HOW TO LEARN GAELIC

Orthographical Instructions, Grammar, and Reading Lessons

WITH VOCABULARY

BY

ALEXANDER MACBAIN, LL.D.,

AND

JOHN WHYTE.

FOURTH EDITION.
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OUTLINES OF GAELIC GRAMMAR.

ORTHOGRAFY AND PHONETICS.

The letters of the Gaelic Alphabet are only eighteen in number—five Vowels and thirteen Consonants—but by means of certain vowel and consonant groupings and modifications a scheme of symbols is obtained which, though it appears somewhat complex to the eye, is at once simple, effective, and quite sufficient for all the orthographical requirements of the language.

THE VOWELS.

(1) Broad—a, o, u; (2) Slender—e, i.

THE CONSONANTS.

Mutable.

(3) Plain—g, c; d, t; l, n, r, s.
(4) Aspirated—gh, ch; dh, th; (lh), (nh), (rh), sh.

Immutable.

(5) Plain—b, p; f, h, m.
(6) Aspirated—bh, ph; fh, —, mh.

(7) With aspirated l, n, r, the sign of aspiration, h, is not used in spelling.

In the following pages the word 'final' applies to syllables as well as words.
VOWEL SOUNDS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gaelic Sounds</th>
<th>English equivalents</th>
<th>Represented in Gaelic by</th>
<th>Gaelic Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(8) Long a</td>
<td>'far'</td>
<td>à, ài, éa, éái</td>
<td>càs, sàil, cèàrr, cèàird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9) Short a (á)</td>
<td>'sofa'</td>
<td>a, ai, ea, caí</td>
<td>car, fail, geàl, cèàirsle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10) Long o</td>
<td>'lord'</td>
<td>ó, òi, éo, éói</td>
<td>còrr, dòir, ceòl, leòb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11) Short o (ó)</td>
<td>'lot'</td>
<td>o, oi, eo, eoi</td>
<td>cor, toil, deoch, geòic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(12) Long o</td>
<td>'hoo'</td>
<td>ó, ói, éo, eói</td>
<td>có, cóigt, leòghann, deòir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(13) Short o</td>
<td>'canto'</td>
<td>o, oi, (eo), (eoi)</td>
<td>tog, fois, (?), (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(14) Long u</td>
<td>'pull'</td>
<td>u, úi, iu, iú</td>
<td>cú, cúil, ciùrr, ciùil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(15) Short u</td>
<td>'put'</td>
<td>u, ui, iu, iú</td>
<td>cur, cuin, flùich, tiúighe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(16) Long e</td>
<td>'where'</td>
<td>é, éa, éi, éu</td>
<td>sè, déan, sèimh, sgeòl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(17) Short e</td>
<td>(e) 'whet'</td>
<td>e, ea, ei</td>
<td>le, gean, creiín</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(18) Long e</td>
<td>'whey'</td>
<td>é, éi, eu</td>
<td>glé, cèir, teud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(19) Short e</td>
<td>'survey' (e)</td>
<td>(e), ea, ei</td>
<td>(?), fead, geìr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(20) Long i</td>
<td>'machine' i, io</td>
<td>mir, sioda</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(21) Short i</td>
<td>'piano' i, io, ai</td>
<td>gin, crios, togaidh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(22) The vowel digraph ao is really one single vowel. It is always long, and resembles œu in the French word 'cœur,' or the u in the English word 'curl.'

(23) The short sound of ao is represented by a and e final and unaccented—cionta, còrsa, feòla, àite, uile; a (ea) short before dh, gh, and unaccented ch—òladh, seadh, laigh, leagh, òglach, buileach; a in the article in all its forms—a’, am, an, na, nam, nan; and in most of the particles—mar, an, am, ag (a’), &c.; ai and oi, short, before the liquids l, n, r; i in the verb ‘is,’ in the conjunction ‘is,’ and in the word ‘tigh’; and o short before gh.

(24) In the diminutive suffixes -ag (-eag) and -an, a has its short open sound á (9)—cùlág, caileágh, caolán.

Vowel Digraphs and Trigraphs.

(25) The only proper and constant diphthongs in Gaelic are ia and ua, in which both letters are always distinctly sounded—grian, uan.

(26) In the other vowel combinations, when flanked by mutable consonants, only one of the vowels is sounded, the others merely indicating or regulating the quality, broad or slender, o the contiguous consonants—gràidh, laigh, ceàird,

* The required sound is more purely met with in the French word 'beau' (bù).
toil, leòir, geòic, cóig, cois, cuis, cuir, ciùil, dèan, gean, sèimh, cèir, geir, sgèul, teud, sioda, fios, òlaidh, &c.

(27) The vowels e and i in an initial or final position—eolas, iolach, mnaoi, nai, or in contact with b, bh, f, fh, m, mh, p, ph, sh, th, in the same syllable, are sounded in vowel digraphs and trigraphs in which they should otherwise be silent—beò, theòil, feart, caibe, fuaim, peann, cnaip, &c.

(28) ai in the prepositions 'aig' ('at') and 'air' ('on' or 'after'), is, in most dialects, sounded like ai in the word 'mountain.'

(29) Vowels are nasal when in contact with m, mh, or n.

(30) Long a and long o before lI and nn are sounded au and ou in most dialects—call (caull), toll (toull), ann (aunn), &c.

CONSONANT SOUNDS.

(31) The Consonants, except the lip-letters b, f, m, p, are mutable, having a broad or a slender quality according as they are in contact with broad or slender vowels.

(32) With the exception of the liquids and nasals (l, m, n, r), and the hiss (s), the Consonants in Gaelic are voiceless, and represent organ-positions rather than articulate sounds. The murmur of the nasals, however, passes into a succeeding consonant—am bata, an cu, an duine.

(33) b = English p.

(34) bh = English v. When final it is often sounded like English w, or is altogether silent.

(35) c broad (that is, in contact with a, o, u,) = English c hard. (Final c, see 70).

(36) c slender (that is, in contact with e, i,) = outer English c hard, like k in 'king' (k'ing). (Final c, see 70).

(37) ch broad, = ch in Scotch 'loch' or German 'nach.'

(38) ch slender, = ch in German 'ich.'

(39) d broad, = English t, pronounced with the point of the tongue well down against the front lower gum. (d in chd, see 71).
(40) d slender, = palatalised English t, as in ‘tune.’ The position of the tongue is as for d broad. (d in chd, see 71).

(41) dh broad, = gh broad (47).
(42) dh slender, = gh slender (48).
(43) f = English f.
(44) fh is silent, except in ‘fhathast,’ ‘fhein,’ ‘fhuair,’ in which the f alone is silent.
(45) g broad, = English c hard.
(46) g slender, = outer English c hard.
(47) gh broad, = gutturalised g, resembling a burr, or g in the German word ‘tage.’ When final it is often but faintly heard.
(48) gh slender, = y in the English word ‘yes.’
(49) h = English h.
(50) l initial, unaspirated, and ll final, broad, = l sounded with the point of the tongue well down against the front lower gum.
(51) l initial, unaspirated, and ll final, slender, = Italian gl. It resembles ll in the English word ‘million.’
(52) l aspirated (lh) broad, (back l), resembles l in the English word ‘hull.’
(53) l aspirated (lh) slender, (front l), resembles l in the English word ‘hill.’
(54) m = English m.
(55) mh = English v. When final it is often silent or resembles English v.
(56) n initial, unaspirated, and nn final, broad, = n sounded with the point of the tongue well down against the front lower gum.
(57) n initial, unaspirated, and nn final, slender, = French gn. Resembles n in the English word ‘vineyard.’

Examples.

dlon, bid, diùid.

dh’ fhill, dh’ fhan.
dh, fui.

dh, fui.

gab, mag.
gin, smig.

àgh, dhà.

agh, dhà.

gh, dhì.

agh, dhà.

agh, dhà.

àgh, dhà.

agh, dhà.

agh, dhà.

agh, dhà.

agh, dhà.

agh, dhà.

agh, dhà.

agh, dhà.

agh, dhà.

agh, dhà.

agh, dhà.

agh, dhà.

agh, dhà.

agh, dhà.

agh, dhà.

agh, dhà.

agh, dhà.
(58) n aspirated (nh) broad, (back n), = n in the English word 'nun.'

(59) n aspirated (nh) slender, (front n), = n in the English word 'ninny.'

(60) p = English p. (Final p, see 70).

(61) ph = English f.

(62) r broad, (back r), = in the English word 'run.' It is always trilled.

(63) r slender, (front r), = front English r. It is always trilled.

(64) s broad, = s in the English word 'so.' It is silent after t. In the Gaelic words 'so' ('here') and 'sud' ('yonder'), it has the sound of s in 'sugar.'

(65) s slender, = s in the English word 'sugar.' It is silent after t.

(66) sh = English h.

(67) t broad, = t sounded with the point of the tongue well down against the front lower gum. (Final t, see 70).

(68) t slender, = palatalised t. Resembles English tch, or tj, voiceless, or t in the English word 'tune.' The position of the tongue is as with t broad. (Final t, see 70).

(69) th = English h. It is silent in the word 'thu' ('thou').

(70) c, p, t, are explodent. c final, and p and t after short vowels, take the explosion, or breathing before them, in most dialects.

(71) chd = chc.

(72) n after initial c, g, and m, is commonly sounded r—cnoc, gnùis, mnaoi.

Examples.

mo nàire, dàin.

mo nighean, min.

pòg, pios.

phòs, phinn.

rùn, már.

rìthist, cìr.

càise, sin, cìs.

sheas, shàr.

tonn, tàl, tog.

teann, till, àite.

thà, sàth, thog.

mac = mahc; ap = ahp; cat = caht.
luchd = luche; oehd = oech.
ACCENT

(73) All simple Gaelic words are accented on the first syllable.
(74) Where the accented term in compound words is not the first syllable, a hyphen is placed before it—cas-chrom, baile-margaidh, bean-bainse.

HOW TO SPELL GAELIC WORDS.

In the following table the thick and thin upright lines represent broad and slender consonants respectively. Between them are placed the vowels required to produce the simple sounds indicated in the left margin. When the pupil learns to distinguish the broad or slender quality of the consonants in any word he has no difficulty in supplying from the table the required vowel symbols for completing the word. For example, take the word ‘tòiseachaidh.’ The ear detects broad t, slender s, broad ch, and slender dh; thus—

Consonants - - - t s ch dh \{tòiseachaidh.
Vowels (as per table) òi ea ai

(The silent convoy-vowels are put in italics.)

| Long à  | à  | ài | èài | èà |
| Short a | a  | ai | eai | ea |
| Long ó  | ò  | òi | eoì | eo |
| Long ó  | ó  | ói | eoì | eo |
| Short o | o  | oi | eoì | eo |
| Long u  | ù  | ùi | ùù | ùù |
| Short u | u  | ui | iui | iu |
| Long è  | è  | èi | èa | èa (êu)* |
| Long é  | é  | èi | ea | eu |
| Short e | e  | ei | ea | ea |
| Long i  | i  | i | io | io |
| Short i | aí | ì | í | í |
| Long ao | ao | aoí |  |  |
| Short ao | a | ai |  |  |
| ia | iai | i |  |  |
| ua | uai |  |  |  |

*The digraph eu is frequently used to represent grave è as in ‘breug’ but èa is generally preferable—brèag, òar, lèas, &c.
ACCIDENCE.

THE NOUN.

DECLENSION.

The noun has four cases—Nominative, Genitive, Dative, and Vocative. The Accusative is of the same form as the Nominative.

There are two numbers—Singular and Plural, but remains of a Two or Dual number exist with ða, which in the nom. takes a form agreeing with the dat. sing.; as ða fhear, two men; ða chois, two feet, from fear and cas, respectively.

The Gender of a noun is known only from the influence upon it of the Article preceding it, or from its own influence on the Adjective following. Feminine nouns are initially aspirated, if possible, by the Article, and themselves aspirate the initial consonant, if it exists, of Adjectives and other words in close contact following. This process is reversed in the gen. masculine nouns showing initial aspiration and aspirating the succeeding word, while the feminine gen. makes no other change than its own gen. inflection. There is no distinction of gender in the plural.

As to Declension, nouns are first classified according as they form their plural, which should end in a consonant. Nouns having i in the plural, either singly or in digraph form, before the final consonant or consonants, belong to the Strong Declension; nouns adding final n, broad, for the plural belong to the Weak Declension or to the Mixed Declension. The Weak Declension shows no inflection for cases either in the singular or in the plural.

I.—STRONG DECLENSION.

The root vowel or digraph in monosyllables, or in polysyllables the final vowel or digraph, is broad; the gen. and voc. sing. and nom. pl. insert i. The dat. pl. may be in ibh final, if the word is a monosyllable. All nouns of this declension are masc.
bard, a bard.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom. bard</td>
<td>bàird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. bàird</td>
<td>bhàrd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat. bard</td>
<td>bàird, bàrdach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voc. a bhàird</td>
<td>a bhàrd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The final vowel is usually a singly or in digraph. Diminutives and other nouns in -an, and most derivatives in -ach, belong to this declension: aran, bread, gen. and voc. sing., and nom. pl. arain; balach, lad, g. balach.

In monosyllables the following changes take place on the root vowel or digraph in forming the gen. sing. and nom. plural:

1. a becomes ai: gràdh, love g. gràidh
   a with liquids becomes ui: falt, hair g. fuilt
2. ea becomes ei: each, horse g. eich
   ea with liquids becomes i: ceann, head g. cinn
3. ia becomes i: fadh, deer g. fèidh
4. ua "" uai: uan, lamb g. uain
5. o "" i: òl, drinking g. òil
   o with rd, rn becomes ui: òrd, hammer g. òird
6. o become: ui: boc, buck g. buic
7. ao "" aoi: laogh, calf g. laoigh
8. eo "" iùi: ceòl, music g. ciùil
9. io "" iùi: siol, seed g. sil
10. ù, u "" ui, ui: ciùl, back g. cùil
11. eu with liquids becomes edì: beùl, mouth g. beòil

Polysyllables usually have a or ea as the final vowel; a becomes ai in the genitive; ea becomes i, save before liquids, when ea becomes ei. E.g. coileach, cock, g. coilich. Polysyllables in io have i.

**Strong Decl. Nouns weakened in the Plural.**

Sing. N., D. bealach  lòn, a mead.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N.</th>
<th>D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G.</td>
<td>bealaich  lòin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.</td>
<td>a bhealaich  a lòin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plu. N., D. bealaichean  lòinteann

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N.</th>
<th>D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G.</td>
<td>bhealaich  lòn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.</td>
<td>a bhealaichean  a lòinteann</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Polysyllabic nouns, especially in -ach (nearly all in -lach) and -an, are apt to be thus declined. Derivatives in -as, -us, and -adh, belong here usually, as do even monosyllables in n, which takes a t before the plural n. So broillich, bosom, g. bròillich; saoithi, world, pl. saoghilan; cuan, sea, pl. cuantain; dorus, door, has the pl. dorsan; aingeal, angel, has ainglean; while dos, bunch, tassel, has g. dois and pl. dois or dosan.
Some polysyllables in -ar are apt to make the plural in contracted
-ichean: leabhar, m. and f., book, pl. leabhraichean; but briathar,
word, pl. briathran.

II.—Weak Declension.

Nouns ending in a vowel, in -chd, and in -air, denoting
agents or instruments, are of the Weak Declension. They are
of either gender.

gille, m., a lad.

Singular. Plural.
Nom. gille gillean
Gen. gille ghillean
Dat. gille gillean
Voc. a gille a ghillean

There is usually an inserted ch, th, or nn, between the final vowel
and the -an of the plural. In words having liquids before their final
vowel a t is inserted in a few cases. When the last vowel of the root
is slender the tendency is to flank the inserted ch with broad vowels,
and vice versa: thus bata, bataichean; cridhe, cridheachan; bliadhna,
bliadhnaichean.

1. Words in a:
   iarla m., earl,
   bata m., stick,
   teanga f., tongue,
   pl. iarlan
   pl. bataichean
   pl. teangan
   teangannan

2. Words in e:
   buille f., blow,
   uisge m., water,
   coille f., wood,
   baile m., town,
   teine m., fire,
   pl. buillean
   pl. uisceachan
   pl. coiltean
   pl. bailtean
   pl. teintean

3. Words in o, ò, u:
   enò f., nut,
   pl. enothen

4. Words in chd:
   mallachd f., curse,
   pl. mallachdan

5. Words in air (eir, oir):
   dorsair m., doorkeeper,
   piobaire m., piper,
   pl. dorsairean
   pl. piobairean

III.—Mixed Declension.

In this declension the singular is Strong, or has inflections
as the Strong Declension has, while the plural is Weak, and
ends in broad n.

1. The Feminine Broad Declension.

Feminine nouns whose vowel or digraph, if monosyllabic, is
broad, or whose final vowel or digraph is broad, are thus
declined:
10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SING.</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N.</td>
<td>Cluas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.</td>
<td>Cluaise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>Cluais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.</td>
<td>A cluas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual</td>
<td>Dà cluais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plu.</td>
<td>N. Cluasan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.</td>
<td>Cluas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>Cluasan, Cluasaibh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.</td>
<td>A cluasan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The vowel changes in this declension are similar to those in the Strong Declension, only a nearly always changes to oi in the gen. and dat. sing. The dative sing. drops the final e of the gen.

In monosyllables the following changes occur:

1. à becomes ai: lamh, hand  
a: clach, stone  
2. ea: cearc, hen  
e: creag, crag  
3. ia becomes ei: grian, sun  
a: tuagh, axe  
4. o: bròg, shoe  
o: long, ship  
5. ao: gaoth, wind  
7. tu: crloch, end  
8. eu: brèug, lie

A few nouns ending in liquids contract in the gen.: buidheann, company, g. buidhde, d. buidhinn; uilLEAN, elbow, g. uilte; coinneal, candle g. coinne. Add saighde, arrow, g. saighde.

2. Feminine Slender Declension.

Feminine nouns whose root vowel or digraph is in i, or whose final syllable has i alone or in digraph, have the genitive either in suffixed a or e, as thus:

(a) súil, eye  
(b) cainnit, speech.

Singular: Plural  
Singular: Plural

N. súil, súilean  
G. súla, shúil  
D. súil, súilean, súilibh  
V. a shúil, a shúilean

(a) Of the súil class may be mentioned mil, meala, honey; fuil, falca, blood; fèil, feola, flesh; uaimh, uamha, cave; buaidh, victory, g. buadh and buaidhe, g. pl buadh. Contraction may take place in polysyllabic nouns, as dùthaich, country, g. dùthcha, pl. dùthchasann; nacad, tooth, g. faca, pl. fàcail; feadhainn, people, g. feadhna.
Of the cainnt class, which is numerous, are gnúis, gnúise, countenance; uaigh, a grave, g. uaighe, uaghach; sith, peace; caoir, blaze; druid, starling; cuirm, feast; tuil, flood, pl. tuiltean—a liquid final with inserted t in the plural. Contracted nouns, usually with liquids, are—

madainn, morning, g. maidne, pl. maidnean
banais, wedding, g. bainnse, pl. bainnsean
obair, work, g. oibre, pl. oibrean, oibrichean
abhaínn, river, g. aibhne, pl. aibhnichean

To this declension form belong mair, f. and m., sea, g. mara, pl. marannan; cnámh, m., bone, g. cnámha, pl. cnámhean or cnamhan.

3. Stems in a Broad Vowel with suffixed a Gen.

These nouns are generally masculine; the plural is in -un or -annan.

loch, m., a lake.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing. N.</th>
<th>Pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>loch</td>
<td>lochan, lochannan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.</td>
<td>locha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>loch, lochan, lochaibh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

So cath, g., catha, m., fight; sruth, m., stream; luch, f., mouse, g. tucha, pl. tuchan, and tuchaidh; lagh, m. and f., law; fios, m. and f., knowledge; earb, f., roe; dealth, m., picture; piob, f., pipe.

4. Liquid Stems with the Gen. in a suffixed or inclusive.

(a) druim, m., ridge; (b) cathair, f., chair; (c) athair, father.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing. N.</th>
<th>Pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>druim</td>
<td>cathair, athair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. droma</td>
<td>cathrach, athar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. druim</td>
<td>cathair, athair</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) To the druim class, which oftenest have the stem vowel eu belong ceum, m., step, g. ceuma; leum, m. and f., leap; beum, m., blow; am, m., time, g. ama; anam, m., soul, g. anma.

(b) Like cathair are declined luachair, f., rushes, g. luachrach; lasair, f., flame; litir, f., letter; cóir, f., right, g. còrach; creathall, cradle, g. creathlach; sàil, f., heel, g. sàilach, pl. sàiltean, sàilean, to which add caora, f., sheep, g. caorach, pl. caorach, caorrich; dal, plain, g. dalach, daile. Add also cuid, part, g. codach.

(c) Words of kinship are declined like athair, as mòthair, mother: bràthair, brother, pl. bràthrean; and piùthar, sister, g. peathar, pl. peathraichean.

5. Stems suffixing n for the Gen. and other cases.

guala, f. shoulder.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing. N.</th>
<th>Pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>guala</td>
<td>guailnean, guaillean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. gualainn</td>
<td>ghuailnean, ghuaillean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. gualainn</td>
<td>guaille, guaillibh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Masculine or Common Stems with suffixed *e* Gen.

About a dozen nouns have this inflection, which is as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>tigh</em>, m., a house.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>N. tigh</em></td>
<td>tighean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>G. tighe</em></td>
<td>thighean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>D. tigh</em></td>
<td>tighean, tighibh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>V. thigh</em></td>
<td>thighean</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

So *néamh*, m., heaven, g. *néimh*, or *néimh*; *ugh*, m., egg; *im*, m., butter, g. *ime*; *tir*, f. and m., land; and *gleann*, m., *glen*, g. *glinne*, with *sliabh*, m., moor, g. *sliabh* or *súibh*, which both take a *t* in the plural—*gleann*an and *súibhte*an; to which add *ainm*, m., name, g. *ainm*, pl. *ainmeann* or *ainmeannan*.

IV.—Irregular Declension.


**THE ARTICLE**

The base form of the Definite Article in Gaelic is *an* in the singular and *na* in the plural. In the following paradigm the sign + means *preceding*, and *s* pure means *s* preceding a vowel or the liquids *l*, *n*, *r*.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Common</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Masculine.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Feminine.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Common.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nom.</strong></td>
<td><strong>As gen. mas.</strong></td>
<td><strong>na</strong></td>
<td><strong>na h- (+ vowels)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an</td>
<td>an</td>
<td><strong>nan</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>am (+ b, f, m, p)</td>
<td>a' (+ bh, ch, gh, mh, ph)</td>
<td>nam (+ b, f, m, p)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an t- (+ vowels)</td>
<td>an t- (+ s pure)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gen.</strong></td>
<td><strong>as dat. mas.</strong></td>
<td><strong>As nom.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>nan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a' (+ bh, ch, gh, mh, ph)</td>
<td>na h- (+ vowel)</td>
<td>nam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dat.</strong></td>
<td>As gen.</td>
<td>As dat. mas.</td>
<td>As nom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>('n, 'n t- after vowel-ending prep.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The gen. sing. masc., nom. sing. fem., and dat. sing. m. and f. aspirate all initial consonants of the succeeding noun, save d, t, and s, which last is eclipsed if pure, i.e., before vowels and l, n, r, as an t-seil, the eye, pronounced an tuil (=an t-shuíl). The aspiration of l, n, r is not indicated in writing; f, becoming fh, disappears in sound after an. Anns+art. is contracted into san, sa', sna.

**Examples of Article and Noun.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Masculine.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singular.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nom.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. + vowel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. + b, m, p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c, g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. + d, t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l, n, r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sp, st, sg, sm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. + f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. + s pure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Feminine.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singular.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nom.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. + vowel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. + b, m, p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c, g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. + d, t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l, n, r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sg, sm, sp, st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. + f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. + s pure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE ADJECTIVE.

The Adjective is inflected for case and number, and initially aspirated to show gender. The case inflections in the singular are the same in kind as those of nouns of the Strong Decl., the Weak Decl., and the Fem. Broad and Small Declensions with suffixed e genitive. The plural in monosyllables is, if the root vowel is broad or the digraph ends in a broad vowel, in a uniform -a; in monosyllables with a slender vowel the plural is in -e throughout. Polysyllables suffix vowels neither in the singular nor in the plural. There are thus three declensions.

STRONG DECLENSION.

mór, great.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Plural.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom</td>
<td>mór</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>móir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>mór</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voc.</td>
<td>móir</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

So decline in the sing. polysyllabic adjectives in -ach, -mhor, -ar, -or, omitting the e of the fem. gen. as a rule. The changes of vowels are the same as in the nouns of the Strong and Fem. Broad Decl.: thus, dearg, red, g. m. dheirg, g. f. deirge. With double liquids, however, a becomes oí, not ú, as dall, blind, g. m. doíll, g. f. doille, and pl. dall, rarely dalla.

WEAK DECLENSION.

In this declension there is no inflection for case or number, only the initial changes for gender; as in bead, living, m. g. and v. bheò, f. n., d. and v. bheò, g. bead; pl. bead.

MIXED DECLENSION.

glic, wise.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Plural.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom. and Dat.</td>
<td>glic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>ghlic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voc.</td>
<td>ghlic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Noun and Adjective Conjoined.
cat glas, m., a grey cat.

Sing. Plural.
Nom. cat glas cait ghlasa
Gen. cait ghlais chat glas
Dat. cat glas cataibh glasa
Voc. a chait ghlais a chata glasa

Note that the dat. mas. with the article is do'n chat ghlas, where the adj. is aspirated.

Note also that the nom. plural of nouns of the Strong Decl. aspirate the initial consonant of the Adjective. No plural in n does so.

cearc bhreac, f., a speckled hen.

Sing. Plural.
Nom. cearc bhreac cearcan breaca
Gen. circe brice chearcan breaca
Dat. circ bhric cearcaibh breaca
Voc. a chearc bhreac a chearca(n) breaca

Comparison of Adjectives.
The Adjective has only one degree of comparison—the comparative. In form the comparative is the same as the gen. sing. fem., as bān, white, bāine, whiter. The indeclinable adjectives of the Weak Dec. add, if consonant-ending, a or e, as bochd, poor, bochda, poorer, ceàr, wrong, cearra, more wrong.

The commonest adjectives are, as in English, irregular in comparison, as olc, bad, miosa, worse; and in addition they have, with the Assertive form of the verb “to be,” an agglutinate form in -d or -de, from the prep. form de, “of it, therefor.” E.g., Is misde e an cath, He is the worse for the battle, which in Early Gaelic is more idiomatically thus—is mesai-de in cath d6, The battle is worse therefor to him. The Gaelic grammars call this form the Second Comparative. A Third Comparative is found in the abstract nouns in -d, as giorrad, shortness, daoiread, dearness, which, with the verb rach, go, may express comparison, as—Tha ’mhin a’ dol an daoiread, literally, “The meal is going into dearness,” but which is translated as—“Meal is getting dearer.”

The Superlative is expressed by the comparative with the relative form of the verb “to be.” Thus: ’S i Māirí as sine de ’n teaghlach= “Mary is the eldest of the family,” literally, “It is Mary who is older of the family.” Ordinary comparison is thus expressed: ’S i Māirí as sine na Seònaid= “Mary is older than Jessie.” The foregoing is the Assertive form; pure statement is done thus: Tha Māirí na’ s sine na Seònaid, literally, “Mary is what is older than Jessie.”
IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

**Positive.**
- beag, little
- dona, olc, bad
- duilich, difficult
- fagus, faisg, near
- furasda, farasda, easy
- geàrr, goirid, short
- làidir, strong
- leathann, broad
- math, maith, good
- mór, great
- toigh, beloved

**Comparative.**
- lugha
- miosa
- duilghe, dorra
- faisge
- fusa, fhasa, asa
- giorra
- treasa
- leatha, léithne
- feàrr
- mo, motha
- docha

**Agglutinate in -d.**
- lughaid, bigid
- misde, misd
- duilghid
- giorraid
- treasaid
- feàrrd
- moíd, mothaid

**Numeral Adjectives.**

**Cardinal.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numeral</th>
<th>Without Noun</th>
<th>Ordinal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 aon</td>
<td>a h-aon</td>
<td>an ciad, a' ciad, f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 dà</td>
<td>a dhà</td>
<td>an dara, darna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 tri</td>
<td>a tri</td>
<td>an treas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 ceithir</td>
<td>a ceithir</td>
<td>an ceathreamh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 cóig</td>
<td>a cóig</td>
<td>an cóigeamh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 sè, sia</td>
<td>a sè, sia</td>
<td>an sèathamh, siathamh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 seachd</td>
<td>a seachd</td>
<td>an seachdamh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 ochd</td>
<td>a h-ochd</td>
<td>an t-ochdamh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 naoi</td>
<td>a naoi</td>
<td>an naoidheamh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 deich</td>
<td>a deich</td>
<td>an deicheamh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 aon (fhear) deug</td>
<td>a h-aon-deug</td>
<td>an t-aona (fear) deug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 dà (fhear) dheug</td>
<td>a dhà-dheug</td>
<td>an dara (fear), &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 tri (fhir) dheug</td>
<td>a tri deug</td>
<td>an treas (fear), &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 fichead</td>
<td>a fichead</td>
<td>am ficheadamh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 aon air fichead</td>
<td>a h-aon air, &amp;c.</td>
<td>an ciad (fhear) fichead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 dà air fichead</td>
<td>a dhà air, &amp;c.</td>
<td>an dara (fear), &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 tri air fichead</td>
<td>a tri air, &amp;c.</td>
<td>an treas (fear), &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 deich air fichead</td>
<td>a deich air, &amp;c.</td>
<td>an deicheamh(fear), &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 dà fichead</td>
<td>a h-aon</td>
<td>an dà ficheadamh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 dà fichead 's a h-aon</td>
<td>an dà ficheadamh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 leth-chiad, or</td>
<td>an leth-chiadamh, an dà ficheadamh (fear)</td>
<td>'s a deich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 tri fichead</td>
<td>a h-aon</td>
<td>an tri ficheadamh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 ciad, ceud</td>
<td>an ciadamh</td>
<td>an ciadamh (fear) 's a h-aon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101 ciad 's a h-aon</td>
<td>an ciadamh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 dà ciad</td>
<td>an dà ciadamh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 tri ciad</td>
<td>an tri ciadamh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 mile</td>
<td>an mileamh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 dà mhile</td>
<td>an dà mhileamh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000,000 muillion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Without Noun.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numeral</th>
<th>Ordinal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>an ciad, a' ciad, f.</td>
<td>an dà ficheadamh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an dara, darna</td>
<td>an tri ficheadamh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an treas</td>
<td>an ciadamh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an ceathramh</td>
<td>an ciadamh (fear) 's a h-aon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an cóigeamh</td>
<td>an dà ciadamh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Personal or Collective Numerals.

2 dithis, twain
3 triúir, three persons
4 ceathrar, four
5 cóignear, five
6 seánar, sianar, six
7 seachdnar, seven
8 ochdnar, eight
9 naoinear, nine
10 deichnear, ten

Aon aspirates the initial consonant of the next word, save d, t, and a. Dú takes the dual number, which corresponds in form with the dat. sing. aspirated; as dá chirc, but the adjective is not inflected—da chirc bhreac, except gen. and dative dual: le dá chirc bhric.

The numerals fichead. ciad, mile, and muillion are nouns, and govern the gen. pl. unaspirated of the noun, as fichead fear, twenty men. The Collective numerals govern the gen. pl. aspirated, as díthis mhac, two sons.

The expression "and a half" is done by "gu leth," as ciad gu leth, one hundred and a half, that is 150. lomadh and liutha(d) mean "many a."

THE PRONOUN.

I.—Personal Pronouns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simple</td>
<td>Emphatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 mi</td>
<td>mise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 thu, tu</td>
<td>thusa, tusa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 e, i, he, she</td>
<td>esan, ise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 sinn</td>
<td>sinne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 sibh</td>
<td>sibhse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 iad, they</td>
<td>iadsan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The addition of fhein=sself, adds more emphasis: mi fhein=myself.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II.—Possessive Pronouns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 mo, m', my</td>
<td>ar, ar n- (+ vowel), our</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 do, d', thy</td>
<td>bhur ('ur), bhur n- (+ vowel), your</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 a, ' (aspirating), his</td>
<td>an, am (+ b, f, m, p) their</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a, a h-, 'h- (+ vowel), her</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emphatic Form</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Mo chú-sa, my</td>
<td>m' athair-sa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 do chú-sa, thy</td>
<td>d' athair-sa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 a chú-san, his</td>
<td>'athair-san</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a cú-se, her dog</td>
<td>a h-athair-se</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These emphatic particles come last when an adjective qualifies the subject, as mo chú dubh-sa, my black dog; m' each bán fhein, my own white horse.
DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

The Pronominal Adverbs so, sin, and sud (ud), here, there, and yonder, do duty for Demonstrative Pronouns: thuit so, this fell; dh' fhalbh sud, yon went.

The Demonstrative Adjectives are represented by the article, noun and demon. pro. together: thus—Am fear so, this man; literally, "the man here." Am fear sin = that man; am fear ud, yonder man. E so = this one, m.; i sin = that one, f.; iad sud = yon ones, iad so = these.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

The Relatives are three in number: a, who, which, that; nach, who not, that not, but; na, what or that which. There is no change for number or gender, and the only change for case is in the rel. a, which after preps. takes the form an, or am (+ b, f, m, p). Examples are—

Am fear a thuit = The man who fell.
A' bhean nach do thuit = The wife that fell not.
Dh' fhag e na thuit = He left what fell.
An t-aite anns an do thuit e = The place in which he fell.

There being no distinction between the nom. and acc. of a and nach, the rel. clause with a transitive act. verb is ambiguous: An t-each a bhuail mi = "The horse which I struck" or "The horse which kicked me."

The verb has a relative form for the future tense and the verb "to be" for both present and future tenses: Am fear a bhuaileas = The man who will strike; am fear as motha = the man who is bigger, that is, "The biggest man."

Note.—In older Gaelic, the prep. an (am) was used for the locative relative: An coire am bi na caoraich = The corry where the sheep be.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

Có? Who? Có e? Who (is) he?
Cia? Which? Cia lion or Cia mèud? How many?
Ciod? What? Ciod è, or Gu dé, or Dé? What (is) it?
Có dhiùbh? Which of them? Có aca? Which (among them)?

These all take the relative construction of the verb: Có bhuaileas mi? Who shall strike me? Literally—"Who that shall strike me?"

C' dìte? Where? This takes a locative rel. clause: C' dìte am bi na caoraich? Where will the sheep be?
### Indefinite Pronouns.

- **Gach**, the others, the rest, used without a noun; **cach a chéile**, each other
- **Eile**, other; **fear eile**, another man or one; **muinntir eile**, other people.
- **Gach**, each, every; **gach fear**, each man, each one.
- **Uile**, every, all; **a h-uile fear**, all men, every one.
- **Bith**, world; **sam bith** and **air bith** = “ever,” any; as **có air bith** = whoever, **sam bith** = any one.
- **Eigin**, some (necessity): **fear-eigin**, some one; **rud-eigin**, something or other; **cuid-eigin**, some one.
- **Cuid**, share; used for “some,” as **Tha cuid ag ráidh** = Some say; **cuid eile**, others. **Cuid** also is used with the gen. pl. for “own”: **a chuid daoine**, his men; **a cuid mac**, her sons.

### Prepositional Pronouns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>aig</th>
<th>at</th>
<th><strong>mi</strong></th>
<th><strong>tu</strong></th>
<th><strong>e</strong></th>
<th><strong>i</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ag</td>
<td><strong>at</strong></td>
<td>agam</td>
<td>agad</td>
<td>aige</td>
<td>aice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>air</td>
<td><strong>on</strong></td>
<td>orm</td>
<td>ort</td>
<td>air</td>
<td>oirre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ann</td>
<td><strong>in</strong></td>
<td>annam</td>
<td>annad</td>
<td>ann</td>
<td>innte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as</td>
<td><strong>of</strong></td>
<td>asam</td>
<td>asad</td>
<td>as</td>
<td>aiste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>domh</td>
<td>dut, dut</td>
<td>da</td>
<td>di</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>from</td>
<td>diom</td>
<td>diot</td>
<td>deth</td>
<td>di, dith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>pl. duinn</td>
<td>dubh</td>
<td>daibh</td>
<td>daibh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eadar</td>
<td>between</td>
<td>pl. eadarainn</td>
<td>eadarabh</td>
<td>eatorra</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fo</td>
<td>under</td>
<td>pl. fodham</td>
<td>fodhad</td>
<td>fodha</td>
<td>foipe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gu</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>pl. thugam</td>
<td>thugad</td>
<td>thuige</td>
<td>thuice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le</td>
<td>with</td>
<td>pl. leinn</td>
<td>leibh</td>
<td>leis</td>
<td>leatha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mu</td>
<td>about</td>
<td>pl. umainn</td>
<td>umaibh</td>
<td>uime</td>
<td>uimpe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ri</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>pl. riunn, rinn</td>
<td>ribh</td>
<td>ris</td>
<td>rithe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roimh</td>
<td>before</td>
<td>pl. romham</td>
<td>romhad</td>
<td>roimhe</td>
<td>roimpe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thar</td>
<td>over</td>
<td>pl. tharainn</td>
<td>tharaibh</td>
<td>thairis air</td>
<td>thairte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>troimh</td>
<td>through</td>
<td>pl. tromham</td>
<td>tromhad</td>
<td>troimhe</td>
<td>troimpe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Used also for **of us**.
The Gaelic verb has Voice, Mood, Tense, Number and Person. It differs from the English and Classical verbs in not having participles active, and in having two forms of the Ind. and Subj. moods, one used when the verb is or can be the very first word in the sentence, and the other when the verb comes after a particle, such as the interrogative particle *an* (*am*) and its negative *nach*, the negative *cha*, and the conjunctions *gun, nach, mu'n, mur*, and *na'n*. The form used after these particles is called the Dependent Form; the other is called the Absolute Form. For instance, *Buailidh mi*, I shall strike, becomes, when in the Dependent Form, *Am buail mi? Shall I strike?*

The Gaelic Infinitive is also peculiar; it is an abstract noun variously formed by the abstract suffixes *-adh, -chd, t, -nn, &c.*

**The Verb "to be."**

Besides the Absolute and Dependent Forms, the verb "to be" has also an Assertive or Emphatic Form, viz., *is, as, Is ghrach thu = 'Tis foolish you are : is mi a rinn e = it was I who*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicative Mood</th>
<th>Absolute</th>
<th>Dependent</th>
<th>Assertive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pres. 1, 2, 3</td>
<td><em>tha mi, thu,</em> &amp;c.</td>
<td><em>bheil</em> (<em>-a for am, gu for gum</em>)</td>
<td><em>is mi, tu, &amp;c.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fut. 1, 2, 3</td>
<td><em>bithidh or bidh</em></td>
<td><em>bi</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rel.</td>
<td><em>bhitheas or bhios</em></td>
<td><em>bhi</em> (<em>-cha</em>)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past</td>
<td><em>bha mi, thu,</em> &amp;c.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The sign - means after.*
SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Absolute
(and after cha and rel. a).

1 bhithinn, I would be
2 bhitheadh or bhiodh tu
3 bhitheadh or bhiodh e, i
1 bhiteamaid or bhio maid
2 bhiteamaid or bhio maid
3 bhitheadh or bhiodh iad

Dependent
(after am, nach, na'm, mur)

bhithinn
bhitheadh or biodh tu
bhit headh or biodh e, i
bhitheadh or biodh sibh
bhit headh or biodh iad

M O O D

Dependent
(after am, nach, na'm, mur)

bhithinn
bhitheadh or biodh tu
bhit headh or biodh e, i
bhitheadh or biodh sibh
bhit headh or biodh iad

Plural.
bitheamaid
bithibh or biobh
bitheach or biodh iad

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing.

1 bitheam, let me be
2 bi, be
3 bheitheadh, biodh e, i, let him be

Plural.
bitheamaid
bithibh or biobh
bitheach or biodh iad

Infinitive—bith, being; a bhith, to be.

The verb “to be” has the impersonal forms thartar (thathar) and beilear, there is; bitear (bithear), there will be, let there be; and bhatar (bhathar) and robhar, there was.

CONJUGATION.

To conjugate a Gaelic verb the parts to be given are the imperative, fut. and past indicative, and the infinitive. With the regular verbs the imperative and infinitive are sufficient.

There are two conjugations—the Consonant Conjugation, where the verb begins with any consonant save f; the Vowel Conjugation, where the verb begins with a vowel or with f.

CONSONANT CONJUGATION.

buail, strike.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative

Future 1, 2, 3 buailidh mi, tu, &c.
Rel. bhuaileas mi, tu, &c.
Past 1, 2, 3 bhual mi, thu, &c.

Subjunctive.

Absolute
(and after cha and rel. a).

Sing. 1 buailinn, I would strike
2, 3 bhuaileadh tu, e, i

Dependent.

1 buailinn, I should strike
2, 3 bhuaileadh
Pl. 1 buaileamaid  
2, 3 buaileadh sibh, iad  

Imperative.  
1 buaileam, let me strike  
2 buail, strike  
3 buaileadh e, let him strike  

Infinitive—bualadh, striking; a buhaladh, to strike; a' bualadh, a-striking.

Passive Voice.  

Indicative.  

Absolute.  

Future 1, 2, 3 buailear mi, thu, &c.  
Past 1, 2, 3 buaileadh mi, thu, &c.  

Subjunctive.  

Absolute 1, 2, 3 buaileadh mi, thu, &c.—I would be struck.  
and after cha, a—l' would be struck.  
Dependent 1, 2, 3 buaileadh mi, thu, &c.—I should be struck.  

Imperative.  

1, 2, 3 buailear, let me be struck; buaileadh, let him, &c.  

Participle—bualte, struck.

Vowel Conjugation.—ól, drink.  

Active Voice.  

Indicative.  

Fut. Absolute 1, 2, 3 ólaidh mi &c.  
Rel. dh' ólas mi, &c.  
Dependent 1, 2, 3 ól mi, &c.  

Past Absolute 1, 2, 3 dh' òl mi, &c.  
Dependent 1, 2, 3 d' ól mi, &c.  

Subjunctive.  

Absolute 1 dh' ólainn  
2, 3 dh' óladh tu, &c.  
Dependent 1 ólainn  
2, 3 óladh tu, &c.  

(fog, leave.)
### Imperative.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 òlam</td>
<td>òlamaid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 òl</td>
<td>òlaibh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 òladh e, i</td>
<td>òladh iad</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Infinite**—òl, drinking; a dh' òl, to drink; ag òl, a-drinking; fàgail, leaving; a dh' fhàgail, to leave; a' fàgail, a-leaving.

### Passive Voice.

**Indicative.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Future</th>
<th>1, 2, 3 òlar mi, &amp;c.</th>
<th>fàgar mi, &amp;c.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(but chan fhàgar mi)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past</td>
<td>1, 2, 3 dh'òladh mi, &amp;c.</td>
<td>dh' fhàgadh mi, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dependent</td>
<td>d' òladh mi, &amp;c.</td>
<td>d' fhàgadh mi, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Subjunctive.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Absolute</th>
<th>1, 2, 3 dh'òlteadh mi, thu, e</th>
<th>dh' fhàgteadh mi, thu, e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dependent</td>
<td>1, 2, 3 òlteadh mi, thu, e</td>
<td>fàgteadh mi, thu, e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(but chan fhàgteadh, &amp;c.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Imperative**—1, 2, 3 òlar mi, &c.

**Participle**—òlte, drunk

### Periphrastic Tenses.

By the use of the verb "to be" and the inf. with prepositions (a', ag, at, and air, after, on), at least as complete a staff of tenses can be formed as in English.

#### Indicative Active.

**Pres. Progressive:** I am striking = Tha mi a' bualadh, i.e., I am at striking.

**Perfect:** I have struck = Tha mi a' bualadh, i.e., I am after striking.

**Perfect Continuous:** I have been striking = Tha mi bhith a' bualadh, i.e., I am after being striking.

**Fut. Indefinite:** I shall strike = Buailidh mi.

**Progressive:** I shall be striking = Bithidh mi a' bualadh

**Perfect:** I shall have struck = Bithidh mi air bualadh.

**Perfect Continuous:** I shall have been striking = Bithidh mi air bhith a' bualadh.

**Past Indefinite:** I struck = Bhuail mi.

**Progressive:** I was striking = Bha mi a' bualadh.

**Perfect:** I had struck = Bha mi air bualadh.

**Perfect Continuous:** I had been striking = Bha mi air bhith a' bualadh.
Indicative Passive.

Pres. Definite: I am struck = Tha mi buailte.
,, Progressive: I am being struck = Thàtar 'gam bhualadh.
,, Perfect: I have been struck = Tha mi air mo bhualadh.
Fut. Indefinite: I shall be struck = Buailear mi. Bithidh mi buailte.
,, Perfect: I shall have been struck = Bithidh mi air mo bhualadh.
Past Indefinite: I was struck = Bhuailadh mi. Bha mi buailte.
,, Perfect: I had been struck = Bha mi air mo bhualadh.

Another method of expressing the passive in Gaelic is by the use of the verb "to go"—theid and chaidh. The future in this case is Thèid mo bhualadh (lit. "My striking shall go, i.e., occur) and the past is Chaidh mo bhualadh.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

ACTIVE VOICE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>beiridh</td>
<td>rug</td>
<td>beirinn</td>
<td>beir</td>
<td>beirsinn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dept.</td>
<td>beir, bheir</td>
<td>Rel. bheìreas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>breath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Say</td>
<td>Abs.</td>
<td>their</td>
<td>d' rug</td>
<td>beirinn</td>
<td>1 abram</td>
<td>ràdh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dept.</td>
<td>abair</td>
<td>thubhairt</td>
<td>thùirt</td>
<td>theirinn</td>
<td>2 abair</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Give</td>
<td>Abs.</td>
<td>bheir</td>
<td>thug</td>
<td>abrainn</td>
<td>3 abradh</td>
<td>tabhàirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dept.</td>
<td>toir</td>
<td>d' thubhairt</td>
<td>toirinn</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 thoir</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Comey</td>
<td>Abs.</td>
<td>thàinig</td>
<td>d' thàinig</td>
<td>thigin</td>
<td>3 thugadh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dept.</td>
<td>thàid</td>
<td>chaidh</td>
<td></td>
<td>ràchinn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Go</td>
<td>Abs.</td>
<td>thèidie</td>
<td>deach(aidh)</td>
<td>ruig</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dept.</td>
<td>fròid</td>
<td>chaidh</td>
<td></td>
<td>ruigín, ruig</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reach</td>
<td>Abs.</td>
<td>ruigidh</td>
<td>ràinig, ruig</td>
<td>ruig</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dept.</td>
<td>ruig</td>
<td>Rel. ruigas</td>
<td></td>
<td>ruig</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Hear</td>
<td>Abs.</td>
<td>chunnidh</td>
<td>chaula</td>
<td>chùlminn</td>
<td>chluin</td>
<td>chluinninn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dept.</td>
<td>chùlinn</td>
<td>Rel. chùlminn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Set</td>
<td>Abs.</td>
<td>chì</td>
<td>cuailn</td>
<td>chìthinn</td>
<td>fàc</td>
<td>facinn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dept.</td>
<td>faic</td>
<td>facailn</td>
<td></td>
<td>facinn</td>
<td>fàc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Do</td>
<td>Abs.</td>
<td>ni</td>
<td>d' rùin</td>
<td>dhaeanail</td>
<td>dèan</td>
<td>dèanamh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dept.</td>
<td>dèan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>dèanailn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Get</td>
<td>Abs.</td>
<td>gheabh</td>
<td>fhuair</td>
<td>gheabhaínn</td>
<td>fàgh</td>
<td>faighinn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dept.</td>
<td>faigh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>faighinn</td>
<td></td>
<td>faotainn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PASSIVE VOICE.

| 1 Bear | beirrear | rugadh | bheirteadh | beir | beirear |
| 2 Say  | theirear | thuirteadh | theireadhr | abrar | abr |
| Dept.  | abrar    | d' thuirteadh | abairteadh |      |    |
| 3 Give | bheirear | thugadh | bheirteadh |      |    |
| Dept.  | toirear  | d' thugadh | toireadh |      |    |
| 4 Comey | thàisear | thàineas | thigeadh |      |    |
| Dept.  | thàidiear | chaidheas | ràchadh |      |    |
| 5 Go   | tèidiear | ràineadh | ruigteadh |      |    |
| Dept.  | ruigiear | chùlminn | fàitear |      |    |
| Reach  | chùinnmear | chluinn | fàitear |      |    |
| 7 Hear | chitheaire | chunmacas | chìthadh |      |    |
| Dept.  | chithearr | chunmachead | fàiteadh |      |    |
| 8 See  | chìthearr | fìcas, fàcadh | fìteadadh |      |    |
| Dept.  | nithearr | rinneadh | dhaenteadh |      |    |
| 9 Do   | deànair | deànan | d' rinneadh |      |    |
| Dept.  | deànair | (deàntar) | deàntadh |      |    |
| 10 Get | gheabh | gheabhadh | faighadh |      |    |
| Dept.  | faighear | gheabhadh | faighadh |      |    |

Participles
SEMI-AUXILIARIES.

The verbs corresponding to Eng. may, must, and can are faodaidh, feumaidh, imiridh, and is eudar or fheudar, and is urrainn (domh); dependent forms—faod, feum, and urrainn. Past tense—dh’ fhaodadh, dh’ feumadh, and b’ urrainn, with dept. forms for the first two—faodadh and feumadh, is the same as the subjunctive dh’ fhaodainn, dh’ fheumainn, and b’ urrainn (domh). Thus—I may stand = faodaidh mi seasamh, where seasamh is the inf.

Defective verbs are arsa, quoth, as ars’ iad = said they; theab, had almost, theab mi’ tuiteam = I almost fell; feuch, behold! siuthad, proceed thou; tiugainn, come thou; trobhad, come hither; thugad, get out!

THE ADVERB.

Adverbs are formed from adjectives by prefixing gu, which has h- before a vowel, as, gu math, well; gu fior, truly; gu h-àrd, highly, above.

The words ro, glé, and fior qualify adjectives and denote a high degree of quality. Cho, with ri or agus as correlative, is equal to Eng. as . . . as: cho luath ri cà, as fast as a dog; cho luath agus = as soon as. Ídir and sometimes ann mean “at all.”

cheana, already
fhathast, fós, yet
chaidh, ever

Phrases:—a nis, now; an dràsta just now; a rithist, again; an diugh, to-day; an dé, yesterday; am màireach, to-morrow; an earar, the day after to-morrow; an eararais, the second day after to-morrow; an nochd, to-night; an raoir, last night; an uraidh, last year; am feasda and gu bràth, for ever.

Pronominal Adverb: cuin, when.

PLACE.—Pronominal are ann, there; an so, here, hither; an sin, there; an sud, yonder; a so, &c., from here; as, out.

Rest.
shios, below
shuas, above
thall, over
a stigh, inside
a muigh, outside
uthard, up
a bhos, on this side

Motion to.
a sios, down
a suas, up
a null, nun, over
a mach, out
an àird, up
a bhàn, down

Motion from.
a nìos, from below
a nuas, from above
a nall from over
Negatives and Verbal Particles.—Cha (chan or cha'n before a vowel), not; nach asks a question negatively, an, am, a', positively.

PREPOSITION.

The Primary Prepositions are:

- aig, at
- air, on
- ann an
- a, as, out of
- bho, o, from
- de, of
- do, a, a dh', to

eadar, between
fo, under
gun, without
le, leis, with
mar, like
mu, abo t
rè, during

ri, ris, to
roimh, before
seach, past
thar, across
thun, to
tríd, through
troimh, tre, through

These take the dat. case, with the following exceptions—eadar, seach, and thar, govern the accusative, i.e., the nom. case; gus and mar similarly take the nom. of nouns definite (with the article or a genitive), as gus a' chrioch; thar, in the Southern dialects, and thun and tríd govern the genitive.

The most important Compound Prepositions are:

- a chum, chum, for the purpose of
- a dh' ionnsaidh, to, towards
- a réir, according to
- (a) bharr, off
- an déidh, after
- air beulaibh, beul, in front of
- air culaibh chul, behind
- fad, throughout
- air feadh, feadh, amongst
- air son, on account of
- am meag, among

- an aghaidh, against
- an ceann, at the end of, among
- an coinne, to meet
- mar ri, with
- mu choinne, opposite
- mu dhéidhinn, concerning
- mu thimcheall, timcheall, about
- mu 'n cuairt, around
- os cionn, above
- o chionn, since

The above preps. except mar ri govern the genitive, which depends on the noun or adjective in the phrase.

CONJUNCTION.

I. Co-ordinating:

1. Cumulative: agus, is, 's, and.
2. Adversative: ach, but; gidheadh, however.
3. Alternative: no, or; air neo, otherwise.
4. Explanatory: oir, for.
II. **Subordinating** :-

(1) **Substantival**:
   a. Of Statement: *gu*, *gun* (*gum*), *that*; *gur*, *that* (with adj., nouns and pron.); *nach*, *that*...not.
   b. Of Interrogation: *an*, *if*, whether.

(2) **Adverbial**:
   a. Time and Place: *nuair* (*an uair* *a*), *when*; *dar*, (*= do-uair*), *when*; *mu'n* or *mus*, *before*; *gus an*, *until*; *far an* (*am*), *where*
   b. Condition: *ma*, *if*; *mur*, *unless*; *na' n*, *if* (false supposition); *ged*, though (*= ciod*, with same verbal dependence).
   c. Reason: *o'n* *since*; also *a chionn gu* (*gun*, *gum*), *a thaobh gu* (*gun*, *gum*); so *bhrigh*, *los*.
   d. Comparison: *mar*, *as*; *na*, *than*. 
EXERCISES IN ORTHOGRAPHY AND PHONETICS.

In the Exercises letters very faintly sounded or entirely silent are printed in italics.

The short, indefinite sound of ao is indicated by inverting the letters which represent it; that is, inverted a and e in the Exercises sound like o and e in the English word 'cover.'

Unaspirated l and n in an initial position are written double, to indicate their peculiar sound (50, 51, 56, 57). This is continued all through the Reading Lessons, as some knowledge of Gaelic or its Grammar is necessary before the reader can distinguish the aspirated and non-aspirated liquids.

I.

(1) bha lleôgh-unn aon llà e mach v' sealg.  
(2) bha ùn llà flor bhlàth, oir bha teus mòr anns v' ghréin.  
(3) bha e sguth, ag-us thuît e 'na chad-èl fo sgàil craobh.  
(4) bha lluch-ag bheag e' dol seach-èd.  
(5) ruith i thair-is air ù shròin, ag-us dhùisg i e.  
(6) thog e ù spòg ag-us chuir e air ùn lluch i.  
(7) bha e ù' dol 'ga cur gu bàs air son cho dàn-ù's ù bha i.  
(8) bha ùn an-aìl sèn uchd aic-ù, ag-us i air chrith.  
(9) ghrìos is i air ù lleig-eil as.  
(10) thuirt i nach ann d' a deòin a chuir i dregh air, nach robh innt-ù ach beoth-vch beag, llag, faòin, ag-us, nach b' fhiach da ù chas ù shal-vch-udh le ù fuil.  
(11) rinn ùn
A lion was out hunting one day. The day was very warm, for there was great heat in the sun. He was tired, and fell asleep under the shadow of a tree. A little mouse was passing. She ran across his nose and awakened him. He was about to kill her for her boldness. She was breathless and quaking. She pleaded with him, and implored him to let her off. She said that she had no wish to annoy him, that she was only a little, weak, trifling creature, and that it would be unworthy of him to soil his foot with her blood. The lion smiled when he saw how frightened the mouse was, and let her off.

II.

A short time after this, one day as the lion was hunting, he was caught in a snare. When he felt that there was no way of escape, he began to roar so loudly that the hills rang with the sound. The mouse heard him. She knew his voice, and ran quickly where he was. There he was tumbling and not knowing what to do. In a moment she began to gnaw the net, where the knot was tied, and she was not long in cutting it through, and setting the proud king of the forest at liberty.
III.

Gach uil-e shluagh air thal-emh thà,
Seìnín-ibh le iol-ech àrd do Dhia;
Le h-aoibh-neòs dean-ìibh seirbh-is dhà,
'S le binn-cheol àrd-àìch-ìibh en Triath.

2 Tuig-ìibh gur Dia Ìe-hò-bha treun,
'S e mhaìn u chruth-àìch sìnn 's u dhealbh;
Mùr shluagh's mòr chaoir-ìibh às dhà fhéin,
Is lleis-seò sìnn gu llèir mòr shealbh.

3 Le buidh-eòch-uas 'na lath'r u steach,
'Na gheòt-àìdh àill-idh thig-ìibh dlùth;
Tog-ìibh en cúirt-eòn nnaomh' u theòch
D'a aimn-seò mol-ìdh àrd is cliò.

4 Oir tha en Tìgh-eòrn math gu fior;
Gu brùch cha diob-air tròc-air Dhé;
Bìdh 'fhìr-inn mair-eònn-ìibh gu sìor,
Gun chaoch-ladh, buan, o rè gu ré.

1 All people that on earth do dwell,
   Sing to the Lord with cheerful voice;
   Him serve with mirth, his praise forth
   Come ye before him and rejoice. [tell,

2 Know that the Lord is God indeed;
   Without our aid he did us make;
   We are his flock, he doth us feed,
   And for his sheep he doth us take.

3 O enter then his gates with praise,
   Approach with joy his courts unto;
   Praise, laud, and bless his name always,
   For it is seemly so to do.

4 Forwhy the Lord our God is good;
   His mercy is for ever sure;
   His truth at all times firmly stood,
   And shall from age to age endure.

IV.

(1) Ar n-Athair u ta air Nnèamh; (2) gun
   nnaomh-àìch-eòr d' aimn. (3) Thìgh-eòdh do rìogh-
   ì Shed. (4) Dèan-èr do thoil air en Tal-emh mèr a
nìth-ear air Nnèamh. (5) Thoir dhuinn an diugh ar n-ar-an làith-eil. (6) Ag-us maith dhuinn ar fiach-en mer e mhaith-ees sinn-e d' ar lluchd-fiach. (7) Ag-us na lleig 'um buair-eadh sinn; (8) ach saor sinn o olc. (9) Oir is lleat-se 'en riogh-eachd, ag-us 'en cumh-eachd, ag-us 'e' ghlòir, gu sìor-ruidh. A-men.

(1) Our Father which art in Heaven: (2) hallowed be thy Name. (3) The kingdom come. (4) Thy will be done in earth as it is in Heaven. (5) Give us this day our daily bread. (6) And forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors: (7) And lead us not into temptation; (8) but deliver us from evil. (9) For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen.

V.

1 Nis tha 'n geamh-rèdh air gach taobh,
'S mà-dur teann fo 'n reoth-rèdh chruidaich
'S fuar-aidh, llóm, gach llus is craobh,
'S gach slòn aog-naidh mer 'un uaigh.

2 Chan 'eil e ach mer 'un dé
Bho 'n 'e riogh-aich samh-rèdh uain',
Bho 'n 'e chruinn-ich-eadh 'um feur,
'S o 'n 'e chrioch-naich-eadh 'e' bhuaing.

3 Làith-ein grian-each dh' im-ich uainn;
So mer theid ar bliadh-naidh as,
Aon air såål-tean aòin, gu buan,
'S iad na 's lluaithe' na chèil-è-bras.

4 Tha ar beath-e breòit-è, geàrr;
'S faisg 'un geamh-rèdh is 'un t-eugh;
'S mer 'un duill-eag, searg-t' air llàr,
Tuòt-idh sinn-è bhàrr 'un gèug.
5 Ach ni 'n tal-umh dùsg-udh suas;
   Till-idh rith-ist dreach ném flùr,
'S éir-idh nnà-dur as un uaigh,
   Beò le beath-è ghlòr-mhoir ùr.

6 'S do nà nnaoimh, un déidh em fois,
   Thig àm-dùsg-aidh aoibh-neuch, mòr,
'S gheabh ar feòil un dóch às clos,
   Gu ruig earr-ech buan na Glòir'.

1 Winter reigneth o'er the land,
   Freezing with its icy breath;
   Dead and bare the tall trees stand;
   All is chill and drear as death.

2 Yet it seemeth but a day
   Since the summer flowers were here,
   Since they stacked the balmy hay,
   Since they reaped the golden ear.

   Sunny days are past and gone:
   So the years go, speeding fast,
   Onward ever, each new one
   Swifter speeding than the last.

4 Life is waning; life is brief;
   Death, like winter, standeth nigh;
   Each one, like the falling leaf,
   Soon shall fade, and fall, and die.

5 But the sleeping earth shall wake,
   New-born flowers shall burst in bloom,
   And all nature, rising, break,
   Glorious from its wintry tomb.

6 So the saints from slumber blest,
   Rising, shall awake and sing;
   And our flesh in hope shall rest
   Till there breaks the endless spring.
READING LESSONS.

LESSON I.

CALUM SEOLADAIL.
MALCOLM SAILOR.

(1) Bha seoladair òg aon uair air turus, llà goirid Was a-sailor young one time on a-journey, a-day short
gemhraidh, eadar dà bhaile-puirt a bha astar fada o chèile. of-winter. between two towns-of-seaport that were a-distance long from other.*
(2) Bha an llà fuar, fidhaich—gaoth mhór agus sneachd agus Was the day cold, stormy—great wind and snow and
uisge trom ann. (3) Cha robh e eòlach air an rathad; bha rain heavy there. 
(4) Mu dheireadh, an uair what place that should-put he past it. About end, the time
nach robh fhios aige dè a theanadh e, chunnaig e lleus that-not was ken at-him what that should-do he, saw he a-gleam
beag soluis; ghabh e misneach, luathair e a cheum, agus an little of-light; took he courage, quickened he his step, and in
tùine ghoirid ràinig e tigh tuathanaich aig taobh an rathaid. a-time short reached he(he)house of-a-farmer at(the)side of-the road,
(5) Bhuaile e aig an dorus, agus ann an tiota dh'fhosgail Struck he at the door, and in a-moment opened
bean-an-tighe e. (the)woman-of-the-house it.
(6) "Am bi sibh cho math," ars' esan, "agus gun Will-be you so good," quoth he, "and that
toir sibh dhomh cead suidhe aig an teine gu madainn? will-give you to-me leave to sit at the fire till morning?
(7) Tha mi fluch, sgith, agus chan urrainn domh mo rathad a Am I wet, tired, and not(is) ability to-me my way to
dheanamh anns an dorcha." make in the dark.

*chèile, literally 'mate or 'fellow.'
"Thig a stigh, a dhuine bhochd," thuiirt ise;
"Come in-the-house, man poor, said she,
"cha teid thu na's fhaide an nochd. (9) Bochd agus mar tha
'not shalt-go thou what-is-farther to-night. Poor and as are
sinn, ni sinn dòigh air biaadh, agus deoch, agus lleaba dhuit." we, will-make we a-way on food and drink, and a-bed to-you."

(10) An auir a chaidh e stigh, fhuiar e failiite a cheart
The time that went he in-the-house, got he -welcome just
cho càirdeil o fhearr-an-tighe; agus dh' eirich a' chlann bheag
as friendly from (the) man-of-the-house; and got-up the children little
gu modhail, agus thug iad àite dha a chóir an teine. (11)
respectfully, and gave they a-place to-him near* of-the fire.
Thug am boireannach cneàsda aodach agus brògan tioram da,
Gave the woman kind clothes and shoes dry to-him,
agus cho robh i fada a' cur àird air aran, is im, is càise,
and not was she long putting readiness on bread, and butter, and cheese,
agus bainne blàth na buaile, do 'n t-seòladair. (12) Chuir e
and milk warm of-the fold, to the sailor. Put him
théin agus an teaghlaich grinn seachad an oidhche gu seasgair,
self and the family excellent past the night comfortably,
cridheil; agus an uair a dh' iarrr an tuathanach beannachd an
heartily; and the time that asked the farmer (the) blessing of-the
Ti-is-Airde air a' chuideachd, ghuidh e cadal math do 'n
One-(that)-is-Highest on the company, wished he a-sleep good to the
choigreach, agus chaidh iad uile a laighe. (13) Chaidil an
stranger, and went they all to lie-down. Slept the
seòladair gu trom gus an cual' e am buachaille a' freasadal do 'n
sailor heavily till that heard he the cow-herd attending to the
chrodh aig beul an llà. (14) An uair a dh' eirich e bha
cattle at (the) mouth of-the day. The time that got-up he was
am biadh-maidhne air a' bhòrd, deas, glan, agus aoibh air gach
the food-of-morning on the table, ready, clean, and cheer on every
aghaidh ris. (15) Dh' ith e a leòir mhòr, agus an sin thog e
face to-him. Ate he his plenty great, and then lifted he
air gu falbh.
on-him to go-away.

(16) "Chan urrainn domh," thuiirt esan, "dioladh aig an
"Not (is) ability to-me," said he, "to recompense at the
àm so air son 'ur coibhneis; ach cha di-chuimhnich mi
time this on account of-your kindness; but not shall-forget I
gu bràth e; agus ce aige tha fios nach cuir am Fresdal
till judgment it; and who at-him is ken that-not will-put the Providence
am chomas, lla-eigin, rud is fhearr na buidheachas a
in-my power, a-day-some, a-thing (that) is better than thanks to

*chòir, lit. 'right.' Being a noun, it takes the genitive after it.
thairgseadh dhúibh? (17) Chan ’eil agam dhuibh an dràstach offer to-you? Not is at-me to-you in meantime but mo mhile beannachd. (18) Slàn leibh!” my thousand of-blessings. Well with-you!”

(19) "Mar sin leat-sa, agus soirbheachadh math dhuit,” ars’ “Like that with-thee, and success good to-thee,” said an tuathannach. the farmer

(20) “D’ thaicinn slàn,” ars’ a’ bhean; “ach mu ’n “Thy seeing well,” quoth the woman; “but ere dealach sinn, innis dhuinn c’ ainm a th’ ort.” will-part we tell to-us what name that is on-thee.”

(21) “Fòghnaidh ‘Calum Seòladair’ mar ainn domh gus “Will-suffice ‘Malcolm (the) Sailor’ as a-name to me till an till mi a rithist.” that shall-return I again.”

(22) Dh’ thaigse e llamh gach aòin dhuibh gu teann; Wrong he (the) hand-of-every one of-them tightly;
thog e air, agus cha d’ thaírich e an ùine a’ dol thairis gus, lifted he on-bim, and not felt he the time going over till, mu mheadhon llà, an do ràinig e am baile-puirt, far an about (the) middle-of-day that reached he the town-of-seaport, where that do ghabh e air luing a bha gu seòladh do na h-Innsean took he on a-ship that was to sail to the Islands-an-Ear.
in-East.

MALCOLM THE SAILOR.

(1) Once upon a time a young sailor was travelling, on a short winter day, between two seaport towns, which lay a long distance from each other. (2) The day was cold and stormy, and there was a high wind, and snow, and heavy rain. (3) He did not know the way; the night was fast falling upon him, and he knew not where to spend it. (4) At last, when he knew not what to do, he saw a little gleam of light; he took courage, quickened his step, and in a short time he came to a farmer’s house at the side of the road. (5) He knocked at the door. which was in stantly opened by the goodwife. (6) “Will you be so kind,” he said, “as to allow me to sit at the fireside till morning? (7) I am wet and tired, and I cannot make my way in the dark.” (8) “Come in, poor man,” she answered; “you shall go no farther to-h’ ight. (9) Poor as we are, we will make shift to give you food and drink, and a bed.” (10) When he went in he had the same hearty welcome from the goodman; and the little children respectfully got up and made room for him beside the fire. (11) The worthy woman gave him dry clothes and shoes, and she was not long in preparing bread and butter and cheese, and warm milk from the fold, for the sailor. (12) He and the kind family passed the evening comfortably and heartily; and after the farmer had asked the blessing of God on the company, he wished the stranger a sound sleep, and they all went to bed. (13) The sailor slept soundly till he heard the cowherd attending to the cattle at break of day. (14) When he got up, breakfast was trim and ready on the table, and there was welcome on every face. (15) He ate heartily, and afterwards prepared to leave (16) “I am not able,” he said, “to stay you all this time for your kindness, but I shall never forget it; and who knows but Providence may some day put it my power to offer you something better than thanks? (17) For the present I have nothing for you but my blessing. (18) Farewell.” (19) “Farewell, and good luck to you,” said the farmer. “Safe return to you,” said the woman; “but ere we part, tell us your name.” (21) “Malcolm the Sailor” will do till I come back again.” (22) He shook hands with them all warmly; set off, and did not feel the time long till, about mid-day, he arrived at his port, where he joined a ship which was about to sail for the East Indies.
LESSON II.

CALUM SEOLADAIR.—Continued.

MALCOLM SAILOR.—Continued.

(1) Bha an llong còrr agus tri bliadhna air a cuairt;
Was the ship more and three years on her circuit;
agus bha companach do Chalum ag ràdh nach deachaidh
and was a companion to Malcolm saying that not went
llà seachad fad na h-ùine sin, anns nach d'thug Calum
a-day past (the) length of the time that, in which not gave Malcolm
iomradh air a' choibhneas a fhuair e ann an tigh
mention on the kindness which had received he in (the) house
an tuathanais.

(2) Cho lluath agus a thàinig an llong gu caladh an dèidh
So soon and that came the ship to haven, after
dhi tilleadh do 'n dùthaich so, thug Calum a charaid
to her returning to the country this, brought Malcolm his friend
leis, agus ghabh e carbad chum an greasad a dh' ionnsaidh
with him, and took he a carriage to their hurrying to
an tigh an do mheal e a' lèithid de shuairceas.

(3) An an-tighe in which enjoyed he its like of hospitality.
The uair a rainig iad dluth do 'n tigh, chunnaig Calum nach
time that reached they near to the house, saw Malcolm that not
robh cinean idir mar dh' fhàg e iad. (4) Bha bean-
were matters at all as (had) left them. Was (the) woman-
-an-tighe a nis 'na bantraich, agus a clann 'nan dillieachdair.
of the house now in her widow, and her children in their orphans.

(5) Chan e mhàin sin, ach aig a' cheart àm sin, bha na
Not (is) it alone that, but at the right time that, were the
maoir a' cur a cuid an tsaoghal a mach air a' chnoc, gu
officers putting her share of the world out on the hill to
bhith air an reic, a dhioladh fhiachan anns an robh i air
be on their selling, to (the) paying of debts in which was she on
tuitem.

(6) Bha àireamh bheag shluai' nan seasamh thall
falling. Were a number small of people in their standing yond
's a bhos, le cridheachan goirt, a' feithreamh gus an tòisicheadh
and hither, with hearts sore, a waiting till that should begin
an reic.

(7) Leum Chalum a stigh direach mar bha am maor
Jumped Malcolm in the house straight as was the officer
a' dol a thogail leis na creathlach anns an robh an lleanabh
going to lifting with him of the cradle in which was the child

*ionnsaidh, lit. 'attack' or 'contact.' Being a noun, it takes the genitive after it.
a bòige, 'na chadal; agus a mhathair bhochd 'na that was younger in his-sleap; and his mother poor in
suidhe r' a thaobh a' sileadh nan dèur.
her sitting to his side shedding of-the tears.

(8) "Dé is ciall da so?" dh'fheòraich e de'n mhaor.
"What is meaning to this?" asked he of the officer.

(9) "Tha," fhreagair esan, "an airneis r' a reic air son
is," answered he, "the furniture to its selling on account
of (the)-debts of-the woman this."

(10) "Air d'athais, a dhùine gun tròcair, gun iochd,
"On thy leisure, man without mercy, without pity,"
arsa Calum, agus e a' d'nadh a dhuirn; "cuir llàmh air
quoth Malcolm, and he closing of-his fist; "put a-hand on
slait de'n chreachaill sin, agus chan fhàg mi bior slàn
a-withe of the cradle that, and not will-leave I a-stick whole
ann am fiodhrach-tarsaing do chuirtp!"
in (the) timb-rs of-thy body!"

(11) Spion e an sin a mach a sporan, anns an rohb
Pulled he then out his purse, in which were
aige tuarasdal thri bliadhna, ann am buinn òir.
at-him (the) wages of-three years, in coins of gold.

(12) "So," ars' esan; "pàidh thu fhéin as a sin, agus
"Here," quoth he; "pay thee self out-of that, and
cuir a stigh a h-uile ball de dh'airneis na mnà còire
put in-the-house every limb of (the) furniture of the woman good
far an d'thúir thu iad."
where that foundest thon them."

(13) Thionndaich e an sin a chur failte air a'
Turned he then to put salutation on the
bhoireannach bhochd, agus i 'na seasamh lìân ioghnaidh,
woman. poor, and she in her-standing full of-wonder,
agus a crìche an impis sgàineadh le taingealachd.
and her heart like-to bursting with thankfulness.

(14) Cha robh an dà sheoladair ach gle ghoirid a' cur
Not wer the two sailor but rather short putting
an tughe an órdugh, agus chuir iad thairis an llà gu crìdeil,
of-the house in order, and put they over the day heartily,
sunndach, gus an d'thainig am feasgar, agus am b' fhleudar
merrily, till that came the evening, and that was necessary
dhoibh falbh.
to-them to-go-away

(15) Cha robh bliadhna uair sin, gus an robh balachain
Not was a-year since that, till that were (the) boys
an tuathanaich comasach air àite an athar a ghabhail,
of-the farmer competent on (the) place of the father to take,
nach do chuir Calum Seòladair suim airgid a dh'ionnsaidh that-not did send Malcolm (the) Sailor a-summer of-money to na bantraich, cho math ri goireasan feumail eile, agus of-the widow, as well to handy-things useful other, and gh'fhithichean nneònach a bheireadh e a nall as na h-Innsean things curious which would-bring he over out-of-the Indies di fhéin agus do 'n chloinn. (16) Shoirbhich leò to-her self and to the children. Prospered with-them gu ciatach riamh tuilleadh; agus mur do shiubhail iad uaidh admirably ever more; and if-not have-departed they since sin tha iad beò fhathast. that are they alive still.

MALCOLM THE SAILOR—Continued.

(1) The ship was over three years on the voyage; and a companion of Malcolm's used to tell that not a day passed during that time in which Malcolm did not speak about the kindness which he had received in the house of the farmer. (2) So soon as the ship returned to port after coming back to this country, Malcolm took his friend with him, and hired a carriage to hurry them to the house where he found such kindness. (3) As they approached the house, Malcolm could see that matters were not at all as he had left them. (4) The woman was now a widow, and her children orphans. (5) Not only so, but at that moment the officers were putting her earthly all out upon the hill, to be sold to pay certain debts into which she had fallen. (6) Small clusters of people stood here and there, with heavy hearts, waiting till the auction should begin. (7) Malcolm rushed in just as the officer was about to lift the cradle, in which the youngest child lay sleeping; with his poor mother sitting beside him weeping bitterly. (8) "What does all this mean?" he asked of the officer. (9) "The furniture," he answered, "is about to be sold to pay this woman's debts." (10) "Avast, you heartless, pitiful man," said Malcolm, closing his fist; "If you lay a hand on a withe of that cradle, I will break all the timbers in your body!" (11) He then pulled out his purse, in which he had three years' wages in gold. (12) "Here," said he, "pay yourself out of that, and put back every stick of the dear woman's furniture where you found it." (13) Then he turned to salute the poor woman, who stood full of wonder, and her heart like to burst with gratitude. (14) The two sailors were not long in putting the house in order, and they spent the day heartily and cheerfully till evening, when they had to leave. (15) There was not a year from that time, till the farmer's boys were able to take their father's place, that Malcolm the Sailor did not send a sum of money to the widow as well as other useful articles, and curious things which he used to bring home from the Indies for herself and the children (16) Everything prospered well with them ever after that; and if they have not died since, they are still alive.

LESSON III.

AM MAC STRODHAIL.

THE SON PRODIGAL.

(1) Bha aig duine àraidh dithis mhac. (2) Agus thuirt am Was at a-man certain twain of-sons. And said he mac a b' òige dhìùbh r' a athair, Athair, thoir dhômhsa son that was younger of-them to his father, Father, give to me a' chuid-roinn a thig orm de' d' mhaoín. (3) Agus roinn the portion-share that will-come on-me of thy substance. And divided e eatorra a bheathachadh. (4) Agus an déidh* beagain de he between-them his living. And after of-a-few of

* déidh, after. Being a noun, it takes a genitive after it.
laithean chruinnich am mac a b' òige a chuid uile, days gathered the son that was younger his portion all, agus ghabh e a thurus do dhúthaich ad air astar, agus and took he his journey to a-country far on distance and an sinn chaith e a mhaoinein beatha struidheasaich. (5) Agus there wasted he his substance with a-lífe wasteful. And an uair a chaith e a chuid uile, dh' éirich gorta ro mhór the time that had-wasted he his portion all, arose a-famine very great san tìr sin; agus thóisich e ri bhith ann an uireasbhaidh. in-the land that; and began he to be in want. (6) Agus chaithd e agus cheangail e e fhéin ri aon de shaor- And went he and bound him self to one of the free. dhaoine na dùthcha sin; agus chuir e d' a sheafann e, a men of-the country that; and sent he to his land him, to bhiadadh mhuc. (7) Agus bu mhiann leis a bhrù a lionadh (the) feeding of swine. And was desire-with-him his belly to till de na plaosgan a bha na mucan ag itheadh; ach cha d' thug of the huskas which were the swine a-eating; but not gave neach air bith dha. (8) Agus an uair a thainig e d' a ionnsaidh a-person on being to-him. And the time that came he to him fhéin, thuirt e, Cia lion de luchd-tuarasdaill m' athar-sa aig a self; said he, How many of folk of wages of my father at whom bheil aran gu lleoir agus r' a sheachnadh; an uair a tha mise is bread to plenty and to its sparing, the time that am I a' bàsachadh le gorta. (9) Eiridh mi agus theid mi a-dying with want. Will-arise I and will-go I dh' ionnsaidh m' athar, agus their mi ris, Athair, pheacaich to of my father, and will-say I to-him, Father, (have) sinned mi an aghaidh fhlaiththeanais agus ad láthair-sa; agus chan I in (the) face of heaven and in-thy presence; and not (am) airidh mi tuilleadh gun goirteadh do mhac-sa dhiom; dean worthy I more that should-be-called thy son of me; make mi mar aon de d' luchd-tuarasdaill. (10) Agus dh' éirich me as one of thy folk of wages. And arose e agus chaithd e dh' ionnsaidh 'athar. (11) Ach air dha bhith he and went he to of-his-father. But on to-him being fhathast fad uaithe, chunnaic 'athair e, agus ghabh e truas yet far from-him, saw his father him, and took he pity dheth, agus ruith e, agus thuit e a mhuineal, agus phóg e of-him, and ran he, and fell he on his neck, and kissed he e. (12) Agus thuirt am mac ris, Athair, pheacaich mi an him. And said the son to-him, Father, (have) sinned I in aghaidh fhlaiththeanais agus ad láthair-sa, agus chan airidh (the) face of heaven and in-thy presence, and not (am) worthy mi tuilleadh gun goirteadh do mhac dhiom. (13) Ach I more that should-be-called thy son of me. But
thuirt an t-athair r' a sheirbhisich, Thugaibh a mach a' said the father to his servants, Bring out the chualaídh is fhéarr agus curibh uime i; agus curibh fainne suit (that) is better and put, about-him it; and put a-ring air a lámh agus brogán air a chasan. (14) Agus thugaibh on his hand and shoes on his feet. And bring an so an llaogh biadhta agus marbhaibh e; agus itheamaid agus here the calf fed and kill it; and eat-we and biomaid subhach; air bha mo mhac so marbh, agus tha e beò be-we merry; for was my son this dead, and is he alive a ris; bha e caillte agus fhuaradh e. (15) Agus thóisich iad again; was he lost and has-been-found he. And began they air a bhith subhach, on to be merry.

(16) A nis bha a mhac a bu shine 'mach san fhéarrann; Now was his son that was older out in the land; agus an uair a thainig e agus a thar e am fagus do 'n tigh, and the time that came he and that drew he near to the house, chual e an ceol agus an dànnsadh. (17) Agus ghairm e heard he the music and the dancing. And called he d'a ionnsaidh aon de na h-óglaich, agus dh'fhiosraich e ciod a to him one of the men-servants, and inquired he what that bu chiall do na nithean sin. (18) Agus thuirt esan ris, was (the) meaning to the things those. And said he to-him, Thainig do bhràthair; agus mharbh d' athair an llaogh Has-come thy brother; and has-killed thy father the calf biadhta, a chionn gun Dh fhuir e ris slàn, fallain, 'e. (19) fed, to the-end that found he again whole, sound, him Agus ghabh esan fearg, agus cha b' aill leis dol a stigh; air And took he wrath, and not was will with-him to-go in-the-house; on an aobhar sin thainig 'athair a mach agus chuir e iompaidh the cause that came his-father out and put he persuasion to air. (20) Ach fhreagair esan agus thuirt e r' a athair, Fèich on-him. But answered he and said he to his father, Behold tha mise a' deanamh seirbhis dhuit an uiread so a am I a-doing service to-thee the amount this of bhliadhnaichean, agus uair air bith cha do bhris mi d' àithne, years, and time on being not broke I thy command, gidheadh cha d' thug thu meann riabh dhomh, chum gum yet not gavest thou a-kid ever to-me, to that bithinn subhach maille ri m' chàirdean. (21) Ach an uair a should-I be merry with my friends. But the time that thainig do mhac so, a dh' ith suas do bheathachadh maille ri came thy son this, who has-eaten up thy living with striopaichean, mharbh thu an llaogh biadhta dha. (22) Agus harlots, hast-killed thou the calf fed to him.
thuirt e ris, A mhic, tha thusa a ghnàth maille rium, agus na said he to-him, Son, art thou of custom with-me, and the h-uile nithean is lleamsa is lleatsa iad. \(23\) Bu chòir dhuinn all things that are with-me are with thee they. It was right to-us a bhith subhach, agus aoibhneach; oir bha do bhràthair so to be merry, and joyful; for was thy brother this marbh, agus tha e beò a ris; agus bha e caillte agus dead, and is he alive again; and was he lost and ùraradh e, has been found he.

**THE PRODIGAL SON:**

\(1\) A certain man had two sons. \(2\) And the younger of them said to his father, Father, give me the portion of goods that falleth to me. \(3\) And he divided unto them his living. \(4\) And not many days after, the younger son gathered all together, and took his journey into a far country, and there wasted his substance with riotous living. \(5\) And when he had spent all, there arose a mighty famine in that land; and he began to be in want. \(6\) And he went and joined himself to a citizen of that country; and he sent him into his fields to feed swine. \(7\) And he would fain have filled his belly with the husks that the swine did eat; and no man gave unto him. \(8\) And when he came to himself he said, How many hired servants of my father's have bread enough and to spare, and I perish with hunger! \(9\) I will arise and go to my father, and will say unto him, Father, I have sinned against Heaven and before thee; and am no more worthy to be called thy son; make me as one of thy hired servants. \(10\) And he arose and came to his father. \(11\) But when he was yet a great way off, his father saw him, and had compassion and ran, and fell on his neck and kissed him. \(12\) And the son said unto him, Father, I have sinned against Heaven and in thy sight, and am no more worthy to be called thy son. \(13\) But the Father said to his servants, Bring forth the best robe and put it on him; and put a ring on his hand and shoes on his feet. \(14\) And bring hither the fatted calf and kill it; and let us eat and be merry; for this my son was dead and is alive again; he was lost and is found. \(15\) And they began to be merry. \(16\) Now his elder son was in the field; and as he came and drew nigh to the house, he heard music and dancing. \(17\) And he called one of the servants, and asked what these things meant. \(18\) And he said unto him, Thy brother is come; and thy father hath killed the fatted calf, because he hath received him safe and sound. \(19\) And he was angry, and would not go in; therefore came his father out and entreated him. \(20\) And he, answering, said to his father, Lo, these many years do I serve thee, neither transgressed I at any time thy commandment; and yet thou never gavest me a kid, that I might make merry with my friends. \(21\) But as soon as this thy son was come, which hath devoured thy living with harlots, thou hast killed for him the fatted calf. \(22\) And he said unto him, Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine. \(23\) It was meet that we should make merry and be glad: for this thy brother was dead and is alive again; and was lost and is found.

**LESSON IV.**

**AN GREASAICHE AGUS NA DAOINE-SITH.**

\(1\) Bha ann roimhe so grèasaiche, agus bha e 'na dhuine firinneach, ceart.

\(2\) Bha e a' saothreachadh gu goirt, ach an déidh a h-uile rud a bha ann, cha b' urrainn da a chosadh na chumadh beò e.

\(3\) Mu dheireadh chaill e a chuid a'n t-saoghal, ach uireadh leathraich agus a dheanadh aon phaidhir bhòg.
(4) Ann an fhreasgar ghearr e a mach an lleathar, a' cur roimhe eirigh moch anns a' mhadainn a dhècanamh nam bròg.

(5) Bha inntinn ghlan agus cridhe sunndach aige am measg gach cruaidh-chas a thainig air; chaidh e a laighe ann an sith, dh' fhàg e 'uile chùram air Dia, agus thuit e 'na chadal.

(6) Ann an fhada bha e' a' dol a shuidhe sios gu 'obair; ach dé a chunnaig e?—a' phaidhir bhòr, deas, glan, 'nan llaighe air a' bhòrd-oibre!

(7) Is gann a b' urrainn do 'n duine bhochd a shùilean a chreidsinn, agus cha robh fios aige dé a theireadh e.

(8) Thog e na brògan agus sheall e thairis orra gu mion, geur, ach aon ghream mearrachdach cha robh annta.

(9) Thainig ceananniche an lì sin, agus thaitinn na brògan eho math ris 's gun do phaidh e orra gu toileach barrachd agus a b'abhais da.

(10) Le pris nam bròg chaidh aig a' ghrèasaiche air uiread leathraich a cheannach agus a dh' fhòghnadh air son dì phaidir bhòr.

(11) Ann an fhreasgar ghearr e a mach an obair, agus ghabh e mu thàmh, a' cur roimhe a bhith air bonn moch air madainn.

(12) Ach bha a shaothair air a caomhnadh dha; oir an uair a dh' eirich e anns a' mhadainn bha a crioch air an obair.

(13) Cha b' fhada gus an d' thàinig ceanannichean a phàidh gu math air son a chuid bròg; agus bha a nis aige na cheannach Leathar cheithir paidhrichean eile.

(14) Aon uair eile ghearr e a mach an obair trà-feasgair, agus a ris fhuair e deas, glan, i anns a' mhadainn.

(15) Mhàir so car greis a dh' uine.

(16) Na bhiodh geàrrte anns an fhreasgar bhiodh e air a dheanamh 'na bhòr'gan aig bèul an lìa.

(17) Is e a bha ann nach b' fhada gus an d' fhàs an duine Cơir soirbheadail, beirteach.

THE SHOE-MAKER AND THE FAIRIES.

(1) Long tune ago there lived a shoemaker, a truthful, upright man. (2) He laboured hard, but after all that, he was not able to earn as much as would keep him alive. (3) At last he lost all he possessed in the world except as much leather as would make one pair of shoes. (4) In the evening he cut out the leather, intending to get no early in the morning to make the shoes. (5) He had a pure mind and a cheerful heart in the midst of all the straits which had come upon him; he went to bed in peace, leaving all his cares on God, and fell asleep. (6) In the morning he was about to sit down to his work; but what did he see?—the pair of shoes, neat and ready, lying on the work-bench! (7) The poor man could scarcely believe his eyes, and he did not know what to say. (8) He lifted the shoes and looked over them minutely and closely, but there was not one faulty stitch in them. (9) A purchaser came the way that day, and the shoes pleased him so well that he
willingly paid for them more than he was in the habit of doing. (10) With the price of the shoes the shoemaker was able to buy as much leather as would suffice for two pairs of shoes. (11) In the evening he cut out the work and retired to rest, intending to be on foot early in the morning. (12) But his labour was spared him; for when he got up in the morning the work was finished. (13) It was not long till purchasers came who paid well for his shoes; and now he had what purchased leather for four pairs more. (14) Once more he cut out the work at early evening, and again he found it neat and ready in the morning. (15) This continued for some time. (16) What was cut at evening was made into shoes at break of day. (17) The result was that ere long the good man became prosperous and wealthy.

LESSON V.

AN GREASAICHE AGUS NA DAOINE-SITH.—Continued.

(1) Air feasgar âraîdh mu àm na Nollaige, mar bha e fhéin agus a bhean ’nan suidhe taobh an teine, a’ comhradh r’ a chéile, ars’ esan rithe, “Bu ghlé mhath leam fuireach air mo chois an nocht, feuch am faicinn ò tha a’ tighinn agus a’ deanamh na h-òibre air mo shon.”

(2) “Ni sinn direach sin fhéin, a dhuine mo ghaoil,” ars’ a’ bhean.

(3) Dh’ fhàg iad an solus llaiste agus dh’fhalaich iad iad fhéin air cùl clàraídh, ann an oisinn de ’n tigh, a dh’fhicinn dé a thachradh.

(4) Mu mheadhon oidhche thainig dà thàcharan bheag a stigh agus gun snàthain aodaich orra.

(5) Shuidh iad sios air bòrd-òibre a’ ghrèasaiche, thog iad na bha de leathar air a ghearradh a mach, agus thòisich iad air le ’n corragan beaga, a’ fuaigheal, agus a’ cnaphadh, agus a’ bualadh, air a leithid a dhòigh ’s gun robh an grèasaiche air a lionadh le ioghnadh, agus cha b’ urrainn da a shùil a thogail diùbh.

(6) Shìn iad air an obair an sin gus an robh crìoch oirre, agus na brògan réidh, glan, air a’ bhòrd.

(7) Bha so fada roimh eirigh na gréine, agus an sin thàr iad as mar an dealanach.

(8) An ath là thuirt a’ bhean ris a’ ghrèasaiche, “Tha na daoine-beaga an déidh ar fagail beir teach; tha sinn gu mòr ’nan comain; agus bu chòir dhuinne coibhneas air chor-eigin a dheanamh riù-san.

(9) “Tha e a’ cur doilghis orrn a bhith ’gam fàcinn ag iorpaids mar tha iad; chan eil snàthain air an druim a chumas a mach am fuachd.

(10) “Innsidh mi dhuit dé a nì mi; ni mi lléine bheag, agus còta, agus brìgis, do gach fear aca; agus dean thusa brògan doibh.”
(11) Thaitinn comhairle na mnà ris a’ ghrèasaiche gu h-anabarrach agus air feasgair àraidh, an uair a bha gach nnì u llamh, dh’ fhàg iad na deiseachan air a’ bhòrd, an àite na h-oibre a’ b’ àbhaisìt doibh a ghearradh a mach; agus an sin chaidh iad agus dh’ fhalaich iad iad fhein a dh’ fhaire ciod a dheanadh na daoinne-beaga.

(12) Mu mheadhon oidhche thainig iad a stigh, agus bha iad a’ dol a shuidhe sios an taise na h-oibre mar a b’ àbhaisìt doibh; ach an uair a chunnaig iad an t-aodach rinn iad glag gaire agus bha othail mhòr orra.

(13) Chuir iad orra na deiseachan ann an tiota, agus thòisich iad air dannadh, agus air lléum agus air gearradh shinteag an sin, gus mu dheireadh an do dhanns iad a mach air an dorus agus a nunn thar an àilein.

(14) Chan fhaca an grèasaiche gu bràth tuilleadh iad; ach chaidh gach cùis gu math leis as a dhéidh sin, cho fada ’s a bha e beò.

THE SHOEMAKER AND THE FAIRIES - Continued.

(1) One evening about Christmas time, as he and his wife sat chatting at the fireside, he said to her, “I should much like to sit up-to-night and see who is coming and doing the work for me.” (2) “We will just do that same, my dear man,” said the wife. (3) They left the light burning and hid themselves behind a screen in a corner of the house, to see what should happen. (4) At midnight there came in two little sprites without a rag of clothes. (5) They sat down on the shoemaker’s workbench, they took all the leather that was cut out, and began with their little fingers, sewing and knocking and hammering. In such a way that the shoemaker was filled with wonder, and could not take his eyes off them. (6) They lay to the work then till it was finished, and the shoes neat and ready on the bench. (7) This was long before the sun was up, and then they made off like lightning. (8) Next day the wife said to the shoemaker, “The little men have made us wealthy; we are much in their debt; and we ought to do them some kindness or other.” (9) It grieves me to look at them frisking about as they are; there is not a rag on their backs to keep out the cold. (10) I will tell you what I will do; I will make a little shirt and coa’, and trousers for each of them; and you make shoes for them.” (11) The wife’s advice pleased the shoemaker vastly; and one evening when everything was ready, they left the suits on the bench, instead of the work which they used to cut out, and then they went and hid themselves to watch what the little men might do. (12) About midnight they came in and were about to sit down to the work as usual; but when they saw the clothes they broke out into a loud laugh and were in great glee. (13) They put on the suits in a twinkling, and they began to dance, and leap, and stride about, till at last they danced out of the door and away across the lawn. (14) The shoemaker never saw them again; but everything went well with him after that, as long as he lived.

LESSON VI.

IAIN BEAG MAC-AINDREA.

(1) Tha e air ’aithris gun robh Iain Mac-Aindrea o chionn unaoi-ficheadh bliadhna a’ tàmh an Dail-na-h-Aitnich, an sgire Ghlinn-Ceatharnaich, ann an Srath Spè. (2) Bha e ’na dhùin-eachan beag, suarach, ’na choltas air gach dòigh—na bu
choltaiche a bhith air 'fhágail aig a' bhaile an cois nam mart agus nan llaogh na bhith a' dol leis a' chóisridh do'n bhlàr. (3) Gidheadh 'na chom bha cridhe an llaich, air a bhrosnachadh le spiorad na gaisge; agus fear-bogha na b' ealanta an àm tarraing gu còmh-stri cha do thharraing riaghm saighhead ri sreing. (4) Tha gach euchd gaisgeil a rinn e air an aithris le tuilleadh ighnadh an uair a bheirear fa-near cho tur neo-fhaicheil 's a bha c. (5) Tha e air a ràdh gun tilgeadh dà-shaighid-dheug, agus gun sàthadh e an darna h-aon ann an earball na h-aon eile. (6) Thàinig e aon llà seachad air buidhinn a bha ri giomanchd ann an Srath-h-Eireann. (7) Dh' fhéòraich cuid diùbh de'n ghille bheag am feuchadh e ris an t-saighid, agus le beagan moit dh' aontaich e. (8) Bhuail e an toiseach faisg air meadhon na targaid, ach an darna h-uair chuir e an t-saighhead direach 'na meadhon. (9) Thòisich iad air ighnadh a ghabhail agus air a bhith 'ga mholadh; ach thuirt e riù gun deanadh iad na b' fhèarr na sin an Srath-Spè. (10) Dh' fhalbh e agus shàth e slatag sheilich ann an tom, astar math air falbh. (11) Thilig e agus sgoilt e i leis a’ chiaid shaighid. (12) Bha e 'na rogha shear-a’itribh, agus cha b’ a'aimigm leis a bhith ris an obair sin ann an Srath-h-Eireann. (13) Aig aon àm bha e ann ris a' cheart obair sin aig Fear Choileachaidh. (14) Air feadh na h-oidhche thàinig a' chrois-tàra chum an tighe. (15) B' e bha an so Ròsach Chill-reabhaig an Srath-Narann, agus e air tòir na creiche a thogadh uain le Fear Acha-luachrach an Lloch-abar, agus e air shùrd pòsaidh. (16) Dh’ fhalbh Fear Choileachaidh agus a chuideachd maille ri buidheann an Ròsaich, agus Iain Beag Mac-Aindrea mar aon de chàch. (17) Bhuail iad air an aghaidh le sùrd agus le faicill, gus an d’ rainig iad a’ Chrò-chlach am bràigh Srath-h-Eireann. (18) Chunnacas solus ann am bothan nan ciobair. (19) An so bha Fear Acha-luachrach agus a bhuidheann an dèidh an suipeire, a’ seanachas r’ a chèile gun fhiamh, gun eagal. (20) Aig an àm so bha Iain Mac-Aindrea air toiseach na buidhne. (21) Shuidhich e e fhéin mu choinne dorus a’ bhothain. (22) Bha an oidhche fuathasach dorcha—nnì a thug fior chothrom dhoibh-san a bha a mach, ach a bha gu tur an aghaidh chàich, a bha air an lleigeil ris le solus a’ ghealbhan a bha aca anns a’ bhothan. (23) An uair a dh’ fhàirich iad an tailmrich a bha a mach, b’ ann le spiorad na gaisge a thriall gach fear chum an doruis, a thòirt coinne do luchd na tòrachd ach cha d’ rainig a h-aon diubh an staisneach gun.
bhith air an lleagail na 'n torr air muin a chéile.  (24) Bha Ilàmh Iain Bhig Mhic-Aindrea bitheanta gu lloir agus a shuíl an tòir air ceannard na buidhne.  (25) Air dhàsan a bhith aithnichte a thaobh 'éididh, an tair a chunnaig Iain e chumh e saighead 'na uchd a cheangail e ris a' phost a bha air a chilaibh.  
(26) An uair a chunnaig Fear Choileachaidh mar rinn e— theagamh chum fios a thoirt do 'n Ròsach mar thachair—ghlaodh a mach, "Buaidh is tapadh leat, Iain Mhic-Aindre Dhail-na-h-Aitnich!" (27) An uair a chual Iain am miodial so, aig âm cho mi-fhreagarach—air dha a thuigsinn na 'n rachadh fear sam bith as, gun tugadh e 'ainm-san do Loch-abor; nni a dh' fhàgadh e buailteach do chunnart 'na dhéidh sin—fhreagar e Fear Choileachaidh ann am briathran nach furasda sgriobhadh.  (28) Cha d' fhuairear a h-aon as de na bha stigh, ach aon ghille maol, dubh, a thug fa-nearer a' chùis.  (29) Bhrist esan a mach air cùl a' bhothain, agus gu truagh do dh' Iain Mac-Aindre, thug am fear so an nnaidheachd agus 'ainm do Loch-abor mar am fear a fhuaire urram na saighdeachd.  
(30) Agus bha a' bhuiil: is gann gun d' fhuairear Iain lì no oidhche sona 'na dhéidh.

LITTLE JOHN MACANDREW.

(1) It is said that little John Macandrew lived some hundred and eighty years ago in Dalnahatnich, in the parish of Duthil, in Strathspey.  (2) He was a little insignificant man in appearance in every way—more like being left at home about the cows and calves than following the heroes to battle.  (3) He was, however, possessed of a hero's heart, inspired with the spirit of bravery; and a more skilful archer, when the time of conflict came, never pressed arrow to bowstring.  (4) The many brave deeds which he did are related with all the more wonder, seeing how altogether unprepossessing he was.  (5) It is said that he could shoot twelve arrows, and fix one after one of them in the end of the one before it.  (6) One day he passed a party of hunters in Strathdearn.  (7) One of them asked the little fellow if he would try his skill at the bow, and with some show of diffidence he consented.  (8) At the first attempt he struck near the middle of the target, but at the second throw he sent the arrow direct to the centre.  (9) They began to wonder and to praise him; but he told them they could do better than that in Strathspey.  (10) He went and thrust a willow wand into a little mound a good distance off.  (11) He sent his first arrow right through the twig.

(12) He was an excellent husbandman, and it was no rare thing with him to be thus occupied in Strathdearn.  (13) At one time he was engaged for the Laird of Kyllachy.  (14) During the night the fiery-cross came to the house (15) This was Rose of Kilravock, in Strathmairn, seeking his cattle, of which he had been plundered by the Laird of Auchluachrach, in Lochaber, who was on the eve of getting married.  (16) The Laird of Kyllachy and his retainers set off with Rose's party, and little John Macandrew among the rest.  (17) They pushed on eagerly and warily, till they came to Cro-clach, in the heights of Strathdearn.  (18) They observed a light in the shepherds' hut.  (19) Here were the Laird of Auchluachrach and his company, after supper, sitting talking to each other, and fearing nothing.  (20) At this time John Macandrew was at the head of the party.  (21) He took up his position opposite the door of the hut.  (22) The night was very dark—a fact which gave the best advantage to those who were outside, but which was altogether against the others, who were made quite visible by the light of the fire which they had in the hut.  (23) When they heard the sound of footsteps outside, they all sprang bravely to the door to meet their pursuers, but not one of them reached the threshold, for they were all shot down in a heap on the top of each other.  (24) Little John Macandrew's hand was active enough, and with his eye he watched for.
the leader of the party. (25) He being easily recognised by his garb, whenever John caught sight of him he sent an arrow into his breast, which transfixed him to the post that stood at his back. (26) When the Laird of Kyllachy saw what he had done—perhaps to apprise Rose of what had happened—he cried out, “Victory and luck to you, John Macandrew of Dalnahatnich!” (27) When John heard this compliment at such an ill-chosen moment—knowing that if one of them escaped he would carry his name to Lochaber; a fact which would expose him to danger in the future—he answered the Laird of Kyllachy in words not fit to be recorded. (28) Not one escaped of those who were within, but one black, beardless fellow, who had witnessed the fight. (29) He cut his way through the back of the hut, and unluckily for John Macandrew, he carried the news and his name to Lochaber, as the man who had won the honours of the fight. (30) And the result was that John scarcely spent a day or night in peace after it.

LESSON VII.

IAIN BEAG MAC-AINDREA—Continued.

(1) An uair a ràinig an sguel so Lloch-abor, a bha cho cràidhteach do bhean-na-bainnse, cha d’ thois agus cha do thàmh i gus an do ràinig i Crò-chlach; agus tha a cor an uair a-ràinig i na ’s asa thuigsinn na chur an oèill. (2) ‘Tha e air a ràdh gun d’ fhuair i a mhial-chu fhéin ag òl fuil Fear Acha-luachrach; agus anns ann teinm-chràdh anns an robh i, gun d’ thug i an cù ’na spathaltan as a chèile.

(3) An uair a sgoil an mnaidheachd, bha càidh nan nam fear a thuit air an gluasad le cuilg bhuaireasaich. (4) Thog iad orra, dà-fhhear-dhug, agus ràinig iad tigh Iain Mhic-Aindrea. (5) Bha Iain agus a bhean a stigh le chèile, agus thuig iad có a bh’ aca, air ball. (6) Dh’ fhoighnich na daoine de bhean-an-tighe am b’ e so tigh Iain Mhic-Aindrea, agus c’ ait an robh e fhéin. (7) Thuirt i gu misneachail gum b’ e, agus nach robh e fhéin fad as. (8) Dh’ iarr i orra suidhe gus an tígheadh e. (9) Cha do smuaimich iad gum b’ e Iain fhéin a bha na ’shuidhe taobh an teallaich; oir ged fhuair iad ’ainm ’s a shloinneadh, cha d’ fhuair iad a dhealtbh ’s a chumadh. (10) Rha a bhean a’ fuineadh aig an às, agus thilg i mir de’n aran air an fhean a bha ’na shuidhe taobh an teallaich; agus le bagairt choimhich dh’ iarr i air dol a shealltainn nach robh an fhudail ri dolaidh sam bith; agus na’ m’ faiceadh e a mhaigh-stir, fios a thoirt dà gun robh daoin’-uaisle a’ feith Samurai air. (11) Dh’ fhalbh e le gearan, mur nach biodh e idir toilach. (12) Chaidh ise gu seòmar far an robh am balg-shaighhead, agus chuir i a mach air uinneig g’ a ionnsaidh e. (13) Rè na h-uine so cha do sgùr i a chumail seannachais ris na coigich, agus ’gam fritheadadh leis a’ bhuidhntachd a b’ fhèarr a bh’ aice. (14) Dhirich Iain am bruthach a bha fa chomhairdorus a thighe; chuir e dà-ashaighid-dhug ann an rian freagarach air an torran.
Ilamh ris, agus ghlaodh e, fear sam bith a bha ag iarraidh Iain McAndrea e bhith a mach. (15) B’an an sin a bha a’ chabhag, gach fear a’ bualadh a mach chum ionnsaidh a thoirt air Iain Mac-Aindrea; ach cha luaithe ràinig iad an dorus na bha saighdean Iain’gan cómhlachadh agus’gan lleagail gu llár. (16) Cha deachaidh am fear mu dheireadh dhiubh fada o ’n tigh an uair a thuit e, air chor ’s nach deachaidh a h-aon diubh as a dh’innseadh na nnaidheachd san tìr as an d’fhalaibh iad.

(17) ’Na dhéidh so bha Iain Mac-Aindrea fo fhiamh a là ’s a dh’oidhche. (18) Cha robh e sàbhailete dha a bhith oidhche ’na thigh fhéin, air chor ’s gum bu duth dha gearan air an oidhche sin a luaidh Fear Cheoilachaidhbh air ’ainm e. (19) Uime sin, bha a leaba aige ann am bàrr craobh ann an Coille Uisge-Thulinean, ann an ionad ris an abrar Giuthas-na-h-Uamha gus an llà an diugh. (20) Chual iad mu’n lleaba so ann an Lloch-abar, agus bha na h-Abraich gu tric ri fhàicheinn air feadh na coille sin chum a faighinn a mach. (21) Bha iad air uairibh a’ tachairt air Iain fhéin; ach cha robh iad idir a’ samhlachadh gum b’ e bhiodh ann—we a thug cothrom dha de’n d’rinn e gu minig feum, air chor ’s nach do leig e aon de na chunnaig e riamh air ’ais. (22) Am fear mu dheireadh a chunnaig e dhiubh, bha e air feadh na coille gun duine leis. (23) Dh’fheòraich am fear so de dh’ Iain—mar gum b’ ann air son mnèonachais d’a fhéin—c’ait an robh an lleaba-fhalaich aig Fear Dhail-na-h-Aitnich. (24) Fhreagair Iain gum feuchadh e sin da; agus an uair a chunnaig an t-Abraich an lleaba, sheall e mu’n uair air tiota bhig, agus chuirs e ’aghaidh air a dhùthaich fhéin; ach cha b’ fhada chaithid e an uair a thug Iain tarrain air a’ bhogha a bha air a chleith fo ’bhreacan, agus leag e am fear sin mar an ceudna gun a leigil na b’ fhaise aire a thuras.

(25) Chan ’eil cuantas air a liutha fear a mharbh e rè a bheatha, ach tha izh-ardadh gu mòr a chuirs e gun teagamh gu dith; agus cha d’ thug duine riamh buaidh air fhéin, ged thàinig e gu bhith ’na sheann duine mu’n do chaochail e.

**LITTLE JOHN MACANDREW.**—Continued.

(1) When the tidings reached Lochaber, which were so distressing to the bride she neither stayed nor rested till she reached Cro-clach; and her state when she did so is more easily understood than described. (2) It is said that she found his own hound lapping the blood of the Laird of Auchlaichrach; and that in her frenzy she tore the dog asunder limb from limb.

(3) When the news spread, the friends of the slain were m’v’d with fierce fury.

(4) Twelve of them set out direct for John Macandrew’s house.

(5) John and his wife were both within, and at once they understood who their visitors were.

(6) The men asked the goodwife if this was the house of John Macandrew, and where he was
herself. (7) She boldly answered that it was, and that he himself was not far away. (8) She bade them sit down till he should arrive. (9) 't hey never thought that it was John himself that was sitting by the fireside; for though they had got his name and surname, they had not got his form and aspect. (10) His wife was baking at the time, and throwing a piece of bread at the wight who sat at the fire, she roughly ordered him to go and see that the cattle were in no mischief; and if he saw his master, to tell him some gentlemen were waiting for him. (11) He went away muttering as if he were not at all pleased. (12) She then went to a room where the quiver was kept, and handed it out to him at the window. (13) All the while she kept talking to the strangers and entertaining them to the best provision she had. (14) John ascended the slope which faced the door of his house; he laid twelve arrows in order on the bump beside him, and called upon any man who wanted John Macandrew, to come out. (15) In great haste each one struck out to make the attack on John Macandrew; but no sooner had they reached the door than they were met with John's arrows and felled to the ground. (15) The last of them had not gone far from the house when he fell, so that not one of them escaped to carry the news to the country from which they set forth.

(17) John Macandrew was after this in a state of anxiety night and day. (18) It was not safe for him to be a night in his own house, so that he had occasion to regret the day when the Laird of Kylalach addressed him by name. (19) He made his bed, therefore, on the top of a tree in Dulnan Wood, at a spot called the Pine of the Cave, to this day. (20) They heard of this bed in Lochaber, and Lochaber people were often seen searching the wood to try and discover it. (21) Occasionally they met John himself; but they never imagined it was he—a circumstance of which he frequently availed himself, so that he never allowed one of those whom he met to return home. (22) The last one of them he saw was in the wood alone. (23) He asked John—as if for curiosity—where was the secret lair of the Man of Dalmahatrich. (24) John replied that he would point it out for him; and when the Lochaber man saw the bed, he looked about for a moment, and then set his face for his own country; but he had not gone far when John drew the bow which was concealed under his plaid, and shot that one also without letting him farther on his way.

(25) There is no record of all he slew during his life, but it is said that the number of his victims must have been great; and no man ever gained a victory over himself, though he became an old man before he died.

LESSON VIII.

A' Bhan-righinn ann am Bealach—1842.

(1) Ged nach robh sùil ris a' Bhan-righinn gu feasgar, bha muinntir na dùthcha a' cruinneachadh o mhoch-thrath; agus mu mheadhon llà bha anabarr sluagh air an tursus gu Caisteal Bhealaich; oir thilg am Morair a' phàirce mhòr fosgailte air an llà so, chum gum faighheadh gach aon llàin a shùl de 'n Bhan-righinn agus de 'n Phrionnsa, agus de na hba a' dol air aghaidh. (2) Chan 'eil e comasach tuilleadh 's a' chòir de chliù a thoirt do 'n uasal fhìathasach so air-són a' shuaircis agus a choibhneis aig an àm so. (3) Cha do dhìùltadh neach, bochd no nochd; agus cha di-chuimhnichear sin dàsan.

(4) Beagan an déidh mheadhon llà, chunnacas na Gàdhhil 'nan éideadh a' cruinneachadh fo chaithream, iollagach nam fichead piob, agus an cinn-fheadhna air an ceann. (5) B' ann do'ibh fh'ìn a thigeadh am féile! (6) Bha na Caimbeulaich, còrr agus cóig-ciad, fo chomann dìghre a' Mhorair—Tighearn òg Ghlinn-falach; agus da-rìreadh bu dreachmhor a' bhuidheann.
iad. (7) Bha iad air an roinn na 'n cóig cuideachdan, agus ceannard fuirbidh thairis air gach cuideachd. (8) Bha a' chuideachd-aotrom air an éideadh ann am breacan glas nan ciobairean, le gunna-caol an fhéidh an lámh gach fir. (9) So an fheadhainn a bha ri dol air lorg an fhéidh an llla-ar-na mhàireach. (10) Bha iad uile 'nan gillean anabarrach eireachdail, air rogha cumadh o 'm mullach gu 'm brògan.

(11) An déidh do na Caimbeulaich a bhith an órdagh, chualas piob. (12) Có a bha an so ach Sir Niall Mèinn le 'thuath agus le 'chinneadh, air an éideadh gu h-eireachdail ann am breacan a theaghlach—geal is dear—e fhéin, an Ilaoch flathail, air steudach cho geal ris a' chanach—a mhac òg r' a thaobh, agus na ceatharnaich shùnndach a' mèarsadh 'nan déidh. (13) Tharraing iad suas fo ard-ìolach an t-sluaingh do 'n àite a chuireadh air lleth air an son.

THE QUEEN AT TAYMOUTH—1842.

(1) Though the Queen was not expected till evening, the country people were gathering since early morning; and by midday there was a vast multitude of people on their way to Taymouth Castle: for the Marquis had this day thrown open the great park, so that every one should have a full view of the Queen and the Prince, and all that was happening. (2) It is impossible to give too much praise to this princely nobleman for his generosity and kindness at this time. (3) No one was excluded—poor or poorly clad—and this will not be forgotten to him.

(4) A little after mid-day the Highlanders were seen assembling in full costume, to the inspiring strains of bagpipes a full score, and with their chiefs at their head. (5) And well did their uniforms become them! (6) The Campbells, over five hundred, were under the command of the Marquis's heir—the young laird of Glenfalloch; and a truly handsome body they were. (7) They were divided into five companies, with a stalwart chief-at each of each. (8) The light company were arrayed in grey shepherd's tartan, each one carrying a rifle. (9) This was the party who were to hunt the deer on the morrow. (10) They were all exceedingly handsome fellows, well-formed from head to foot.

(11) After the Campbells were placed in order, the sound of the pipes was heard. (12) Who should this be but Sir Neil Menzies, with his tenantry and clan, richly arrayed in the tartan of his family—white and red—he himself, the noble hero, riding a snow-white steed—his young son by his side, and his brave and hearty retainers marching behind them. (13) They drew up amid cheers at the spot selected for them.

LESSON IX.

A' Bhan-righinn Ann Am Bealach.—Continued.

(1) Bha seòladair an a' Mhorair a làthair cuideachd, le 'm brigisean geala agus le 'n adaichean-fairge agus cuairt òir mu 'n timcheal. (2) Bha bratach Bhraid-Albann fhéin a snàmh sa' ghaoith air mullach a' chaisteil; agus bha dhis dh e sheòladairean na Ban-righinn, fear air gach taobh de 'n chrann, chum a tarrain a nuas agus a' hbratach dhearg bhuadhach a chur suas 'na h-àite, cho lluath 's a thigeadh a' Bhan-righinn san t-sealladh. (3) Bha cuideachd de 'n deagh réisimeid Ghàidhcalaithe, Feachd Dhiùc Gordin, maille ri maraichean, air a'
bhlår, agus a' h-uile nni an òrdagh, gun smid á beul, ach gach sùil a' chachaileith air an robh a' bhàin-righinn ri tighinn a steach. (4) Chiteadh am Morair e fhèin agus na flaithnean àrda bha maille ris, air an ais agus air an aghaidh, le 'm boineid 's le 'm féile, a' cur gach nni ceart, agus a' socrachadh gach cùis; agus gu dearbh chan olc a thig am féile dha fhéin, an t-usail eireachdail, dreachmhor. (5) Tha e air a ràdh gun do chosd a bhoinneid i fhein eadar tri-fchead agus ceithir-fchead puind Sasunnach.

(6) Chunnacas a nis an carbad Rioghall a’ tighinn. (7) Leum na marcaichean an glaic an diollaid, agus ghabh gach iosal agus uasal 'àite fhéin. (8) Air lleth-uair an déidh sè san anmoch bha i taobh a stigh na pàirc. (9) Chualas a nis iolach an t-sluaigh a fhuair a' chiad sealladh dhi. (10) Shéid an trombaid. (11) Ghlaodh am Morair le guth fearail, oscarach, "Bithibh deas, a chhanna nan Gàidheal!" (12) Shéid cóig-piobairean-deug an aon phort-failte. (13) Thàinig gach ad agus boineid a nuas. (14) Rèub na speuran leis an àrd-ìolach. (15) Thugadh bratach Bhàird-Albann a nuas, agus chuireadh suas a' bhrratach dhearg Rioghall Bhreatannach, agus Mac-Dhùghaill Latharna 'na taice, le 'chlaideachamh rùisgte an tarrain. (16) Dh'fhosgail na gunnachan-móra an craos, agus loisg iad o gach cnoc. (17) Fhregair mile cnoc is glaic. (18) Ghiùlain Lloch-Tatha an fhuaim o cheàrn gu ceàrn, 's o thaobh gu taobh. (19) Chiteadh fiadh is earb, le 'n cròc-chabhar, 'nàn crùinn-leum a' dhireadh ri mullach nam beann; an coileachd-dubh 's a' chearc-thomain air an sgèith; na maighich 's na coineanan 'nan gaethadaich; agus am buar 's an earbuill air an guaillean. (20) Bha cóisir-chùilì anns gach àite; agus cha robh ach aighear, is sòlas, is greadhnachas, is pailteas air gach lìàimh ann am Braid-Albann.

THE QUEEN AT TAYMOUTH.—Continued.

(1) The Marquis's yachtsmen were present also, with white trousers and sailor hats circled with gold bands. (2) The Breadalbane flag floated in the breeze, on the top of the castle; and two men of the Queen's Navy stood, one on either side of the flag-pole, ready to pull down the flag and put up the famous red ensign in its place, whenever the Queen came in sight. (3) A company of the fine Highland Regiment, the Gordon Highlanders, with some horsemen, were on the ground, and everything in order; not a word was heard, and every eye was fixed upon the gate by which the Queen was to enter. (4) The Marquis himself and the nobleman who were with him, might be seen moving backward and forward, dressed in kilt and bonnet, setting things to rights and putting all in order; and indeed well does the kilt become that well-formed, handsome nobleman. (5) It is said that his bonnet alone cost between £60 and £20. (6) The Royal carriage was now seen approaching. (7) The horsemen leaped into their saddles, and every one, high and low, took his appointed place. (8) At half-past six in the evening She was within the park. (9) Now was heard the
cheering of the people who had caught the first sight of Her. (10) The trumpet sounded. (11) The Marquis called out in a loud and manly tone, "Sons of the Gael, be ready." (12) Fifteen pipers struck up one strain of welcome. (13) Every head was bared. (14) The sky rent with shouts of joy. (15) The Breadalbane flag was pulled down, and up went the Royal British ensign, supported by Macdougall of Lorn, with drawn sword. (6) The big guns opened their mouths and roared from every height. (17) A thousand hills and glens re-echoed the sound. (18) Loch Tay carried the thunder from place to place, and from shore to shore. (19) Sages and roe with their branching antlers might be seen bounding to the hill tops; black-cock and partridge were instantly on the wing; hares and rabbits went scudding off; and the sober cattle hoisted their tails and joined the general scurry. (20) Joy abounded on every side; and mirth, and pleasure, and pomp, and festivity filled Breadalbane from end to end.

LESSON X.
TAILLEAR DUBH NA TUAIGHE.

(1) Am measg nan cómh-strithean guineach nach b' ainneamh aig clanna Ghàidheal, is iomadh llatha fuileach agus deannal cruaiddh a chuireadh air fraoch-bheanna gorma nan Garbh-chrioch, air nach 'eil iomradh no ainm aig luchd-seanachais san linnn so. (2) B' ann diubh so a' choinne gharbh-bhuilleach a thug na Camshronaich do Chlann-an-Tòisich aig bràigh Loch-íall.

(3) Bha Mac-an-Tòisich san àm sin ag agairt còir air fearann Mhic-Dhòmhnaill-Duibh, agus air tigh nan Camshronach a chur fo smachd. (4) Ghluais e le dà-chiad ceatharnach sgairteil, fo 'n armaibh, do'n tir Abraich. (5) Ghabh e air adhart troimh 'n dùthaich gun bhacadh, gus an do ràinig e ceann Loch-íall, far an do chaoidil e fhèin agus a dhaoine. (6) Aig éirigh na gréine sa' mhadasinn thog iad orra 'mach ri gual-ainn Beinn-an-t-Sneachda, gu tilleadh dhachaidh d' an tir fhèin troimh thaobh Loch-Arcaig. (7) Cha b'fhada chaidh iad air an adhart gus am fac' iad Mac-Dhòmhnaill-Duibh le sé-fìchead gaisgeach a' tighinn 'nan còmhdaill. (8) Thuig iad gu math nach bu chòmhdaill chàirdeil a bha air an aire, agus dheasach gach fear e fhèin gu bàs-gheachd. (9) Bha cothrom a' bhruith-aich aig na Camshronaich, ach bha am barrachd sluaigh air taobh nan Tòiseach. (10) Sheas Mac-an-Tòisich agus a dhaoine air llèanaig leth-bhruthaich, nu mheadhon a' mhàim, agus cridhe gach fir air mhire gu cómh-stri. (11) Mar bheum-sléibhe a' sguabadh a' gharbhblaich, bhuaill na Camshronaich g' an iomnaimd, agus buaidh no bàs an gnùis gach seòid. (12) Léum na glas-lannan a truallean, agus ghradh thuailleadh gorm-bhrat druchdach a' bhlàir le fula chraobhach nan llaoch borb. (13) Ach comharaichte os cionn gach treun-fhir.
chiteadh ursann-chatha nan Camshronach, Tàllear Dubh na Tuaighe, le thuaigh bhàs-bhuillich a’ sgathadh cheann is chorp mar chuiseagan rainich. (14) Gach taobh air an tionndadh e ghearradh e bealach troimh shreathan nan mnàimhdean. (15) A dh’ aindeoin cruadal nan Catanach, cha b’ urrainn doibh seasamh an aghaidh cath-chuthachan Camshronach. (16) Bhrùchd iad air an ais air gach taolh; agus ged rinn an ceannard treubhach na dh’ fhaoadh e, chuireadh an ruaig orra. (17) Leis a’ bhruthach dh’ aom iad, agus na Camshronach air an tòir. (18) Mu’n cuairt ceann Loch-iall ghabh iad, agus llasachadh cha d’ rinn iad gus an d’ ràinig iad taobh Aird-Ghobhar, far an do sheas Mac-an-Tòis’ch Mòr air mullach cloiche, an cladach na tràghad, d’ an ainm fhatnast “Clach Mhic-an-Tòisich,” agus thug a dhaoine an t-ath-thìlleadh orra mu’n cuairt da. (19) Thòisich iomairt nan arm as ùrd. (20) Le sàthainnean troma nan cruaidh-lann dh’ fhàgadh iomadh fear fearail gun llùths. (21) Bha Mac-an-Tòisich Mòr, le ’chlàidheamh-dà-làimhe a’ cur gu bàs gach fir a thigeadh mar astar buille dha, gus an d’ thanig an Taillear Dubh le ’thuagh thoirbheartaich m’ a choinne. (22) Tharraing e an clàidheamh-mòr le ’uile neart, a los an Taillear a sgoltadh gu ’chruachainn; ach sheachain esan an ionnsaidh, agus le buille guineach o ’thuagh choímhich, théòma, rèub e Mac-an-Tòisich. (23) Dhòmhlaich a dhaoine mu’n cuairt da gu ’thèarradh o bhùillean nan mnàimhdean, gun chùram mu nì fo’n ghréin ach dioghaltas a thoirt a mach air son fuil an Cinn-chinnidh; ach a dh’ aindeoin a’ trentaist agus an rùin, b’ éigin doibh a rìthist an ruaig a ghabhail. (24) Thog iad an ceannard air an guaillean, agus ged a bha na Camshronaich ’gan sgath as gach taobh, ghiùlain iad e gu Bun Gharbhain, far an do chasadh an tòir cho teann orra ’s nach roabh dòigh air dol na b’thaide.

**The Black Tailor of the Battle-Axe.**

(1) Among the sharp conflicts which were not infrequent among the Highland clans, there was many a bloody day and fierce encounter on the purple hills of the Wilds that are not recorded nor even mentioned by the historians of our time. (2) Of these was the hard-fought meeting between the Camerons and the Mackintoshes on the braes of Loch Eil. (3) Mackintosh was at this time claiming the right to the lands of Lochiel, and sought to put the house of Cameron under subjection. (4) With two hundred chosen champions he set out for the Lochaber country. (5) He proceeded through the district without interruption till he reached the head of Loch Eil, where he and his men passed the night. (6) At sunrise in the morning they struck across by the shoulder of Snowben, purposing to return to their own country by the side of Loch Arkaig. (7) They had not proceeded far when they saw Lochiel with a hundred and twenty warriors coming to meet them. (8) Well they knew that it was to be no friendly meeting, and every man prepared himself for a death-struggle. (9) The Camerons had the advantage of occupying the high ground, but the Mackintoshes were the more numerous body. (10) Mackintosh and his men
took their stand upon a smooth slope about the middle of the hill and every man's heart beat eager for the fray. (11) Like the avalanche that sweeps the mountain side, the Camerons rushed down upon them, and victory or death was in every face. (12) Swords leaped from scabbards, and soon the dewy green carpet under their feet was stained with the flowing heart-blood of the furious combatants. (13) But conspicuous above all the heroes might be seen the Cameron champion, the Black Tailor of the Battle-axe, with his death-dealing weapon, shearing heads and bodies like bracken stalks. (14) To whichever hand he turned he cut a gap through the ranks of the enemy. (15) Despite the firmness of the Cattan men, they could not stand against the battle-fury of the Camerons. (16) They fell back in a body on every side; and though their brave leader did his utmost, they were defeated. (17) Down the hill they retreated, with the Camerons in pursuit. (18) Round they fled by the head of Loch Eil, and never halted till they reached the side of Ardgour, where Mackintosh stood on a stone on the sea-shore, still called "Mackintosh's Stone," where his men rallied round him. (19) Once more the play of arms began. (20) The heavy thrusts of their steel blades laid many a brave man low. (21) The Mackintosh Chief, with his two-handed sword, cut down every man who came within reach of his blows, till the Black Tailor, with his peerless axe, stood face to face with him. (22) He drew his sword with all his might to cleave the Tailor to the haunches; but he evaded the stroke and with one fell stroke of his deft hatchet he wounded Mackintosh. (23) His man closed about him to succour him from the blows of the enemy, caring for nothing under the sun but to avenge their Chief; but in spite of their determination and their strength they had to retreat a second time. (24) Lifting their leader on their shoulders, though the Camerons were mowing them down on every side, they carried him to Garvan Mouth, where the pursuit became so close that they could go no farther.

LESSON XI.

TAILLEAR DUBH NA TUAIGHE.—Continued.

(1) Thionndaidh iad an treas uair air an lluchd-tóirachd, le lèann rùn seasamh no tuiteam anns an àite 's an do stad iad. (2) Thòisich an gleachd bàsmhor le ùraichadh goimh. (3) Thuit a' chuid a beu mò de Chlann-an-Toìsich air an raon. (4) Ghlacadh Mac-an-Toìsich Mòr, agus a mhac; agus am beagan a bha beò de 'n daoine, sgap iad as a chéile. (5) Ach chuir an nnàimhdean guineach romhpa nacl. rachadh as dhùbh fear a dh'innseadh sgeòil. (6) Dh'fhàg iad Mac-an-Toìsich agus a mhac fo chàiram nam ban, agus air toir chàirgh ghabh iad. (7) Shin iad orra a mach am monadh. (8) Bha an saighdean siùbhlach a' giùlan bàis gu fear is fear, gus an do ràinig iad mullach a' mhàim. (9) Bha a' ghrian a' cromadh san iar, agus sèimh-bhrat dubharach na h-oidheche a' sgaoileadh a sgàil' iarnaidh thar aghaidh shàmhach nan speur. (10) Bha eòin bhuchallach an t-sléibh gu caidreach, guamach, a' gabhail tàimh an còs nam bruach, agus ùdlaiche cabrach nam fàs-ghlac, fo dhubhar na daraig aodsa, a' siabadh nan cuileag o 'bhian calgach, an uair a bhrist an ruaig a steach air Cona-ghleann. (11) Bho òg-mhadainn an lìtha shàmhraidh, gu ciaradh nmoch an fhreasgair, fosadh cha deachaidh air sonn san strith; ach, mu dheireadh, bha ceum an treun-laoich a bu diorrasaich
a' dol am maillead san ruaig,agus shaoil na bha beò de na Catanaich nach rachteadh na b' fhaide air an tòir. (12) Chruinnich iad cômhl a chur seachad na h-oidhec an ann an glaic uaignidh, air taobh Chona-ghlinn, d’ an ainm Cúil-nan-Cuileag; ach is gann a ghabh iad gu fois an uair a bha an Tàilleir Dubh le buidhinn de na Camshronaich air am muin. (13) Leum gach fear air a bhonnaibh, agus spionadh gach glas-lann a duille; ach ged nach robh llaigse air an inntinn, bha an llùths air an tréigsinn. (14) Thuit iad far an do sheas iad, fo fhaoibhara nuileach an lluchd-miòruin. (15) Cha d' fhàgadh beò de 'n dà-chiadh gaisgeach a ghluais do 'n tir Abraich,reach a bheireadh sgeul mu 'n déidhinn d’ an dùthach fhéin.

(16) Thill Mac-Dhòmhnail-Duibh agus a dhaoine gu Bun Gharbhain far an d' fhàg iad Mac-an-Tòisch Mòr 's a mhac. (17) Chuir iad an oidhche seachad san àite sin, agus air madainn an llà-ar-na-mhàireach rinn iad deas gu dol dachaideadh; ach so far an robh a’ chùis-iomagain do Mhoc-Dhòmhnail-Duibh. (18) Is i nnighean Mhic-an-Tòisch a bha aige mar mhnaoi; agus ma’ s fior an ràdh, cha b’ i an t-sòibhrach i. (19) Cha chuireadh gnùis mnàmhaid fo 'n ghréin athadh air; ach bha sgàth nach bu bheag air dol dachaideadh gu ‘mhnaoi, an déidh a cinndeadh a sgrios agus a h-athair is a bràthair a ghlacadh 'nam prìsanaich. (20) Cha b’ e sin do’n Tàilleir Dubh e; fireann no boireann bu choma dhàsàn cò dhùibh. (21) Air an aobhar sin chuireadh air falbh e roimh chàch do dh’ Achadh-na-Cairidh, a dh’ innseadh do ‘n bhaintighearna mar a thachair (22) Ràiniz e am baile gu h-uallach, suigearach : agus air dha bualadh aig dorus an tidhe, dh’ fhosgladh dhà e leis a’ bhaintighearna i fhéin. (23) Dh’ fhàiltich i gu fialaidh, tuaranach e, agus dh’ h-fhainneachd i ciod a bu naidheachd dhà. (24) Fhreagair e gu suilbhir guin roibh maيدheachd mhaps—gim roibh bhan eit an diugh air plang, agus rogha’s taghadh air peighinn. (25) Dh’ atharraich a gnùis air cliùntinn a sgeòil, ach chuin i oirre fhéin, agus thuirt i, “Thig a níos. a Thàlleir, agus fàg do thugadh shios.”

(26) “Far am bi mi fhéin bidh mo thuagh,” ars’ an Tàilleir. (27) Thug i nach rachadh aice air a fearg a chaiteadh air an Tàilleir; agus le teum cuathaich rug i air a lleanabh fhéin, agus thig i ann an teis-meadhoin na griosaisce e. (28) Thug an Tàilleir duibh-leum far an roibh i, ’s a thuagh ‘na dha’mh; agus le sgaírt uamhasaich ghlaodh e, “A bhean a rug an lleanabh tro,m an lleanabh!”
(29) Chuir colg agu coltas an ìleachd crith cìirre. (30) Bu bhuidhe leatha an ìleanabh a ghradh theannachdadh, agus a bhith réidh ris an Taillear, gus an d’thàinig Mac-Dhòmhnaill-Duibh agus a dhaoine dachaidh. (31) Chumadh Mac-an-Toisich Mòr agus a mhac an Achadh-na-Cairidh gus an roba ìleòin air líeighesa; aich mu’n d’fhuair iad dol a rìthist d’an dùthaich fhéin, thug Mac-an-Toisich cóir sgrìobhite o ‘laimh do Mòr Mac-Dhòmhnaill-Duibh air oighreachd Loch-abor, a shealbhaich a shliochd o’n uair sin.

THE BLACK TAILOR—Continued.

(1) They turned for the third time upon their assailants, fully determined to stand or fall upon the spot. (2) The deadly strife began once more with renewed ferocity. (3) The greater number of the Mackintoshes fell upon the field. (4) The Mackintosh Chief and his son were taken; and the few of their men who survived were scattered asunder. (5) But their ruthless enemies resolved that none of them should escape to tell the tale. (6) They left Mackintosh and his son to the care of the women, and set off after the others. (7) They pressed upon them across the moor. (8) They their escort, until they reached the top of the hill. (9) The sun was sinking in the west, and the soft and dusky curtains of night were spreading their gloomy shades over the face of the sky. (10) He winged denizens of the moor were fondly and warmly resting under shelter of the banks, and the antlered monarch of the wild stood under the shadow of the ancient oak shaking the flies from his tawny hide, as the rout broke in upon Coila Glen. (11) From the golden dawn of the summer day till darkering night, no rest found hero in the strife; but at last the step of the most obstinate became fainter in the flight; and as many as were still alive of the Cattans thought that their pursuers would come no further. (12) They meant to pass the night in a shady hollow at the side of Coila Glen, called the Nook of the Flies; but they had scarcely lain down to rest when the Black Tailor and a party of the Camerons were again upon them. (13) Every man sprang to his feet, and every sword leaped from its scabbard; but though their spirit was unflagging, their strength was gone. (14) They fell where they stood, under the blood-thirsty blades of their enemies. (15) Of the two hundred heroes who had set out for the Lochaber country, there was left alive not one man to carry home the story of their fate.

(16) Lochiel and his men returned to Garvan Mouth, where they had left the Mackintosh Chief and his son. (17) They passed the night in that place, and on the morrow they made ready to return home; but here Lochiel’s perplexity began. (18) His war was daughter of Mackintosh; and if all tales be true, she was a gentle flower. (19) He would flinch from no enemy under the sun; but it was with no slight misgiving he thought of going home to his wife, after destroying her kindred and making prisoners of her father and her brother. (20) But the Black Tailor had no such qualms; for male or female he cared nothing. (21) Consequently he was despatched in advance to Achnacarry, to carry the tidings to her ladyship. (22) He arrived at the mansion in his airiest, jauntiest mood; and knocking at the door it was opened by the lady herself. (23) She welcomed him warmly and heartily, and inquired his news. (24) He answered her pleasantly that his news was good news—that a cat’s skin might be had that day for a plack, and the choicest and best for a penny. (25) Her aspect changed on hearing this, but repressing her feelings she said, “Come forward, Tailor, but leave behind you the battle-axe.”

(26) “Where I go myself my axe must follow,” said the Tailor.

(27) She knew that her rage would be spent in vain upon the Tailor; and with one wild swoop she lifted her own child and dashed it in the fire. (28) The Tailor made a furious bound towards her, with axe in hand; and with a terrific shout he said, “Woman, who bore the child, take up the child?”

(29) His fury and his aspect made her tremble. (30) She was glad to succour the child, instantly, and to make peace with the Tailor, till Lochiel and his men came home. (31) The Mackintosh Chief and his son were left at Achnacarry till their wounds were healed; but ere they returned again to their own country, Mackintosh gave over to Lochiel under written title the estate of Lochaber, which his descendants have held in possession from that hour.
SPECIFIC READINGS.

I.

SGEUL MU CHOIRE-NA-SITHE.

Thachair dhomh ’bhith a’ siubhal, o chionn beagan bhliadhnaichean, troimh Gharbh-chriochan na Gàidhealtachd, troimh mhonaidhean fiadhaich, far nach robh aon rathad, an uair a thuit domh, air feasgar samhraidh, ’bhith air mo chuairteachadh ann an ceò dùmhail, an uair a bhà mi a’ gabhail ath-ghoirid thairis air guala beinne cho àrd ’s a bha san dùthaich. Mar bha àgh orm, bha fear-cuartachaidh nan crìochan farsaing sin maille rium san àm, a thug mi leam gu m’ sheòladh gu bearradh àrd, as an faicinn sealladh air a’ ghleann chum an robh mi a’ dol. Fada mu ’n d’ ràinig sinn am bearradh so, thuit an ceò cho dùmhail ’s gum b’ amaideach smuaineachadh dol na b' fhaide air n-aghaidh. Bha Eachann Ruadh Saighdear, a bha maille rium, ’na dhuine tuigseach; bha e fada san am; chuir e suas an còta-dearg fo ’n Cheannard urramach sin, Ailein-an-Earrachd. Bha e maille ris ann aniomadh cath cruaidh, agus b’ fhiach e éisdeachd gach sgeul a bha aige mu gach sealladh déisinneach a chonnaig e. An uair a thuig e nach robh e tèarainte imeachd na b’ fhaide air bile nan sàirneach a bha fodhainn, threòraich e mi gu bun na frithe, far an robh ionad dionach anns am faodaimaid fuireach gu madainn. An uair a bha sinn a’ tèarnadh, dh’ fheòraich mi dheth an robh na creagan a bha ’na bheachd fada uainn. “Tha creagan gu leòr far a bheil sinn, agus tha uaimh fhagsach goirid o ’n àite so,” ars’ esan; “ach ’s coma leam iad; tha e cho math dhuinn an seachnadh. Is e so,” thuirt esan, ann an guth isola, mar gum biodh e a’ cagarsaich am chluais, “Is e so Coire-na-Sithe; agus, a dh’ innseadh na firinn, b’fheàrr leam a bhith flìuch leis a’ cheò, na fasgadh iarraidh anns na h-aiteachan grannda sin.” “Chan fhaoed e ’bhith,” thuirt mi ris, “gu bheil thusa, Eachainn, a creidsinn a leithid sin de dh’ amaideachd; gun teagamh chan ’eil thu ach ri feala-dhà.” “Feala-dhà ann no às,” thuirt esan, “is coma leam iad; mar thuirt an seann duine, ‘Fhad ’s a dh’ fhuiricheas
an t-'ôle uainn fuiricheamaid uaith'. Thig air d'adhart; tha sinn dlùth do dh'Uaimh-na-h-Ochanaich; ach beannachd 'nan siubhal 's 'nan imeachd, 's i an nochd Di-h-aoine, agus cha chluinn iad sinn.'

Thug mi air seasamh car tamaill, is thòiswaich mi air cur an cèill da faoineachd a leithid sin de smuaintean. Chuala' e mi gu deireadh, gun stad a chur air mo sheananachas; ach a' socrachadh a bhreacain thar a ghualainn, 's a' toirt sgroagaidh a nuas air a bhoinneidh, ghreamich e na bu tinne am bata bha na 'laimh, agus thug e ceum air 'aghaidh, ag ràdh, "Bi bruidhinn an dràsta, éisdidh mi riut am màireach; gabhaimd seachad air an àm; chan àite so gu mòran seanachais a labhairt."—"Dean stad, Eachainn," thuirt mi rs; "tha mi a' cur romham an oidche 'chur seachad ann an Uaimh-na-h-Ochanaich; fuirich leam, 's na fàg mi. Ach ma tha eagal ort."—"Eagal!" ars' Eachann, 's e a' tionndadh air a shàil; "bi air d' earalas, a dhluine chòir, agus tagh do chainnt; ged nach tig dhòmhsha a ràdh, is tu fhéin a' chaidh fhear a chuir eagal as mo leth." "Tha mi ag iarraidh maiteanais," thuirt mi ris; "thig leam do'n uaimh, agus feuchaidh sinn ciod a th' agad ann an lùib do bhreacain, is nì sinn réite." "Théid mi leat," ars' an saighdear còir, "agus fuirichidh mi leat, ged a bhiodh e làn de na Frangaich, gum teachd air na creuitairean leibideach, faoin sin, nach 'eil, ma dh' haoideadh, ann idir, ged tha 'leithid de sheananachus mu 'n timecheall."

Bha sinn a nis aig beul na h-uamha, agus sheas Eachann Ruadh. "Sin i agad a nis," thuirt e; "agus urram na h-uaisle do 'n choigreach, gabh air d'adhart." Chaidh sinn a steach fo dhìon, agus shuidh sinn air a' chaidh chloich chothromaich a fhuair sinn. Cha robh mo chompanach ro dheònach air móran cainnt; bha e a' sgìobladh a bhreacain, an uair a ghrad thog e a cheann mar gum buailleadh peileir e. "Ciod e so?" thuirt e, 's e a' farclaiais; "mur creid thu mise, creid do chluasan." Thàinig a nuas oirnn sa' cheart às sin ceòl tiamhaidh, binn, nach d'fhiosraich mi éisdeachd r' a leithid riamh roimhe; agus bha dearbh fhios agam nach b'ann o aon inneal-cìhil a b'aithne dhomh a thaòinig e. Chan fhaodadh so gun mhòr ioghnadh a chur oirnn. Bha an oidhehe dochra; bha an t'àite ùdlaídh, uaineach; bha sinn fada o thigheadas dhaoine, am measg garbhlaich chreag, ann an coire fhadhaich. Eagal cha robh orm, oir bha mi làn-chinnteach gum bu cheol saoghalta a bha ann, agus chur mi romham, na'm b'urrainn.
domh, 'fhaotainn a mach cia as a thàinig e. "An tèid thu suas leam, Eachainn?" "Théid," ars' esan, agus e a' cur seachad na bha e a' toirt as a bhreacan; 'is minic a thachair e mar so fhéin, eadar am bile 's an deoch. Shaoilinn gum biodh e cho math fuireach gu madaoinn; ach cuimhnich, 'Am fear a théid san dris, gun iomair e teachd as mar a dh'fhaodas e.'

Ghabh sinn suas, am fedh a bha an cèol a' sior fhas na b'airde. Fa dheireadh thainig lèus soluis oirnn; sheas Eachann beagan air deireadh, 's an uair a chaidh mi tímeachall stúc creige, chunnaig mi sealladh nach teid gu luath as m'aire. Dh'fhan mo chompanach far an robh e, theagamh a' smuaineachadh gum faca mi tuilleadh 's a b huilhann leam. Bha lasair chridheil theine aig ceann shuas na h-uamha, o ghiuthas seachdta a bha pàirt mu'n àite; agus 'na shuidhe aig an teine bha leth sheann duine làidir, colgarra; currac àrd, molach, air a cheann, anns an robh dos de dh'ite an fhirein, agus a chòm uile air a' chòmhdaichadh le biana fhiadh agus earb. Bha lân shealladh agamsa air-san, ged nach b' urrainn àsan mise 'fhaicinn. Bha e 'cluiche gu sùrdail air dà thruibh mhòir Abraich, a bha air an dèanamh san àm sin gu h-ealaonta, dlùth do sheana Chaisteal Dubh Inbhur-Lòchaidh. An crochadh ris gach mèur d' a lamhan, bha clag beag airgid, a rinn fuaim anabarrach binn, agus o'n do thàrmach a' cho-shierrm a' chuir mo chompanach fo eagal cho móir. "Thig air d'adhart," thuirt mi gu sàmhach ri Eachann. "A bheil iad an sin?" thuirt e. "A bhail iad a' donnadh san t-solus, no ri fleadhachas-cuirme?"

Dhlùthaich e gu sgàthach ri m' thaobh, agus air dha a' chiad phlathadh 'fhaicinn de 'n fhearr-chiùil, thug e sitheadh seachad orm, a' gliodhaich a mach le aighear nach b' urrainn da a cheannachadh, "Iain Mhòir nan Cread, an tusà tha 'n so? Mo bheannachd air do cheann molach; is mi a tha toilichte d'fhaicinn!"

Dh'èirich Iain bochd, agus chuirt e fàilte oirnn, a' tilgeil tuilleadh mhaidean air an teine. Shuidh sinn mu'n cairt air a' chagaitil; agus dh'aidich Eachann còir, oiread cha robh na 'chóm, nach b' urrainn da gu bràth a bhith cho taingeil 's a bhuneadh dha, air son nach d' fhuair e cead tilleadh, mar bha rùn air, an uair a chual' e an cèol. "Is iomadh sgeul, thuirt e, "a chuala mi riamh mu Choire-na-Sithre; 's na'm bithinn an nocht air tilleadh gun so 'fhaicinn, bha mo gseula fhéin chum an dearbhadh. Cha tugadh am ministeir fhéin orm a chreidsinn nach robh na daoine-beaga ann an Uaimh na-h-Ochanaich."
Dh' fheòraich mi dheth an robh da-rìreadh eagal air? "Eagal!" thuirt esan, agus e a' suathadh air falbh an fhallaís fhuair a bha fhathast air a ghnuis; "air nàile bha, 's gu leòir dheth; barrachd 's a bha riamh orm a' dol sìos do 'n bhàr le Ailein-an-Earrachd; ach ma bhà cha bhi tuilleadh mu 'n ghnòthach cheudna."

Tha so a' leigeil ris duinn cia co faoin an nì o 'n éirich seanachas dùthcha mu nì bha iad gnàthaichte a chreidsinn: agus na 'n rannsaicheadh daoine gu mionaideach mu 'thimcheall, thuigeadh iad gur e bha ann, an àite a bhith na 'chùis-eagail, culaidh-àbhaicais agus fearas-chuideachd.

Fhùair mi mach o Eachann eachdraidh an duine bhochd so a bha 's an uaimh. Bu neò-duhuinte gun mhath gun mhìlleadh e, a nuas o 'òige. Ged a bha e gun mhòran toinsg no tuigse, bha e 'na shoil fhéin fo chàileigin de mheas anns an dùthaich. Bha e eòlach air airisridh chumhang an fhéidh 's na h-earba, agus b'e 'thoileachas-inntinn ann thaobhaidh a leantainn le òigridh na tire. Cha robh barradhradh, no bealach, no aithghearradh troimh mhanadh, no beul-àtha air abhainn, no càrn, no garaidh, air nach robh e mion eòlach. Rè an t-samhradh b'i uaimh nan creag a còmhmnuidh; ghluais e o àirigh gu àirigh, 's cha deachaidh e riamh air falbh falamh o aon diùbh. Cha bhiodh e gun lòn fhadh 's a bhiodh dearc air tom, meas na cnothan ann an coille; chan fhàilnicheadh a leaba am feadh a gheabhadh e fraoch badanach, gorm, a' fàs gu dosrach anns gach àite; agus mar thuirt e fhéin, bha e chuid tromb so'rbh r' an gleusadh. A bh' a dhachaidh anns gach àite far an laigheadh a' ghrian air; agus còmhlach cha do dhruideadh riamh air. Cha robh a mhàileid doirbh r' a giúlan, cha robh ìnteach a' chlachthein agus am fadadh-spuinge; sgiang-dubh a dh' fhionnadh nam fadh; ribe a ghlacadh an fhìrein, agus cromag iarainn a lùbadh nan gèug. Ach ma bha an duine bochd so air bheag eòlais, bu taitnreach r' a fhaicinn an t-saothair a ghabh a phàrantain ris ann an làithean oige. Ghabh e dhuinn mòran de laoidhean agus de dhànaibh naomha; rinn e e so le uiread chràbhaidh, agus air dùigh a bu stólda na iomadh fear a bh'fhàide leughadh. Sheinn e iad le fonn tiamhaidh, muladach, is e ri turaman air 'ais agus air 'aghaidh, a ràinig mo chridhe. Mu 'n do leag e a thaobh rì lèir, dh' earb e e fhèin ri Dia. "Allabanaich bhochd," thuirt mi rium fhéin, "caidil gu tèarruinte; gabhaidh Dia cùram dhiot. Truagh 's mar tha thu ann am beachd an t-saoghalt, tha thu cho prìseil 'na shealladh-
san ris an righ is mò air thalamh. Is lionmhor iad a tha air an oidhche nochd air an diteadh leat, d' an d' thug Dia tuigse, fiosrachadh, agus fòghlum, a tha a' laighe sios air an leap-aichean riomhach, gun suim dàsan a tha os an cionn, o bheil iad a' sealbhachadh gach beannaich.

II.

Litir o Fhionnlach Piobaire g' a Mhnaoi.

A Mhairi, a Ghraidh,—Is bliadhna leam gach là o 'n a dhealaich mi riut fhéin agus ris na páisdean. Tha mi an dràst ann an Glaschu mór nan stòpall, baile na gleadhraich. O nach robh mi aon uair eile am shineadh air bruach na h-aibhne, far nach cluinninn aoch tormach nan allt, bàirich nam bó, agus ceilireadh nan èun. Tha mi nis, mar a gheall mi, dol a dh' innseadh dhuit mar fhuaire mi a mach.

Tha cuimhne' agad fhéin mar a dhealaich sinn. Thog mi orm le bocs na pìoba gu beul a' chaolais. Is ann an sin a bha 'n othail—Marsali Mhòr agus na buanaichean a bha leatha cho aoibhinn, aighearach, 's ged nach biodh iad ach a' dol do'n choille-chnò. Có bha am broilleach na cuideachd aoch Pàra Mòr, le 'fhéile-beag' s le 'bhoinneid, mar a b'abhais da; cuaille de bhata daraich na 'lainmh, agus màileid de bhian gaibhre air a dhrui. "Fàilt' ort. Fhionnlaigh Piobaire," ars' esan; "gum meal thu do bhrigis." "Ma-tà," arsa mise, "tubaist oirre! Is i so a' chiaid uair a chuir mi orm i. Na 'm fuirgheadh i shuas cha bu ghearan e; ach thà mi cheana cho sgith dhith 's a bha dá-bhliadhnaich eich de'n ghad, a' chiaid oidhche a chuir-eadh air e." A mach ghabh sinn an ooinne soitheach-na-smùide, "A' Mhaighdean-Mhorairneach," mar their iad rithe. Bha i 'teannadh oirnn o Mhuile, a' cur na smùid di. "Tha i so a' tighinn," arsa Pàra Mòr, "an aigeannach mhaol, ghrannda, le 'gleadhraich, le 'h-upraid; cha b'ioighnadh leam ach 'A' Mhaighdean' a rath rithe; b'i sin a' mhaighdean gun mhodh, gun eisimeil." Tharraing i oirnn le caoiribh bàna fo a sròin; a' slachdraich agus a' stoistheadh na fairge foipe, a bha ag éirigh 'na h-ionairean bàna, còbhragach, a nunn gu Aros. Thàinnig i a nuas oirnn a' bagradh ar smàladh fo a cuibhlichean. Fa-dheireadh stad a' bhéist; agus cha luaithe' a stad na cuibhlichean a dhol mu 'n cuairt na thug feadan fada, caol, a bha suas ri taobh an t-simileir mhòir, aon ràn as, a shaoil mi a sgàineadh mo cheann. Is ann an sin a bha an ùnicich agus an

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“Tha thu an sin, Fhionnlaigh,” arsa Pàra Mór, “‘mar bhó mhaoil am buaille choimhích.’ Thig leam a dh’ amharc mionach na Maighdinn so fhéin, a dh’ fheuchainn an tuig sinn mar tha ’bheàirt innleachdach ag iomairt.” Ach ma chaidh, is ann an sin, a Mhàiri, a bha am fire-faire—sailthean iarainn agus slatan a’ gluasad a num agus a’ nall, a sìos agus a’ suas, air an ais agus air an adhart, gun tämh, gun stad; cnagan agus gòbhlann, agus eagan a’ freagairt d’ a chèile; cuibhlichean beaga ’nan dean ruith mu na cuibhlichean móra. Bha duine truagh shios am measg na h-acfhainn, a’ cur na smùid deth, far nach saioleadh tu am b’ urrainn do luch dol gun a milleadh; ach bha esan a’ gluasad air feadh na h-ùraidh cho neo-sgàthach ’s a rachadh Pàra Mór no mise am measg nan caorach—ag armadh gach achnaich, aclais, udalain, agus feadain, le h-ola agus le h-im. “A dhuine thruaigh,” arsa Pàra Mór, “is ann agam nach ’eil stùil ri d’aite; is daor a tha thu a’ cosnadh d’ arain.”

“C’ar-son?” ars’ esan, agus e a’ tìonndadh suas a shùl, a bha a’ snàmh ann am fallas. Ged a labhradh a’ ghèihmheag iarainn a bha na ’làimh cha b’ urrainn duinn barrachd ioghnaidh a bhith oirn na an uair a chuala sinn an duine so a’ labhhairt na Gàidhlig. “Nach do shaoil mi,” arsa Pàra Mór, “gur Sasunnach, no Eireannach, no Gall bochd a bh’ ann.” Thàinig e nìos a’ siabadh an fhaillass o’ ghnuiis le bad còraich a bha ’na làimh, agus thòisich e air beachd a thoir duinn air an afchàin. Ach, eudail, b’e sin an fhaoineis. “An saoil thusa, Pàra Mhóir,” arsa mise, “nach ann sa’ cheann a smaointich an toiseach air.
so a bha an inneachd?" “Coma leam e fhéin is ’inneachd!” arsa Pàra Mór; “is mi-nàdúria, peacach, an inneachd so fhéin—a’ cur sruth agus soirbheas an FHreasdail g’ an dùlan, a’ dol ’nan aghaidh gun seòl, gun ràmh. Coma leam i!—chan ’eil an inneachd so cneasad. B’fhéarr leam a bhith ann an gèoba dhùbh Acha-na-créige—Eòghan-an-Rudha air an stiùir—a’ ruith le croinn rùisgte troimh Bhuinne-nam-biodaig, na a bhith innte. Tha mi ag radh riut nach ’eil an inneachd so cneasda.”

An uair a bha sinn a nunn gu ceann Mhùsdail chuala mì fhéin sgal pioba air mo chùl, agus air dhomh tionndadh có a bha an so ach balach roonnach de mhunntir Thir-idhe, a’ gléusadh a phioba fhad ’s a bheireadh duin’ eile cuairt aiste. “Ma-tà,” arsa Pàra mór, “‘Is ceannach air an ugh an gloc.’ Ciamar tha so a’ còrdadh riut, Fhìonnaigh?” “‘Is searbha a’ ghloir,’” thuart mise, “‘nach fhodaich eisleachd.’” Chluich e, fa-dheireadh, “Bodach nam Brigisean,” agus mu’n do sguir e dheth bha mi cho sgìth dhe fhéin agus d’a cheòl ’s a bha mi de ’n bhrights lachdaim.

Có a bha an deireadh na luinge ach Alasdair Ruadh Mac-Iain-Abraich, Tighearana Chola. Mhothaich e dhomh fhéin, agus smèid e orm. Cha robh math a dhiùltadh. Bha móran uaislean shiós leis air clàr-deiridh na luinge—Sasunnach, Goill, agus Frangaich—cuid diùbh a’ leughadh; cuid ’nan cadal; cuid a’ mèananach; cuid ag itheadh. Bha fear dhiubh le gloin’-amhain fhada, riomhaich, r’ a shùil, mar gum biodh e a’ dol a losgadh air Caisteal Dubhairt. Mhothaich mi fear fada, caol, glas-neulach, le speudair air a shròin, agus bioran ruadh ’na laimh, leis an robh e a’ tarraing dealbh a’ Chaisteil. Bha baintighearna mhór, riomhaich, ’nam measg, agus measan leibideach de chù beag, molach, ’na h-uachd, ris an robh i a’ briodal, agus ’ga phògadh. Thug mi fhéin a mach a’ phòb mar a dh’iarr iad; ach a’ chiad sgal a thug i, theich gach aon diùbh ach aon Sasunnach mór, reamhar, a shuidh mu m’ choinne le ’dha mhèur ’na chluasan, agus sgraing air mar gum bithinn a’ dol g’ a itheadh.

Ma bha ceòl am measg nan uaislean bha ceòl agus dannadh an ceann eile na luinge. Ach an uair a bha sinn a’ dol sios gu Eisdeal “chaidh an ceòl feadh na fidhle.” Bha an fhaighre na ’mill agus na ’gleannan. Thòisich soitheach-na-smùide fhéin ri dannadh. Cha robh ràn a bheireadh am feadan 11ór as nach saoileadh tu gun robh muc-mhara r’a cliathaich. Cha chluinn-eadh tu a nis ach osnàidhean o gach àite. Bha an Sasunnach
mór a bha a' fochaid air a' phiob agus a cheann thar beul-mór na luinge, an impis sgà增进. "An tuilleadh teannaidh ort!" arsa mise; "nior-thaing mur 'eil pluic piobaire nis ort fhéin." Ràinig sinn an Crìonan. "Is priseil," arsa Pàra Mòr, "a' chas air tìr"—a' chiaid fhacal a thàinig as a cheann o'n a chaidh sinn seachad air Bèul Loch-Faochann.

An là-ar-na-mhàireach ràinig sinn Glaschu, aig àite ris an abair iad am 'Broomielaw.' B' e sin ceidhe na h-ùpraid—luìngis-na-smùide a' falbh agus a' teadh làn sluaigh; mar gum biodh an saoghal a' dol do Ghlaschu agus an saoghal a' teicheadh as. Bho nach d' fhàs mi bodhar leis a' ghleadhraich a bha am chluasgan, cha chùram leam gun caill mi mo chlaisteachd tuilleadh. Bha sreach dhaoine air an tarrainaing suas fa-chomhair nan soithichean, le ball cainbe mu ghuala gach aoin diùbhs, agus bràiste riomhach a'r 'uchd. Bha iad so a' smèideadh oirn mar a bha sinn a' dol gu tìr, a h-uile beul fosgailte mar gum biodh iad a' cur fàilt' oirn; gach làmh sìnte, agus gach sùil siùblach mar gum biodh iad ag iarraidh luchd-eòlais. Bha aon fhear gu h-àraidh, a shocharach a shùil oirn fhéin, agus air dhomh amharo air gu geur a dh'fhèuch an cumhnhichinn có e, chuir e a làmh r' a aid, agus chrom e a cheann cho modhail, shiobhala, 's naobh b' urrainn domh gun an fhàilt' a fhreagairt. Ann am priobadh na sùla bha e air clàr na luinge, agus thog e leis bocsa mo phioba-agus màileid Pàra Mhòir, cho èasgaich 's a ghlacadh Gàidseir Thobar-Mhoire buideal uisge-bheatha, gun chuireadh, gun shead. "Air d' athais," arsa Pàra Mòr; "an cuala tu rìamh, mo ghille math, mar a thuirt clag Sàlain, 'An rud nach buin duit na buin dà'?” "Leanaibh mise, a dhaoine-uaisle," ars' an duine, agus e a' falbh ceum romhainn. "Is ann sa' bhaile-mhòr fhéin," thuirt mise, "a tha am modh. Is fhad o'n a chuala mi gum bi 'gille aig an fheannaig fhéin a's t-fhoghar.'" Dh' iarr sinn air ar toirt gu tigh Eòghain Oig, far an do rinn iad ar beatha gu crìdeil.

Slan leat, a Mhàiri, a ghràidh, air an àm. Cuiridh mi litir eile ad iomsaich ann an uine ghoirid, an uair a gheabhbh mi cosnadh. Chan 'eil thu fhéin agus na pàisdean tiota as mo chuimhne. O bi furachair mu Lachann beag, mo chuilean gaolach.

Am Freasdal a bhith maille riut—guidhe dùrchadhach
D' fhìr-phòsda ghràidhaich,
FIONNLAGH MAC-AONGHAIS.
III.

**MURCHADH AGUS MIONACHAG.**

Chaidh Murchadh agus Mionachag do’n choille aon là a bhuaín subh; ach mar a bhuaíneadh Murchadh dh’itheadh Mionachag. Dh’fhalbh Murchadh a dh’ iarradh slat a ghabhail air Mionachaig ’s i ag itheadh a chuid subh. “Dé do naidheachd an diugh, a Mhurchaidh?” ars’ an t-slat. “Is e mo naidheachd gu bheil mi ag iarradh—

Slat a ghabhail air Mionachaig ’s i ’g itheadh mo chuid subh.”

“Chan fhaigh thu mise,” ars’ an t-slat, “gus am faigh thu tuagh a bhuaíneas mi.” Ràinig e an tuagh. “Dé do naidheachd an diugh, a Mhurchaidh?” “Is e mo naidheachd gu bheil mi ag iarradh—

Tuagh a bhuaín slait—slat a ghabhail air Mionachaig ’s i ’g itheadh mo chuid subh.”

“Chan fhaigh thu mise gus am faigh thu clach a bhleitheas mi.” Ràinig e a’ chlach. “Dé do naidheachd an diugh, a Mhurchaidh?” “Is e mo naidheachd gu bheil mi ag iarradh—

Clach a bhleith tuaigh—tuagh a bhuaín slait—slat a ghabhail air Mionachaig ’s i ’g itheadh mo chuid subh.”

“Chan fhaigh thu mise gus am faigh thu uisge a fhliuchas mi.” Ràinig e an t-uisge. “Dé do naidheachd an diugh, a Mhurchaidh?” “Is e mo naidheachd gu bheil mi ag iarradh—

Uisge ’dhol mu chloich—clach a bhleith tuaigh—tuagh a bhuaín slait—slat a ghabhail air Mionachaig ’s i ’g itheadh mo chuid subh.”

“Chan fhaigh thu mise gus am faigh thu fiadh a shnàmhchas mi.” Ràinig e am fiadh. “Dé do naidheachd an diugh, a Mhurchaidh?” “Is e mo naidheachd gu bheil mi ag iarradh—

Fiadh a shnàmh uisg’—uisge ’dhol mu chloich—clach a bhleith tuaigh—tuagh a bhuaín slait—slat a ghabhail air Mionachaig ’s i ’g itheadh mo chuid subh.”

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"Chan fhaigh thu mise gus am faigh thu gadhar a ruiteas mi." Ràinig e an gadhar. "Dé do naidheachd an diugh, a Mhurchaidh?" "Is e mo naidheachd gu bheil mi ag iarraidh—

Gadhar a ruith féidh—fiadh a shnàmh uisg'—uisge 'dhol mu chloich—clach a bhleith tuaigh—tuagh a bhuan slait—slat a ghabhail air Mionachaig 's i 'g itheadh mo chuid subh."

"Chan fhaigh thu mise gus am faigh thu ìm a theid ri m'chasan." Ràinig e an t-ìm. "Dé do naidheachd an diugh, a Mhurchaidh?" "Is e mo naidheachd gu bheil mi ag iarraidh—

Im a dhol ri casan gadhair—gadhar a ruith féidh—fiadh a shnàmh uisg'—uisge 'dhol mu chloich—clach a bhleith tuaigh—tuagh a bhuan slait—slat a ghabhail air Mionachaig 's i 'g itheadh mo chuid subh'

"Chan fhaigh thu mise gus am faigh thu luch a sgriobhas mi." Ràinig e an luch. "Dé do naidheachd an diugh, a Mhurchaidh?" "Is e mo naidheachd gu bheil mi ag iarraidh—

Luch a sgriobadh ime—ìm a dhol ri casan gadhair gadhar a ruith féidh—fiadh a shnàmh uisg'—uisge 'dhol mu chloich—clach a bhleith tuaigh—tuagh a bhuan slait—slat a ghabhail air Mionachaig 's i 'g itheadh mo chuid subh."

"Chan fhaigh thu mise gus am faigh thu cat a shealgas mi." Ràinig e an cat. "Dé do naidheachd an diugh, a Mhurchaidh?" "Is e mo naidheachd gu bheil mi ag iarraidh—

Cat a shealg lucha—luch a sgriobadh ime—ìm a dhol ri casan gadhair—gadhar a ruith féidh—fiadh a shnàmh uisg'—uisge 'dhol mu chloich—clach a bhleith tuaigh—tuagh a bhuan slait—slat a ghabhail air Mionachaig 's i 'g itheadh mo chuid subh."

"Chan fhaigh thu mise gus am faigh thu bainne dhomh.' Ràinig e a' bhó. "Dé do naidheachd an diugh, a Mhurchaidh?" "Is e mo naidheachd gu bheil mi ag iarraidh—

Bainne do 'n chat—cat a shealg lucha—luch a sgriobadh ime—ìm a dhol ri casan gadhair—gadhar a ruith féidh—fiadh a shnàmh uisg'—uisge 'dhol mu
chloich—clach a bheith tuaign—tuagh a bhuaín slait—slat a ghabhail air Mionachaig 's i 'g itheadh mo chuid subh.'

"Chan fhaigh thu bainne uamsa gus am faigh thu boitean o 'n ghille-shabhail domh." Ràinig e an gille-sabhair. "Dé do naidheachd an diugh, a Mhurchaidh?" "Is e mo naidheachd gu bheil mi ag iarraidh—

Boitein do 'n bhó—bainne do 'n chat—cat a shealg lucha—luch a sgriobadh ime—im a dhol ri casan gadhair—gadhar a ruith féidh—fiadh a shnàmh uisg'—uisge 'dhol mu chloich—clach a bhleith tuaign—tuagh a bhuaín slait—slat a ghabhail air Mionachaig 's i 'g itheadh mo chuid subh."

Chan fhaigh thu boitean uamsa gus am faigh thu bonnach o 'n bhean-fhuine dhomh." Ràinig e a' bhean-fhuine. "Dé do naidheachd an diugh, a Mhurchaidh?" "Is e mo naidheachd gu bheil mi ag iarraidh—

Bonnaich do 'n ghille-shabhail—boitein do 'n bhó—bainne do 'n chat—cat a shealg lucha—luch a sgriobadh ime—im a dol ri casan gadhair—gadhar a ruith féidh—fiadh a shnàmh uisg'—uisge 'dhol mu chloich—clach a bhleith tuaign—tuagh a bhuaín slait—slat a ghabhail air Mionachaig 's i 'g itheadh mo chuid subh."

"Chan fhaigh thu bonnach uamsa gus an toir thu stigh uisg' a dh' fhuineas e."
"Có ann a bheir mi stigh an t-uisge?"
"Chan 'eil soitheach ann ach an criathar-cabhrach sin."
Thug Murchadh leis an criathar-cabhrach, agus ràinig e an tobar; ach a h-uire deur a chuireadh e sa' chriathar-chabhrach rachadh e troimhe. Thainig feannag os a chionn agus ghlaodh i, "Gòrag, gòrag!" "Tha thu ceart, fheannag," arsa Murchadh. "Crè ruadh 's còinneach—crè ruadh 's còinneach," thuirt an fheannag.

Chuir Murchadh crè ruadh agus còinneach anns a' chriathar; thug e stigh an t-uisge do 'n bhean-fhuine, agus fhuair e—

Bonnach do 'n ghille-shabhail—boitean do 'n bhó—bainne do 'n chat—cat a shealg lucha—luch a
sgriobadh ime—im a dhol ri casan gadhair—gadh
a ruith féidh—fadh a shnàmh uisg"—uisge 'dhol mu
chloich—clach a bhleith tuaigh—tuagh a bhuan
slait—slat a ghabhall air Mionachaig 's i 'g itheadh
a chuid subh,
Ach an uair a thill Murchadh bha Mionachag an déidh
sgàineadh.

IV.

CÉAD DEIREANNACH NAM BEANN.

Bha mi 'n dé 'm Beinn-dòrain,
'S 'na cóir cha robh mi aineolach;
Chunna mi na gleannan,
'S na beanntaichean a b' aithne dhomh.
B' e sin an sealladh éibhinn,
Bhith 'g imeachd air na sléibhteann,
Nuair bhiodh a' ghrian ag éirigh,
'S a bhiodh na féidh a' langanaich.

B' aobhach a' ghreigh uallach,
Nuair ghluaiseadh iad gu farumach,
'S na h-éildean air an fhuaran;
Bu chuannar na laoigh bhallach ann;
Na maosilichean 's na ruadh-bhuic,
Na coillich dhubha 's ruadhha;
'S e 'n cèol bu bhinne chualas
Nuair chluinnt' am fuaim sa' chamhanaich.

'S togarrach a dh' fhalbhaimn
Gu seanlairreachd nam bealaichean,
'Dol moch a dhireadh garbhlaich,
'S gum b'anmoch tigh'nn gu baile mi;
An t-uisge glan 's am faileadh
Th' air mulach nam beann àrda,
Chuidich e gu fás mi;
'S e rinn domh slàint' is fallaineachd.

Fhuair mi greis a m' àrach
Air àirighean a b' aithne dhomh,
Ri chuiche, 's mire, 's mànran,
'S bhith 'n coibhneas blàth nan caileagan;
Bu chuis an aghaidh nADuir
Gum maireadh sin an drast ann;
'S e b' Euginn bhith 'gam fagail
 Nuair thainig trath dhuinn dealachadh.

Nis o 'n bhual an aois mi,
 Fhuair mi gaoid a mhaireas domh,
'Rinn milleadh air mo dheudach,
 'S mo leirsinn air a dalladh orm;
Chan urrein domh bhith treubhach,
Ged a chuirinn feum air,
'S ged bhiodh an ruaig am dheidh-sa,
 Cha dean mi ceum ro chabhagach.

Ged tha mo cheann air liathadh,
 'S mo chiabhagan air tanachadh,
'S tric a leig mi mial-chu
 Ri fear fiadhaich, ceannardach;
Ged bu toigh leam riamb iad,
'S ged fhaicinn air an t-sliabh iad,
Oha teid mi nis 'gan iarraidh,
Bho 'n chaill mi trian na h-analach.

Ri am dol anns a' bhuireadh,
 Bu durachdach a leanainn iad;
'S bhiodh uair aig sluagh na duthcha,
 'Toirt'dhrean 's ranachd dhoibh;
Greis eile mar ri càirdean,
 Nuair bha sinn anns na campan;
Bu chridheil anns an am' sinn,
 'S cha bhiodh an dram oirnn annasach.

Nuair bha mi 'n toiseach m' òige,
 'S i ghòraich a chum falamh mi;
'S e 'm fortan tha cur 'oirrne
Gach aon ni cóir a ghealladh dhuinn;
Ged tha mi gann a storas,
Tha m' inntinn lân de shòlas,
Bho 'n tha mi ann an dòchas
 Gun d' rinn Nigh'n Deòrs' * an t-aran domh.

* His musket.
Bha mi 'n dé san aonach,
'S bha smaointe mór' air m' aire-sa,
Nach robh 'n luchd-gaol a b' àbhaist
'Bhith 'siubhal fásaich mar rium ann;
'S a' bheinn is beag a shaol mi
Gun deanadh ise caochladh,
Bho 'n tha i nis fo chaoirich,
'S ann thug an saoghal car asam.

Nuair sheall mi air gach taobh dhiom,
Chan fhaodainn gun bhith smalanach,
Bho 'n theirig coill is fraoch ann,
'S na daoine bl' ann cha mhaireann iad;
Chan 'eil fiadh r' a shealg ann,
Chan 'eil èun no earb ann,
Am beagan nach 'eil marbh dhiugh,
'S e rinn iad falbh gu baileach as.

Mo shoraidh leis na frithean—
O 's mìorbhailteach na beannan iad,
Le biolair uaine 's fior-uisg',
  Deoch uasal, riomhach, cheanalta!—
Na blàran a tha prìseil,
'S na fàsaichean tha lionmhor;
Bho 'n 's àit a leig mi dhìom iad,
  Gu bràth mo mhile beannachd leo!

V.

Oidhche na Callainne an Tir Chein.

Is tiamhaidh, trom, mo chridhe 'nochd,
Is mi am aon'ran bochd leam fhéin;
Chan iarr mi tàmh, chan fhaigh mi lochd,
Is mi fo mhùig an dùthaich chein.

Is iomadh cuimhne thòrsach, throm,
'Tha 'dùsgadh bròin 's 'gam chur fo sprochd;
'S e 'thog an osna ann am chom,
Nach 'eil mi 'n Tir-nam-Beann an nochd.
Tá Tir-nam-Beann mar bha í riama—
Gach gleann, is sliabh, is creag nam faobh,
An creachann árd 's am bi am fiadh,
'S an leacann liath tha sios o 'thaobh.

Tha, fòs, gach allt a' leum le toirm,
Bho chreig gu creig a sios gu tràigh;
Tha bàrr an fhraoich fo 'bhadain ghorm',
Gu trom 's gu dosrach mar a bhà.

Ach c' àit' a bheil na càirdean gràidh
D' an d' thug mi bàith an làitheadh m' òig'?
'S e fàth mo mhulaid is mo chràdh
A mhèud 's a tha dhiubh 'n diugh fo 'n fhòid.

Tha àl a' falbh is àl a' teachd,
Mar thonn a' leantainn tuinn air tràigh;
Ar bliadhnaichean tha iad, gu beachd,
Mar sgèulachd dhiamhain, gheàrr, gun stà.

Athair mo ghràidh, chan 'eil e beò;
Mo mhàthair chaomh chan 'eil i ann;
'S mo chomh-aoisean rinn falbh mar cheò
A dh' fhuadaichear le gaoth nam beann.

O slàn le comunn caomh mo ghaoil
A chuireadh faoi leam chrídhe bochd!
Mo chreach, chan 'eil iad air an t-saogh'!
A dheanadh aobhach mise 'nochd.

Ach tha iad beò an dùthaich chèin—
An Tir-na-Gréin, gun oidhech' a chaoídh—
'S coinnichidh sinn a ris a chèil',
Gun sùil fo dhèur, gun chrídhe a' caoidh.

C'ar-son a bhithinn brònach, bochd,
A' caoidh fo sprochd an so leam fhéin?
Do shùil, a Dhé, tha orms' an nochd,
Fo dheòraidheachd an dùthaich chèin.

Cha bhi mi 'caoidh, cha toir mi gèill;
Fo thaic do sgéith gun iarr mi tàmh;
Do thoil-sa dèanar leam, a Dhé,
'Gam striochdadh fhéin a chaoídh fo d' làimh.
Mac og an Iarla Ruaidh.

"Cha teid mise chaoidh de m' dheòin
Gu mac òg an Iarla Ruaidh,
Gus an cuir a' bheinn ud shios
Cùlaobh ris a' bheinn ud shuas.

"Cha teid mise chaoidh de m' dheòin
Gu mac òg an Iarla Ruaidh,
Gus an dèan an eala bhàn
Nead gu h-àrd air bhàrr nan stuadh.

"Cha teid mise chaoidh de m' dheòin
Gu mac òg an Iarla Ruaidh,
Gus an cuir am bradan breac
Trì cuir mhear' an crò nan uan."

Thog a muime thall a ceann—
"'S gòrach leam do chainnt, a luaidh;
Bheir thu gaol roimh Fhéill-an-Ròid,
Do mhac òg an Iarla Ruaidh.

"Cainnt nan òg-bhan tha mar dhrùchd
A nì 'ghrian a shùighadh suas;
Mu 'n tig Samhain bidh tu posd'
Aig mac òg an Iarla Ruaidh."

'Bheinn ud shuas 's a' bheinn ud shios,
Cha do charaich riabh 's cha ghluais,
Ach thug Màiri gaol gun ghò
Do mhac òg an Iarla Ruaidh.

Tha 'n eala 'gur san eilein bhàn
'S am bradan tàrr-gheal feadh a' chuain,
'S tha Màiri nis 'na céile phòsd'
Aig mac òg an Iarla Ruaidh.
VII.

LINN AN AIGH.

"An uair bha 'Ghàidhlig aig na h-eòin,"
Bha 'm bainne air an lòn mar dhùrùchd;
A' mhil a' fàs air dàrr an fhraoich,
'S a h-uile nì cho saor 's am bùrn.

Cha robh daoin' a' pàidheadh màil;
Cha robh càin orra no cis—
Lasgach, sealgach, agus coill',
Ac' gun fhaighneachd is gun phris.

Cha robh cogadh, cha robh còmh-stri,
Cha robh cònnsachadh no streup—
H-uile h-aon a' gabhail còmhnuidh
Anns an t-seòl bu deòin leis fhéin.

Cha robh guth air creich no tòir;
Bha gach dùil 'tígh'nn beò an sith;
Feum sam bith cha robh air mòd,
'S lagh na còrach anns a' chridh'.

Dh' òr no dh' airgead cha robh miadh,
Sògh is fialachd air gach làimh;
Airc cha d' fhiosraich duine riamh,
Is cha d' iarr anach aon neach nuach-chàich.

Bha coibhneas, comunn, iochd, is gràdh,
Anns gach àit am measg an t-slùaigh,
Eadar far an éirich grian,
'S far an laigh i 'n iar sa' chuan.

Bha gach achadh fo throm bhàrr,
Gu làn 's gu torach, air a' chluain;
Bliochd is bainne aig an àl;
Innis anns gach àit aig buar.

Cha robh feum air cléith no crann;
Chinn gach nì neo-ghann leis fhéin;
Meas is blàths sa' h-uile h-àm—
A' bhliadhna 'na sàmhradh gu léir.
Dh' iadh ceò nan stùc mu aodann Chuilinn,
Is sheinn a' bhean-shìth a torman mulaid,
Tha sùilean gorm, ciùin, san Dùn a' sìleadh,
Bho 'n thriall thu uainn 's nach till thu tuilleadh.

Cha till, cha till, cha till Mac-Cruimein,
An cogadh no sìth cha till e tuilleadh,
Le h'airgead no ni cha till Mac-Cruimein,
Cha till gu bràth gu Là na Cruinne.

Tha osag nam beann gu fann ag imeachd,
Gach sruthan 's gach allt gu mall le bruthaich;
Tha ealta nan speur feadh ghèugan dubhach,
A' caoidh gun d' fhalbh 's nach till thu tuilleadh.

Tha 'n fhairge fa-dheòidh làn bròin is mulaid,
Tha 'm bàta fo sheòl, ach dhìult i siubhal,
Tha gàrthaich nan toinn le fuaim neo-shubhach,
Ag ràdh gun d' fhalbh 's nach till thu tuilleadh.

Cha chluinnear do cheòl san Dùn mu fheasgar,
'S mac-talla nam mòr le mùirn 'ga fhreagairt,
Gach fleasgach is òigh gun cheòl, gun bheadradh,
Bho 'n thriall thu uainn 's nach till thu tuilleadh.
NOTES ON SPECIFIC READINGS.

Page 57, line 18—"Ailein-an-Earrachd"—Allan Cameron of Erach, in Lochaber, who raised the 79th Regiment, known as the Cameron Highlanders.

Page 61, line 17—"Marsali Mhòr agus na buanaichean." This refers to the time when it was customary for Highland shearers to go to the South country to the harvest.

Page 63, line 16—"Bodach nam Brigisean"—The name of a well-known pipe tune.

Page 63, line 19—"Mac-Iain-Abraich"—The patronymic of Maclean of Coll.

Page 64, line 28—"Clag Sgàin"—The bell of Scone. As with Whittington and the bells of London, the Highland people interpreted the message of the bell of Scone thus—"An rud nach buin duit na buin dà"—"Mind your own business."

Page 64, line 33—"Tigh Éoghan Oig. "Éoghan Og" was one of the noms de plume of Lachlan Maclean, one of the principal contributors to the "Teachdaire Gàidhealach."

Page 64, line 38—"Mo chuíleán"—A common term of endearment.

Page 65, line 2—"Murchadh agus Mionachag." In some versions the male actor is called Murachan. There may possibly be the shadow of a moral in the piece, Murachan being the well-doing person, from "Murach," thrifty; while the name Mionachag may be from "mionach," and thus a personification of greed.

Page 70, line 26—"Oidhche na Callainne"—Hogmanay night. "Callaimh" or "Collaimh" is the Latin word "Calendæ," the first of the month.

Page 72, line 2—"Mac Og an Iarla Ruaidh." This exquisite ballad appeared in "Albyn's Anthology," accompanied with the following very free rendering by Sir Walter Scott:—

Nora’s Vow.

Hear what Highland Nora said—
"The Earlie's son I will not wed,
Should all the race of nature die,
And none be left but he and I.

For all the gold, for all the gear,
And all the lands both far and near,
That ever valour lost or won,
I would not wed the Earlie's son."

"A maiden's vows," old Callum spoke,
"Are lightly made and lightly broke;
The heather on the mountain's height
Begins to bloom in purple light;
The frost-wind soon shall sweep away
That lustre deep from glen and brae;
Yet Nora, ere its bloom be gone,
May blithely wed the Earlie's son."
Page 72, line 15—"Muime." The term "muime" here means, not stepmother, but nurse or lady-attendant.

Page 72, line 17—"Féill-an-Ròid"—the Feast of the Holy Rood 14th September.

Page 73, line 3—"An uair bha 'Ghàidhlig aig na h-eòin." The author poetically fixes the period of the Golden Age as the time "when the birds spoke the Gaelic language." The line quoted is from a poem by Ewen Maclachlan.

Page 74, lines 5 and 19—"An Dùn." This refers to Dunvegan Castle the seat of Macleod of Macleod.

Page 74, line 7—"Mac-Cruimein." The Mac-Crimmons were the hereditary pipers of Dunvegan. The one of them who forms the subject of this popular Lament fell at the Rout of Moy.

Page 74, line 13—"Ealta nan spèur"—"the coveys of the sky" — the fowls of heaven.
ABBREVIATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS.

In nouns the nominative and genitive singular and the nominative plural are given: in adjectives the possessive and comparative; and in verbs the imperative singular (second person) and the infinitive.

Nouns showing no genitive form are usually of the Weak Declension, and are therefore indeclinable in the singular.

The place where the inflecting suffix is added is indicated by a hyphen. Plural forms are preceded by a semi-colon.

A

A, poss. pron., his, her, its.
\(A\), an, rel. pron., who, that, which, whom.
A, prep., out of.
A, prep., to.
A, sign of the voc.
A, contraction of ag.
Abair, radh, v., say.
Abar, m., a river-mouth.
Abhac-as, ais, m., sport.
Abhainn, aibhne; aibhnichean, f., a river.
Abhaist, e; ean, f., custom.
Achbainn, e; ean, f., harness, tackle.
Ach, conj., but, except.
Achadh, aichd; aidhnean, m., a field, a plain.
Achlais, e; ean, f., the arm-pit.
Ad, side; adaichean, f., a hat.
Adh-art, airt; artan, m., forwardness.
Ag, sign of pres. part.
Ag-air, airt, radh, v., claim.
Agam, prep. pron., at me, in my possession. For agad, aige, aice; againn, agaibh, aca, see grammar.
Agh, aigh, m., joy, happiness, luck.
Aghaidh, e; ean, f., the countenance.
Agus or is, or 's, conj., and, as.
Aid-ich, eachadh, v., admit, confess.
Aig, prep., at.
Aigeann-aich, aich; aichean, f., a termanant woman.
Aigh-eir, ir, f., gladness, cheerfulness.
Aill-ean, ean, m., a plain, a lawn.
All, e; f., the will.
Aillidh, e, a, beautiful.
Aindeoin, f., non-will.
Aineol-aich, aiche, a, ignorant.
Aing-eal, il; ainglean, m., an angel.
Ainn, ainme; ainmean, ainmeanann, m., a name.
Ainnig, e, a, seldom, rare.
Ainn-aimh, ime, a, rare, scarce.
Air, prep., on, after.
Airc, e, f., distress, want.
Aird, e, f., a height.
Aird, e, f., preparation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>VOCABULARY.</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aire, f., notice, attention.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Air-eamh, imh; eamhan, f., number.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Airg-ead, id, m., silver, money.</td>
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<td>Airidh, e, a., worthy.</td>
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<td>Airigh, e; ean, f., a shealing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Airneis, f., furniture.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ais (air ais), adv., backward.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ait or aite; siteachan, m., a place.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aith-ghearr-adh, aithd, m., a short-cut.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aithne, f., knowledge.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aithb-ich, eachadh, v., recognise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aithris, aithris, aithriseadh, v., relate.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aitr-eabh, ibh; eabhan, f., a building.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Al, ail, m., a generation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allaban-ach, aich; aich, m., a wanderer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allt, uillt; uillt, m., a brook, a burn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Am, or an, def. art., the.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Am or an, interrog. particle.</td>
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<td>Amaid-each, iche, a., foolish.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anm-airc, arc, v., look, see.</td>
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<tr>
<td>An, art., the.</td>
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<tr>
<td>An, conj., if.</td>
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<tr>
<td>An, poss. pron., their.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anabarr, m., excess.</td>
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<tr>
<td>An-aill, alach, f., breath.</td>
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<td>Anam, anma; anmannan, m., a soul.</td>
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<tr>
<td>An-moch, muiche, a., late.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ann an, prep., in.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ann, adv., there.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ann, indef. pron., at all.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annam, prep. pron., in me. For annad, ann, intine, annainn, annaibh, annta, see grammar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annas-ach, aiche, a., rare, novel.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anns an, prep. with art. or rel. pron., in the, in whom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aobh-ach, aiche, a., joyful, cheerful.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aobh-ar, air; aran, m., cause, reason.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aodh-ach, aiche; aichean, m., clothes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aognaidh, e, a., pallid.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aoibhinn, e, or aoibhneach, niche, a., joyful.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aoibhm-eas, is, m., gladness.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aom, adh, v., incline, bow.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aon or aona, a., one.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aonar, aloneness.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aonar-an, ain; ain, m., a hermit.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aois, e; ean, f., age.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aontaich, achadh, v., consent.</td>
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<td>Aosda, a., aged.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ao-trom, truime, a., light.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ap, a; an, f., an ape.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ar, poss. pron., our.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar-ach, aich, m., rearing, upbringing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Araidh, e, a., particular, special.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ar-an, ain; ain, m., bread.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ard, aird, a., high, sublime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ard-aich, achadh, v., raise elevate.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arm, airm; airm, m., a weapon, arms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arm, adh, v., oil, grease.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arsa, def. v., quoth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As, adv., out. Cuir as do—, kill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As an, prep. with art. or rel. pron., out of the, out of whom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asa, a., compar. of farasda, easier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asam, prep. pron., out of me. For asad, as, aise, asainn, asaibh, asda, see grammar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ast-ar, air, m., a distance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ath, a., the next, again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ath, a; an, f., a kiln.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ath-adh, aithd, m., bashfulness.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ath-air, ar; raichean, m., a father.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athais, f., leisure, a reproach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atharr-aich, achadh, v., change, alter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athghoirid, m., a short-cut.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B**

| B’, for bu, past of v., is. |
| Bac, adh, ail, v., hinder, forbid. |
| Bad, a; an, m., a tuft, a cluster. |
| Bag-air, airt, radh, v., threaten. |
| Baidh, e, f., kindness, affection. |
| Baile; bailtean, m., a town, a farm. |
| Baileach, adv., wholly, entirely. |
| Baile-puirt, m., a seaport. |
| Bainne, m., milk. |
| Bain-tighearna; tighearran, f., a lady. |
| Bairich, f., lowing of cattle. |
| Bal-ach, aich; aich, m., a lad, a loon. |
| Balach-an, ain; ain, m., a little boy. |
| Balg-saighhead, m., a quiver. |
| Ball, buill; buill, m., a member, a tool, a ball, a spot, a rope. |
| Ban, baine, a., white, pale. |
| Banais, bainnse; ean; f., a wedding. |
| Ban-righina; ean, or ban-righ; ean, f., a queen. |
| Banntr-ach, aich; aichean, f., a widow. |
| Bard, baird; baird, m., a poet. |
| Barr, a; an, m., the top, a point, a crop. |
| Barrachd, m., more, superiority. |
| Bas, bais; bais, m., death. |
| Bas-ach, achadh, v., die, expire. |
| Bas-bhuilleach, a., death-dealing. |
| Bat or bata, bata; bataichean, m., a staff. |
| Bata, bata; bataichean, f., a boat. |
| Beachd, a; an, m., observation, opinion. "Gu beachd," surely. |
Beadr-adh, aidh, m., fun, fondling.
Beag, a., little, small.
Beag-an, ain, m., a little.
Beal-ach, aich; aichean, a pass, a defile.
Bean, mna; dat., mnaoi; mnathan, f., a woman.
Bean-bainnse, f., a bride.
Beannachd; an, mf., a blessing.
Bean-shith, f., a fairy.
Bearn-ach, aidh; aidhean, m., a mountain ridge.
Beairteach. See beirteach.
Beatha, f., life, welcome.
Beath-sich, achadh, v., feed, nourish.
Beinn, e; beantnan, beantaichean, f., a mountain.
Beir, breith, beirsinn, v., bear, seize.
Beir, e; ean, f., a loom, a burden, equipment.
Beir-teach, iche, a., wealthy.
Beist, e; ean, f., a beast.
Beo, m., life, life-time.
Beo, a., alive, living.
Booth-ach, aich; aichean, m., a beast.
Beul, beol; beol, the mouth. Beal.
Beulaibh, m., front, presence.
Beul-atha, m., a ford.
Beul-mor, m., a boat gunwale.
Beum, beum-a; an, annan, m., a stroke, a cut, a taunt.
Beum-sleibhe, m., a mountain torrent.
Beurla, f., the English language.
Bhan, adv., down, downward.
Bharr (a bharr), adv., moreover.
Bho or o, prep., from.
Bhos, adv., on this side.
Bhrigh, or, a bhrigh, conj., because.
Bhuam, see uam.
Bhur or 'ur, poss. pron. your.
Bi, bith, v., be.
Biadh, bidh, m., food.
Biadh, biathadh, v., feed.
Biadhacht, f., hospitality.
Bian, bein; bianan, m., a hide.
Bid, e; ean, m., a chrip.
Bigid, second compar. of beag.
Bile, bile; bilean, f., a lip, an edge.
Binn, e, a., melodious.
Biod-ag, aig; agan, f., a dirk.
Bior, a; an, m., a thorn, a stick.
Bior-an, ain; ain, m., a little stick.
Bith, f., life, existence.
Bitheanta, a. and adv., frequent, often.

VOCABULARY.
Blar, blair; blair, blaran, m., a plain, a battle.
Blath, blaithe, a., warm, kind.
Bleith, bleith, v., grind.
Bliaidh-a; aichean, aidh, f., a year.
Bliochd, f., milk.
Bo, bo, dat., boin; ba, f., a cow.
Boc, buic; buic, m., a he-goat, a roe-buck.
Bochd, a., poor, needy.
Bod-ach, aich; aich, a churl, a mutchkin.
Bodhar, buidhre, a., deaf.
Bogha-a; achan, m., a bow.
Boineid, e; ean, fm., a bonnet.
Boireann, a., female.
Boireann-ach, aich; aich, f., a woman.
Boit-ean, ein; ean, m., a bundle of hay or straw.
Bonn, buinn; buinn, bonnan, m., a sole, a base, a coin.
Bonn-ach, aich; aich, m., a cake.
Borb, buirbe, a., fierce, wild.
Bord, buird; buird, m., a table, a board.
Both-an, ain; ain, m., a hut, a cot.
Brad-an, ain; ain, m., a salmon.
Bragh-aid, ad; aidean, m., the neck or throat.
Braighe, bragh-ean; ean, f., neck, upper part.
Braisid, e; ean, fm., a brooch.
Bras, braise, a., quick, hasty.
Brat; an, achan, m., a covering, a carpet.
Brat-ach, aich; aichean, f., a flag.
Brath (gu brath), adv., for ever.
Brath-air, ar; braithrean, m., a brother.
Breac, bric; bric, m., a trout.
Breac, brice, a., spotted.
Breac-an, ain; ain, anan, m., tartan, a plaid.
Breag, adh, v., soothe, flatter.
Breug, breige; an, f., a falsehood.
Breath-ar, air; ran, m., a word.
Brigis, e; ean, f., a pair of breeches.
Briod-al, ail, v., carees, flatter.
Brist, eadh, v., break. Bris, eadh.
Brog, broige; an, f., a shoe.
Broill-each, ich; ichean, m., the breast.
Bron, broin, m., grief, sorrow.
Bros-naich, nachadh, v., provoke, incite.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Irish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bru, bronn; dat. broinn; bronna, bronnaichean, f., a belly.</td>
<td>Cail-eag, eig; ean, f., a little girl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bruach, bruaiach; an, f., a bank, a brink.</td>
<td>Caileigin, indef. pron., somewhat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bruidhinn, v., talk, speak.</td>
<td>Cain, e, f., a tax, tribute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bruidh-inn, ne, f., talk, speech.</td>
<td>Cainb, e, f., hemp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bruth-ach, aich; aichean, m., an ascent, a slope.</td>
<td>Caimnt, e; ean, f., language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bu, past of v. is.</td>
<td>Caird-eil; ean, a., friendly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buachail-e; ean, m., a cow-herd.</td>
<td>Caird-ridh; idehan, f., a contrivance for catching fish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buaidh, e; ean, buadh, f., virtue, victory.</td>
<td>Caise, m., cheese.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buaille, bualadh, v., strike, beat.</td>
<td>Caist-eal, eil; ealan, m., a castle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buaille; tean, f., a fold.</td>
<td>C’ aite, interrog., where.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buailleach, tiche, a., liable to, infectious.</td>
<td>Caith, eamh, v., wear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buair-eadh, idh; idhean, m., temptation.</td>
<td>Cal, caill, m., cabbage, soup (kail).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buairreach, aiche, a., trying, provoking.</td>
<td>Cal-adh; achan, aidhean, m., a harbour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buain, buaine, a., lasting, durable.</td>
<td>Calg-ach, aiche, a., bristly, awny.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buannaiche; ean, m., a reaper.</td>
<td>Call, a., m., a loss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buar, m., cattle.</td>
<td>Cam, caime, a., crooked, one-eyed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buchallach, a., nestling.</td>
<td>Camhanaich, f., the dawn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buid-eal, eil; eil, a cask, an anker.</td>
<td>Camp, a; an, annan, m., a camp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buidhe, a., yellow, lucky.</td>
<td>Can-ach, aich, mf., cotton grass.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buidheach-as, ais, m., thanks.</td>
<td>Caoch-ail, ladh, v., change, die.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buidheann, ne; nean, nichean, f., a party.</td>
<td>Caoch-ladh laidh; laidhean, ‘m., a change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buil, e; f., use, effect, end.</td>
<td>Caoir, e; ean, f., a fiery shimmer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buileach (gu buileach), adv., wholly.</td>
<td>Caol, caoile, a., small, slender, lean.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buille; ean, mf., a blow, a stroke.</td>
<td>Caol-an, ain; ain, m., an entail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buin, buintainn, v., deal with, belong to.</td>
<td>Caol-as, ais; ais, an, m., a sheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buinne; eachan, f., a rapid current.</td>
<td>Caomh-ainn, nadh, v., spare, save.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buireadh, idh, m., running.</td>
<td>Caor-a, aich; dat. caora; aich, caoir-ich, f., a sheep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bun, buin; buin, bunan, m., a root, mouth of a river.</td>
<td>Car, prep., during.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burn, buirn, m., water.</td>
<td>Car, cuir; cuir, m., a turn, a trick.</td>
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<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Car-aich, achadh, achtainn, v., move.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cab-ar, air; air, m., a stake, a rafter, a deer’s antler.</td>
<td>Caraid, e; cairdean, m., a friend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabh-ag, aig, f., hurry, haste.</td>
<td>Carb-ad, aid; adan, m., a chariot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabhraich, e, f., sowans.</td>
<td>Carn, cuirn; cuirn, m., a cairn, a sledge.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cabhrach, raiche, a., having antlers.</td>
<td>Cas, cas; casan, m., a difficulty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cach, indef. pron., the rest.</td>
<td>Cas, coise; an, f., a leg, a foot, a haft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cachailteith; ean, f., a gate.</td>
<td>Cas-chrom, cois-chruim, f., a primitive Highland plough.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cad-al, ail, m., sleep.</td>
<td>Cat, cait; cait, m., a cat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cagaile, e; ean, f., a hearth.</td>
<td>Cath, a; an, m., a fight, a battle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caib-e; eachan, m., a spade.</td>
<td>Cath-air, rach; raichean, f., a chair, a city.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caideach, riche, a., kind, social.</td>
<td>Cead, m., leave, permission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vag-air, arsaich, v., whisper.</td>
<td>Cealg, cellg, f., deceit, hypocrisy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vagair, arsaich, v., whisper.</td>
<td>Ceanaolta, a., agreeable, polite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vag-air, arsaich, v., whisper.</td>
<td>Ceann, cinn; cinn, m., a head, an end.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vag-air, arsaich, v., whisper.</td>
<td>Ceannach, aich, m., a reward, a price.</td>
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<tr>
<td>VOCABULARY.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ceann-aich, ach, v., buy.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ceannaiche; ean, m., a merchant.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ceann-ard, aird; ardan, m., a head, a chief.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ceannard-ach, aiche, a., imperious, haughty.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ceann-cinnidh, m., the head of a clan.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ceann-feadhma, m., a general, a leader.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ceanns-aich, achadh, v., subdue.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cearc, circ; searcán, f., a hen.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cearc-fhrasóich, f., a moor-fowl.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cearc-thomain, f., a partridge.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ceard, ceird; céird, m., a tinker.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cearn, a; an, m., a region.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cearr, a, ciorra, a., left, wrong.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ceart, ceirde, a., right, just.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ceatharn-ach, aich; aich, m., a hero.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ceathrambh, a., the fourth.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ceathrar, a., four persons.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Celdhe; coidheachan, m., a pier.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ceile; ceileachan, mf., a spouse, a mate. Le cheile, together.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ceilear-adh, idh, m., chirping.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ceir, eadh, v., wax, seal.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ceirisle; an, f., a clew of yarn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ceithir, a., four.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ceo, ceotha; ceothan, m., fog.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ceol, ciuil; ciuil, m., music.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ceudna, pron., the same.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ceum, a; an, annan, m., a step, a path.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cha, chan, neg. particle, not.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chaoidh, adv., for ever.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cheana, adv., already.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chioune, conj., because. Cionn, old dat. of ceann.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cho, conj., so, as.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Choir (a choir), near to.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chum, prep., to, for, in order to.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cia, interrog. pron., who, what, which.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clabh-ag, aig; agan, f., a lock of hair.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ciad, a., a hundred, the first.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ciadamh, a., the hundredth.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ciall, cioll, mf., reason, sense.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ciat-ach, aiche, a., first-rate.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cibeir; ean, m., a shepherd. Cionn, old.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cill, e; tean, f., a graveyard.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cinn, tinn, eachdann, v., grow.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cinn-eadh, idh, m., a clan, a tribe.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ciar, ciaradh, v., darken.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cod, interrog. pron., what.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cionn (os cionn), prep., above.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cionnas, adv., how.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cionta, f., guilt, crime.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cir, eadh, v., comb, tease as wool.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Ceir, e; ean, f., a comb. |
| Cis, e; ean, f., a tax, a tribute. |
| Cluin, e, a., meek, gentle. |
| Ciurr, adh, v., hurt, damage. |
| Clach, cloiche; clechan, f., a stone. |
| Clach-theine, f., a flint stone. |
| Clad-ach, aich; aichean, m., the shore. |
| Clag, cluig; cluig, m., a bell. |
| Claíad-achm, imh; eamhan, m., a sword. |
| Cliaidheamh-da-laimhe, m., a two-hand sword. |
| Cliaidheamh-mor, m., a claymore. |
| Claiseachd, m., bearing. |
| Clann, clóinne; clanna, f., children, clan. |
| Clar, clair; clair, claran, m., a stave, a tablet, a ship deck. |
| Claraidh, f., a partition. |
| Cleachd, amh, v., accustom, practise. |
| Cleith, cleith, v., conceal. |
| Cliaith, cleithe; clìathan, f., a harrow, a hurdle. |
| Cliaith-ach, aich; aichean, f., the side. |
| Clíu, clíu, clutha, m., fame. |
| Clos, m., rest. |
| Cluain, e; tean, f., a field. |
| Cluas, cluaise; cluasan, f., the ear. |
| Cluich, eachd, v., play. |
| Clùinn, tinn, v., hear, listen. |
| Cnag, cnaig; cengan, f., a peg, a pin. |
| Cnaimh, cnamh; cnamhan, m., a bone. |
| Cnap, cnaip; cnaip, a lump. |
| Cnàp, adh, v., thump, knock. |
| Cnap-ag, aig; agan, f., a shifty ball. |
| Cneasda, a., humane, kind. |
| Cno, cnomha; cnomhan, f., a nut. |
| Cnu. |
| Co, interrog. pron., who, which. |
| Cobhrag-ach, aiche, a., frothy, foamy. |
| Cog-adh, aidh; aidhean, m., a war. |
| Coibh-n-eas, eis; easan, m., kindness. |
| Coig, a., five. |
| Coigeanbh, a., fifth. |
| Coigneair, f., five persons. |
| Coigr-each, ich; ich, m., a stranger. |
| Còileach-each, ich; ich, m., a cock. |
| Còileach-dubh, m., a blackcock. |
| Còileach-tomain, m., a partridge. |
| Còille; coilltean, f., a wood. |
| Coinm-each, iche, a., savage, shy. |
| Còinean; an, m., a rabbit. |
| Coinne; coinneamhan, f., a meeting. |
| Coinn-each, ich, f., moss. |
| Coinnean, le; lean, f., a candle. |
VOCABULARY.

Coiann-ich, eachadh, v., meet.
Coir, e, a., honest, right, docile.
Coir, corach; coraichean, f., right.
Coire, e; eachan, a cauldron, a circular hollow.
Coisinn, cosnadh, v., earn, gain.
Coisridh, e, f., infantry.
Cois (an cois), close to ("at foot").
Coisir-chuiil, f., a choir.
Colgarra, a., wild, fierce.
Colt-ach, aiche, a., like.
Colt-as, ais; asan, m., likeness.
Com, cuim; cuim, m., the body.
Coma, a., indifferent.
Comain, e; ean, f., an obligation.
Com-ann, ainn; ainn, m., a company.
Comannid, a, m., command.
Com-as, ais; asan, m., power.
Comas-ach, aiche, a., able.
Comhair (an comhair), adv., headlong.
Comhair, f., presence.
Comhairle; an, f., advice.
Comh-aoise, m., one of equal age.
Comhar-ach, eachadh, v., mark.
Comhdach, dachadh, v., cover.
Comhdail, m., meeting.
Comb-la, lach; lachan, f., a door.
Cohla, adv., together.
Comb-laich, lachadh, v., meet.
Comhnuidh; ean, f., a dwelling.
Comhradh, m., conversation.
Comh-sheirm, e, f., harmony.
Comh-stri, f., struggle.
Compan-ach, aich; aich, m., a companion.
Cor, m., condition.
Corc-ach, aich, f., hemp.
Corid, adh, v., agree.
Cor-eigin (uir chor-eigin), indef. pron., same.
Corp, curip; curip, m., a body.
Corr, a, m., excess.
Corr, a; an, f., a heron.
Corn-ag, aig; agan, f., a finger.
Cos, cosan; cosan, a recess.
Cosn-ach, aithd, m., work.
Cost (cosd), v., spend.
Cota: cotaichean, m., a coat.
Coth-rom, ruim; roman, m., opportunity.
Oothrom-ach, aiche, a., just, level.
Crabh-adh, aithd, m., piety.
Crarch-teach, tiche, a., painful.
Orann, croim; croinn, m., a plough, a mast.
Craobh, croibhe; craobhan, f., a tree.

Craoidhl-eag, eign; eagan, f., a basket, a small creed.
Craos, craois; craois, m., a maw, gluttony.
Creach, creich, f., spoil.
Creag, creige; creagan, f., a rock.
Creath-all, lach; laichean, f., a cradle.
Creim, eadh, v., gnaw.
Crein, eachdainn, v., suffer for.
Cretair; ean, m., a creature.
Criath-ar, air; ran, m., a sieve.
Cridhe; achan, m., a heart.
Cridh-eil, eala, a., hearty.
Crioich, crieche; criochan, f., end.
Crioich-naich, nachdadh, v., finish.
Crios, a; an, m., a belt.
Crieth, e; ean, f., quaking.
Criirth, v., tremble.
Cro, crotha; croithean, m., a sheepfold, a needle's eye.
Croc, croic; crocan, f., an antler.
Croch, adh, v., hang.
Crodh, cruidh, m., cow-cattle.
Croich-chabar, m., a branching antler.
Crois-tara, f., the fiery cross.
Crom, adh, v., bend, stoop.
Crom-ag, aig; agan, f., a hook.
Cruach-ann, ainn; ainmean, f., the haunch.
Crua-dal, dail; dalan, m., hardness, hardship.
Cruaidh, e, a., hard, loud.
Cruaidh-chas, m., hardship.
Cruaidh-lann, f., a steel blade.
Cruinne, m., the globe. Cruinne-ce.
Cruinn-ich, eachadh, v., gather.
Cruinn-leum, f., a standing jump.
Cruth-ach, aichadh, v., create.
Cu, coin; dat. cu; coin, gen. pl. con, a dog.
Cuaillle; eachan, m., a club.
Cuairt, e; ean, f., a circuit, a tour.
Cuan, cuain; cuantan, m., the sea.
Cuann-mhor, mhoire, a., neat.
Cuannar.
Cuibh-eal, le; lichean, f., a wheel.
Cuid, codach; codach, f., portion, lodgings.
Cuideachd; an, f., company.
Cuideachd, adv., also.
Cuil, e; cuiltean, f., a nook.
Cuil-eag, eign; eagan, f., a fly.
Cuil-ean; eanen, m., a doggie, a darling.
Cuin, adv. and interrog., when.
Cuir, cur, put, send, s.w.
VOCABULARY.

Cuir-eadh, idh; idhean, m., an invitation.

Cuirrm, e; ean, eannah, f., a feast.

Cuirt, e; ean, f., a case, a subject.

Cuis-eag, eig; eagan, f., a stem or stalk.

Cul, cuil, m., the back, back hair.

Cul-ag, ag; agan, f., a back tooth.

Culabh, m., the back.

Culaidh, e; ean, f., a dress, subject or object.

Cum, ail, v., hold, keep.

Cum-adh, aidh, f., shape, form.

Cumhachd; an, m., power.

Cunn-art, airt, artan, m., danger.

Cunnt-as; ais, asan, m., reckoning.

Cur-am, aim, m., -care.

Curr-ac, aic; aicean, m., a cap.

Cuth-ach, aich, m., madness.

D

D', contr. for do.

Da, a., two.

Dach-aidh; ean, f., a home.

Dail, dalach; dailthean, f., a field.

Dall, doille, a., blind.

Dall,adh, v., to blind.

Dan, dain; dain, m., a song, fate.

Dana, daine, a., bold.

Danns, adh, v., dance.

Daoine, pl. of duime.

Daonnann, adv., always.

Daor, daoire, a., dear, slavish.

Dairoid, f., dearness.

Dara (darna), a., the second.

Da-rieadh, adv., truly.

De, interrog. pron., what.

De (an de) adv., yesterday.

De, prep., of.

Deagh, a., good, excellent.

Deal-ach, aghadh, v., part.

Dealbh, a; an, m., a picture.

Dealbh, adh, v., form, plan.

Dean, amh, do, do make.

Deann, a, f., haste, a pance to as meal.

Deann-al, ail; alan, m., an onset.

Dearbh (gu dearbh), adv., indeed.

Deare; an, f., a berry, a lizard.

Dearg, deirge, a., red.

Deas, deise, a., ready.

Deas-ach, aghadh, v., prepare, cook.

Deich, a., ten.

Deicheamh, a., the tenth.

Déchneamh, a., ten persons.

Deidh, e, f., desire. An deidh, prep., after.

Deidhinn (mu dheidhinn), prep., concerning.

Deir-eadh, idh; idhean, m., the end.

Deireann-ach, aiche, a., last.

Deise; achan, f., a suit of clothes.

Deoch, dibhe; deochan, f., drink.

Deoch, a; annan, f., a drink.

Deoin, e, f., will.

Deoiridh; e; ean, m., a poor person.

Deon-ach, aiche, a., willing.

Deoraidheachd, f., loneliness.

Deud-ach, aich; aichean, m., the teeth.

Deug, a., ten (“-teen”).

Deur, deoir; deoir, m., a tear, a drop.

Dha (a dha), a., two.

Dia, De; voc. Dhe or Dhiu: diathan, m., God.

Di-chuimh-nich, neachadh, v., forget.

Dilleachd-an, ain; ain, m., an orphan.

Dio-bair, bradh, v., forsake.

Dioghalt-as, ais; ais, m., vengeance.

Diol-adh, aith, m., recompense.

Diollaid, e; ean, f., a saddle.

Diom, prep. pron., of me, off me. For diot, deth, dith, dinn, dibh, diubh, see grammar.

Diomhain, e, a., idle, in vain.

Dion, a, m., protection, shelter.

Dion, adh, v., defend, shelter.

Dion-ach, aiche, a., water-tight.

Diorsas-ach, aiche, a., obstinate, persistent.

Dir, eadh, v., ascend.

Dir-each, iche, a., straight, just.

Dir-ich, eadhadh, v., ascend.

Dit, eadh, v., condemn, rebuke.

Dith, e, f., want, defect.

Dithis, a., two, a pair.

Diu or diugh (an diu, an diugh), adv., to-day.

Diu; an, m., a duke.

Diuid, e; ean, fm., a sheepish person.

Diuit, adh, v., refuse.

Diu or diuth, diulthe, a., near.

Dluadh-ach, aghadh, v., approach.

Do, prep., to.

Do, poss. pron., thy, thine, your.

Do, v., sign of the past tense.

Docha, a., preferable; compar. of toigh.

Dochas, ais; ais, m., hope.

Doigh, e; ean; f., a way, state, trust.

Doil-gheas, gheis; gheasan, m., sorrow.

Doirbh, e, a., difficult, rough.

Dolaidh, e; ean, f., harm, loss.
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<th><strong>VOCABULARY.</strong></th>
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<td>Domb, prep. pron., to me. Dhomh.</td>
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<td>For duin, da, di, duinn, duibh, doibh, see grammar.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Domh-ach, achadh, v., crowd.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donn, a., evil, bad.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dorcha, duirche, a., dark.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dorn, duirn; duirn, m., a fist, a blow with the fist.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dorsair; ean, m., a doorkeeper.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dos, dois; dosan, m., a tuft.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dos-rach, raiche, a., bushy, luxuriant.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dragh, a., m., trouble, annoyance.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dram, a.; annan, fm., a dram.</td>
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<td>Drasta (an drasta) adv., now.</td>
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<td>Dreach, adh, v., shape, adorn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dreach-mhor, mhoire, a., handsome.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dris, e; ean, f., a thorn, a thicket.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Druchd, a.; an, m., dew.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Druid, eadh, v., close, shut.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Druid, e.; ean, f., a starling.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Druim, droma; domannan, m., a back, a ridge, the keel.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dubh, duibhe, a., black, dark.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dubh-ach, aiche, a., sad, sorrowful.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dubh-ar, air, m., a shade.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dubh-arach, aiche, a., shaded, dusky.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dubh-lain, ain, m., defiance.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dubh-leum, f., a furious leap.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Duil, e.; ean, f., expectation, an element.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Duil-ich, ghe, or dorra, a., difficult, sad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duille; ean, f., a sheath, a leaf.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Duin, dunadh, v., shut, close.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Duine; daoine, m., a man.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Duineach-an, ain, m., a little man.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Duin'-nasal, m., a gentleman.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Duisg, dusghadh, v., awaken, rouse.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dumb-ail, la, a., bulky.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dun, duin; duin, m., a heap, a hill, a fort.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Durachd-ach, aiche, a., earnest.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Duth, or du, a, or ath, a., hereditary, natural.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Duth-ach, cha; chan, channan, f., a country, a district.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eala; chan, f., a swan.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ealanta, a., skilful, deft.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ealta; ealten, f., a covey of birds.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Earal-as, ais, m., caution.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Earar (an earar), adv., the day after to-morrow.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eararais (an eararais), adv., the second day after to-morrow.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Earb, sadh, v., trust, confide.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Earb, a.; an, aichean, f., a roc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Earball, earbuill; earbuill, m., a tail.</td>
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<td>Earr-ach, aich, m., the spring.</td>
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<td>Easgaidh, e., a., ready, willing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eibhinn, e., a., joyful, happy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eid-cadh, idh; idhean, m., clothing, armour.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eigin, indef. pron., some.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eiginn, e., f., necessity.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eile, indef. pron., other, another.</td>
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<td>Eilein; ean, m., an island.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eilid, de; dean, f., a hind.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eireachdail, aka, a., elegant.</td>
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<td>Eirich, eirigh, v., rise.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eisd, eadh, v., hear, listen.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eol-ach, aiche, a., acquainted, skilful.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eol-as, ais; ais, m., knowledge, a charm.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Euchd, a.; an, m., an exploit, a feat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eudail; ean, f., a darling, a treasure.</td>
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<td>Eug, eig, m., death.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fa, prep., under, below.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fad, m., length, during.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fada, faide, a., long, tedious.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fad-adh, aithd, m., kindling.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fa-dheoidh, adv., at last, ultimately.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Faghadh, e.; ean, f., a hunting party.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fagus, a., near.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Faio, inn, v., see, behold.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Faich-eil, eala, a., stately, trim.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Faicill, e., f., care, caution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faigh, inn, eil, v., get, obtain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faigh-nich, neachd, v., ask, inquire.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fail, e.; ean, f., a pigsty.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fail-eadh, idh; idhean, m., a smell, perfume.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fail-nich, neachdadh, v., fail.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Failt, or failte, f., a salutation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Failt-ich, eachadh, v., salute, welcome.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fainne; achan, mf., a ring.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fair, eadh, v., watch.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fairge; achan, f., the sea, sea-waves.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fairich, eachdainn, v., feel, observe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faisg, fasgadh v., wring, squeeze.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### VOCABULARY

| Feile-beag, m., the modern kilt. |
| Feill, e; tean, f., a festival, a market. |
| Foin, or fohein, pron., self, own. |
| Feith, eamh, v., wait, stay. |
| Fcoil, foela, f., butcher-meat, flesh. |
| For-o-ach, aich, v., inquire, ask. |
| Feuch! interj., see! behold! |
| Feuch, feuchainn, v., show, try. |
| Feum, v., must. |
| Feum-ail, ala, a., useful, necessary. |
| Feur, feoir; feoir, m., grass. |
| Fiac-ail, la; Ian, f., a tooth. |
| Flach, feich; flachan, m., value, worth, debt. |
| Fiaadh, feidh; feidh, m., a stag. |
| Fiaadh-aich, aiche, a., wild, stormy. |
| Fialachd, f., generosity. |
| Fial-aithd, idhe, a., generous. |
| Fichead, a., twenty. |
| Ficheadhamh, a., the twentieth. |
| Fidh-eal, le; lean, f., a fiddle, a violin. |
| Fill, eadh, v., fold, plait. |
| Fiodhrach-tarsainn, m., the timbers of a boat. |
| Fionn, v., see feann. |
| Fior, fire, a., true, genuine; adv., truly. |
| Fioruisg, e; eachan, m., spring water. |
| Fios, a, m., notice, knowledge, message. |
| Fios-raich, rachadh, v., inquire, learn. |
| F're-faire! interj., ay, ay! what, what! |
| Fireann, a., male. |
| Firinn, e; ean, f., truth. |
| Firinn-each, iche, a., just, truthful. |
| Flaithean-as, ais, m., heaven. |
| Flath, flath; flaithean, m., a chief, a hero. |
| Flathail, ala, a., stately, noble. |
| Flathas-aich, aiche, a., majestic princely. |
| Fleadhach-as, ais, m., banqueting. |
| Fleasg-aich, aichean, m., a bridesman. |
| Fleisg, f., useful, necessary. |
| Fluich, fluiche, a., wet, moist. |
| Flur, fluir., m., flour, a flower. |
| Fo, prep., under, beneath, below. |
| Fochaid, e, f., mocking. |
| Fod or foid; foidean, m., a turf, a peat. |
| Fodham, prep. pron., under me. For |
| Fothad, fodha, foidhe, fothainn, fothaibh, fodhpa, see grammar. |
| Figh, feile-an, m., harvest. |
| Figh-adh, aidh; aidhean.
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<td><strong>Fogh-lum, luim, m., learning.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Gann, gaine, or goinne, a., scarce.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Foghnhich. See faignnhich.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Gaoid, e; ean, f., a blemish.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fois, e, f., rest, quietness.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Gaol, gaoil, m., love, a lover.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fois, v., rest.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Gaorth, gaoith; gaothan, f., wind.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fonn, fuinn; fuinn, m., land, humour, a melody.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Garaidh, e; ean, f., a den or lair.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fort-an, ain; ain, m., fortune, luck.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Garrbh, gairbh, a., rough, harsh</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fos, adv., yet, also.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Garbh-chriochan, rough-bounds</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fos-adh, aithd, m., respite, surcease.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Garbh-lach, laich; laichean, mf., a</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fosg-ail, ladh, v., open, unravel.</strong></td>
<td><strong>rough or stony place.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fotham. See fotham.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Garthaich, f., shouting, noise.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fraoch, fracieh, m., heater, rage.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Geal, gile, a., white pure.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fraoch-bheinn, f., heater-hill.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Gealbh-an, ainh; ainh, a., a little fire.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fras, frions; frasian, f., a shower, small shot, seed.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Geall, adh, tainn, v., promise.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Freag-air, rath, airt, v., answer, fit.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Geamh-radh, raidh; raidhnean, m., winter.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Freag-rach or freagar-ach, aiche, a., answering, suitable.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Gean, a., m., good humour, favour.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Freas-dail, dal, v., attend, wait on.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Gear-an, ain; ain, anan, m., complaint, moan.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Freasdal, m., Providence.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Gearr, adh, v., cut, bite.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Firth, e; ean, f., a forest.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Gearr, giorra, giorraid, a., short.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Frith-eil, ealadh, v., attend, wait on.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Geata; chan, m., a gate.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fuachd, m., cold, coldness.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Geathadaich, f., hopping, jogging.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fuad-ach, achadh, v., expel, banish.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Geill, e, f., yielding, submission.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fuaigh-eal, m., sewing, uniting.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Geimh-leag, leig; leagan, f., a lever.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fuaim, e; ean, f., voice, sound.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Geir, e, f., tallow.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fuar, fuaire, a., cold, chilly.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Geoic, e; ean, f., a wry neck.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fuaraidh, e, a., chilly.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Geola; chan, f., a yawl, a boat.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fuar-an, ain; ain, anan, m., a well, a fountain.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Geug, or gegaig, geig; geugan, f., a branch, a sun-ray.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fuil, fala or fola, f., blood.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Geur, geiread, a., sharp, sour.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Fuil-each, iche, a., bloody.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Gidheadh, conj., but, nevertheless.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fuine, or fuineadh, f., baking.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Gille; an, m., a lad, a male servant.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fuirbidh, e; ean, m., a stalwart.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Gin, eamhainn, tinn, v., beget.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fuir-ich, eadh, eadh, v., stay, wait.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Gin, indef. pron., any one, somebody.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Furachail, or furachair, e, a., watchful.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Giomanaich, f., hunting.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fur-an, ain, m., welcome.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Giul-ain, an, v., carry, bear.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Furan-ach, aiche, a., saluting kindly.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Giuth-an, m., airm, m., fir, pine.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Furasdais, usa, a., easy.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Glac, adh, ail, v., catch, seize.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>G</strong></td>
<td><strong>Glaic, e; glacan, f., a valley, the</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gab, gaib; gaib, m., a tattling mouth.</strong></td>
<td><strong>palm, a hollow.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gabh, aile, v., take, accept, proceed.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Glag gaire, m., a guffaw.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gabh air, beat, undertake.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Glan, glaine, a., clean.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gach, indef. pron., each, every.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Glaodh, aich, v., cry, shout.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gad, goid; goid, m., a withe, a twisted rod.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Glas, glaise, a., gray, pale, wan.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gadhar, air, m., a hound.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Glas-lann, f., a sword.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gaidhlig, f., the Gaelic language.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Gle, adv., very, rather.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gaidseir; ean, m., an exciseman.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Gleachd, m., a fight, wrestling.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gaire, zi, a laugh.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Gleadhraich, f., noise.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gairm, gairm, v., call, invite, crow</strong></td>
<td><strong>Glean, glinne; glinn, m., a glen.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gaisge, f., bravery.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Gleus, adh, v., trim, adjust, tune.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gaisg-each, iych; iych, m., a hero.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Glic, e, glioca, a., wise, prudent.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Galldaich, f., the Scottish Lowlands.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Gloc, gloic, m., a loud cry, cackling.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Galldhuin, see 34</strong></td>
<td><strong>Gloine, or glaine, f., cleanliness.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Galldaich, f., the Scottish Lowlands.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Gloir, e, f., glory, praise, boasting.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gluais, glusad, v., move.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Glor-mhor, mhoire, a., glorious.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VOCABULARY.

Gnath, m., and adv., custom, always.
Gnath-aich, achadh, v., practise, use.
Gniomh, a; an, aran, m., an action.
Gnoth-ach, aich; aichean, m., a business, an errand.
Gnus, e; ean, f., the face, countenance.
Go, m., deceit.
Gobhainn, or gobha, gobhainn; goibhnean, m., a blacksmith.
Gobhar, gaibhre; gobhair, f., a goat.
Gobh-lan, lain; lain, m., a bifurcation, a jaw.
Goimh, e, f., spite, hatred.
Goir, or gair, sinn, v., cry, crow.
Goir-eas, is; easan, m., a convenience.
Goirid, giorra, a., short.
Goirt, e, a., sore, painful, sour, salt.
Gor-ach, aiche, a., foolish, silly.
Gor-ag, aig; agan, f., a foolish woman.
Goraiche, f., folly.
Gorm, guirme, a., blue, green.
Gort, or gorta, f., famine, want.
Grad, graide, a., quick, hasty.
Gradh, graidh, m., love, a lover, a dear.
Gram-ail, ala, a., vigorous, firm.
Greadhnach-as, ais, m., festivity, pomp.
Greas, adh, ad, achd, v., drive, hasten.
Greas-aiche; aichean, m., a shoemaker, a frog-fish.
Greigh, e; ean, f., a flock, a herd, a stud of horses.
Greim, e; cannan, m., a hold, a bite, a gripe.
Greis, e; ean, m., a space of time, a fit of coughing.
Grian, greine, f., the sun.
Grian-ach, aiche, a., sunny, bright.
Grinn, e, a., fine, beautiful, kind.
Grios, adh, v., beseech, entreat.
Grios-ach, aich; aichean, f., a glowing fire.
Gruaidh, e; ean, f., the cheek, countenance.
Gu, prep., to; sign of adv., gu flour, truly.
Gu de, interrog., what.
Guala, or gualainn, guaine; guaillean, a shoulder, a ship's bow.
Guam-ach, aiche, a., comfortable.
Guidh, e, v., pray, entreat.
Guin-each, iche, a., sharp, keen.
Gum, or gun, conj., that, in order that.
Gun, prep., without.
Gunna; chan, m., a gun.
Gunna-caol, m., a rifle.
Gunna-mor, m., a big gun, a cannon.
Guir, or gur, v., hatch.
Gur, conj., that.
Gus an, prep., with, art., or rel., to, till. Ach gus.
Guth, a.; an, athannan, m., a voice, a word.

I
I, pers. pron., f., she, her, it.
Iad, pers. pron., they.
Iadh, adh, v., encompass, beset.
Iar, f., the west.
Iar-ann, ainn; ainne, m., iron, a flat-iron.
Iarla; an, achan, m., an earl.
Iarnaidh, e, a., of an iron colour, dusky.
Iarr, aitch, v., ask, seek, search.
Iasg, eisg; iasga, m., fish.
Iasg-ach, aich, m., fishing.
Idir, adv., at all.
Ille. See gille.
Im, e, m., butter.
Imeachd, f., walking, going.
Im-ich, eachd, v., go, walk.
Imir, or iomair, v., need, behave.
Impis, def. v., about to.
Inbhir, e; ean, f., confluence of waters, mouth of a river.
Inn-eal, eil; ealan, il, m., an instrument.
Inn-is, se; sean, seachan, f., an island, a valley, resting-place for cattle; pl. the Indies.
Inn-is, seadh, v., tell.
Innleachd-ach, aiche, a., ingenious.
Inntinn, e; ean, f., the mind.
Iochd, f., mercy, clemency.
Ioghr-nadh, naidh; naidhean, m., wonder.
Iol-ach, aich; aichean, m., a shout, rejoicing.
Iollag-ach, aiche, a., jaunty.
Iomagain, e; ean, f., anxiety.
Iomair, e, ean, m., a ridge of land.
Iomair, iomradh, iomram, v., row, move, operate.
Iomairt, e; ean, f., stirring, gaming.
Iompaidh, e; ean, f., persuasion.
Iom-radh, raith; raidhean, m., a report, mention, rowing.
Ionad, aid; an, m., place.
Ionnsaidh, or ionnaigh, e; ean, f., an attempt, attack, proximity; a dh’ ionnsaidh, to.
Isol, isle, a., low, humble.
Is, conj., and.
Is, pres. ind. of v., is, it is.
Itse; an, f., a feather, a fin.
Ith, e, eadh, v., eat.
Iurpais, f., fidgetting, frisking.

VOCABULARY.

Lean, leantaimh, leamhainn, leannait, v., follow.
Leanabh, leinibh; leanaban, m., a child.
Leann, see lionn.
Leas, leois; leois, m., a ray, a torch, a speck on the eye. Leus.
Leathan or leathann, leithne, leatha, a., broad.
Leath-ar, air, or leath-rach, raich, m., leather.
Leibid-each, iche, a., contemptible, insignificant.
Leig, leigeadh, leigeil, v., let, allow, milk.
Leigh-eas, is; easan, m., a cure.
Leigh-is, eas, v., cure, heal, remedy.
Leine; leinteann, f., a shirt, a jacket.
Leirsinn, f., vision, sight.
Linn, linne; linntean, f., an age, a time.
Lion. Cia lion, interrog., how many.
Lion, lin, m., lint, flax, a net.
Lion, lionadh, v., fill, satiate, tide-flow.
Lion-mhor, mhoire, a., numerous.
Lionn, or leann, leanna, m., ale, beer.
Litir, reach; richean, f., a letter.
Liutha, or liuthad, collective numeral, so many.
Loch, locha; lochan, m., a lake, a loch.
Loisg, losgadh, v., burn, fire.
Lom, luime, a., bare, naked.
Lon, loin, m., food, a marsh.
Long, luinge; longan, luingis, f., a ship.
Long-smuide, f., a steamship.
Long, luirg; luirg, f., a footprint, a crutch.
Luach-air, rach, f., rushes.
Luaidh, luadh, v., praise, mention.
Luaidh, luaidhe; luaidhean, mf., a beloved person.
Luath, luaithe, a., swift.
Luath-ach, achadh, v., hasten.
Lub, luib; luban, f., a bend, a loop.
Luch, lucha; luchan, luchaidh, fm., a mouse.
Luchd; an, m., a cargo, a load.
Luchd-, pf., plural of ‘fear.’
Luib, luibe, f., a fold.
Lunn, luinn, lunna; lunnan, m., the shaft of an oar, an unbroken wave.
Lus, luis; lusan, m., a flower, a herb.
Luths, luiths, m., vigour, strength.
VOCABULARY.

M

Ma, conj., if.
Mac, mic; mic, m., a son.
Mach, adv., out, without.
Macraidh, pl., youths.
Mac-talla, m., an echo.
Madeinn, maidne; maidnean, f.,
    morning.
Mag, magadh, v., mock, deride.
Maide; maidean, m., a stick.
Maigh-dean, dinn; deannan, f., a
    maiden.
Maigh-each, ich; ichean, f., a hare.
Maigh-stir, stire; stirean, m., a
    master.
Mail-eid, eide; eidean, f., a wallet.
Maille, f., delay, hindrance.
Maille ri, prep., with, along with.
Maille-ead, id, f., slowness.
Mair, maireachdainn, mairsinn, v.,
    last, live.
Maireach, adv., to-morrow.
Maireann, a., lasting, alive. Mair-
    eamach.
Maith, mathadh, v., forgive, pardon.
Mal, mail; mail, m., rent, tax, duty.
Mail, maille, a., slow.
Mail-achd; aichdan, m., a curse.
Maithean-as, ais, m., forgiveness.
Maith. See math.
Mam, maim, m., a round hill.
Man-ri, rain; ranan, m., a hum-
    ming song, crooning.
Maoin, maoinne; maoinean, f., goods.
Maoiseach, ich; ichean, f., a roe, a
    doe. Maoisleach.
Maol, maioile, a., bald, bare.
Maor, maoir; maoir, m., an officer.
Mar, conj., as, like as.
Marbh, mairbhe, a., dead, torpid.
Marbh, marbhadh, v., kill, slay.
Marc-ach, aiche, m., a rider.
Marg-achd, aichd; aidhean, m., a
    market.
Mart, mairt; mairt, f., a cow.
Ma-ta, adv., if so, then.
Math, fearr, a., good, just.
Math-air; raichean, f., a mother.
Meadh-on, oin; onan, m., the middle,
    a means.
Meal, mealtainn, v., enjoy, possess.
Meall, mill; mill, m., a lump, a hill.
Mean-an, ain; ain, m., a yawn.
Meann, minn; minn, m., a kid, a
    young roe.
Mear, mire, a., merry, wanton.

Mearachd-ach, aiche, a., faulty, in-
    correct.
Mears, adh, v., march.
Meas, a; an, m., fruit, respect, esti-
    mate.
Meas-an, ain; ain, m., a lapdog.
Measg, adh, v., mix, mingle.
Meur, meoir; meoir, f., a finger, a
    knot in wood.
Mhain, or a mhain, adv., only.
Mi, pers. pron., I, me.
Miadh, m., esteem, honour.
Mial-chu, choin; choin, m., a grey-
    hound.
Miann, a; an, m., desire, wish.
Mil, meala, f., honey.
Mile; milbean, mf., a thousand, a mile.
Mill, eadh, v., spoil, injure.
Min, a., f., meal.
Minig, or gu minig, adv., often.
Miod-al, ail; ail, m., flattery.
Mion, a., minute.
Mion-ach, aich; aichean, m., entrails.
Mionaid-ach, iche, a., minute.
Miorbhail, e; ean, mf., a miracle.
Miorbhail-teach, tiche, a., wonderful.
Mio-run, ruin, m., spite, ill-will.
Miossa, a., compar. of ole.
Mir, e; ean, eannan, m., a piece.
Mire, f., play, sport.
Mis-neach, nich, f., courage.
Misneach-ail, ala, a., courageous.
Mo, poss. pron., my or mine.
Moch, muiche, a., a., early, betimes.
Moch-thra, m., early morning.
Mod, moid; moid, m., a court, a
    meeting.
Modh, a; an, annan, m., manners, a
    mode.
Moit, e, f., sauciness, reluctance.
Mol, adh, v., praise, extol.
Mol-ach, aiche, a., hairy, shaggy.
Mol-adh, aird, m., praise, applause.
Mon-achd, airdh; aidhean, m., a hill, a
    mountain.
Mor, mo, or motha, a., great, large.
Morair, e; ean, m., a lord.
Moth-achd, achadh, v., observe.
Mu, prep., about.
Muc, muice; mucan, f., a sow, a large
    hayrick.
Muig, e; ean, f., gloom.
Muigh, or a muigh, adv., out, without.
Muilion, m., a million.
Muimhe; achan, f., a stepmother, a
    nurse.
VOCABULARY.

Muin, f., the back, the top.
Muin-eal, eil; ealan, eil, m., the neck.
Muinnt-ir, ire, reach, f. pl., servants, people.
Muir, mara; marannan, fm., the sea.
Muirm, e, f., pomp, pride.
Mul-ad, aid; an, m., sadness, sorrow.
Mulad-ach, aiche, a., sad, distressing.
Mull-ach, aiche, aichean, m., the top.
Muirn, or mu'n, conj., before, ere.
Muir, conj., if not.
Muir, mur, m., a wall, a bulwark.
Murr-ach, aiche, a., able, fit.
Mus. See mu'm.

N
Na, gen. sing. r., and nom. and dat. pl. of the art., the.
Na, rel. pron., that which, what.
Na, neg. particle, do not.
Na, conj., than.
Nach, rel. pron., who not, that not.
Nach, interrog. particle, is not?
Nach, conj., that not.
Nad-ur,uir;uir, uran, m., nature.
Nadurra, or nadurach, or nadurail, a., natural.
Naidheachd; an, f., news, a tale.
Nail, interj., yea, verily.
Naire, f., shame, modesty.
Nall, or a null, adv., over from.
Na'm, or na'n, conj., if.
Naimhrad; naimhean, m., an enemy.
Naoi, num. adj., nine.
Naidheamh, the ninth.
Naoinear, pl. f., nine persons.
Naomh, naomh, a., holy.
Naomh-aich, achadh, v., sanctify.
-Ne, an emph. particle after n., pron., or e.
Neach, pron., a person, any person.
Nead, nid; nid, m., a nest.
Neamh, neimh; an, m., heaven.
Neart, m., strength.
Neo, adv., otherwise.
Neo-ar-thaing, a., independent.
Neo-dhuine; dhaoine, m., a ninny.
Neon-ach, aiche, a., curious, droll.
Neul, neoil; neoil, m., a cloud, a trance; hue.
Ni, m., cattle, goods.
Ni; nithean, m., a thing.
Nigh-ean, inn; ean, f., a daughter, a damsel.
Nios, adv., up from.

O
O, prep., from, since, contr. of bho.
Obar, ibre; ibriechean, f., work.
Ochanaich, f., sighing, sobbing.
Ochd, num. adj., eight.
Ochdmbh, a., the eighth.
Ochdnar, a., pl., eight persons.
Og, oige, a., young, fresh.
Ogl-ach, aiche; aich, m., a youth, a servant.
Oidh-che; chechan, f., a night.
Oidh-re; reachan, m., an heir.
Oige, f., a youth.
Oigh, e; ean, f., a virgin.
Oighre. See oidhre.
Oigridh, pl. f., youths, young folks.
Oir, conj., for, because.
Ois-inn, ne; nean, f., a corner.
Ol, ol, v., drink.
Ol, oil, m., drinking.
Ola, f., oil, ointment.
Oile, miosa, a., bad, evil.
Oile, ulc; ulc, m., evil, mischief.
Or, oir, m., gold.
Or-an, ain; ain, m., a song.
Ord, uird; uird, m., a hammer, a round steep hill.
Ord-agh, aigh; aigean, m., an order, a rite.
Orm, prep. pron., upon me. For ort, air, oirre, oirnn, oirbh, orra, see grammar.
Os-ag, aig; agan, f., a blast, a zephyr.
Os-ann, or os-na; naidhean, f., a sigh.
Osgarra, or osgarr-ach, aiche, a., bold, intrepid.
Othail, f., flurry, glee.

P
Paidh, eadh, v., pay, remunerate.
Paidh-ir, reach; richean, f., a pair.
Pailt, or pailte, a., plentiful.
Pailt-eas, is, m., plenty, abundance.
Pairc, e; ean, f., a park.
Paisd, e; ean, f., a child.
Parant; an, a parent.
Peace-ach, aiche, a., sinful.
Peac-adh, aigh; annan, m., sin, fault.
VOCABULARY.

Reul, reil; reultan, f., a star.
Ri, prep., to, at, near.
Riamh, adv., never, ever, always.
Rian; rian, rianan, m., order, method.
Rib, see riob.
Righ; rightrean, m., a king.
Riob, a; achan, m., a hair, a blade, a rag, a snare.
Righachd; an, f., a kingdom, sway.
Righ-aich, achan, v., rule, reign.
Righ-ail, ala, a., royal.
Riomh-aich, aiche, a., beautiful, elegant.
Ris, or rithist. adv., again.
Rium, prep. pron., to me. For riut, ris, rithe, ruin, ribh, riu, see grammar.
Ro-, an intensive prefix before adjectives and abstract nouns.
Rogha, aithd, m., the best, the choicest.
Roimh., prep., before.
Roimhe, adv., before, previously.
Roinn, e; ean, f., a share, a portion.
Roinn, roinn, v., divide, share.
Romham, prep. pron., before me.
For romhad, roimhe, roimpe, roimhainn, roimhribh, roimhpa, see grammar.
Ronn-aich, aiche, a., slavery, untidy.
Ruadh, ruaidhe, a., red, reddish.
Ruaig, e; ean, f., pursuit, flight, defeat.
Rud, rud; rudan, m., a thing.
Rudha, m., a blush, a promontory.
Ruig, ruigsinn, ruigheachd, v., reach.
Ruisgte, a., naked, bare.
Ruith, ruith, v., run, flow.
Run, ruin; ruintean, m., a secret, a wish, love.

-Sa, -se, -san, an emphatic particle added to pron., n., and adj.
Sa'. See san.
Sabh-ail, aladh, v save.
Sabh-al, ail; saibhleann, m., a barn.
Saighd-eir; ean, m., a soldier.
Saighdear.
Saighdeireachd, f., soldiering.
Saigh-ead, de; dean, f., an arrow.
Sail, saile, salach; sailthean, f., a beam.
Sail, salach; sailtean, f., a heel.
Sal-aich, achadh, v., soil, pollute.
Sam bith, indef. pron., any. Air bith.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Samh-ach, aiche, a., quiet, calm.</td>
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<td>Samh-ain, na, f., Hallowmas.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samh-laich, lachadh,v., compare.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samh-radh, raidh; raidhean, m.,</td>
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<tr>
<td>summer.</td>
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<tr>
<td>San, contr. of anns an, prep. and art., in the.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saogh-al, ail; ail, alan, m., the world, an age, lifetime.</td>
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<td>Saoghalta, a., worldly, penurious.</td>
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<td>Saoith-rich, reachadh, v., labour, toil.</td>
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<td>Saoil, sinn, v., think.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saoir, saoir, a., cheap, free, frank.</td>
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<td>Saoir; saoir, m., a carpenter.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saothair, saothreach, f., labour.</td>
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<td>Sar; sair, m., a hero.</td>
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<td>Sar, a., excellent, chief.</td>
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<td>Sath, saith, f., plenty, satiety.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sath, adh, v., thrust, transfix.</td>
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<td>Se, or sea, num. adj. six.</td>
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<td>Seao, adh, v., dry, wither.</td>
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<td>Seach, prep., past. Conj., rather than.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seachad, or seach, adv., past, aside.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seach-ainn, nadh, v., avoid, dispense with.</td>
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<td>Seachd, num. adj., seven.</td>
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<td>Seachdamh, adj., seventh.</td>
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<td>Seachdinar, adj. f., seven persons.</td>
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<td>Seadh, adv., yea, indeed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sealbh, sealbhe, m., good fortune, possession.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sealbh-aich, aachadh, v., possess.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sealg, sealg, v., hunt, to lie in wait.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sealg-aich, aich, f., hunting.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seall, tainn, v., see, look, behold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seall-adh, adh; aidhean, m., sight, view.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seamh, or seimh, seinhe, a., mild, gentle.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sean, or seann, sine, a., aged, old.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seanach-ais, ais; ais, asan, m., conversation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seanar, adj., six persons.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seann. See sean.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Searbh, seirbhe, a., bitter, sour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Searg, adh, v., fade, wither.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seas, amh, v., stand, endure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sease-ag-air, aire, a., sheltered, snug.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seathamh, adj., the sixth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seid, eadh, v., blow, puff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seil-each, ich; i chean, m., willow.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seimbh. See seambh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seinn, e, f., singing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seirbhis, e; ean, f., service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seirbhhis-each, ich, ean, m., a servant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seod, seoid; seoid, a hero.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seol, seol, m., a mode or way.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seol, siul; siul, m., a sail.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seol, ahdh, v., guide, direct.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seolad-air; airean, a sailor.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seom-ar, air; raichean, m., a room.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sgail, eadh, v., shade, darken, cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sgain, eadh, v., burst, rend.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sgain-eadh, idh, m., a rent.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sgairn-each, ich; i chean, f., a stony slope.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sgairt-eil, eala, a., smart, vigorous.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sgal, a.; an, m., a shriek, a blast.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sgaol, eadh, v., spread, expand, disperse.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sgaol (fa-sgaol), adv., asunder, separate.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sgap, adh, v., scatter.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sgath, a.; an, m., a shade, fear, sake.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sgath, adh, v., lop off, prune.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sgeul or sgeal, sgeoil; sgeoil, m., a tale, a story.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sgeulachd; an, f., a folk-tale, a story.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sgian, sgine; sgeanan, f., a knife.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sgiath, seithfe; sgiathan, f., a wing, a shield.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sgiob-laich, lachadh, v., tuck up, adjust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sgir, e; ean, f., a parish. Sgireachd.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sgith, e, a., weary, tired.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sgoil, sgoiltadh, v., split, cleave.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sgraing, e; ean, f., gloom, a grin.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sgirob, adh, v., scrape, trawl with a net.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sgrios, sgrios, sgriosadh, v., destroy, ruin, peel off.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sguab, adh, v., sweep, brush.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sguir, sguir, v., cease, stop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siab, adh, v., wipe, sweep along.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sibh, pers. pron., you, ye.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sil, eadh, v., drop, rain.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Simil-eir; eir; eirnean, m., chimney.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sin, demons. pron., that, those. Adv., there.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sin, eadh, v., stretch, extend, fall to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinn, pers. pron., we.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sint-eag, eig; eagan, a stripe, a stroke in swimming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siobhalta, a., civil, peaceful.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sioda, m, silk.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Siol, sil, m., seed, grain, progeny.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sion, m., something, anything.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sior, a., perpetual, everlasting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siorruidh, a., eternal. Gu siorruidh, for ever.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sies, adv., down to.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sith, e, f., peace, quietness.
Sith, e; ean, mf., a fairy.
Sith-eadh, idh; idhnean, m., a stride, a dart.
Sithein; ean m., a fairy hill.
Slabh-ail, al, v., go, depart, die.
Slabh-lach, laiche, a., speedy, fluent.
Siuthad, v., say on, go on, help yourself.
Slachdraich, f., beating, ponderous hammering.
Slan leat! interj., farewell.
Slat, slait; slatan, f., a rod, a twig, a yard.
Slat-ag, aig; agan, f., a small twig.
Sliabh, sleibhe; sleibhteann, m., a mountain, a moor.
Sloichd, a; an, m., offspring, clan.
Sloinn-eadh, idh; idhean, m., a surname.
Sloigh-readh, ridh, m., dashing as waves.
Sluag, slough, sluagh, m., people, a host.
Smachd, m., authority, correction.
Smal, adh, v., snuff, put out.
Smalan-ach, aiche, a., depressed, sad.
Smeid-e, idh, m., a smile, a beckoning.
Smid, e; ean, f., a syllable, a word.
Smig, e; ean, f., the chin.
Smuain-ich, eachadhr, v., think.
Smuid, e; ean, f., smoke, steam.
Sn. See san.
Snaim, eadh, v., tie, knot.
Snamh, snamh, v., swim, float.
Snamh, snamh, m., swimming, floating.
Snath-ain, aine; ainean, m., a thread.
Sneckadh, m., snow.
So, demons. pron., this, these. Adv., here.
So, interj., here! So! so! come, come!
Sobh-rach, raich; raichean, f., a primrose.
Soc-raich, rachadh, v., settle, arrange.
Soghs, soigh, m., pleasure, luxury.
Soirbh, e, a., quiet, tractable.
Soirbh-eas, eis, m., wind, prosperity.
Soith-each, ich; ichean, f., a vessel, a ship.
Sobhbeachadh, aidh, m., success.
Sobhbeach-ail, ala, a., successful.
Sol-as, ais, m., joy, consolation.
Sol-us, uis, uis, m., light.
Son, m., sake, account. C’ar-son? why?

Son, suinn; suinn, m., a hero.
Soraidh, f., farewell, blessing.
Spath-alt, ailt; altan, f., a limb.
Speir, e; ean, the hoof, or the ham.
Speulaird; ean, m., a pair of spectacles.
Speur, a; an, m., the sky.
Spion, adh, v., pluck, pull out.
Spior-adh; aid; an, m., a spirit, vigour.
Spog, spoig; spogan, f., a paw.
Spong, spuing; spongan, f., tender, a sponge.
Spor-an, ain; ain, anan, m., a purse.
Sprochd, m., sadness, dejection.
Sreang, sreinge; sreangannan; a string, a line.
Sreath, a; an, f., a row, a series, a rank.
Sron, sroine; sroinean, srointean, f., a nose, a promontory.
Sruth, a; sruthan, m., a stream, a current.
Sruth-an, ain; ain, m., a small stream, a rill.
Sta or stath, m., good, avail, stay.
Stad, a; an, m., a stop, a pause, a stand.
Stad, stad, v., stop, cease.
Stairs-neach, nich; nichean, f., a threshold.
Steach, or a steach, adv., in, within.
Stead, a; an, m., a steed.
Stigh, or a stigh, adv., in, within.
Stiob-all, aill; aill, alan, m., a steeple, a spire.
Stiur, stiurach; stiurichean, f., a rudder.
Stolta, a., sedate, settled.
Stor-as, ais, m., riches, store.
Streup, streip, m., strife, contention.
Stri, m., great exertion, struggle.
Strichoed, adh, v., submit, yield.
Striop-ach, aich; aichean, f., a prostitute.
Strothed, ala, a., prodigal, wasteful.
Struidheas-ach, aiche, a., prodigal, wasteful.
Stuadh, stuaidh; stuaidhean, f., a wave, a gable, a rock.
Stuc, or stuc; stucan, stucian, m., a precipice, a beetling rock.
Suaire-cas, is, m., affability, generosity.
Suar-ach, aiche, a., trifling, insignificant.
Suas, or shuas, adv., up to, up.
Suath, adh, v., rub, wipe.
VOCABULARY.

Subh, suoba; subhan, m., a berry, fruit generally.
Subh-ach, aiche, a., joyful, mirthful.
Sud, or an sud, adv., yon, yonder.
Suidhe, m., sitting.
Suigh, sughadh, v., evaporate, drain.
Suil, sula; suilean, f., an eye.
Suilbhir, e., frank, civil.
Suim, e.; eannan, f., care, a sum.
Suip-eir, arach, eire; eirean, f., supper.
Sunnd-ach, aiche, a., cheerful, happy.
Surd, m., alacrity, cheerfulness.
Surd-ail, ala, a., cheerful, hearty.

T
Tach-air, airt, v., meet, happen.
Tachar-an, ain; ain, m., a sprite.
Tagh-adh, aihd, m., choosing, the choicest.
Taic, e, f., a prop, vigour, proximity.
Taillear; an, m., a tailor.
Tailmrich, f., sound of footsteps.
Taing-ell, eala, a., thankful.
Tainealachd, f., thankfulness.
Ta irg, sinn, seadh, v., offer, purpose.
Tait-inn, neachdainn, v., please.
Tait-neach, niche, e., pleasant.
Tal, tail; tail, talan, m., an adze.
Tal-amh, aimh, anda, mhainn; mhainnean, mf., the earth, the globe, the soil.
Tam-all, aill; an, m., a while, a space.
Tambilh, taimh, m., rest, ease, dwelling.
Tamh, tamh, v., stay, dwell, rest.
Tan-ach, achadh, v., thin, become thin.
Taobh, taoibh; taobhan, a side, direction.
Taobh, adh, v., side with, join, approach.
Tap-adh, aihd, m., cleverness, luck.
Targaid, e; ean; f., a target, a shield.
Tarm-ach, achadh, v., originate, produce.
Tarr-gheal, gheile, a., white-bellied.
Tarraing, v., draw, pull.
Te, f., a woman, a female, an individual.
Teach, m., a house.
Teachd, m., coming, arrival. Cha teachd, will not go into.
Teag-amh, aimh; amhan, m., doubt.
Teagh-lach, laich; laichean, m., a family.
Teall-ach, aich; aichean, m., a hearth.
Teang; teangan, teangannan, f., a tongue, speech.
Teann, tinne, a., strait, rigid, close.
Teann, adh, v., begin, come.
Teannachd-adh, aihd, m., rescuing.
Teearante, a., safe, secure.
Teair-ainn, nadh, v., save, protect.
Teas, m., heat.
Teich, eadh, v., flee, run off.
Teine; teintean, teineachan, m., a fire.
Teinn, f., strait, distress.
Teinn-chradh, m., agony, distress.
Teirig, eachdainn, v., fail, become exhausted.
Teis-meadhoin, f., the exact centre.
Teoma, a., expert, skilful.
Teud, a; an, mf., a harp-string, a fiddle-string.
Teum, a; an, m., a snatch, a bite.
Tha, v., am, art, is, are.
Thairis, prep. and adv., over.
Thall, adv., over to, yonder.
Thar, prep., over, across.
Tharam, prep. pron., over me. For tharad, thairis air, thairte, thar-ainn, tharaibh, tharta, see grammar.
Theab, adh, as, def. v., had almost.
Theagamh, adv., perhaps.
Thig, tighinn, v., come.
Thoir, toirt, v., give, take away.
Tabhair.
Thu, pers. pron., thou; thusa, emph.
Thugam, prep. pron., to me. For thugad, thuiige, thuice, thugainn, thugaibh, thuca, see grammar.
Thean, adh, as. def. v., had almost.
Theagamh, adv., perhaps.
Thig, tighinn, v., come.
Thoir, toirt, v., give, take away.
Tabhair.
Thu, pers. pron., thou; thusa, emph.
Thugam, prep. pron., to me. For thugad, thuiige, thuice, thugainn, thugaibh, thuca, see grammar.
Thean, adh, as. def. v., had almost.
Theagamh, adv., perhaps.
Thig, tighinn, v., come.
Thoir, toirt, v., give, take away.
Tabhair.
Thu, pers. pron., thou; thusa, emph.
Thugam, prep. pron., to me. For thugad, thuiige, thuice, thugainn, thugaibh, thuca, see grammar.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VOCABULARY.</th>
<th>19</th>
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</table>

Tog, ail, v., lift, build, brew.  
Tog-rach, raiche, a., willing, aspiring.  
Togarrach.  
Toigh, f., care, notice. Is toigh leam, I like.  
Toil, e; ean, f., will, inclination.  
Toil-each, iche, a., willing.  
Toileach-as, ais, m., satisfaction.  
Toil-ich, eachadh, v., please, satisfy.  
Toinsig, e, f., sense.  
Toir, e, each; ichean, f., pursuit.  
Toirkheart-ach, aich, a., bountiful, efficient.  
Toirm, e; ean, f., noise, sound.  
Tois-ich, aiche, a., fruitful.  
Torachd, f., pursuit.  
Torm-an, ain; anan, m., a noise, a murmur.  
Torr, a; an, m., a hill, a heap.  
Torr-an, ain; anan, m., a little hill.  
Tra, tha; traitean, m., time, season.  
Tra, traitho, a., early. Tra-feasgair, early evening.  
Traigh, e, traghad; traigheadan, f., the sea-shore, the ebb.  
Tre, prep., through, by means of.  
Treabh, adh, v., plough.  
Treas, a., the third.  
Treas, treise, a., strong, powerful.  
Treig, sinn, v., leave, quit, forsake.  
Treas-oich, achadh, v., lead.  
Treubh-ach, aiche, a., manly.  
Treun, treine, a., valiant.  
Treun-fhearr, m., a strong man.  
Treunt-as, ais, m., bravery, valour.  
Tri, a., three.  
Triall, triall, v., go, march.  
Trian, m., one-third, a third part.  
Triath, a; an, a., chief, hero, lord.  
Tric, e, a., often, frequent  
Triuir, a, three persons.  
Trobhadh, def. v., come, come along.  
Trocair, e; ean, f., mercy.  
Trid, prep., through, on account of.  
Troimh, prep., through.  
Trom, truime, a., heavy, weighty.  
Tromb, truimb; tromban, f., a Jew's-harp.  
Trombaid, e; ean, f., a trumpet.  
Tromhain, prep. pron., through me.  
For tromhad, tromhe, tromhp, tromhann, tromhighb, tromha, see grammar.  
Truag, truaighe, a., miserable.  
Truaill, e; ean, f., a sheath, a scabbard.  
Truaill, eachadh, v., defile, pollute.  
Truas, truais, m., pity.  
Tu, or thou, pers. pron., thou.  
Tuagh, tuaghie; tuaghan, f., a hatchet, a battle-axe.  
Tuarsad-al, ail; ail, m., wages, salary.  
Tuath, a, f., tenantry, peasantry.  
Tuathan-ach, aich; aich, m., a farmer.  
Tubaist, e; ean, f., bad luck.  
Tuig, sinn, v., understand.  
Tuigse, f., understanding, sense.  
Tuigs-each, iche, a., sensible, intelligent.  
Tuil, e; tean, f., a flood, a deluge.  
Tuileadh, m., more. Adv. never more.  
Turs-ach, aiche, a., mournful. Tuirseach, iche.  
Tuit, eam, v., fall, happen.  
Tur, a., entire, absolute.  
Turam-an, ain; ain, m., rocking to and fro.  
Tur-us, uis; uis, m., a journey, a trip.  

U  
Uabhar, air; aran; aran, m., pride, arrogance.  
Uair, ichean, f., a grave.  
Uaigh, e, uaghach; uaghiean, f., a grave.  
Uaigh, m., lonely, secret.  
Uaighnighd, e, a., weird, lonely.  
Uaimh, uaimh; uaimhean, f., a cave.  
Uaine, e; ean, m., rocking to and fro.  
Uair, e; ean, an hour, an occasion, weather.  
Uaisle, f., nobility.  
Uall-ach, aiche, a., cheerful, gay.  
Uam, prep. pron., from me. For uait, uaithe, uape, uainn, uaih, uapa, see grammar.  
Uaimhas-ach, aiche, a., fearful, horrible.  
Uan, uain; uain, m., a lamb.  
Uas-ach, aiche, a., cheerful, gay.  
Uaisle, f., nobility.  
Uair, e; ean, an hour, an occasion, weather.  
Ualbh, e, ualbh; ualbhe, a., a noble.  
Ualbh, e, f., confusion, disputing.  
Ucht, m., the chest, the lap, the forefront.  
Udalean, ain; ain, m., a swivel, a joint.  
Udalach; an, m., a stag.  
Ugh, uigh; uighiean, mf., an egg.  
Ubeh.  
Uile, indef. pron., all, the whole.  
Uileann, ne, inn; nean, f., the elbow.  

VOCABULARY.

Uime, prep. pron., about him or it.
Uime sin, therefore.
Uime, f., time.
Uinich, f., noise, fumbling.
Uinn-eag, eig; eagan, f., a window.
Uiread, m., as much.
Uireabhaidh, e, f., want, need.
Uisge; uisgeachan, m., water, rain.
Uisge-beatha, m., whisky.
Ullamh, aimhe, a., ready, done.
Umam, prep. pron., about me. For umad, uime, uimpe, umainn, um-
aibh, umpa, see grammar.

Ur, uire, a., new, fresh, comely.
Ur-aich, achadh, v., renew, recreate.
Uraidh, or an uraidh, adv., last year.
Urrainn, e; ean, m., ability, authority. Urra.
Urram, aim, m., respect, honour.
Urram-ach, aiche, a., honourable, reverend.
Ursann-chatha, f., a champion, henchman.
Usa, a compar. of furasda.
Uthard, adv., up above, on high.

NAMES OF WOMEN.

Anna—Ann.
Aoirig—Euphemia, Effie.
Barbara—Barbara.
Beathag—Bethia.
Cairistiona—Christina.
Catriona—Catherine.
Ceit—Kate.
Dior-bhail—Dorothea.
Ealasaid, Beataidh—Elizabeth, Betty.
Eilidh—Helen, Ellen.
Fionnaghal—Flora.
Giorsal—Grisel, Grace.
Iseabal, Iseabail—Isabella.
Liusaidh—Lucy, Louisa.
Mairghread, Peigi—Margaret, Maggie.
Mairi, Muire—Mary.
Malai—Molly.
Marsal—Marsella, Marjory.
Mor—Sarah, Sally.
Muireal—Muriel.
Raoghnailt—Rachel.
Seonaid—Janet.
Siene—Julia, Cecilia.
Sine—Janie, Jean, Jenny.
Siusaidh—Susan.
Una—Winifred.

NAMES OF MEN.

Ailein—Allan.
Ailpein—Alpine.
Alasdair—Alexander.
Aindrea, Anndra—Andrew.
Aonghas—Angus.
Art, Artair—Arthur.
Bhaltair—Walter.
Cailein—Colin.
Calum—Malcolm.
Coinneach—Kenneth.
Colla—Coll.
Deorsa, Seoras—George.
Domhnall—Donald.
Donnachadh—Duncan.
Dughall—Dugal.
Eachann—Hector.
Eobhan—Evan.
Eoghan—Eugene, Ewen.
Eanraig—Henry.
Fearchar—Farquhar.
Fionnlagh—Finlay.
Gilleasbaig—Archibald.
Gilla-Criosd, Crisdein—Christopher.
Guaidhre—Godfrey.
Iain—John.
Iombar—Ivor, Evander.
Lachann, Lachlann—Lachlan.
Maol-Domhnaich—Ludovick.
Manus—Magnus.
Martainn—Martin.
Maol-Josa—Milesius, Myles.
Murchadh—Murdoch, Murdo.
Nial, Niall—Neil.
Padraig, Paraig, Para—Patrick, Peter.
Parlan—Bartholomew.
Raibeart, Rob—Robert.
Raonall—Ronald.
Ruairidh—Roderick.
Seumas—James.
Somaire—Samuel.
Tearlach—Charles.
Tomas—Thomas.
Tormaid—Norman.
Uailein—Wayland, Valentine.
Uilleam—William.
Uisdein—Hugh.
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