduced; examples of Gaelic literature, and a number of conversational phrases with phonetic spelling, as well as a vocabulary of common words are given; and a key to the exercises accompanies the book, but in a detached form, that the Lessons may be available for use in schools.

L. MACBEAN.

INVERNESS, August, 1876.

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GAELIC LESSONS.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

The apparent uncouthness of written and printed Gaelic is altogether on the surface, and is, to some extent, due to its being spelled etymologically. In writing Gaelic the first care is that the derivation of each word be manifest. In one dialect—the Manx—however, this plan is not followed, and the orthography is purely phonetic—that is, words are spelled according to pronunciation—hence that dialect is more simple to write, and presents a smoother appearance. In our Scottish Gaelic the rule of etymological orthography is strictly adhered to; whilst English adheres to neither system.

Another cause of the seeming ungainliness of our written language is that it is now denuded of its proper dress, and clothed in the less flexible habiliments of the Roman alphabet. In Ireland the Celtic characters are still used; but Scotch Gaelic is written with eighteen letters of the common Roman alphabet. The rejected letters are—*j, k, q, v, w, x, y*, and *z*. Those which are retained are pronounced more after the Continental than the English fashion.

The following is a table of Gaelic letter-sounds :—

VOWELS.

A (1), like *u* in *but*; (2) as in *bat*; (3) *à*, as in *calm*; (4) before *ll* or *nn*, *ai*.

E (1), as in *met*; (2) like *a* in *fame*.

I (1), as in *bit*; (2) like *ea* in *eat*; (3) *ì*, like *ea* in *zeal*.

O (1), as in *bolt*; (2) *ò*, as in *bold*.

U (1), as in *fur*; (2) as in *tune*; (3) *ù*, as in *rule*.

DIPHTHONGS.

Ai (1), like *y* in *my* ; (2) like *a* in *fame*.

Ao, like *o* in *wonder*, *long*.

Ei (1), like *a* in *fame* ; (2) like *i* in *like*.

Eo, pronounce *yo*.

Eu, like *a* in *fame*.

Ea (1) like *e* in *met* ; (2) like *a* in *fame* ; (3) like *ya* in *yard*.

Ia, like *ea* in *real*.

Io (1), like *ea* in *fear* ; (2) like *i* in *bit* ; (3) like *ea* in *zeal*.

Iu, like *yu* in *yule*.

Oi, like *oy* in *toy*.

Ua, *uõu* in *tortuous*.

Ui, as in *fluid*.

TRIPHTHONGS.

Aoi, almost like *ui* in *fluid*.

Iui, like *yu* in *yule*, but long.

Eoi (1), like *yo* in *yore* ; (2) like *yoi* in *yoick*.

Iai (1), separately, *ee-ah-ee* ; (2) *eu* in *fear*.

Uai (1), like *ui* in *truism* ; (2) *ooi* in *Hindooise*.

CONSONANTS.

B is pronounced harder than in English.

C like English *k*, never soft like *s* ; when final, *chk*.

D with a broad vowel (*i.e.*, *a*, *o*, or *u*) a little softer than in English ; with a small vowel (*e* or *i*), like English *j*.

G always hard as in *get* or *got*.

L softer than in English ; with small vowels like *ll* in *million*.

N, when double, like the first *n* in *opinion*.

R with a small vowel, like *r* in *Arian*.

S with a small vowel, like *sh*.

T with a small vowel, like *ch* in *chase*.

Bh like English *v*.

Ch guttural as in German.

Dh and *gh* with a small vowel, like *y* ; with a broad vowel, approaching to German *g*, or *gh* in *ugh* !

Mh like *v*, but more nasal.

Ph like *f*.

Th and *sh* like *h*.

Fh is quiescent.

Chd like *chk*.

A fundamental rule of Gaelic orthography is that Consonants be preceded and followed by Vowels of the same quality. Thus the Gaelic for *roasted* may be written either *rd̄sda* or *roiste*. *Rosde* or *roista* would offend a Gaelic ear.

II.—ARTICLE.

Grammarians arrange Gaelic words into nine classes, viz.—Article ; Noun or Name ; Pronoun or Substitute for Noun ; Adjective or Qualification ; Verb ; Adverb ; Preposition ; Conjunction, and Interjection. The first four of these are declined or modified by Gender, Number, and Case. There are two Genders, the Masculine and the Feminine ; two Numbers, the Singular for one object, and the Plural for more than one object ; and four Cases. When a Noun is the subject of a sentence it is in the Nominative Case ; when denoting possession it is in the Genitive Case ; when preceded by a Preposition the Dative is used ; and when the person or thing is addressed it is put in the Vocative.

The Gaelic Article *an* corresponds to the English *the*, and is thus declined :—

	<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nominative</i>	An, am.	an, a.	na, <i>the</i> .
<i>Genitive</i>	An, a.	na.	nam, nan, <i>of the</i> .
<i>Dative</i>	An, a.	an, a.	na, <i>to, &c., the</i> .

Of course the Article cannot precede Nouns in the Vocative Case.

Am is used before Masculine Nouns beginning with *b*, *f*, and *m*.

An before Vowels and the Consonants *c*, *d*, *g*, *l*, *r*, *s*, and *t*.

A before words beginning with these Consonants, or with *lh*, *mh*, *gh*, or *ch*.

Note 1.—The English Indefinite Article *a* or *an* has no equivalent in Gaelic, thus *a man* is in Gaelic simply *duine*.

Note 2.—Gaelic words which stand for their class have the Article as—Tha *an duine bàsmhor*. *Man is mortal*.

Note 3.—When a Noun in the Nominative or Genitive governs another in the Genitive, both cannot have the Article ; thus we say *Solus an teine*, not *An solus an teine*—The light of the fire.

VOCABULARY.

Agus, <i>and</i> .	Cat (m.), <i>a cat</i> .
Aig, <i>at</i> .	Coinneal (fem., Plur. Coinn-
Air, <i>on</i> .	lean), <i>a candle</i> .
Ann, anns, <i>in, into</i> .	Mòr, <i>large, great</i> .
A deanamh, <i>making</i> (with	Maith, <i>good</i> .
Genitive).	Solus (m.), <i>light</i> .
Blaths (masc.), <i>warmth</i> .	Teine (m.), <i>fire</i> .
Bord (m.), <i>a table</i> .	Tha, <i>is or are</i> .

Exercise 1.

Tha na cait aig an teine. Anns an teine tha solus agus blaths. Tha a choinneal air a bhord aig an teine. Tha na coinnlean a deanamh soluis, agus an teine a deanamh blaths. An duine maith. Tha na coinnlean a deanamh soluis maith. Tha an cat mòr ann am blaths an teine.

Exercise 2.

At the fire are cats. There are good candles on the table. The fire gives (is making) light and warmth. The good candles are on the table. The candles give great light. The light of the candles.

III.—NOUN.

Gaelic Nouns are usually divided into two Declensions ; words whose last Vowel is broad forming the first, while the second is made up of Nouns characterised by a small Vowel.

It will be observed that we recognise but two Numbers, the Singular and the Plural. Of the form called the Dual we shall treat anon.

FIRST DECLENSION.

Masculine Nouns of this Declension are usually declined as follows :—

Cat (m.), *a cat.*

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nomin.</i>	Cat, <i>a cat.</i>	Cait, <i>cats.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Cait, <i>of a cat.</i>	Chat, <i>of cats.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Cat, <i>a cat.</i>	Cataibh, <i>cats.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Chait ! <i>O cat !</i>	Chata ! <i>O cats !</i>

And Feminine Nouns like Bròg (f.), *a shoe.*

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nomin.</i>	Bròg.	Brògan.
<i>Gen.</i>	Broige.	Bhrog or Bhrogan.
<i>Dat.</i>	Broig.	Brogan or Brogaibh.
<i>Voc.</i>	Bhrog.	Bhrogan.

The letters b, c, d, f, g, m, p, s, and t, when initial, are sometimes aspirated, as, O ! chinn an fheidh, *O ! head of the deer !*

1.—Polysyllables usually have the Nominative and Genitive Plural alike, and form the Dative Plural from the Nom. Plur., as—Coinneal, *a candle* ; Plur., coinnlean, *candles* ; Dat., coinnlean, or—libh.

2.—Nouns in *eud*, *eul*, *eun*, *eur*, *eus*, and a few in *a* have the Gen. Sing. in *oi*, as Beul (m.), *a month* ; Gen., Beoil ; Dat., Beul ; Voc., Bheoil ; Plur., Beoil, &c.

3.—Nouns in *ea* and *io* usually have the Gen. Sing. in *i*, thus—cearc (f.), *a hen* ; Gen., circe ; Dat., circ, &c.

4.—Words in *ia* have their Gen. and Plur. in *ei*, as—Fiadh (m.), *a deer*, feidh, &c.

5.—Some words in *a* and *u* form the Gen. by adding *a*, instead of inserting *i*, as—cath (m.), *a fight* ; Gen., catha.

6.—Words ending in a Vowel or *chd* are indeclinable in the Singular.

7.—Many Monosyllables in *a* and *o* have the Gen. in *ui*, as—Bord, Gen., buird ; Falt (m.), hair, Gen., fuilt.

VOCABULARY.

Bha, <i>was, were.</i>	Cearc (f.), <i>a hen.</i>
Beul (m.), <i>a mouth.</i>	Fada, <i>long.</i>
Cath (m.), <i>a fight.</i>	Falt (m.), <i>hair.</i>
Ccann (m.), <i>a head.</i>	Fiadh (m.), <i>a deer.</i>

Atharrachadh (m.), *an alteration.*

Exercise 3.

Bha brogan air an duine. Bha ceann na cìrce ann am beul a chait. Cinn nam fiadh. Ceann an fheidh. Anns a chath. Tha an duine a deanamh atharrachaidh air a bhord. Cath chearc. Ceann cìrce. A dhuine mhaith, tha na cait ann am blaths an teine.

Exercise 4.

There was a long fight at the fire. In the mouth of the shoe. The shoes are at the fire. The man's shoes were at the large table. A deer's head. The heads of deer. The cat was in the light.

IV.—NOUN.

SECOND DECLENSION.

Masculine Nouns of the Second Declension are Declined like

Uaireadair (m.), *a time-piece.*

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Uaireadair.	Uaireadaire <i>or</i> -ean.
<i>Gen.</i>	Uaireadair.	Uaireadaire.
<i>Dat.</i>	Uaireadair.	Uaireadairibh, <i>or</i> -ean.
<i>Voc.</i>	Uaireadair.	Uaireadaircan.

Feminine Nouns of this Declension are Declined like

Tir (f.), *a land.*

<i>Nom.</i>	Tir.	Tircan.
<i>Gen.</i>	Tìre.	Thir <i>or</i> Thircan.
<i>Dat.</i>	Tir.	Tiribh.
<i>Voc.</i>	Thir.	Thire.

Exceptions.

1.—Feminine Nouns in *ail* or *air* are usually Declined thus :—

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Cathair (f.), <i>a chair or city.</i>	Cathrach.	Cathraichean.
Dàil, <i>delay.</i>	Dàlach.	Dàlaichean.
Lasair, <i>a flame.</i>	Lasrach.	Lasraichean.

2.—Monosyllables in *oi* and *ui* often change *oi* or *ui* into *o* or *a* for the Genitive, as—Fuil (f.), *blood*, Gen., *fòla* or *fala* ; feòil (f.), *flesh*, *feòla*.

3.—Nouns ending in *chd*, or Monosyllables in a Vowel, are indeclinable in the Singular.

4.—Most Nouns in *l* or *le*, *n* or *ne* insert *t* in the Plural, thus—Tuil (f.), *a flood*, Plural, *tuiltean* ; teine, *a fire*, Plural, *teintean*.

5.—The following Nouns form their Cases irregularly :—

Nom.	Gen.	Plural.
Amhainn (f.), <i>a river</i> .	Aimhne.	Aimhnichean.
Athair (m.), <i>a father</i> .	Athar.	Aithrichean.
Banais (f.), <i>a wedding</i> .	Bainnse.	Bainnsean.
Brathair (m.), <i>a brother</i> .	Brathar.	Brathraichean.
Cridhe (m.), <i>a heart</i> .	Cridhe.	Cridheachan.
Cù (m.), <i>a dog</i> .	Coin.	Coin (Gen. Con)
Dia (m.), <i>God</i> .	Dè.	Deé or Diathan.
Duine (m.), <i>a man</i> .	Duine.	Daoine.
Dùthaich (f.), <i>a country</i> .	Duthcha.	Duthchannan.
Fiacail (f.), <i>a tooth</i> .	Fiacla.	Fiaclan.
Là (m.), <i>a day</i> .	Latha.	Laithean or Lathaichean.
Leabaidh (f.), <i>a bed</i> .	Leapa.	Leapachan.
Mac (m.), <i>a son</i> .	Mic.	Mic or Macan.
Maduinn (f.), <i>a morning</i> .	Maidne.	Maidnean.
Mathair (f.), <i>a mother</i> .	Mathar or Math- rach.	Mathraichean.
Obair (f.), <i>a work</i> .	Oibre.	Oibre.
Piuthar (f.), <i>a sister</i> .	Peathar or Peath- rach.	Peathraichean.
Uisge (m.), <i>water</i> .	Uisge.	Uisgeachan.

Exercise 5.

Tha a chathair aig an teine. Bha an la fada. Tha an cù anns an leabaidh. Tha aimhnichean uisge anns an dùthaich. Tuil fala. Aig banais brathar athar. Daoine na tire. Mhic na fala ! Bha fiaclan a choin ann am feoil a chait.

Exercise 6.

The man is in the large bed. Mornings in the country. There is a time-piece on the table at the fire. In the heart of man. Floods of water and flames of fire. There was a wedding in the city. The man's sister was at the wedding. On the floods.

V.—NOUNS WITH ARTICLE.

Masculine Nouns.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	An cat, <i>the cat.</i>	Na cait, <i>the cats.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	A chait, <i>of the cat.</i>	Nan eat, <i>of the cats.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	A chat, <i>the cat.</i>	Na cataibh, <i>the cats.</i>

Note 1.—Masculine Nouns beginning with *b, c, f, g, m,* and *p* have these Consonants aspirated in the Genitive and Dative Singular, as—Anns an fhalt, *in the hair*; aig a bhlaith, *at the warmth.*

Note 2.—Masculine Nouns beginning with *s*, followed by a Vowel, or *l, n,* or *r*, insert *t* between the Article and the Noun in the Genitive and Dative Singular, as—Aig an t-solus, *at the light*; uisge an t-sruth, *the water of the stream.*

Note 3.—Masculine Nouns in a Vowel have *t* between the Article and the Noun in the Nominative Singular, and *h* in the Nominative and Dative Plural, as—An t-uisge, *the water*; air na h-uisgeachaibh, *on the waters.*

Feminine Nouns.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	A eheare, <i>the hen.</i>	Na eearcan, <i>the hens.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Na eiree, <i>of the hen.</i>	Nan eearc, <i>of the hens.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	A ehire, <i>the hen.</i>	Na eearcaibh, <i>the hens.</i>

Note 1.—Feminine Nouns in *b, c, f, g, m,* and *p* are aspirated in the Nominative and Dative Singular, as above.

Note 2.—Feminine Nouns beginning with *s*, followed by *l, n, r,* or a Vowel, insert *t* between the Article and the Noun in the Nominative and Dative Singular, as—An t-suil, *the eye.*

Note 3.—Feminine Nouns in a Vowel insert *h* between the Article and the Noun in the Genitive Singular and the Nominative and Dative Plural, as—*Uisge na h-aimhne, the water of the river ; Na h-aimhnichean, the rivers.*

VOCABULARY.

Airson (with Genitive), <i>for.</i>	Leabhar (f.), <i>a book.</i>
Còta (m.), <i>a coat.</i>	Seomar (m.), <i>a room.</i>
Fuaim (m.), <i>sound.</i>	Sruth (m.), <i>a stream.</i>

Exercise 7.

Cridhe feòla. Tha leabhraichean (*Lesson IV., Exception 1.*) an duine air a bhord anns an t-seomar. Tha solus an latha maith airson nan sùl. Anns na h-oibre mora. Dia nan aithrichean. Cridhe na duthcha. Bha an t-uaireadair a deanamh fuaim mor. Tha na h-uaircadairean ann an còta an duine. Tha cotaichean (*Plural*) air na daoine anns a chathair. Na h-aimhnichean fada. Fuaim an t-sruth.

Exercise 8.

The sound of the river. In the eye. The water of the river is good. On the waters. The dog was in the stream. The man was at the city with the books. A dogs' fight. The floods are making a noise. The man's coat is on the chair at the table. The alteration was great. The father's heart and the hearts of the sons.

VI.—THE GENDER OF NOUNS.

The following classes are usually

Masculine :—

1. Nouns signifying males, as—*Fear, a man.*
2. Diminutives in *an*, as—*Bordan, a little table.*
3. Derivatives, for the most part agents, in *ach, air*, and *iche*, as—*Albannach, a Scotchman, uaireadair, a timepiece, oibriche, a workman.*
4. Derivatives, usually abstract Nouns, in *as*, as—*Maitheas, goodness.*

5. Nouns signifying the young of animals, as—*Laogh*, a calf.

6. Names of native trees, as—*Darach*, an oak.

Most Nouns of the First Declension are Masculine.

The following are for the most part

Feminine :—

1. Nouns signifying females, as—*Bean*, a wife.

2. Diminutives, in *ag*, as—*Craobhag*, a little tree.

3. Derivatives in *ach*, *aid*, and *e*, as—*morachd*, greatness, *soillse*, brightness.

4. Names of diseases, as—*teasach*, fever.

5. Names of countries, as—*Albainn*, Scotland.

6. Names of musical instruments, as—*Pìob*, a pipe.

7. Names of the heavenly bodies, as—*A ghrian*, the sun.

Nouns of the Second Declension are generally Feminine.

Nouns signifying Male agents are made Feminine by prefixing *ban*, as—*Ban-righ*, a queen.

When the sex of Nouns signifying animals is doubtful it may be specified by affixing *firionn*, male, or *boirionn*, female, as—*Laogh boirionn*, a she calf.

VOCABULARY.

Albainn (f. Gen. na h-Alba,	Laogh (m.), a calf.
Dat. Alba), Scotland.	Le, leis, with.
Albannach (m.), a Scotchman.	Maitheas (m.), goodness.
Bean (f.), a wife, a woman.	Morachd (f.), greatness.
Boirionn, female.	Oibriche (m.), a worker.
Craobh (f.), a tree.	Pìob (f.), a pipe.
Darach (m.), an oak.	Soillse (f.), brightness.
Fear (m.), a male, a man.	Teasach (f.), fever.
Firionn, male.	So (Pron. sho), this.
Grian (f.), a sun.	Sin, that.

Nouns qualified by *so* or *sin* require the Article, too, as—*Am fear so*, this man. The Article is always written before Nouns with the Preposition *ann* or *anns*. After *ann* the Article is not translated into English; after *anns*, it means “the,” as *anns an teine*, in the fire; *ann an teine*, in a fire.

Exercise 9.

Maitheas na tire. Bha agus tha daoine maith anns an duthaich sin. Tha bean an fhir (*Lesson III., Exception 3*) so anns an teasach. Bha an t-Albannach a deanamh fuaim mòr leis a phìob. Cridheachan darach. A ghrian, a mhiù na soillse ! Tha craobhan mora daraich ann an Alba. Tha solus na greine (*Lesson III., Exception 4*) a deanamh soillse. Anns a chridhe tha maitheas agus morachd an duine. Bha am fear sin aig an uisge leis na laoiigh. Bean an oibriche Tha ban-rìgh na duthcha sin anns an teasach.

Exercise 10.

The light of the fire and the brightness of the sun. The oak is making a good fire. The greatness of the Queen of Scotland. That man was at the country with a she calf. The Scotchman is in the warmth of the sun. The sound of the great pipe of Scotland was in the fight. There are books on the little table in this room.

VII.—ADJECTIVES OF QUALITY.

Adjectives, like Nouns, are divided into two Declensions and are Declined in the same manner as Nouns.

FIRST DECLENSION.

Mòr, *great.*

	<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Mor.	Mhor.	Mora.
<i>Gen.</i>	Moir.	Moire.	Mora.
<i>Dat.</i>	Mor.	Mhoir.	Mora.
<i>Voc.</i>	Mhoir.	Mhor.	Mhora.

SECOND DECLENSION.

Tinn, *sick.*

	<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Tinn.	Thinn.	Tinne.
<i>Gen.</i>	Tinn.	Tinne.	Tinne.
<i>Dat.</i>	Tinn.	Tinn.	Tinne.
<i>Voc.</i>	Thinn.	Thinne.	Thinne.

Exception 1.—Polysyllables have the Plural like the Nominative Singular, as—Cu boidheach, *a pretty dog* ; Plural, coin bhoidheach, *pretty dogs*.

Exception 2.—A few Dissyllables add the Vowel in the Plural, and suffer a contraction, as—Laogh reamhar, *a fat calf* ; laoigh reamhra, *fat calves*.

Exception 3.—Polysyllables do not add the Vowel to the Genitive Feminine, as—Laidir, *strong* ; blaths na lasrach laidir, *the warmth of the strong flame*.

Exception 4.—Adjectives ending in a Vowel or *chd* are usually indeclinable.

Comparison.

The First Comparative is formed by adding *e* to the Genitive Singular Masculine, as—Geal, *white*, Genitive Singular Masculine, gil, Comparative, gile, *whiter*.

Some Adjectives have also a Second Comparative, formed from the First by changing final *e* into *id*, as—Saor, *cheap* ; saoire, *cheaper* ; saoirid, *the cheaper*.

Adjectives which are contracted in the Plural retain their contracted form in the Comparative, as—Milis, *sweet*, Plural milse, Comparative milse, *sweeter*.

The following common Adjectives form their Comparatives irregularly :—

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>1st Compar.</i>	<i>2d Compar.</i>
Beag, <i>small</i> .	Lugha.	Lughaid.
Duilich, <i>difficult</i> .	Dorra.	
Fagus, faisge, <i>near</i> .	Faisge.	
Furas, <i>easy</i> .	Usadh.	
Goirid, gearr, <i>short</i> .	Giorra.	Giorraid.
Ionmhuinn, <i>beloved</i> .	Annsa.	
Laidir, <i>strong</i> .	Treise.	'Treisid.
Leathan, <i>broad</i> .	Leatha.	Leathaid.
Maith, <i>good</i> .	Fearr.	Feaird.
Mor, <i>great</i> .	Mo.	Moid.
Olc, <i>evil</i> .	Miosa.	Misd.
Teth, <i>hot</i> .	Teotha.	Tcothaid.

The Superlative Degree of Comparison is, in Gaelic, expressed by the First Comparative, as—Amhainn ni 's fhaide, *a larger river* ; an amhainn a's fhaide, *the largest river*.

Adjectives are intensified by prefixing the Particles *gle*, *ro*, *sar*, &c., as—*Gle laidir*, *very strong*; *ro mhaith*, *exceedingly good*. *Ro* also means *too*, as—*Ro theth*, *very hot* or *too hot*.

Position.

Attributive Adjectives usually follow the Nouns which they qualify, as—*duine maith*, *a good man*.

Exception 1.—When a quality is affirmed of a Noun this rule does not hold, as—*Is teth an lasair sin*, *that is a hot flame*.

Exception 2.—Some Adjectives may precede and unite with their Nouns, as—*Sluagh mòr*, *a great concourse*; *mòrshluagh*, *a multitude*.

Exception 3.—A few Adjectives always precede their Nouns, as—*Deadh obair*, *a good work*; *droch dhuine* *a bad man*; *seann bhean*, *an old woman*.

VOCABULARY.

Mi, <i>mise</i> , <i>I</i> , <i>me</i> .	Is, <i>is</i> or <i>are</i> .
Thu, <i>thusa</i> , <i>thou</i> , <i>you</i> (Sin.)	Am bheil? <i>is?</i> <i>are?</i> or <i>is there?</i>
E, <i>esan</i> , <i>he</i> , <i>him</i> , <i>it</i> .	<i>are there?</i>
I, <i>ise</i> , <i>she</i> , <i>her</i> , <i>it</i> .	Na, <i>than</i> .
Sluagh (m.), <i>a people</i> .	A, <i>who</i> , <i>that</i> .
Ach, <i>but</i> .	A dheanamh, <i>to do</i> , <i>to make</i> .

A's (lit., *who*, or *which is* or *are*) marks the Superlative Degree, as—*An duine a's mo*, *the tallest man*. Used also in comparing with the Verb "is," as—*Is mise a's mo*, *I am the taller or tallest*, or, *it is I who am the tallest*.

Ni's (lit., *the thing which is*) is used when a superior Degree is meant, as—*Duine ni's mo*, *a taller man*. *Tha mi ni's mo*, *I am taller*.

Comparison may also be expressed by the Verb "is" and "na," as—*Is mo mise na thusa*, *I am taller than you*.

Exercise 11.

Fear a chinn mhoir. Am bheil an duthaich sin ni 's fhearr na Albainn? Is fheaird i (*she is the better of*) an t-uisge. Bha mi gle thinn leis an teasach. Tha an amhainn so ni 's thaide agus ni's leatha na na h-ainhnichean a's mo a tha ann an Alba. A bhraithre (Voc. Plur.) ionmhuinn, is treise duine maith na duine mor. Sluagh nan cridheachan

reamhra. Ann an tuilbhl mòra nan uisgeachan laidir. Is e an darach a chraobh is treise Tha e nì 's usadh duine maith a dheanamh olc na droch dhuine a dheanamh maith.

Exercise 12.

A taller tree and a stronger stream. I am the better of this. This country is great, that land is greater, but Scotland is greatest. Near (*fagus air*) that city is a beautiful stream of sweet water. You are the worse of that. It (*e*) was too difficult. A fat workman was making a bad noise with a very big pipe. The strongest and best man, and the most beautiful (*a's boidhche*) and beloved woman. Is the book large?

VIII.—NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

The following are Gaelic Cardinal Numerals joined with a Noun :—

1 Aon duine, <i>one man.</i>	22 Da dhuine thar fhichead.
2 Da dhuine.	
3 Tri daoine.	23 Tri daoine thar fhichead.
4 Ceithir daoine.	
5 Cùig daoine.	30 Deich daoine thar fhichead.
6 Sé, sèa daoine.	
7 Seachd daoine.	40 Da fhichead duine.
8 Ochd daoine.	50 Leth-cheud duine.
9 Naoi daoine.	60 Tri fichead duine.
10 Deich daoine.	100 Ceud, <i>or</i> ciad duine.
11 Aon duine deug, <i>or</i> diag.	101 Ceud duine 's a h-aon.
12 Da dhuine dheug.	120 Sèa fichead duine.
13 Tri daoine deug.	200 Da cheud duine.
20 Fichead duine.	1,000 Mile duine.
21 Aon duine thar fhichead.	1,000,000 Deich ceud mìle duine.

These Numerals can be used without a Noun, as—A h-aon, one; a dha, two; a tri, three. “Dha” and upwards may be preceded by the Plural Article—na dha, *the two*; na tri, *the three*.

Nouns qualified by the Numerals da, fichead, ceud, or mile, take the Singular form, but are treated as Plural, as—

Da dhuine mora, *two tall men*, where the Noun is Singular in form, but accompanied by a Plural Adjective.

This peculiarity of Nouns qualified by “da” having a different form from the common Plural has caused some to suppose that there is in Gaelic a Dual Number ; but by the same reasoning we should have to acknowledge a Vigintal, a Cental, and a Millial Number. Besides, Nouns preceded by these Numerals are qualified by Plural Adjectives, and represented by Plural Pronouns.

The following are the Ordinal Numbers with a Noun :—

1 A cheud, <i>or</i> ehiad duine, <i>the first man.</i>	22 An dara duine thar fhichead.
2 An dara duine.	30 An deicheamh duine thar fhichead.
3 An treas, <i>or</i> tritheamh duine.	40 An da fhicheadamh duine.
4 An ecathramh duine.	50 An leth-cheudamh duine.
5 An euigeamh duine.	60 An tri ficheadamh duine.
6 An seathamh duine.	120 An sèa ficheadamh duine.
7 An seachdamh duine.	200 An da cheudamh duine.
8 An t-ochdamh duine.	1,000 An mileamh duine.
9 An naothamh duine.	1,000,000 Andciehceud mileamh duine.
10 An deicheamh duine.	
11 An t-aon duine deug.	
12 An dara duine deug.	
13 An treas duine deug.	
20 An ficheadamh duine.	
21 An t-aon duine thar fhichead.	

The following Cardinal Numerals are used only for persons :—

2 Dithis, <i>two</i> , or <i>two persons</i> .	7 Seachdnar.
3 Triùir.	8 Ochdnar.
4 Ceathrar.	9 Naoinear.
5 Cuignear.	10 Deiehnear.
6 Seathnar, seisear.	

These may be used with the Genitive Plural of Nouns, as—Ceathrar, *four persons* ; ceathrar bhan, *four women*.

Indefinite Numerals are Adjectives that express number in a general manner, as—Iomadh, *many a* ; gach, *every*. To these may be added moran, *many*, and beagan, *few*, which

are in reality Nouns, and govern the Genitive Plural of Nouns.

Position.

Numeral Adjectives precede their Noun, as—Mile fear, *a thousand men*.

Except such Indefinite Numerals as *gann*, *scarce*, *tearc*, *ew*, *lionmhoir*, *numerous*, which follow their Noun, as—*Sluagh lionmhoir*, *a numerous people*. These, however, seldom accompany the Noun, being more often used as a predicate, as—*Is lionmhoir luchd-oibre an uile*, *many are the workers of evil*.

VOCABULARY.

Aite (m.), *a place*.

Sinn, sinne, *we, us*.

Baile (m.), *a town*.

Sibh, sibhse, *you (Plural)*.

Bliadhna (f.), *a year*.

Uair (f.), *an hour, one o'clock; da*

Iad, iadsan, *they, them*.

uair, *two o'clock, &c.*

Exercise 13.

Am bheil gach seathamh fear maith? Tha moran Albannach anns an tìr sin. Fìchead cat agus naoi coin deug. Aig an tritheamh uair. Iadsan a tha anns na ceud aithibh anns a bhaile. Is fhcarr iomadh bean na na daoine a's fhearr. Bha ceud mìle duine laidir, agus moran sluagh anns a bhaile sin. Air an treas la bha mise agus naoinear oibriche a deanamh na h-aimhne nì's leatha. Aig ceud sholus an latha. Tha aon leabhar deug thar fhichead air a bhord anns an t-seomhar sin. Tha e da uair deug. Tha daoine maith tearc anns na bailtibh so. Bha i gle thinn aig sèa uairean. Am bheil sibh a deanamh dail agus e deich uairean. Tha an t-seann bhean sin trì bliadhna deug thar a cheithir fichead.

Exercise 14.

I was in that place on the first day of the year. It was six o'clock, and there were many people in the place. There are 365 days in the year. At the sixth hour. In the twenty largest towns in the kingdom. We are more numerous than you in this city. In that little room there are three beds, one table, five chairs, and many books. This is (*is i so*) the year 1876.

IX.—PRONOUN.

The Personal Pronouns are as follows :—

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1	Mi, mise, <i>I, me.</i>	Sinn, sinne, <i>we, us.</i>
2	Tu, tusa, <i>thou, thee, you.</i>	Sibh, sibhse, <i>ye, you.</i>
3	{ I, si, ise, <i>she, her, it.</i> E, se, e-san, <i>he, him, it.</i>	Iad, siad, } <i>they, them.</i> iadsan, }

The additional *se, sa, san* or *ne* is added for emphasis.

The Plural Pronoun *sibh*, with its Possessive *bhur*, is applied to seniors and superiors, even when there is but one person.

The Possessive Pronouns are these :—

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1	Mo, <i>my.</i>	Ar, <i>our.</i>
2	Do, <i>thy your.</i>	Bhur, <i>your.</i>
3	A, <i>his, her, its.</i>	An, am, <i>their.</i>

When the emphatic *se, sa, &c.*, is used with these, it is affixed to the Noun, or to the Adjective if one follow the Noun, as—Ar taigh-ne, *our house*; mo thaigh mor-sa, *my large house*. When there are more than one Adjective the Particle is affixed to the last.

Am ‘their’ is used before words beginning with *b, f, m*, and *p*.

For the sake of euphony, the Possessive Pronoun *a* ‘his’ is suppressed before or after a Vowel, as—Taigh athar (for taigh a athar), *his father’s house*. When *a* ‘her’ is followed by a Noun beginning with a Vowel, *h* is interposed, as—Taigh a h-athar, *her father’s house*. *Mo* and *do* lose the Vowel before a word beginning with a Vowel, and are changed to *am* and *ad* when preceded by the Preposition “ann.”

The word “fein” corresponds to the English *self* or *own*, as—Mi fein, *myself*; mo bhean fein, *my own wife*.

The Relative Pronouns are—*a, who, whom, which, that*; *an, am* (Dative), *whom, which*; *na, that, which*; *nach, who not, which not*.

The Demonstrative Pronouns are—*So, this*; *sin, that*; *sud, ud, yon*.

The Interrogative Pronouns are—*Co? who? eia? what? ciod? what?*

The Indefinite Pronouns are—Ge b' e, *whatever, whoever*; eile, *other*, &c.

Position.

The Personal and Demonstrative Pronouns take the place of the Noun, that is, immediately following the Verb; the Relative is placed after its Noun, and preceding its own Verb; and the Possessive and Interrogative Pronouns precede their Nouns as in English.

VOCABULARY.

An so, <i>here</i> .	Ole (Gen. uile), m., <i>evil</i> .
An sin, <i>there</i> .	Robh, <i>was, were</i> .
Dean, <i>do, will do</i> .	Taigh, <i>a house</i> ; aig an taigh,
Ni (Pl. nithe), m., <i>a thing</i> .	<i>at home</i> .

Exercise 15.

Am bheil an duine sin nì's miosa na thusa? Bha mi fein agus mo bhean, agus mae mo pheathar ann an taigh d'athar air an la sin. Co tha a deanamh an fhuaim sin? Is e sin fear nach dean ole. An duine air an robh an eota. Gach duine a bha laidir. Ge b' e baile anns an robh iad. Ciod an t-ole a tha ann ad ehridhe? Is iad sin (*these are*) mo leabhraichean-sa. Bha iadsan a bha anns an taigh tinn. Is e sin an duine a bha oehd bliadhna diag thar fhiehead anns a bhaile anns an robh mae brathar m'athar.

Exercise 16.

My eight sons were in the works on that day. Do this, and you (*Sing.*) will be the better of it. There were many oak trees (trees of oak) in the place in which his house was. I was at home myself at three o'clock. The people of my country are better than your people. Were you (*Plur.*) in you town. The other man's wife is ill. We are very numerous in our town.

X.—SUBSTANTIVE VERB.

The Substantive and Auxiliary Verb *bi, be*, is conjugated as follows :—

AFFIRMATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Tha or ta mi or taim, <i>I am.</i> | Tha sinn, <i>we are.</i> |
| 2 | Tha thu, <i>thou art, you are.</i> | Tha sibh, <i>you are.</i> |
| 3 | Tha e or i, <i>he, she, or it is.</i> | Tha iad or taid, <i>they are.</i> |

Past Tense—Bha mi, *I was, &c.*

Future Tense—Bithidh mi, *I will be, &c.*

INTERROGATIVE MOOD.

Present—Bheil mi? *am I? &c.*

Past—Robh mi? *was I? have I been? &c.*

Future—Bi mi? *shall I be? &c.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

- Past* { Bhitinn, *I would be.*
 { Bhitheamaid, *we would be.*
 { Bhitheadh or bhiodh tu, *thou wouldst be, &c.*
Future—Ma bhitheas mi, *if I shall be, &c.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|--|
| <i>Sing.</i> | { | 1 | Bitheam or biom, <i>let me be.</i> |
| | | 2 | Bi or bi thusa, <i>be or be thou.</i> |
| | | 3 | Bitheadh or biodh e or i, <i>let him, her, or it be.</i> |
| <i>Plur.</i> | { | 1 | Bitheamaid, <i>let us be.</i> |
| | | 2 | Bithibh, <i>be ye.</i> |
| | | 3 | Bitheadh or biodh iad, <i>let them be.</i> |

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present—A bhith, *to be.*

Past—Air bhith, *after being, having been.*

Future—Gu bhith, *about to be.*

Bith, *being.*

The Interrogative Mood becomes Negative by prefixing the Negative Particles, thus—

Ni bheil mi	} <i>I am not.</i>
Cha 'n 'eil mi	
Nach 'eil mi?	<i>am I not?</i>
Mur 'eil mi,	<i>if I am not.</i>

The Emphatic Verb 'Is mi,' *I am* or *it is I*, is used only in the Present and Past Tenses, and is thus conjugated :—

Present—Is mi, *it is I*, &c.

Past—Bu mhi, *it was I*, &c.

INTERROGATIVE MOOD.

Present—Am mi ? *is it I ?*

Past—Am bu mhi ? *was it I ?*

Contrary to the general rule, 'is' is pronounced as *iss*, not *ish*.

Is and bu lose the Vowel when placed next to another Vowel, as—B'e (for bu e), *it was he*.

The Interrogative Particle 'Am' may be replaced by the Negative Particles *ni*, *cha*, *mur*, or by *co ?* *cia ?* as—*Cha mhi, it is not I ; co thusa ? who art thou ?*

The following Adverbial Particles frequently accompany the Verbs :—

Cha, *not*, *mur*, *if not*, *nach*, *not*, and *ni*, *not*, are used with the Interrogative Mood and the Past Subjunctive ; *nam*, *if*, is used with the Past Subjunctive ; *nan*, *if*, with the Past Interrogative ; *na*, *not*, with the Imperative ; and *ma*, *if*, with the Present and Past Affirmative and Future Subjunctive. The Interrogative Particle 'am' is used with the Present and Future Interrogative and the Past Subjunctive ; 'an' is used with the Past Interrogative.

VOCABULARY.

Ag radh, *saying*.

Aite-comhnuidh (m.), *a dwelling-place*.

Iùdhach (m.), *a Jew*.

Co—ri, *as—as*.

Exercise 17.

Am bheil thu tinn ? Tha mise, nach 'eil thu fein ?
Cha'n 'eil mi glc thinn ach tha an duine eile so. Am mise
a tha tinn ? An robh sibh ag radh nach 'eil feoil uain co
milis ri feoil laogh ? Cha robh ach bha mi ag radh nach
'eil i nì's milse. An tusa rìgh nan Iùdhach ? Ann an taigh
m' Athar-sa tha iomadh aite-comhnuidh. Dean am maith

agus na dean an t-òle. An robh thu aig taigh do bhrathar air an la sin. Co thusa a ta ag radh na nithe sin. Nam bithinn an sin bhithinn ni's miosa na tha mi. Am bi thusa an sin. Am bheil ise gu bhi aig an taigh air an la sin. Mur 'eil thusa gu bhi an sin cha bhi mise.

Exercise 18.

Is she not more beautiful than her sister? It would be better. She was saying that there are not many things better than that. Let them be here at nine o'clock in the morning. He was doing greater things than these. Who are they? Is it she who is making yon noise? Be thou doing good. They were saying that he would not be better than many others. — It was I who was at your house. Shall I not be there?

XI.—REGULAR VERB.

Gaelic Verbs are divided into two conjugations—the first consisting of those which begin with a Consonant, and the second containing words beginning with a Vowel, or *f* followed by a Vowel.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

Example, 'Buail,' *strike, smite.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

	<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Future Tense.</i>
<i>Affirm.</i> —	(Do) ^h bhuail.	Buailidh.
<i>Inter.</i> —	(An) do bhuail?	(Am) buail?
<i>Sub.</i> {	<i>1st Per. Sing.</i> Bhuaillinn.	
	<i>1st Per. Plur.</i> Bhuaileamaid.	Ma bhuaileas.
	Bhuaileadh tu, &c.	
	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Imper.</i> {	1 ^h Buailiam.	Buaileamaid.
	2 ^d Buail.	Buailibh.
	3 ^d Buailleadh e or i.	Buailleadh iad.
<i>Infin.</i> {	Bualadh,	} <i>striking.</i>
	Ag or a bualadh.	
	A bhualadh,	<i>to strike.</i>
	Gu bualadh,	<i>about to strike.</i>
	Air bualadh,	<i>after striking, having struck.</i>

PASSIVE VOICE.

<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Future Tense.</i>
<i>Affirm.</i> —(Do) bhuaileadh.	Buailear.
<i>Inter.</i> —(An) do bhuaileadh?	(Am) buailear?
<i>Subj.</i> —Bhuailteadh.	Ma bhuailear.
<i>Imp.</i> —Buailtear.	
<i>Inf.</i> { Buailte, <i>struck</i> .	
{ Bhith buailte, <i>to be struck</i> .	

The conjugation of state or condition is formed by supplying the various parts of the Verb *to be* to the Present Infinitive or Participle, as—

Tha mi a bualadh, *I am striking*.
 Bha mi buailte, *I was struck*.
 Bithidh mi a bualadh, *I shall be striking*.

The Perfect or Complete Tenses are formed with the Past Participle, as—

Tha mi air bualadh, *I have struck*.
 Bithidh mi air bualadh, *I will have struck*.

The Passive Voice of this last form requires the Possessive Pronoun of the subject, as—

Nam bithinn air mo bhualadh, *if I should have been struck*.
 An robh iad air am bualadh? *had they been struck?*

When the subject of the sentence is spoken of as acting, the Active Voice of the Verb is used; where the subject is acted upon, the Passive Voice is employed, as—Bhuail mi, *I struck*; bhuaileadh mi, *I was stricken*.

MOODS.

The Affirmative Mood is used in simple affirmation, as—Bha mi a bualadh, *I was striking*.

The Interrogative Mood expresses negation or a question; and is also used with the Adverbial Particles specified in Lesson X., with the Relative Pronoun an, am, and with the Adverbs gu, *that*, ged, *although*, as—An ni leis am buail mi, *the thing with which I shall strike*.

The Subjunctive Mood is rendered in the Past Tense by the English *I would*, &c. The Future is used only after *ma*, *if*, *o*, *o'n*, *since*, and the Relative Pronoun 'a,' as—An duine (a) *bhuaileas*, *the man who will strike*.

The Imperative intimates desires or command, as—*Buaileam*, *let me strike*.

The Active Infinitive or Participle is properly a Noun, and as such governs the Genitive Case of other Nouns, and is itself governed in the Genitive, as—A *bualadh na leapa* (not, a *bualadh an leabaidh*), *striking the bed*; *urlar bualaidh* (a floor of threshing), *a threshing floor*.

The Passive Infinitive is an Adjective.

VOCABULARY.

Ainm (m.), <i>a name</i> .	Dorus (m.), <i>a door</i> .
Beartas (m.), <i>riches</i> .	Le, leis, <i>with by</i> .
Buille (m.), <i>a blow</i> .	Tuit (Infin. <i>tuiteam</i>), <i>fall</i> .
Cum (Verb) <i>keep</i> .	Tuiteam (m.), <i>a fall</i> .

Exercise 19.

Cha 'n fhearr thusa na e fein. Bhuaile an droch fhear sin an laogh beag. Is fearr deadh ainm na moran beartais. Na biodh olc ann ad chridhe. Bhuaileadh sinn le iomadh buille. Co tha a bualadh aig an dorus? Bhuaile na tuiltean air an taigh, agus thuit e, agus bu mhor tuiteam an taigh sin. Bha e air a bhualadh airson dhaoine. Ma bhitheas mi air mo bhualadh, buailtear leis an duine mbaith mi. Tuitidh an droch dhuine ann an iomadh olc ach cumaidh Dia a shluagh fein. Ma bhitheas tu a deanamh maith bithidh maithcas ann ad thaigh agus soillse ann ad aite-comhnuidh.

Exercise 20.

Was he not struck in the head by that man? These men were saying that they were not the better of you. There is no light in the dwelling places of the workers of evil, but the light of God's candle is on the head of the good man. Smite them, and let their city fall. If he were struck as I was, he would have fallen. What good is there in that? (*What the good which is there?*) And there fell thirty thousand people in one day. The light of the sun shall not be there.

XII.—REGULAR VERB.

The Second Conjugation differs from the First only in some initial changes for the Vowel or quiescent *f*.

Example, 'Fill,' *Fold*.

ACTIVE VOICE.

	Past Tense.	Future Tense.
	<i>Affirm.</i> —Dh' fhill.	Fillidh.
	<i>Inter.</i> —D' fhill?	Fill?
	<i>Subj.</i> { Dh' fhillinn. Dh' fhilleamaid. Dh' fhilleadh tu, &c.	Dh' fhilleas.
	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Imper.</i> {	1 Filleam.	Filleamaid.
	2 Fill.	Fillibh.
	3 Filleadh e or i.	Filleadh iad.
<i>Infín.</i> {	Filleadh, <i>folding</i> . A dh' fhilleadh, <i>to fold</i> . Gu filleadh, <i>about to fold, &c.</i>	

PASSIVE VOICE.

	Past Tense.	Future Tense.
<i>Affirm.</i> —	Dh' fhilleadh.	Fillear.
<i>Inter.</i> —	D' fhilleadh?	Fillear?
<i>Subj.</i> —	Dh' fhillteadh.	Dh' fhillear.
	<i>Imper.</i> —Filltear.	
	<i>Infín.</i> —Filite.	

Note.—Verbs having their last Vowel broad, omit the *e* from the termination, and where the termination begins with *i* they insert an *a* before it, thus *òl*, *drink*, has Past Subjunctive *dh' olainn*; Future Subj.—*Dh' olas*. See end of Lesson 1.

In the Second Conjugation *do*, *dh'*, or *d'* is always used in the Past Tense, except after *ni*, *mur*, *nach*, *gu*, *an*, *am*, *na*, or *nam*. The Verb is never aspirated after any of these Particles.

Special Rules.

1. Some Verbs are contracted in the Infinitive, Subjunctive, Imperative, and Future Affirmative Moods, as —*Innis*,

tell, Infin., *innse* or *innseadh* ; *seachain*, *avoid*, Infin., *seach-nadh*.

2. Some have the Infinitive like the root, as—*Ol*, *drink*, Infin., *òl*. Such are—*Fas*, *grow*, *become* ; *snamh*, *swim* ; *ruith*, *run*.

3. Many Verbs in *air* add *t* for the Infinitive, as—*Tabhair*, *give*, *tabhairt*.

4. Some Monosyllables add *sinn* or *tinn*, as—*Creid*, *believe*, *creidsinn* ; *bean*, *touch*, *beantuinn*.

5. A few add *ail*, as—*Fàg*, *leave*, *fagail*.

Other irregulars will be noticed as they occur.

Auxiliaries.

Besides the Verb *to be*, *dean*, *do*, and *rach*, *go*, are used as Auxiliary Verbs, as—*Nach dean thu bhualadh?* *will you not (do his striking) strike him?* *rach a dh' òl*, *go to drink*.

Impersonal Verbs.

Verbs which do not regularly admit of of a Passive Voice are employed in the 3d Pers. Sing. Passive, with an Active signification, and without an expressed Nominative, as—*Cha 'n fhasar olc gu h-obainn*, (*one*) *does not become wicked all of a sudden* ; *thair ag innse dhomhsa*, *they tell me*.

The Passive Voice is sometimes used in poetry, or for the sake of effect, as an Active Verb of the Present Tense without a Nominative, as—*Tuitear sios chum an lar*, *down (he) fell to the ground*.

Many Gaelic Verbs are made up of Nouns, Adjectives, and Prepositions, with the Auxiliary Verb *to be*, as—

Is fhearr leam (it is better with me), *I prefer*.

Tha agam (there is with me), *I have*.

Tha duil againn, *we suppose*.

Tha suil agam, *I expect*.

Tha agam air, *he owes me*.

Is beag orm, *I dislike*.

Cha 'n eil agam air, *I don't care for*.

Is toigh leam, *I like* or *love*, &c.

These may be conjugated with the parts of the Verb *to be* and the several Prepositional Pronouns.

VOCABULARY.

Ait, <i>glad.</i>	Domh, <i>to me.</i>
Airson, <i>for, because</i> (with Genitive of Nouns).	Lamh (f.), <i>a hand.</i>
Air falbh, <i>away.</i>	Mar, <i>as.</i>
An aghaidh, <i>against.</i>	Mol, <i>praise.</i>
Beathach (m.), <i>a beast.</i>	Rìgh (m.), <i>a king.</i>
	Taobh (m.), <i>a side.</i>

Exercise 21.

Nach boidheach a chraobh sin? Tha an duine maith mar chraobh a ta a fas aig taobh aimhne. Olaidh na craobhan de uisge an t-sruth agus bithidh iad aig; buailidh iad an lamhan agus molaidh iad Dia. Is usadh snamh an aghaidh an uisge na leis an t-sruth. Tabhair dhomh uisge gu ol. Bha duil againn gu 'm bu tusa Rìgh Israel. Is toigh leam Dia airson gu 'n tabhair e dhomh an ni a bhitheas maith dhomh. Shnamh am beathach air falbh thar an amhainn. Tha Dia ag radh, A mhic, tabhair dhomhsa do chridhe.

Exercise 22.

Let the calves drink the water. Is water not good for calves? It was told to me that many beasts drink (are drinking) of the water of this river, and that they are not the better of it. Yon old man was saying that threc of his own lambs became ill with the water. Let us fold our coats, and let us leave them here. Avoid (the) evil, and (the) evil will avoid you. Will you not believe what (the thing which) I tell you? I would prefer to fall in (the) battle than run away. That man owes me much. Who is God that I should believe him? God is (*is e Dia*) the father of all (*Plur*).

XIII.—IRREGULAR VERBS.

In all languages the Irregular Verbs are those which are most used. Of these there are ten in Gaelic.

1. "Rach," *go.*

<i>Past.</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Affirm.</i> —Chaidh.	Theid.
<i>Inter.</i> —Deachaidh?	Teid?

<i>Subj.</i> {	Rachainn. Rachamaid. Rachadh tu, &c.	Theid.
<i>Imper.</i> —	Racham.	<i>Infin.</i> —(wanting).

2. “Abair,” *say*.

ACTIVE VOICE.

<i>Affirm.</i> —	Thubhairt, dubhairt.	Their.
<i>Inter.</i> —	Dubhairt ?	Abair ?
<i>Subj.</i> {	Theirinn, abairinn. Theireadh, abaireadh tu, &c.	Their.
<i>Imper.</i> —	Abaiream, &c.	<i>Infin.</i> —Radh.

PASSIVE VOICE.

<i>Affirm.</i> —	Dubhradh.	Theirear.
<i>Inter.</i> —	Dubhradh ?	Abairear ?
<i>Subj.</i> —	Theirteadh, abairteadh.	Theirear.
<i>Imper.</i> —	Abairear.	<i>Infin.</i> —(wanting).

3. “Tabhair, thoir,” *give*.

ACTIVE VOICE.

<i>Affirm.</i> —	Thug.	Bheir.
<i>Inter.</i> —	D’ thug ?	Toir ? tabhair ?
<i>Subj.</i> {	Bheirinn, Toirinn or tabhairinn, &c.	Bheir.
<i>Imper.</i> —	Thoiream or tabhaiream, &c.	
<i>Infin.</i> —	Toirt, tabhairt.	

PASSIVE VOICE.

<i>Affirm.</i> —	Thugadh.	Bheirear.
<i>Inter.</i> —	D’ thugadh ?	Toirear ? tabhairear ?
<i>Subj.</i> {	Bheirteadh. Tugtadh.	Bheirear.
<i>Imper.</i> —	Thugar.	<i>Infin.</i> —(wanting).

4. “Thig,” *come*.

<i>Affirm.</i> —	Thainig.	Thig.
<i>Inter.</i> —	D’ thainig ?	Tig ?
<i>Subj.</i> —	Thiginn.	Thig.
<i>Imper.</i> —	Thigeam, &c.	<i>Infin.</i> { Tighinn Teachd.

5. "Faic," *see*.

ACTIVE VOICE.

<i>Affirm.</i> —Chunnaic.	Chi.
<i>Inter.</i> —Faca ?	Faic ?
<i>Subj.</i> { Chithinn.	Chi.
{ Faicinn.	
<i>Imper.</i> —Faiceam, &c.	<i>Infin.</i> —Faicsinn.

PASSIVE VOICE.

<i>Affirm.</i> —Chuuncadh.	Chithear.
<i>Inter.</i> —Facadh ?	Faiceaí
<i>Subj.</i> { Chiteadh.	Chithear.
{ Faicteadh.	
<i>Imper.</i> —Faicear.	

6. "Faigh," *get*.

ACTIVE VOICE.

<i>Affirm.</i> —Fhuair.	Gheibh.
<i>Inter.</i> —D'fhuair ?	Faigh ?
<i>Subj.</i> { Gheibhinn.	Gheibh.
{ Faighinn.	
<i>Imper.</i> —Faigheam.	<i>Infin.</i> { Faghail.
	{ Faotainn.

PASSIVE VOICE.

<i>Affirm.</i> —Fhuaradh.	Gheibhear.
<i>Inter.</i> —D'fhuaradh ?	Faighear ?
<i>Subj.</i> { Gheibhteadh.	Gheibhear.
{ Faighteadh.	
<i>Imper.</i> —Faightear.	

7. "Dean," *make, do*, has *Infin.* deanamh ; *Future Affirm.* and *Subj.* ní ; the *Past Affirm.* rinn, and the *Past Inter.* d' rinn ? The *Future Affirm.* and *Subj.* *Passive* is nithear. The other parts are regular.

8. "Beir," *bear*, has *Infin.* beirsinn or breith, the *Past Affirm.* rug, and *Inter.* d' rug ?

9. "Cluinn," *hear*, has the *Infin.* cluinntinn, the *Past Affirm.* chuala, and *Inter.* cuala ?

10. "Ruig," *reach*, has *Infin.* ruigsinn or ruigheachd, the *Past Affirm.* rainig, and *Inter.* d' rainig. It has no *Passive Voice*.

The Passive Voice is always regularly formed from the corresponding parts of the Active Voice.

Some of the Verbs have two forms of the Subjunctive Past. The first corresponds to our *I would*—and the second is used after the Particles *mur, cha, &c.*

Defective Verbs.

“Arsa” or “Orsa,” *said, quoth.* “Tiugainn” (Singular), “tiugainnibh” (Plural), *come along*, and “theab,” *had almost*, are wanting in all the other parts.

“A deirim,” and “a deir mi,” *I say, &c.*, seem contracted forms of *do their mi.*

VOCABULARY.

Da, *to him.*

De, *of, off.*

Gloir (f.), *glory.*

Gloir-mhoir, *glorious.*

Gu’s an, gu’s am, *until.*

Neach (m.), *a person.*

Sam bith, *any.*

Urram (m.), *honour.*

Ann (contracted ’n), with a Possessive Pronoun, is used with Neuter Verbs to give the idea of state or continuance, as—Tha mi ’n am shuidh, *I am sitting.*

Questions must be answered with the same Tense and Mood of the Verb. The Nominative is never used in replying except for emphasis, as—Am beil thu an so? Tha. *Are you here? (I) am.*

Exercise 23.

Rachainn gu aite sam bith gu’s an duine sin a chluinntinn. Chaidh mise bhualadh airson an ni a rinn neach eile. Am faca tu am beathach mor reamhar ud a tha agamsa aig an taigh. Na abair ni sam bith an aghaidh an righ. Thoir domh do lamh. Thainig e gu dhuthaich fein ach cha d’ thug a shluagh fein urram dha. Fhuaradh moran de na beathaichean aig taobh eile na h-aimhne.

Exercise 24.

Let him give (to) me the thing which he owes me. If I would say anything I would say as you said. I am going away, and you shall not see me until I come in the glory of my Father. A glorious thing shall be told of (*air*) the city of our God. And he said let me fall into the (*ann an*) hands of God, and let me not fall into the hands of men. He was seen going away, and leaving the place.

XIV.—PREPOSITION.

1. Simple Prepositions are single words placed before Nouns and clauses of a sentence to express relation. The following require the Dative Case of Nouns :—

A, <i>to, into.</i>	Le, <i>leis, with.</i>
Aig, <i>at, with.</i>	Mu, <i>about, concerning.</i>
Air, <i>on, upon.</i>	O, <i>bho, from.</i>
Ann, <i>anns, in, into.</i>	Ri, <i>ris, at, to.</i>
A, <i>as, out of, from.</i>	Roimh, <i>before.</i>
De, <i>of, off.</i>	Thar, <i>over.</i>
Do, <i>to, for.</i>	Troimh, <i>through.</i>
Fo, <i>fuidh, below.</i>	Seach, <i>compared with.</i>

The following require the Nominative :—

Eadar, <i>between.</i>	Gun, <i>without.</i>
Gu, <i>gus, to.</i>	Mar, <i>like to, as.</i>

Gu, gun, and mar govern the Nom. Case with the Article, but the Dative when the Article is not employed.

Before the Article or the Relative Pronouns *a, am, an*, the Prepositions *ann, a, gu, le*, and *ri* take an additional *s*. In any other position ‘*ann*’ is followed by ‘*an*.’

Ann, without a following Noun, is taken to mean *in existence*, as—*Am beil thu ann?* *are you here?* *are you alive?*

Motion is expressed by *a* before the proper name of the place. If the Noun begin with a Consonant it is aspirated, if a Vowel *dh* is prefixed, as—*Dol a Bhreatainn, going to Britain*; *tighinn a dh’ Alba, coming to Scotland*. ‘*Anu a*’ is contracted ‘*na*’, *into the*, as—*Dol ’na bhaile, going into the town*.

Aig is used to express possession, as—*Tha taigh aig mo mhac, my son has a house*.

Air is represented in English by various Prepositions, as—*Air ainm, by name*; *air aghaidh, onwards*; *air eigin, with difficulty*; *air falbh, away*; *air seachran, astray*; *air chor, so that*; *air sgath, for the sake*; *cha ’n eil air, there is nothing for*. *Air* with the Verb *bi* is used for the English *owe*, as—

Tha agam air an duine sin, *that man owes me.* With Verbs of giving and getting it is Englished *for*, as—Thug mi air, *I gave for.* Gabh air, *beat*; gabh ort, *pretend, feign, assume.*

2. Compound Prepositions are usually made up of two or more words, and govern the Genitive Case. Such are:—

Am measg, *among, in the midst (of).* An aghaidh, *against, in the face (of).*

An lathair, *in presence (of).* Rè, *during, in the time (of).*

3. Prepositional Pronouns are formed by combining the Simple Prepositions with the Personal Pronouns, as—Agam, for ‘aig-mi,’ *with me*; agad, for ‘aig-tu,’ *with thee.*

PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS.

1st Pers.	2d Pers.	3d Pers.
	Aig.	
Sing.—Agam.	Agad.	Aige (<i>m.</i>), aice (<i>f.</i>)
Plur.—Againn.	Agaibh.	Aca.
	Air.	
S.—Orm.	Ort.	Air, oirre.
P.—Oirnn.	Oirbh.	Orra.
	Ann.	
S.—Annam.	Annad.	Ann, innte.
P.—Annainn.	Annaibh.	Annta.
	As.	
S.—Asam.	Asad.	As, aisde.
P.—Asainn.	Asaibh.	Asda.
	De.	
S.—Diom.	Diot.	Deth, dith.
P.—Dinn.	Dibh.	Diu or diubh.
	Do.	
S.—Domh.	Duit.	Da, di.
P.—Duinn.	Duibh.	Daibh or doibh.
	Eadar.	
P.—Eadaruinn.	Eadaraibh.	Eatorra.
	Fo.	
S.—Fodham.	Fodhad.	Fodha, fuidhpe.
P.—Fodhainn.	Fodhaibh.	Fodhpa.
	Gu.	
S.—H-ugam.	H-ugad.	H-uige, h-uice.
P.—H-ugainn.	H-ugaibh.	H-uca.

Le.

S.—Leam.

Leat.

Leis, leatha.

P.—Leinn.

Leibh.

Leo.

Mu.

S.—Uam.

Umad.

Uime, uimpa.

P.—Uainn.

Umaibh.

Umpa.

O.

S.—Uam.

Uat.

Uaith, uaipe.

P.—Uainn.

Uaibh.

Uapa.

Ri.

S.—Rium.

Riut.

Ris, rithe.

P.—Ruinn.

Ribh.

Riu.

Roimh.

S.—Romham.

Romhad.

Roimhe, roimpe.

P.—Romhainn.

Romhaibh.

Rompa.

Thar.

S.—Tharam.

Tharad.

Thairte (*f*).

P.—Tharuinn.

Tharaibh.

Tharta.

Troimh like roimh.

To these may be added the emphatic *sa*, *se*, or *ne*, as—
Tharam *sa*, *over me*.

VOCABULARY.

Aran (*m.*), *bread*.Cliu, *fame, praise*.Beo, *alive*.Gaolach, *lovely, dear*.Cein, *distant*.Lathail, *daily*.Cli, *wrong, left*.Leannan (*m. & f.*), *a sweetheart*.*Exercise 25.*

Co dh' innseas do d' athair nach beo thu? Cha do thuit e gun chliu anns a chath. Na abair ni sam bith an aghaidh na ban-righ. Nach b' fhearr duit bean mhaith a bhi agad na taigh mor? Ciod, arsa Ronan, a chi thu mu Chulmina mo leannan gaolach? Tabhair dhuinn an diugh ar 'n aran lathail. Bioch a lamh chli fo m' cheann. Agus chunnaic Dia an solus gu'n robh e maith. Cum dorus do bheoil ann an tigh Dhe. Tha thu ann an lathair Righ nan righ. Chuala mi uaith-san gu'm beil mac na ban-righ ann an tir chein.

Exercise 26.

Let her give (to) him whatever she owes him. Any person may (will) see the good he has done to the people of

the place. All that have I given you, but what have you done for me? I saw him going to the town at five o'clock. I told you, but you would not believe me. Among all this people is there not one who will tell me this? We have the light of the sun during the day. Shall not his praise be heard for this? He would say no evil thing about his own sweetheart.

XV.—ADVERB.

The following are some of the Adverbs most in use :—

An diugh, <i>to-day.</i>	Mar sin, <i>so, in that manner.</i>
An dè, <i>yesterday.</i>	Mar so, <i>thus, like this.</i>
Am maireach, <i>to-morrow.</i>	Nis, a nis, <i>now.</i>
Am feasd } <i>ever (future).</i>	Nuair, <i>when.</i>
Gu brath }	Rithis, a ris, <i>again.</i>
Gle, <i>very.</i>	Riamh, <i>ever (Past).</i>
Gu leir, <i>altogether.</i>	Roinn, <i>before, &c.</i>

The Adverb *cha, not*, requires the following Verb to be aspirated if it begin with any Consonant except *d, l, n, r, s*, or *t*, as—*Cha bhean mi ris, I will not touch it.* If the Verb begin with a Vowel or *f* an *n* is interposed, as—*Cha 'n fhaigh thu e, you won't get it.*

Adjectives may be converted into Adverbs by prefixing '*gu,*' as—*Gu maith, well, gu mor, greatly.*

CONJUNCTION.

Conjunctions are words used to connect words or clauses. The most common are :—

Ach, <i>but.</i>	Ma ta, <i>if so, then.</i>
Agus, <i>and.</i>	Mar, <i>as.</i>
Co—ri, <i>as—as.</i>	Mu, <i>before, lest.</i>
Ged, <i>although.</i>	Mur, <i>if not.</i>
Gu, gu'r, <i>that.</i>	No, <i>or.</i>
Ma, <i>if.</i>	Oir, <i>for, &c.</i>

Co and ri are used in comparison, as—*Tha aon cho maith ri aon eile, one is as good as another.* In other cases co takes as a co-relative agus, as—*Bi cho maith agus so a dheanamh, be so good as to do this.*

INTERJECTION.

Among the more common Interjections are :—

Feuch ! <i>behold !</i>	Och ! och ! <i>alas !</i>
H-ngad ! <i>take care !</i>	Slan leat (Sing.)
Mo naire ! <i>fie for shame !</i>	Slan leibh (Pl.)
Mo thruaighe ! <i>woe's me !</i>	Ubh ! ubh ! <i>dear me !</i>

The Personal Pronoun frequently follows the Emphatic Verb 'is' when it has no place in English, as—Is e sin do thaigh-sa, *that is your house.*

The Personal and Demonstrative Pronouns are thus combined :—

E so, *this man, this same.*

E sin, *that man or thing.*

E sud, *yon man or thing.*

Uile, *all*, followed by a Noun, expressed or understood, is preceded by the Plural Article, as—Na h-uile, *all, every one* ; na h-uile duine, *every man* ; na h-uile dhaoine, *all men.*

When the Verb 'is' is used to affirm a quality, the Noun is preceded by the Article, as—Is truagh an duine e, *he is a miserable man* (lit., *miserable is the man he*).

When two Vowels meet so that both cannot readily be pronounced, the least important is omitted, and an apostrophe marks its place, as—Do'n (for do an) duine, *to the man.*

The Possessive Pronouns 'ar' and 'bhur' take n before a Vowel, as—Ar n-athair, *our father.*

VOCABULARY.

Amhairc (Infin. Amharc), *look, gaze.*

As eugmhais (Comp. Prep.), *without.*

Beath (f.), *life.*

Eoin, *John.*

Focal (m.), *a word.*

Gairdeachas (m.), *rejoicing, joy.*

Maille ri (Prep.), *with, along with.*

Ni (m., Pl., nith-e or ean), *a thing.*

Oidhche (f.), *a night.*

Tighearna (m.), *a lord.*

Tùs, toiseach (f.), *a beginning.*

Uan (m.), *a lamb.*

Exercise 27.

Anns an toiseach bha am Focal, agus bha am Focal maille ri Dia, agus b' e am Focal Dia. Bha e so air tus maille ri Dia. Rinneadh na h-uile nithe leis; agus as eugmhais cha d' rinneadh aon ni a rinneadh. Annsan bha beatha agus b' i a bheatha solus dhaoine. Uime-san thubhairt Eoin, Feuch Uan De! Tha suilean an Tighearna anns gach aite ag amharc air na droch dhaoine agus air na deadh dhaoine. Mar so their thu ris, Na dean gairdeachas an aghaidh an duine mhaith, ged thuit e eiridh e a rithis. Chunnaic mi ni an de nach fhaca mi riamh roimh, agus nach fhaic mi a rithis am feasd.

Exercise 28.

The lord of the country saw our brother, and he praised him greatly. The word of God is good, giving joy to His people, and making their hearts glad; He will not keep any good thing from them who believe on His name. Alas! that I should see the day. On this side and on that side of (de) the river was growing the tree of life. Rise and come away for the day is short. Let us do our work now, during the day, lest the night come before our work is done.

XVI.—OSSIANIC READING.

From "Gaol-nan-daoine."

To give the student an example of Gaelic construction, the following passage is given, with an interlineary literal translation, and a free rendering appended:—

O	chladach	Chrona	thagh	mi	clach,
From	the pebbly beach	of Crona	chose	I	a stone
Measg	fonna	le	neart	nam	bard;
Amid	the tunes	with	strength	of the	bards
Fuil	naimhde	Fhionnaghail	fo	smachd,	
The blood	of the foes	of Fingal		under	subjection
An	coinneach	dubh-ghlas	nan	àld.	
(In)	the moss	dark-green	of the	streams	
Fo	sud	shuidhich	mi	o	cheile,
Beneath	yon set	I	from	each	other

Tri copana o sgeith nan daimh,
 Three bosses from the shields of the strangers
 Nuair luidheadhadh mu seach is dh'eireadh,
 While would subside alternately and would rise
 Fonn oidhche o Ulainn an aigh.
 A strain of night from Ullin of good fortune
 Chuir Toscar a sgian fo 'n ùir,
 Put Toscar his knife under the ground
 Is murla dubh-ghorm stailinn chruaidh,
 And a mail dark-blue steel hard
 Thogadh mu 'n chloich aird an smùr
 Was raised about the stone high the earth
 A ghairm gu cliu bliadhna nan luadh.
 To call to fame the year of the praises
 "A nighean chòinich sruth nan càrn,
 O daughter of the moss of the stream of the hills
 Thu 'g eiridh an àird ann am chòir;
 Thou rising up in my presence
 A chlach o chladach a tha thall
 O stone from stony beach which is over (yonder)
 Nuair chaillear siol Shealma nan torr;
 When is lost the seed of Selma of the hills
 Labhair-sa ri laigse nan daoine.
 Speak thou to the weakness of the men
 Air aghaidh, 's an oidhche, fo sprochd,
 On (his) face in the night under gloom
 Luidhidh dubhailteach bochd tha triall;
 Shall lie a benighted one poor (who) is journeying
 Do choineach a caoineadh gun lochd,
 Thy moss moaning without sleep
 A tilleadh mu rosg nam bliadhna.
 Bringing back about (his) eyelids the years
 Eiridh comhraig threun fa choir—
 There shall arise a strife mighty before him
 Rìghrean gorm-sgiathach a tearnadh gu cath,
 Kings blue-shielded descending to battle
 Làn ghealach a dubhadh fo 'n scòrr,
 Full moon darkening under the peak
 Air raona nan seod 's nam flath.
 On the field of the braves and of the nobles

Brisidh e o aisling chlar ;
Will break he from (his) vision dreary

Druididh madainn air triall na h-oidhche ;
Will advance morning on the path of the night

Chithear uaighe nan triath air sliabh,
Will he seen the tombs of the chiefs on the mountain

Treuna gasda nan gnìomh 'an soillse.
Braves heroic of the deeds in light

Labhraidh e mu chloich an raon,
Will speak he about the stone of the field

Agus freagraidh an aois r' a iarraidh :
And will reply the age(d man) to his demands

“So an liath-chlach thog Oisean nach faoin
This (is) the grey stone (which) raised Ossian who is not weak

Sàr cheannard mu 'n d'aom na bliadhna.”
A true chief about whom have descended the years.

Free Translation.

I chose a stone from Crona's pebbly side,
While heartily the bards their music plied,
The blood of Fingal's conquered foes had dyed
The dark-green mosses of the Highland tide.
And then I placed, at intervals, below,
Three bosses from the bucklers of the foe ;
While sank alternately, and rose again,
From happy Ullin the nocturnal strain ;
Then Toscar placed his knife beneath the sword,
Beside a mail of steel, dark-blue and hard.
Round the high stone the earth again we raise,
To call to fame the bygone years of praise.
“O ! mossy daughter of the mountain tide !
Reared here before me, by the torrent's side ;
O stone ! from yonder river's rocky shore,
When hilly Selma's race shall be no more,
Tell thou men's weakness of the days of yore.
Prone on his face, beneath the darkening sky,
The poor benighted traveller shall lie ;
The moaning of thy sleepless moss he hears ;
Around his eyelids bringing bygone years.
Stern conflicts shall arise before his sight ;

Blue-bucklered kings descending to the fight,
 While darkens the full moon behind the height,
 Upon the field of chiefs and men of might.
 He wakes from his drear vision, and the light
 Of morn advances in the path of night.
 He sees the warriors' graves upon the mound—
 Heroic warriors of deeds renowned ;
 About the stone that on the moorland lies
 He speaks, and age thus to his words replies :—
 " This ancient stone was reared by Ossian bold,
 A noble chief, o'er whom the years have rolled."

XVII.—GAELIC READING.

SEAN-FHOCAIL,

An ni nach cluinn thu'n diugh cha'n innis thu am maireach.

Cha 'n eil air (*see Lesson XIV.—Air*) a bhiadh mhaith ach fheuchainn.

Is fada bu choir dol a dh'amharc fear nach fhaigheadh bean.

'S dana cu air otrach fein.

Cha tig ugh mor a nead an drcathain-duinn.

Biodh iadsan a bruidhinn, 's bithidh na h-uighean againne.

Cuid an amadain am beul a phòca.

Na h-aimhnichean a traoghadh 's caochanan ag at.

Cha tig an cota glas cho maith do na h-uile fear.

Is uaisle toll na tuthag ach 's fhearr tuthag na toll.

Suidhe iosal a ni garadh uasal.

Is fearr an teine beag a gharas na an teine mor a loisgeas tu.

Dean do gharadh far an d' rinn thu d' fhuarachadh.

A chlach nach tig ad rathad cha chuir i ceann a mheoir diot.

'S fearr a bhi cinnteach na bhi caillteach.

Feumaidh burn a bhi far am bathar an gamhuinn.

Mar thubhairt Uilleam Seadhaire, ge b'e aird as an tig a ghaoth tuath, bithidh i fuar daonnan.

Cha 'n eil tuil air nach tig traoghadh.

Am fear nach cuir ri fuachd cha bhuain ri teas.
 'S treise tuath na tighearn.
 'S e deireadh gach coinneamh sgaoileadh.
 Cha tig as a phoit ach an toit a chaidh innte.
 Ceann mor air duine glic 's ceann circ air amadan.
 Is miosa an t-eagal na 'n cogadh.

Bli fadadh teine fo loch,
 Bhi tiormachadh cloich an cuan,
 Comhairle thoirt air mnaoi bhuirb,
 Mar bhuille uird air iarunn fuar.

Is sleamhainn stairsneach an taighe mhoir.
 'S ceannach air an ugh an gloc.
 La air mhisge 's la air uisge.

Am fear a gheibh ainm a mhoch-eiridh faodaidh e cadal
 gu meadhon latha.

An neach a bhitheas fada gun eiridh feumaidh e bhi na
 leum fad an latha.

An neach a ghoidcadh an t-snathad, ghoideadh e am
 meuran nam faodadh e.

Gagan mor agus ugh beag.

Am fear a bhuailleadh mo chu, bhuailleadh e mi fein nam
 feudadh e.

An car a bhios 'san t-seann mhaide 's duilich thoirt as.

Cha glilac cat lamhainneach luchan.

Cha robh sean nach robh óg.

Taigh gun chu, gun chat, gun leanabh beag—taigh gun
 ghean, gun ghàire.

Is minic a chaidh cu gionach a thachdadh.

Is minic a thuit an capall ceithir-chasach.

'S minic a bha craicionn an laogh air an fheill roimh
 craicionn a mhathar.

'S iomadh rud a thig air an laogh nach saoil a mhathair.

An rud nach buin duit na buin da.

Theid cuilean ri dualchas.

Fear dubh dàna, fear bàn bleideil, fear donn dualach, 's
 fear ruadh sgeigeil. (*Referring to the colour of hair.*)

'S iomadh leisgeul a th' aig a gcamhradh air a bhi fuar,
 oir cha bu dual da bhi teth.

Is fhiach aon diugh da mhaireach.

Na bi bogadh do lipean anns an lite nach ith thu.

XVIII.—GAELIC READING.

A GHRIAN.

Tha a ghrian do'n t-saoghal nadurra, mar a ta spiorad na beatha do mhac an duine. Is e a teas a ta toirt fais do luighibh na macharach ; agus nuair a sgaoileas i caoimhneil-eachd na maidne mu'n cuairt di, bithidh gach creutair beathail le a làthaireachd—suilbhir agus aidhireach le a tiodhlacaibh. Le a teas éiridh mìlte de chuileagaibh sgiathach gu beatha. Clisgidh na h-coin as an codal, agus dòirtidh iad a mach an ceileirean sunndach ann an co-sheirm chiùil nuair a mhothaicheas iad a blathas. Le meilich bheir na treuda buidheachas airson teachd na maidne ciùine, agus innsidh am buar le'n àrd-gheumnaich an taingeileachd. Aithrisidh na gleanntan an ceòl ceudna, agus freagraidh na enuic do'n fhonn. Bheir teas na gréine air gach luigh tha air aghaidh na talmhainn fàs gu h-ùrar agus gorm—còmhdaichidh e na craobhan le duilleach—a mhachair le arbhar agus meas—na sléibhtean le buar agus treudaibh, agus cridhe an duine le gairdeachas agus taingeileachd. A réir cunntais nam feallsanach agus daoine foghlumte tha a ghrian deich ceud mìle uair ni's mò na an talamh, agus ceithir fichead 's a deich muilliona do mhiltibh air astar uaith. Nuair tha i fada gu deas tha an là goirid, agus an aimsir fuar againn 's an eilean so ; ach an uair tha i pilltinn gu tuath tha ar là a fàs fad, agus tha blàthas an t-samhraidh ag ath-ùrachadh gach luigh mhaoth a shearg, agus gach craobh a lòm, gaoth reàthaidh a gheamhraidh. Smuainichidh sluagh neo-fhoghlumte gu bheil a ghrian ag éiridh 's an àird an ear agus a dol fodha 's an àird an iar, do bhrìgh nach eil iad a tuigsinn gu bheil an talamh a tionndadh mu'n cuairt, no a cur car dheth air a roth aon uair 's na ceithir uairibh fichead ; agus le so a nochdadh na gréine do shùilean an duine mar gu'm biodh i ag éiridh 's an àird an ear, agus a luidhe 's an àird an iar gach uair a ta an talamh a cur car dheth air an dòigh so. Tha cuid do na reultaibh tha sgeadachadh aghaidh nèimh le sgéimh ghrinn, mòran ni's mò na an saoghal so, agus tha daoine foghlumte am barail gu bheil iad uile air an àiteachadh le creutairibh tuigseach cosmhuil riunn féin. Tha oibre Dhé ro-lionmhor agus iongantach. Cha'n urrainn do chreutair cruthaichte an tuigsinn no an àircamh. Tha an cunntas os

cionn gach ni air an urrainn da smuaineachadh, agus tha an gliocas a dhealbh, agus an cumhachd a ta 'g an cumail suas, ro-iongantach thar eòlas chloinn nan daoine. Nuair a dh' amhairc Daibhidh air oibribh iongantach agus glòrmhor an Tighearna, thubhairt e, “Cuiridh na nèamha an céill glòir Dhé, agus nochdaidh na speura gnìomh a làmh. Tha là a deanamh sgéil do là, agus oidhche, a foillseachadh eòlais a dh'oidhche. Cha'n eil cainnt, cha'n eil briathra anns nach cluinnear an guth. Air feadh na talmhainn uile chaidh am fuaim a mach, agus am focail gu iomall an domhain. Do'n ghréin chuir e pàillion anna; agus tha i mar fhear nuadh-pòsda a teachd a mach á sheòmar: ni i gairdeachas mar ghaisgeach a ruith a shlighe. Tha dol a mach o chrìch nan speur, agus a cuairt gu ruig an crìochaibh; agus cha'n 'eil ni air bith a dh'fholaichear o a teas.” Tha am bard againn fhein, Oisean, a labhairt mar so mu'n ghreim:—

An d'fhàg thu gorm-astar nan speur ?
 A mhic gun bheud, a's òr-bhui' ciabh !
 Tha dorsa na h-oidhche dhuit rèidh,
 Agus pàillion do chlos san iar !
 Thig na stuaidh mu'n cuairt gu mall,
 A choimhead fir a's gloine snuaidh ;
 A' togail fo eagal an ceann,
 Ri d' fhaicinn cho àillidh 'n ad shuain.
 Theich iadsa gun tuar o d' thaobh ;
 Gabhsa cadal ann ad chòs,
 A Ghrian ! is till o d' chlos le aoibhneas.

XIX.—PHRASES—COLLOQUIAL AND IDIOMATIC.

Every learner who thoroughly acquaints himself with the table of Gaelic letter-sounds at the beginning of this book should have no use for any other key to Gaelic pronunciation. However, at the request of some learners, and on account of some irregularities in conversational pronunciation, we give the orthoëpy, with the following phrases. In the phonetic spelling the vowels are sounded as in the following words:—

Càlm, far, fâte, met, mē or meet, not, bōld, fur, rûlc or soon, my.
 Ch, as in loch : ch, as in chase : gh, as in ugh : d, as in do : d a little softer, produced by placing the surface of the tongue, about

half-an-inch from the tip, in contact with the upper gum : l, as in lo : l a little softer, and produced like d : ll, as in million : n, as in no : n a little softer : nn, like n in onion : r, as in row : r, as in daring : and t a little softer than in English. For the sound of ao see page 4.

<i>Gaelic.</i>	<i>Orthoëpy.</i>	<i>English.</i>
Co tha 'n so ?	Co ha nsho'	Who is here ?
Tha mise, do charaid.	Ha mēshu do cha'r-ētsh	I am, your friend.
O ! an tusa th' ann ?	O un dūsū haññ	O, is it you ?
'S mi. Co a shaoil leat a bh' ann ?	Smē. Ko u haoi'let u vaññ	It is. Who did you think it was ?
Cha robh fios agam.	Cha ro fēs' akum	I did not know.
Cia mar tha thu, mata ?	Ke mar ha' ū mutā	How are you then ?
Tha mise gu gasda, gu'n robh math agad.	Ha mēshu gū gkast'u gūñ ro ma akut	I am nicely, thank you.
Cia mar tha thu fein a cumail ?	Ke mar ha ū fān'u cūmal	How are you keeping, yourself ?
Bheil an t-slaoint' ac' aig an taigh ?	Vāl untlān'ch achk āk un dy	Are they in health at home ?
Cha'n'eil dad a cur orra.	Cha nāl dad' u cūr orru	Nothing ails them.
Co tha maille ruit ?	Co ha mall'u rūt	Who is along with you ?
Tha mac domh.	Ha machk do	A son of mine.
O'ainm a th' air ?	Canum u hār	What is his name ?
Tha e air ainmeachadh air athair.	Ha e ār anumachugh ār a'hur	He is called after his father.
Bheil thu falbh mar tha ?	Vāl u falav mar ha'	Are you going away already ?
Bithidh e cho math.	Bpēhē e cho ma	It will be as well.
C'arson nach fhuirich thu ?	Curson nach oorēch oo	Why won't you stay ?
Tha cabhag orm.	Iia cavak orom	I am in a hurry.
Greas ort air ais, mata.	Gkrās orst ār ash, mutā	Haste you back then.
Beannachd leat.	Byanachk let }	Good bye.
Slan leat.	Slān let }	
La math dhuit.	La ma ghoot	Good day to you.
Mar sin duit.	Mar shēñ dooht	I wish you the same.
Co leis thu, ghillo ?	Co lash oo ghēllu	Whom do you belong to, lad ?
Leis an tuathanach.	Lesh un toohanach	To the farmer.
Bheil fios agad cia meud uair a ta e ?	Vel fees akut ke med oour u ta e	Do you know what o'clock is it ?
Tha c leth-uair an deigh da uair.	Ha e lle-oor un je da oour	It is half-past two o'clock.
An e so an rathad ?	Un nne sho an ra-ud	Is this the way ?
Cha 'n e, 's e so c.	Cha nne' she sho e	No ; this is it.
Trothad a nall an so.	Tro-ud a na-ooll un sho	Come over here.
Coma leam.	Comu lum	I don't care—I don't want to.
Leigibh le mo cha	Llekuv le mo choo	Let my dog alone.
Iarr air bhì samhach.	Ee-ur er vee savuch	Bid him be quiet.

Leigibh as e.	Llekuv ass e	Let him go.
Falbh a luidh.	Falav a lla-ee	Go to bed.
Bi sgiobalt—clis.	Bpee skeepult—kleesh	Be quick—smart.
Cuir dhìot—umad.	Coor yee-uht—oomut	Undress—dress.
Bheil thu air do chois ?	Vel oo er do chosh	Are you afoot ?
Tha e 'g uisge.	Ha e kooshkyu	It is raining.
Tha ecuirant-sneachda.	Ha e coor un tnachku	It is snowing.
Nach eil thu tighinn a staigh ?	Nach cl oo cheenn u sta'ee	Are you not coming in ?
Ma 's e do thoil e.	Mas e do hol' e	If you please.
Bheil a bhean aig an taigh ?	Val u ven' ck un ta-ee	Is the lady (wife) at home ?
Tha mi 'n duil gu bheil.	Ha mee ndool goo vel	I think she is.
Failt oirbh, a Dhonn-chaidh !	Fàltch oreev u Dhon-achee	Hail to thee, Duncan !
Failt oirbhse ! bheil sibh beo fhathast ?	Fàltch orevshuh velsheev byo ha-ust	Hail to you, are you alive yet ?
Tha, fhathast.	Ha ha-ust	Yes, yet.
'S math leam sin.	Sma lum sheen	I am glad of that.
Am faigh mi dcoch uat ?	Um faee mee joch oout	Will I get a drink from you ?
Gheibh' gu toilichte.	Yev gu toleschu	Yes, with pleasure.
Gu'n robh math agad.	Goon ro ma akut	Thank you.
'S e do bheatha.	She do vehu	You are welcome.

XX.—SONGS.

CEAD DEIREANNACH NAM BEANN.

Bha mi'n de 'm Beinn-dòrain,
 'S na còir cha robh mi aineolach,
 Chunna' mi na gleanntan
 'S na beanntaichean a b'aithne dhomh ;
 B'e sin an sealladh éibhinn
 Bhi 'g imeachd air na sléibhtibh,
 'Nuair bhiodh a ghrian ag éiridh,
 'S a bhiodh na féidh a langanaich.

 'S aobhach a ghreidh uallach,
 Nuair ghluaisleadh iad gu farumach,
 'S na h-éildean air an fhuaran,
 Bu chuannar na laoi gh ballach ann ;
 Na maoisichean 's na ruadh-bhuic,
 Na coilich dhubh a's ruadha,

'S e'n ceòl bu bhinne chualas
'Nuair chluinnt' am fuaim 's a chamhanaich.

Ged tha mo cheann air liathadh,
'S mo chiabhagan air tanachadh,
'S tric a leig mi mial-chù
Ri fear fiadhaich, ceann-ardach ;
Ged bu toigh leam riamh iad,
'S ged fhaicinn air an t-sliabh iad,
Cha téid mi nis g'an iarraidh
O'n chaill mi trian na h-analach.

Mo shoraidh leis na frìthean,
O's mìorbhailteach na beannaibh iad,
Le biolair uaine a's fìor-uisg,
Deoch uasal rìmheach, cheanalta ;
Na blàran a tha prìseil,
'S na fàsaichean tha lìonmhor,
O's àit' a leig mi dhìom iad,
Gu bràth mo mhìle beannachd leo !

FEAR A BHATA.

Fhir a bhàta, na horo-éile,
Fhir a bhàta, na horo-éile,
Fhir a bhàta, na horo-éile,
Gu ma slàn duit 's gach àit' an téid thu.

'S tric mi sealtuinn o'n chnoc a's àirde,
Dh'fheuch am faic mi fear a bhàta :
An tig thu 'n diugh, no'n tig thu maireach ?
'S mar tig thu idir, gur truagh a tà mi.

Fhir a bhàta, na horo-éile, &c.

Tha mo chridh'-sa briste, brùite ;
'S tric na deoiribh a ruith o m' shuilcan ;
An tig thu nochd, no 'm bi mo dhùil riut ?
No 'n dùin mi 'n dorus, le osna thùrsaich ?

Fhir a bhàta, na horo-éile, &c.

'S tric mi foighneachd de luchd nam bàta,
Am fac iad thu, no 'm beil thu sàbhailt ;
'S ann a tha gach aon aca rium ag ràite,
Gur gòrach mise ma thug mi gràdh dhuit.

Fhìr a bhàta, na horo-éile, &c.

Thug mi gaol duit 's cha'n fhaod mi àicheadh ;
Cha ghaol bliadhna, 's cha ghaol ràidhe ;
Ach gaol a thòisich nuair bha mi 'm plàisde,
'S nach searg a chaoidh, gus an claidh am bàs mi.

Fhìr a bhàta, na horo-éile, &c.

DUANAG GHAOIL.

*Thainig an gille dubh,
'N raoir na bhaile-so ;
'S trom mo cheum,
On thréig do ghealladh mi.*

Gur mis' tha gu tinn,
Le goirteas mo chinn ;
'S ged rachainn do'n chill,
Cha phill mo leannan mi.

Thainig an gille, &c.

'S e m' ulaidh 's mo ghràdh,
Fear dubh agus bàn ;
Cha'n innis mi chach,
Gu bràch, do ghealladh dhomh.

Thainig an gille, &c.

Gur guirne do shùil,
Na 'n dearcag fo 'n driùchd ;
'S gur finealt do ghnùis,
Na ùr-ros mheaganan.

Thainig an gille, &c.

Mo bheannachd ad dhéigh,
Ma dh'fhag thu mi féin ;
Ach guidheamaid céile,
Bheusach, bhanail, duit.

Thainig an gille, &c.

VOCABULARY.

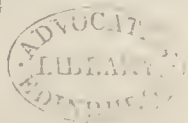
Accent all words on the first syllable ; in exceptional cases the accent is marked thus ('). The changes in the termination for the Gen. Singular and Nominative Plural of Nouns ; for the Comp. Degree of Adjectives and for the Indicative Future and Infinitive of Verbs are indicated. Words, of which lists have already been given, are not repeated here.

- Ach, *conj.*, but ; *int.*, tuts !
alas !
 Ag, *sign of verbal participle*.
 Aghaidh, *ean, f.*, a face.
 Aicheadh, *idh, v.*, deny.
 Aid-ich, *ichidh, cachadh, v.*,
confess.
 Aillidh, *adj.*, beauteous.
 Aimsir, *e, can, f.*, time, season.
 Aineol-ach, *aich, adj.*, ignorant.
 Aineol-as, *ais, m.*, ignorance.
 Ainm, *ean, m.*, a name.
 Ainm-ich, *ichidh, eachadh, v.*,
name.
 Ainmig, *adv.*, seldom, *adj.*,
rare.
 Air, *prep.*, on ; *thig air, v.*,
befall.
 Air ais, *adv.*, backwards.
 Air feadh, *comp. prep.*, among,
through.
 Air tus, *adv.*, at first.
 Aird, *m.*, a point of the com-
pass.
 Airde, *ean, f.*, height ; *an*
aird, adv. (with motion),
up.
 Aireamh, *an, f.*, number.
 Aireamh, *idh, v.*, number.
- Amhuil, *adv.*, as.
 A mach, *adv.*, out ; a mach
as, prep., out of.
 An, as a prefix, means, not.
 Anail, *analach, ean, f.*, breath,
rest.
 Anam, *an, m.*, a soul, spirit.
 Anam-och, *uich, adj.*, late.
 An deigh, *prep.*, after.
 An traths' } *adv.*, now.
 An drasd }
 Ann-as, *ais, asan, m.*, novelty,
rarity.
 A nall, *adv.*, across (to this
side).
 A null } *adj.*, over, (to the
 A nunn } *other side*).
 An nochd, *adv.*, to-night.
 A nuas, *adv.*, down (towards
the speaker).
 An raoir, *adv.*, last night.
 An uiridh, *adv.*, last year.
 Aobhach, *adj.*, pleasant.
 Aobhar, *an, m.*, a cause,
reason.
 Aoda-ch, *ich, ichean, m.*,
clothes.
 Aod-ann, *ainn, annan, f.*, a
face.
 Aoibhne-as, *is, m.*, delight.

- Air-giod, id, *m.*, *money*.
 Ait-ich, ichidh, cachadh, *v.*,
inhabit.
 Aithne, *adj.*, *known*; *n. f.*,
knowledge.
 Aithris, idh, *v.*, *rehearse*, *re-*
peat.
 Ald, uild } *m.*, *a stream*, *a*
 Allt, uillt } *burn*.
 Amad-an, ain, anan, *m.*, *a*
fool.
 Amh-airc, aircidh, arc, *v.*,
look.
 Aois, can, *f.*, *age*.
 Aon-ach, aich, aichean, *f.*, *a*
moor, *a plain*.
 Ar-an, ain, *m.*, *bread*.
 Arbh-ar, air, *m.*, *corn*.
 Ard, airde, *adj.*, *high*.
 At, aidh, *v.*, *swell*.
 Ath-úr-aich, aichidh, achadh,
v., *refresh*.
 Ast-ar, air, airichean, *f.*, *a*
way; air astair, *away*.
 Bail-e, tean, *m.*, *a town*.
 Bainne, *m.*, *milk*.
 Ban, baine, *adj.*, *fair*, *pale*.
 Ball-ach, aiche, *adj.*, *speckled*.
 Banail, e, *adj.*, *womanly*.
 Barail, e, ean, *f.*, *an opinion*.
 Bard, baird, *m.*, *a bard*, *a*
poet.
 Bas, bais, an, *m.*, *death*.
 Ba'ta, ichean, *m.*, *a boat*.
 Bat'a, ichcan, *m.*, *a staff*.
 Bath, aidh, adh, *v.*, *drown*.
 Bean, mna, mnathan, *f.*, *a*
wife, *a woman*.
 Bean, aidh, tuinn, *v.*, *touch*.
 Beannachd, an, *f.*, *a blessing*.
 Beart-as, ais *m.*, *wealth*.
 Beathail, e, *adj.*, *active*, *vital*.
 Beinn, e, beann-an, tan, or
 taichean, *f.*, *a mountain*.
 Beir, irreg. *v.*, *lay hold*, *bear*,
overtake.
 Beo, *adj.*, *alive*.
 Beud, an, *m.*, *a blemish*.
 Biolaire, c, ean, *f.*, *water-cress*.
 Biadh, beidh, an, *m.*, *food*.
 Binn, e, *adj.*, *sweet*, *melodious*.
 Blar, an, *m.*, *a moor*.
 Blath, blaithe, *adj.*, *warm*.
 Blaths }
 Blath-as, ais } *m.*, *warmth*.
 Bleideil, e, *importunate*.
 Bliadhna, ichean, *f.*, *a year*.
 Bo, boine, *f.*, *a cow*.
 Bochd, *adj.*, *poor*.
 Bochd, an, *m.*, *the poor*.
 Bog, buige, *adj.*, *soft*.
 Bog, aidh, adh, *v.*, *dip*, *saturate*.
 Boirionn - ach, aich, *m.*, *a*
female.
 Borb, buirbe, *adj.*, *fierce*.
 Breat-ann, ainn, *Britain*.
 Briath-ar, air, ran, *m.*, *a word*.
 Bris, idh, eadh, *v.*, *break*.
 Briste, *adj.*, *broken*.
 Bro-n, in, *m.*, *sorrow*.
 Bron-ach, aich, *adj.*, *mourn-*
ful.
 Bruidh-inn, nidh, *v.*, *speak*.
 Bruite, *adj.*, *bruised*.
 Bùrn, buirn, *m.*, *water*.
 Bua-in, inidh, n, *v.*, *reap*, *cut*,
cull.
 Buar, *m.*, *cattle*.
 Buidheach-as, ais, *m.*, *thanks-*
giving.

- Buntata, *m.*, a potato.
 Ca-ch, *ich*, *pron.*, the rest, the others.
 Caid-il, *lidh*, *cadal*, *v.*, sleep.
 Caill, *idh*, *call*, *v.*, lose.
 Caillt-each, *iche*, *adj.* disastrous, losing.
 Cainnt, *ean*, *f.*, language, speech.
 Cairdeil, *e*, *adj.*, friendly.
 Caise, *an*, *m.*, cheese.
 C'aite ? *adv.*, where ?
 Camhan-ach, *aich*, *f.*, dawn-ing.
 Caoch-an, *ain*, *anan*, *m.*, a rivulet.
 Caoimhneileachd, *an*, *f.*, kindness.
 Cao-l, *ile*, *adj.*, thin, slender.
 Cap-all, *uill*, *m.*, a mare.
 Car, *cuir*, *m.*, a twist, a turn ;
 eur car de, *v.*, turn, revolve.
 Caraid, *cairdean*, *m.*, a friend.
 Cas, *coise*, *an*, *f.*, a foot.
 Ce ? *pro.*, who ? which ? what ?
 Ceann-ard-ach, *aich*, *adj.*, high-headed.
 Ceart, *adj.*, right, just.
 Ceartas, *ais*, *m.*, justice.
 Ceileir, *e*, *ean*, *m.*, music, warbling.
 Cein, *adj.*, distant.
 Ceithir-chasach, *adj.*, four-footed.
 Ceo, *than*, *m.*, mist.
 Ceol, *ciuil*, *an*, *m.*, music.
 Ceudna, *adj.*, same.
 Ceum, *an*, *f.*, a step.
 Chaoidh, *adv.*, ever (future).
 Cho, *adv.*, so, as.
 Chum, *prep. and adv.*, towards, to.
 Cia ? *pron.*, which ? what ?
 Ciabh-ag, *aig*, *agan*, *f.*, a small lock of hair.
 Cill, *f.*, a church ; *dol do'n chill*, going to the grave.
 Cinnt-each, *iche*, *adj.*, sure.
 Ciod ? *pron.*, what ?
 Ciuin, *e*, *adj.*, mild.
 Clach, *cloiche*, *an*, *f.*, a stone.
 Clann, *cloinn(e)*, *m. and f.*, children.
 Claidh, *idh*, *v.*, subdue.
 Cli, *adj.*, wrong, left.
 Chsg, *idh*, *eadh*, *v.*, start.
 Cliu, *than*, *f.*, fame, praise.
 Clu-as, *aise*, *asan*, *f.*, an ear.
 Cluinn, *idh*, *tinn*, *v.*, hear.
 Cn-oc, *uic*, *m.*, a hill.
 Cog-adh, *aidh*, *aidhean*, *m.*, a war.
 Coimhead, *idh*, *v.*, look.
 Coinn-eal, *lc*, *lean*, *f.*, a candle.
 Coinn-eamlh, *imh*, *f.*, a meeting.
 Coir, *e*, right, proper.
 Coire, *achan*, *m.*, a hollow, a corrie.
 Comhairle, *an*, *f.*, an advice.
 Comhd-aich, *aichidh*, *achadh*, *v.*, cover.
 Comhnu-ich, *ichidh*, *idh*, *v.*, dwell.
 Co-sheirm, *f.*, a chorus, a choir.
 Cù-s, *is*, *san*, *f.*, a cave.
 Cosmhuil, *adj.*, like.
 Cota, *ichean*, *m.*, a coat.

- Craic-ionn, inn, nean, *m.*, a
skin, a hide.
 Cra-nn, inn, *m.*, a plough, a
tree, a mast, a bar.
 Croid, idh, sinu, *v.*, *believe.*
 Creutair, ean, *m.*, a creature.
 Cri-och, ch, ochan, *f.*, an end,
limit.
 Cruthaichte, *adj.*, created.
 Cua-n, in, ntan, *f.*, a sea, an
ocean.
 Cuairt, ean, *f.*, a round.
 Cuann-ar, aire, *adj.*, elegant.
 Cuid, codach, *f.*, a portion,
property, some.
 Cuile-ag, ig, agan, *f.*, a fly,
an insect.
 Cuile-an, in, anan, *m.*, a
whelp.
 Cuir, idh, cur, *v.*, put, sow,
send ; cuir an ceill, de-
clare.
 Cu-l, il, lan, *m.*, a back.
 Cum, aidh, ail, *v.*, keep, hold ;
cum suas, uphold.
 Cunnt-as, ais, asan, *m.*, an
account, number.
 Daibhidh, *m.*, David.
 Dan, a, *adj.*, bold.
 Daonnan, *adv.*, always.
 Dearc-ag, aig, agan, *f.*, a berry.
 Dealbli, aidh, *v.*, shape, form.
 Deoch, an, *f.*, a drink.
 De-ur, oir, *m.*, a tear.
 Do., *prep.*, to ; thig do, *v.*,
suit, become.
 Do bhrigh, *adv.* because.
 Doigh, e, ean, *f.*, a manner.
 Doir, idh, eadh, *v.*, pour.
 Domh-an, ain, *m.*, the universe.
 Down, duinn, *adj.*, brown.
 Dor-us, uis, sa(n), *m.*, a door.
 Dreadh-an, ain, *m.*, a wren.
 Driuchd, an, *m.*, dew.
 Dua-l, il, *m.*, duty, hereditary
right.
 Dualach, *adj.*, hereditary,
natural.
 Dualch-as, ais, *m.*, hereditary
disposition ; dol ri dual-
chas, to resemble parents.
 Du-bh, iblie, *adj.*, black.
 Duil, *m.*, supposition, expec-
tation.
 Duill-each, ich, *f.*, foliage.
 Ear, *m.*, the east.
 Eag-al, ail, *m.*, fear.
 Eibhinn, e, *adj.*, joyful.
 Eile-an, in, anan, *m.*, an is-
land.
 Eil-id, de, dean, *f.*, a hind.
 Eir-ich, idh, *v.*, rise.
 Eol-as, ais, *m.*, knowledge.
 E-un, oin, *m.*, a bird.
 Fa-da, ide, *adj.*, long ; *adv.*,
far.
 Fad-aidh, aidh, adh, *v.*, kindle.
 Fag, aidh, ail, *v.*, leave.
 Falt, failt, *m*, hair.
 Far, *adv.*, where.
 Farum-ach, aich, *adj.*, noisy.
 Fas, fais, *m.*, growth.
 Fas, aidh, *v.*, grow, become.
 Fas-ach, aich, aichean, *f.*, a
wilderness.
 Fcallsan-ach, aich, *m.*, a philo-
sopher.
 Feill, e, ean, *f.*, a fair, market.
 Feuch, aidh, ainn, *v.*, see,
taste, try.



- Feud or faod, aidh, *v.*, *may*.
 Feum, aidh, *v.*, *must*.
 Fiadhaich, *adj.*, *wild*.
 Fìor-uisge, *m.*, *pure water*.
 Foca-l, il, *m.*, *a word*.
 Fodha, *prep.*, *below*, dol fodha, *setting*.
 Foghluinte, *adj.*, *learned*.
 Foighn-ich, ichidh, eachadh *or* eachd, *v.*, *ask*.
 Foills-ich, ichidh, eachadh, *v.*, *reveal, declare*.
 Fola-ich, ichidh, chadh, *v.*, *conceal*.
 Fonn, fuinn, *m.*, *a tune, melody*.
 Frcag-air, ridh, airt, *v.*, *reply*.
 Frith, e, ean, *m.*, *a forest, deer forest*.
 Fuachd, an, *m.*, *cold*.
 Fuaim, ean, *m.*, *sound*.
 Fua-r, irc, *adj.*, *cold*.
 Fuar-an, ain, anan, *m.*, *a well*.
 Gabh, aidh, ail, *v.*, *take*.
 Gag-an, ain, *m.*, *clucking*.
 Gairdeach-as, ais, *m.*, *rejoicing*.
 Gaire, *f.*, *a laugh*.
 Gaisg-each, ich, *m.*, *a hero*.
 Gamh-ainn, ne, nc, *m.*, *a year-old calf*.
 Ga-nn, inne, *adj.*, *scarce*.
 Gao-l, il, *m.*, *love*.
 Gao-th, ith, than, *f.*, *wind*.
 Gar, aidh, adh, *v.*, *warm*.
 Geamhr-adh, aidh, aidhean, *m.*, *winter*.
 Gean, *m.*, *good humour*.
 Geumnaich, *f.*, *lowing*.
 Gille, an, *m.*, *a lad*.
 Gion-ach, aiche, *adj.*, *greedy*.
 Glac, aidh, adh, *v.*, *catch, seize*.
 Glan, gloinc, *adj.*, *clean*.
 Gla-s, ise, *adj.*, *grey*.
 Gle, *adv.*, *very*.
 Gleann, glinne, tan *or* taich-ean, *m.*, *a glen, valley*.
 Gorm, guirme, *adj.*, *blue*.
 Glioca-s, is, *m.*, *wisdom*.
 Gloir, e, *f.*, *glory*.
 Gloir-mhoir, e, *adj.*, *glorious*.
 Glua-is, isidh, sad, *v.*, *move*.
 Goid, idh, *v.*, *steal*.
 Gniomh, a, an, *m.*, *a deed*.
 Gor-ach, aiche, *adj.*, *foolish*.
 Goirte-as, is, *m.*, *pain*.
 Gnuis, ean, *f.*, *a countenance*.
 Gra-dh, idh, *m.*, *love*.
 Greidh, e, ean, *f.*, *a flock, a herd*.
 Grinn, e, *adj.*, *fine, elegant*.
 Gu ruig, *prep.*, *to, unto*.
 Iar, *m.*, *the west*.
 Iaru-nn, inn, *m.*, *iron*.
 Idir, *adv.*, *at all*.
 Iomadh, *adj.*, *many a*.
 Iom-all, aill, *m.*, *circumference*.
 Iongant-ach, aiche, *adj.*, *wonderful*.
 Iosal, isle, *adj.*, *low*.
 Inn-is, sidh, se *or* seadh, *v.*, *tell*.
 Is, *conj.*, *and* ; *v.*, *is or are*.
 Ith, idh, *v.*, *eat*.
 Langanach, *part.*, *bellowing*.
 La-mh, imh, mhan, *f.*, *a hand*.
 Lamhainn-cach, iche, *adj.*, *gloved*.
 Lathaireachd, *f.*, *presence*.

- Lathail, *adj.*, *daily*.
 Lean-abh, aibh, *m.*, *a child*.
 Leig, idh, eil, *v.*, *let*; leig de,
leave off, forsake.
 Leisgeul, an, *m.*, *an excuse*.
 Leum, an, *f.*, *a leap*.
 Leum, aidh, naich, *v.*, *leap*,
hurry.
 Liath, aidh, adh, *v.*, *become*
grey.
 Loisg, idh, losgadh, *v.*, *burn*.
 Lion-mho-r, ire } *adj.*, *nume-*
 Lion-mhoir, e } *rous*.
 Lip, can, *f.*, *a lip*.
 Lite, ean, *f.*, *porridge*.
 Lom, aidh, adh, *become or*
make bare.
 Luch, an, *f.*, *a mouse*.
 Luchd, *m.*, *people*.
 Luidh, idh, *v.* *lie, set*.
 Luigh, ean, *m.*, *a herb*.
 Macha-ir, rach, raichean, *f.*,
a plain.
 Maide, an, *m.*, *a stick*.
 Maoisl-each, ich, ichean, *m.*,
a roe or doe.
 Mar, *adv.*, *as*.
 Ma-ll, ille, *adj.*, *slow*.
 Mcilich, *f.*, *bleating*.
 Meadh-on, oin, *m.*, *middle, mid*.
 Meang-an, ain, anan, *m.*, *a*
twig.
 Meas, an, *m.*, *fruit*.
 Me-ur, oir, oirean, *f.*, *a finger*.
 Meur-an, ain, anan, *m.*, *a*
thimble.
 Mial-chu, *m.*, *a greyhound*.
 Minic, *adv.*, *often*.
 Mil-e, tean, *f.*, *a mile*; *adj.*
and n., *a thousand*.
 Miorbhuil - each, ich, *adj.*,
wonderful.
 Mnaoi, *Dat. Sing. of Bean*.
 Moch, muiche, *adj.*, *early*.
 Mol, aidh, adh, *v.*, *praise*.
 Moran, *m.*, *much, many*.
 Motha-ich, ichidh, chadh, *v.*,
feel.
 Muillion, a, *m.*, *a million*.
 Mu'n cuairt, *adv.*, *about*.
 Mu'n cuairt do, *prep. with*
Dat., *about*.
 Nadurra, *adj.*, *natural*.
 Nead, nid, an, *f.*, *a nest*.
 Neamh, neimh, an, *m.*,
heaven.
 Neo, *prefixed to Adjectives*,
means not.
 Nochd, aidh, adh, *v.*, *show*.
 Nuadh, *adj.*, *new*.
 Og, oige, *adj.*, *young*.
 Ord, uird, an, *m.*, *a hammer*.
 Os cionn, *comp. prep.*, *above*.
 Otr-ach, aich, aichean, *m.*, *a*
dunghill.
 Paillion, an, *m.*, *a tent*.
 Paisd, e, ean, *m.*, *a child*.
 Pill, idh, eadh or tinn, *turn*,
cause to turn.
 Poca, nnan, *f.*, *a pocket*.
 Poit, e, ean, *f.*, *a pot*.
 Posda, *adj.*, *married*.
 Priseil, e, *adj.*, *precious*.
 Ràidhe, an, *a season, a quar-*
ter.
 Ràite (radh), *part.*, *saying*.
 Reidh, *adj.*, *ready*.
 Reotaidh, *adj.*, *frosty*.
 Reul, tan, *f.*, *a star*.
 Rìgh, rean, *m.*, *a king*.

- Riomh-ach, aiche, *adj.*, *rich, gaudy.*
 Ros, an, *m.*, *a rose.*
 Roth, a, an, *m.*, *a wheel, an axis.*
 Rua - dh, aidhe, *adj.*, *red, tawny.*
 Ruadh-bhoc, ruaidh - bhuic, *m.*, *a roe-buck.*
 Rud, an, *m.*, *a thing.*
 Sabhailt, e, *adj.*, *safe.*
 Samhr-adh, aidh, aidhean, *m.*, *summer.*
 Saogh-al, ail, *m.*, *the world.*
 Saoil, idh, sinn, *v.*, *suppose.*
 Seach-ain, naidh, nadh, *v.*, *avoid.*
 Scan, sine } *adj.*, *old.*
 Seann }
 Seall-adh, aidh, aidhean, *m.*, *a view.*
 Searg, aidh, adh, *v.*, *fade.*
 Sgaoil, idh, eadh, *v.*, *spread, disperse.*
 Sgcada-ich, ichidh, chadh, *v.*, *adorn.*
 Sgcimh, *f.*, *beauty.*
 Sgeigeil, e, *adj.*, *jeering, sarcastic.*
 Sgiathach, *adj.*, *winged.*
 Sge-ul, il, or oil, *f.*, *a story.*
 Sliabh, sleibh, sleibh-te or tcan, *f.*, *a mountain.*
 Slighe, an, *f.*, *a way.*
 Slua-gh, igh, sloigh, *m.*, *a people.*
 Smuain-ich, ichidh, eachadh, *v.*, *think.*
 Snath-ad, aid, adan, *f.*, *a needle.*
 Snua-dh, idh, *m.*, *appearance, complexion.*
 Sorruidh, *m.*, *a salutation.*
 Speur, a or an, *m.*, *the sky.*
 Spiora-d, id, dan, *m.*, *a spirit.*
 Stua-dh, idh, dhan, *f.*, *a billow.*
 Sua-n, in, *m.*, *sleep.*
 Suidh, idh, *v.*, *sit.*
 Suil, sula, ean, *f.*, *an eye.*
 Suilbhir, e, *adj.*, *cheerful.*
 Sunndach, *adj.*, *lively.*
 Taigh or tigh, ean, *m.*, *a house.*
 Taingeilcachd, *f.*, *thankfulness.*
 Tal-amh, mhainn, amhan, *m.* (*Fem. in Gen. Case*), *the earth.*
 Tana-ich, ichidh, chadh, *v.*, *get or make thin.*
 Tachd, aidh, adh, *v.*, *choke.*
 Teas, an, *f.*, *heat.*
 Teich, idh, eadh, *v.*, *flee.*
 Thar, *prep.*, *over.*
 Till, idh, eadh, *v.*, *return.*
 Tionnd-aidh, aidhidh, adh *v.*, *turn.*
 Tiodhla-c, ic, icean, *m.*, *a gift.*
 Tiormaich, idh, tiormachadh, *v.*, *dry.*
 Tog, aidh, ail, *v.*, *raise.*
 Toisich, idh, toiseachadh, *v.*, *begin.*
 Toit, ean, *f.*, *smoke, fume.*
 Toll, tuill, *m.*, *a hole.*
 Traogh, aidh, adh, *v.*, *assuage.*
 Treig, idh, sinn, *v.*, *forsake.*
 Trend, a or an, *f.*, *a flock.*
 Trian, a, an, *f.*, *a third.*

- Tric, *adv.*, often.
 Trom, truime, *adj.*, heavy.
 Trua-gh, ighe, *adj.*, miserable.
 Tuar, *m.*, colour, appearance.
 Tuath, *f.*, peasantry ; the
 north ; adj., north.
 Tuig, idh, sinn, *v.*, understand.
 Tuigseach, *adj.*, sensible.
 Tuit, idh, ean, *v.*, fall.
 Turs-ach, aiche, *adj.*, sorrow-
 ful.
 Tuthag, an, *f.*, thatch, patch,
 cover.
- Uaine, *adj.*, green.
 Uair, e, ean, *f.*, an hour, a
 time.
 Uall-ach, aich, *adj.*, gay.
 Uasal, uaisle, *adj.*, noble, gen-
 teel.
 Ugh, or ubh, uighe, uighean,
 m., an egg.
 Uile *adj.*, and *n. m.*, all.
 Ulaidh, e, ean, *f.*, a treasure.
 Urar, *adj.*, fresh.
 Urrainn, *adj.*, possible—used
 with the Verb 'is.'

DAYS OF WEEK.

Di-luain.	Diardaoin.
Di-mairt.	Di-h-aoine.
Di-ciadaoin.	Di-sathuirne.
Di-domhnuich <i>or</i> la na Sabaid.	

NAMES OF MONTHS.

Gìonbhair <i>or</i> a Cheud-mhios, <i>f</i> .	Iuchar, <i>m.</i> , <i>or</i> Buidhmios, <i>f</i> .
Faoilteach, <i>m</i> .	Ceudmhios an fhoghair.
Mart, <i>m</i> .	Seachd-mhios.
Giblein, <i>f</i> .	Ochd-mhios <i>or</i> Lughnair, <i>m</i> .
Ccitean, <i>m.</i> , <i>or</i> Bealtuinn, <i>f</i> .	Samhuinn, <i>f</i> .
Ogmhios, <i>f</i> .	Dudhlach, <i>m</i> .

These, with the exception of the eighth, always require the Article.

NAMES OF FEMALES.

Ann	Anna.
Catherine, Kate	Caitriona, Ceat.
Christina	Cairistiona.
Elizabeth	Ealasaid.
Flora	Fionnaghal.
Grace	Giorsail.
Helen	Eilidh.
Isabella	Iseabal.
Janet	Seonaid.
Jane	Sine, Seana.
Margaret	Mairearad.
Marjory	Marsailidh.
Martha	Moireach.
Mary	Mairi.
Sarah	Mor.
Sophia	Beathag.

NAMES OF MALES.

Alexander	Alasdair.
Allan	Ailean.
Andrew	Aindrea.
Angus	Aonghas.
Archibald	Gilleasbuig.
Charles	Tearlach.
Dugald	Dughall.
Duncan	Donnchadh.
Henry	Eanruig.
Hugh	Uisdean.
James	Seumas.
John	Iain.
Kenneth	Coinneach.
Malcolm	Callum.
Simon	Sim.
William	Uilleam.

KEY TO EXERCISES.



I.

The cats are at the fire. In the fire are light and warmth. The candle is on the table at the fire. The candles are giving (making) light, and the fire giving (making) warmth. The good man. The candles are giving good light. The large cat is in the warmth of the fire.

II.

Aig an teine tha cait. Tha coinnlean maith air a bhord. Tha an teine a deanamh soluis agus blaths. Tha na coinnlean maith air a bhord. Tha na coinnlean a deanamh soluis moir. Solus nan coinnlean.

III.

There were shoes on the man. The head of the hen was in the cat's mouth. The heads of the deer. The deer's head. In the fight. The man is making an alteration on the table. A hens' fight. A hen's head. Good man, the cats are in the warmth of the fire.

IV.

Bha cath fada aig an teine. Ann am beul na broige. Tha na brogan aig an teine. Bha brogan an duine aig a bhord mhor. Ceann feidh. Cinn fiadh. Bha an cat anns an (t-)solus.

V.

The chair is at the fire. The day was long. The dog is in the bed. Rivers of water are in the country (*or, there are rivers, &c.*) A flood of blood. At a father's brother's

wedding. The men of the land. O son of blood! The teeth of the dog were in the flesh of the cat.

VI.

Tha an duine anns an leabaidh mhor. Maidnean anns (air) an duthaich. Tha uaireadair air a bhord aig an teine. Ann an cridhe an duine. Thiltean uisge agus lasraichean teine. Bha banais anns a chathair. Bha piuthar an duine aig a bhanais. Air na tuiltibh.

VII.

A heart of flesh. The man's books are on the table in the room. The light of (the) day is good for the eyes. In the great works. The God of the fathers. The heart of the country. The timepiece was making a great noise. The watches are in the man's coat. There are coats on the men in the city. The long rivers. The sound of the stream.

VIII.

Fuaim na h-aimhne. Anns an t-suil. Tha uisge na h-aimhne maith. Air na h-uisgeachaibh. Bha an cù anns an t-sruth. Bha an duine aig a chathair leis na leabhraichean. Cath chon. Tha na tuitlean a deanamh fuaim. Tha còta an duine air a chathair aig a bhord. Bha an t-athar-rachadh mòr. Cridhe an athar agus cridheachan nam mac.

IX.

The goodness of the land. There were and are good men in that country. The wife of this man is in the fever. The Scotchman was making a great noise with the pipe. Hearts of oak. O sun, son of brightness! There are large oak trees (trees of oak) in Scotland. The light of the sun is making brightness. In the heart is the goodness and greatness of man. That man was at the water with the calves. The workman's wife. The queen of that country is in the fever.

X.

Solus an teine agus soilse na greine. Tha an darach a deanamh teine maith. Morachd ban-rìgh na h-Alba. Bha an duine sin aig an duthaich le laogh boirionn. Tha an

t-Albannach ann am blaths na greine. Bha fuaim pìob mhor na h-Alba anns a chath. Tha leabhraichean air a bhord bheag anns an t-seomra so.

XI.

The man of the large head. Is that country better than Scotland? She is the better of the water. I was very sick with the fever. This river is longer and broader than the largest rivers which are in Scotland. Beloved brethren, a good man is stronger than a big man. The people of (the) fat hearts. In the great floods of strong waters. The oak is the strongest tree. It is easier to make a good man bad than to make a bad man good.

XII.

Craobh nì's mo agus sruth nì's treise. Is fheaird mi so. Tha an duthaich so mor, tha an tìr sin nì's mo, ach is i Albainn a's mo. Fagus air a bhaile sin tha sruth boidheach uisge mìlis. Is misd thu sin. Bha e ro dhnìlich. Bha oibriche reamhar a deanainh droch fhuaim le pìob gle mhoir. An duine a's treise agus a's fhearr, agus a bhean a's boidheach agus a's annsa. An bheil an leabhar mor?

XIII.

Is every sixth man good? There are many Scotchmen in that country. Twenty cats and nineteen dogs. At the third hour. They who are in the first places in the town. Many a woman is better than the best men. There were a hundred thousand strong men and many people in that town. On the third day I and nine workmen were making the river broader. At the first light of the day. There are thirty-one books on the table in that room. It is twelve o'clock. Good men are rare (few) in these towns. She was very ill at six o'clock. Do you delay (are you making delay), and it ten o'clock? That old woman is ninety-three years.

XIV.

Bha mi anns an aite sin air ceud la na bliadhna. Bha e sa uairean agus bha moran shnaigh anns an aite. Tha trì

cheud tri fichead agus a cuig, laithean anns a bhliadhna. Aig an t-seathamh uair. Anns an fhichead baile a's mo anns an rioghachd. Tha sinne ni's lionmhoir na sibhse anns a bhaile so. Anns an t-seomar bheag sin tha tri leapaichean, aon bhord, cuig cathraichean agus moran leabhraichean. Is i so a bhliadhna ochd ceud deug tri fichead agus a seà deug.

XV.

Is that man worse than you? I (myself) and my wife and my sister's son were in your father's house on that day. Who is making that noise? That is a man who will not do evil. The man on whom was the coat. Every man who was strong. In whatever town they were. What evil is in thine heart? These are my books. Those who were in the house were ill. That is the man who was thirty-eight years in the town in which my father's brother's son was.

XVI.

Bha m' ochdnar mhac anns na h-oibribh air an la sin. Dean so agus is fheaird thu c. Bha moran chraobhan daraich anns an aite anns an robh a thaigh. Bha mi fein aig an taigh aig tri uairean. Tha sluagh mo dhuthcha-sa ni's fhearr na bhur sluagh-sa. (An) robh sibh anns a bhaile ud? Tha bean an duine eile tinn. Tha sinn gle lionmhoir ann ar baile-ne.

XVII.

Are you ill? I am; are you not yourself? I am not very ill, but this other man is. Is it I who am ill? Were you saying that the flesh of a lamb is not as sweet as the flesh of a calf? I was not, but I was saying that it is not sweeter. Art thou the king of the Jews? In my Father's house there are many dwelling places. Do (the) good, and do not (the) evil. Were you at your brother's house on that day? Who art thou that sayest those things? If I were there I would be worse than I am. Will you be there? Is she to be at home on that day? If you are not to be there I will not be.

XVIII.

Nach 'eil ise ni's boidhche na piuthar? Bhiodh e ni's fhearr. Bha i ag radh nach 'eil moran nithe ni's fhearr na

sin. Biodh iad an so aig naoi uairean anns a mhaduinn. Bha e deanamh nithe a's mo na iad so. Co iad? An 'ise a tha deanamh an fhuaim ud? Bi thusa a deanamh maith. Bha iad ag radh nach bitheadh e ni's fhearr na moran eile. Bu mhise bha aig do thaigh. Nach bi mise an sin?

XIX.

You are not better than himself. That wicked man has struck the little calf. A good name is better than much riches. Let there be no evil in thy heart. We were struck with many a blow. Who is knocking at the door? The floods smote on the house, and it fell, and great was the fall of that house. He was smitten for men. If I shall be smitten, let me be smitten by the good man. The wicked man shall fall into many an evil, but God shall keep his own people. If thou wilt do (be doing) good, goodness shall be in thy house and brightness in thy dwelling place.

XX.

Nach do bhuaileadh anns a cheann e leis an duine sin? Bha na fir so ag radh nach b' fheaird iad thusa. Cha 'n 'eil solus ann an aitibh-comhnuidh luchd-oibre an uile, ach tha solus coinneal Dhè air ceann an duine mhaith. Buailibh iad agus tuiteadh am baile. Nam biodh e air a bhualadh mar a bha mise, thuiteadh e. Ciod am maith a tha ann an sin? Agus thuit deich mile thar fhlichcad sluaigh ann an aon la. Cha bhi solus na greine an sin.

XXI.

Is that tree not beautiful? (*or*, is not that a beautiful tree?) The good man is as a tree which grows by (at) the side of a river. The trees will drink of the water of the stream, and they will be glad; they will clap their hands, and (they will) praise God. It is easier to swim against the water than with the stream. Give me water to drink. We supposed that thou wert the king of Israel. I love God because he will give me that which will be good for me. The beast swam away across the river. God says, Son, give me thine heart.

XXII.

Oladh na laogh an t-uisge. Nach 'eil uisge maith airson

laogh? Dh'innseadh domhsa gu'm bheil moran beathaichean ag ol de uisge na li-aimhne so, agus nach fheaird iad e. Bha an seann duine ud ag radh gu'n d'fhas tri de uain fein tinn leis an uisge. Filleamaid ar cotaichean, agus fagamaid iad an so. Seachain an t-olc, agus seachnaidh an t-olc thusa. Nach creid thu a ni a ta mi ag innseadh duit? B'fhearr leam tuiteam anns a chath na ruith air falbh. Tha moran agam air an duine sin. Co e Dia gu'n ercidinn e? Is e Dia athair nan uile.

XXIII.

I would go to any place to hear that man. I have been struck for that which another person has done. Have you seen yon big fat beast which I have at home? Do not say anything against the king. Give me your hand. He came to his own country, but his own people did not give him honour. Many of the beasts were found at the other side of the river.

XXIV.

Thugadh e domhsa an ni a tha agam air. Nan abairinn ni sam bith, theirinn mar thubhairt thusa. Tha misc dol air falbh agus cha'n fhaic sibh mi gu 's an tig mi ann an glair m' Athar. Innsear ni gloirmhoir air cathair ar De-ne. Agus thubhairt e, Tuitcam ann an lamhan Dhe, agus na tuiteam ann an lamhan dhaoine. Chunnadh e a falbh agus a fagail an aite.

XXV.

Who shall tell thy father that thou art not alive? He fell not without fame in the battle. Say not anything against the Queen. Would it not be better for you to have a good wife than a large house? What, said Ronan, do you see about Culmina, my lovely sweetheart? Give us to-day our daily bread. Let his left hand be under my head. And God saw the light that it was good. Keep the door of thy mouth in the house of God. Thou art in the presence of the King of kings. I heard from him that the Queen's son is in a distant land.

XXVI.

Thoireadh i dha ge b' e a tha aige oirre. Chi neach sam

bith am maith a rinn e do shluagh an aite. Sin uile thug mi duit, ach ciod a rinn thusa domhsa. Chunnaic mi e a dol 'na bhaile aig cuig uaircan. Dh'innis mi duit ach cha chreideadh tu mi. Am measg an t-sluagh so uile nach 'eil aon a dh'innseas so dhomh? Tha solus na greine againn re an latha. Nach cluinnear a chliu airson so? Cha'n abaireadh e ni ole sam bith mu leannan fein.

XXVII.

In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was along with God, and the Word was God. This same was, at the beginning, with God. All things were made by him, and without him there was not one thing made that was made. In him was life, and the life was the light of men. Concerning him, John said, Behold the Lamb of God! The eyes of the Lord are in every place, gazing on the bad men and on the good men. Thus shalt thou say to him, Rejoice not against the good man, though he fall he shall rise again. I saw yesterday a thing that I never saw before, and which I shall never (not ever) see again.

XXVIII.

Chunnaic tighearna na duthcha ar brathair agus mhol se e gu mòr. Tha focal De maith, tabhairt gairdeachas d'a shluagh, agus a deanamh an cridheachan ait; cha chum e ni maith air bith uaithe-san a ta creidsinn air ainm. Mo thruaighe, gu'm faicinn-se an la! Air an taobh so agus air an taobh sin de 'n amhainn bha craobh na beatha a fas. Eirich agus tiugainn air falbh oir tha an la goirid. Deana-maid ar n-obair a nis re an latha, mu 'n tig an oidhche mu 'm bi ar n-obair deanta.

ERRATA.—“Darach,” in page 13, line 4, should be *daraich*.

“Sin,” page 20, line 20, should be *so*.

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