



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>





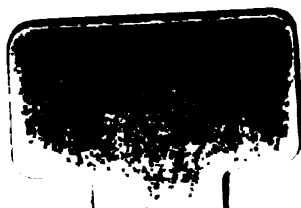
600046508T



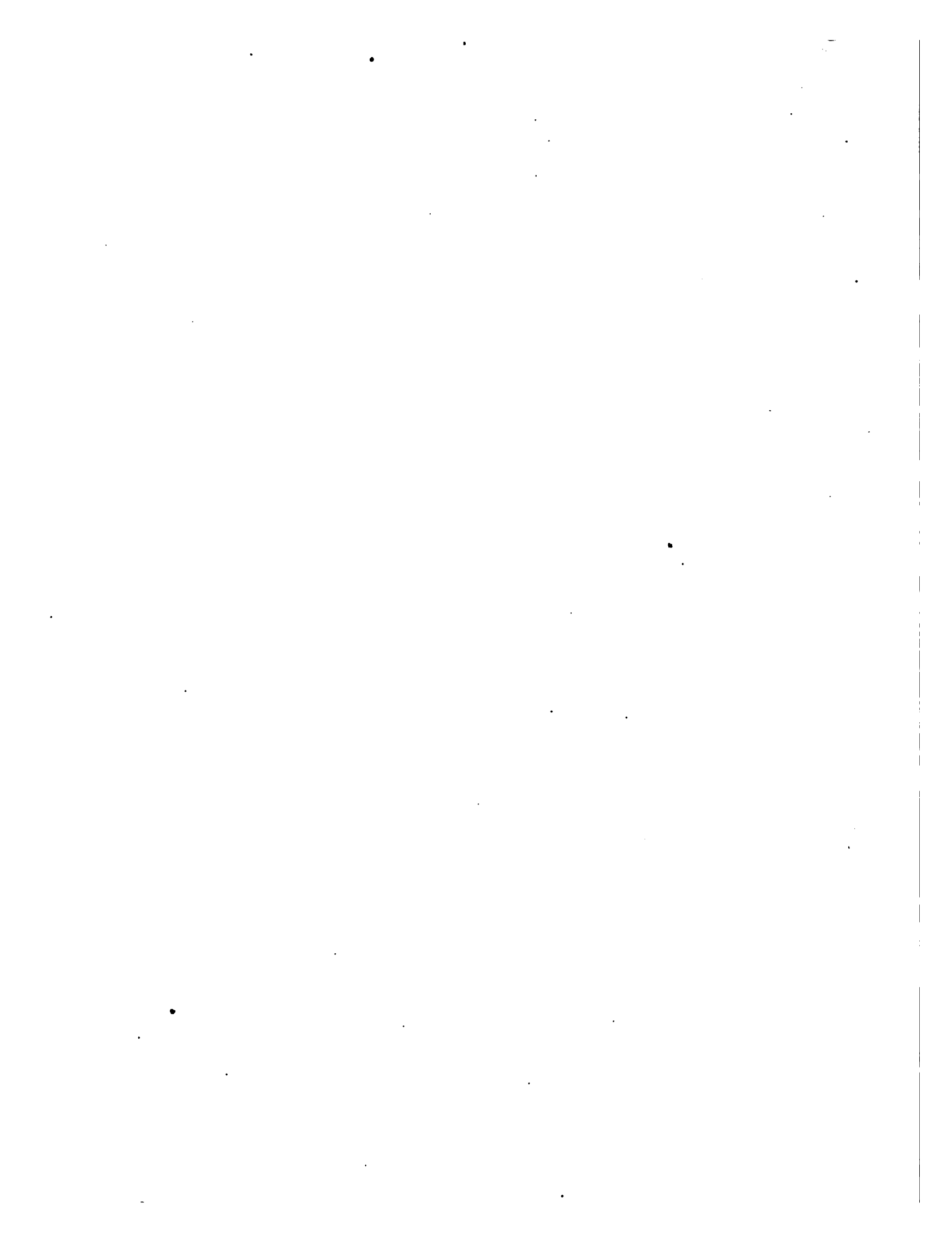




600046508T



30154 A 1

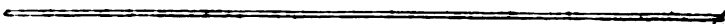




AFFINITY

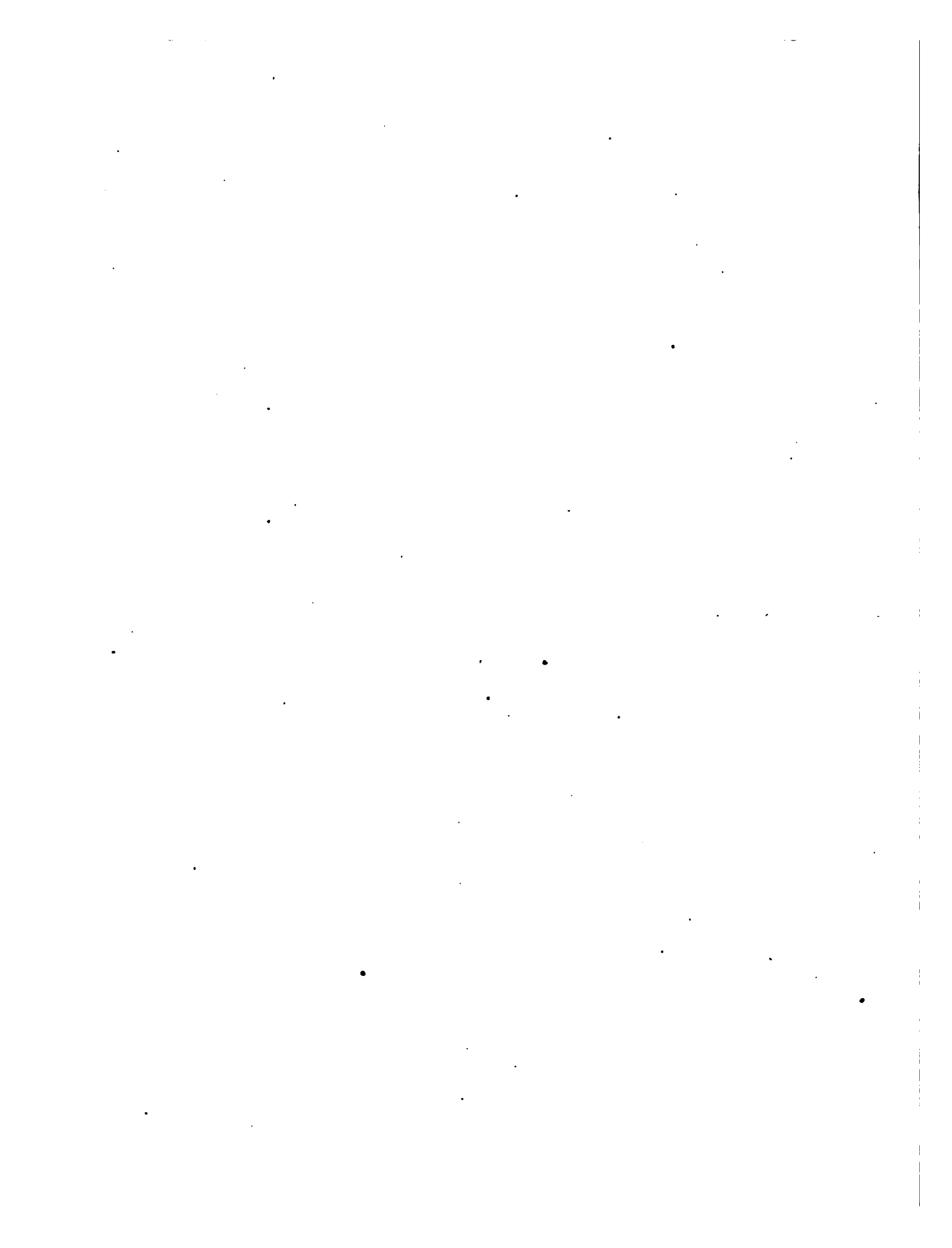
OF THE

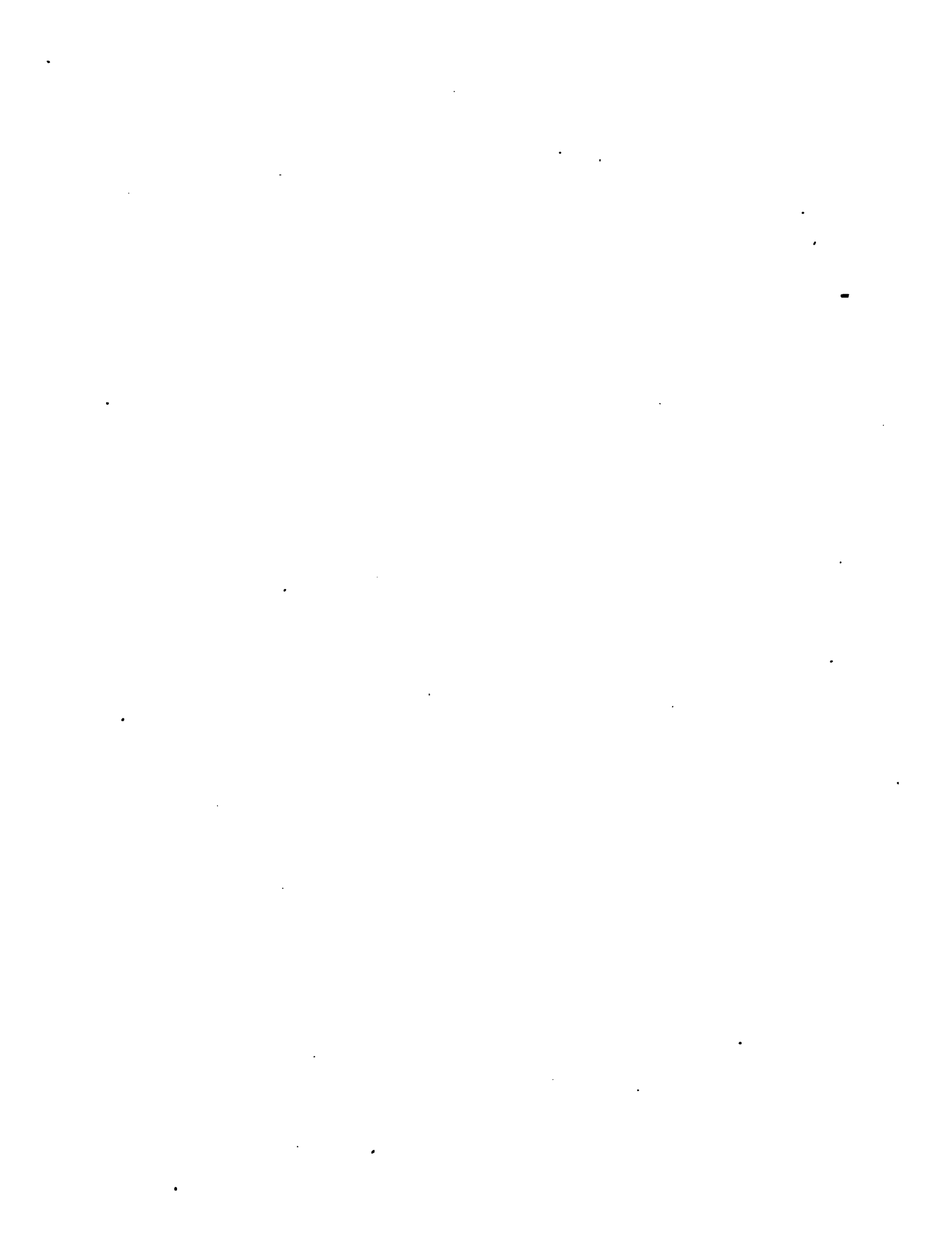
LATIN TO THE GAELIC:

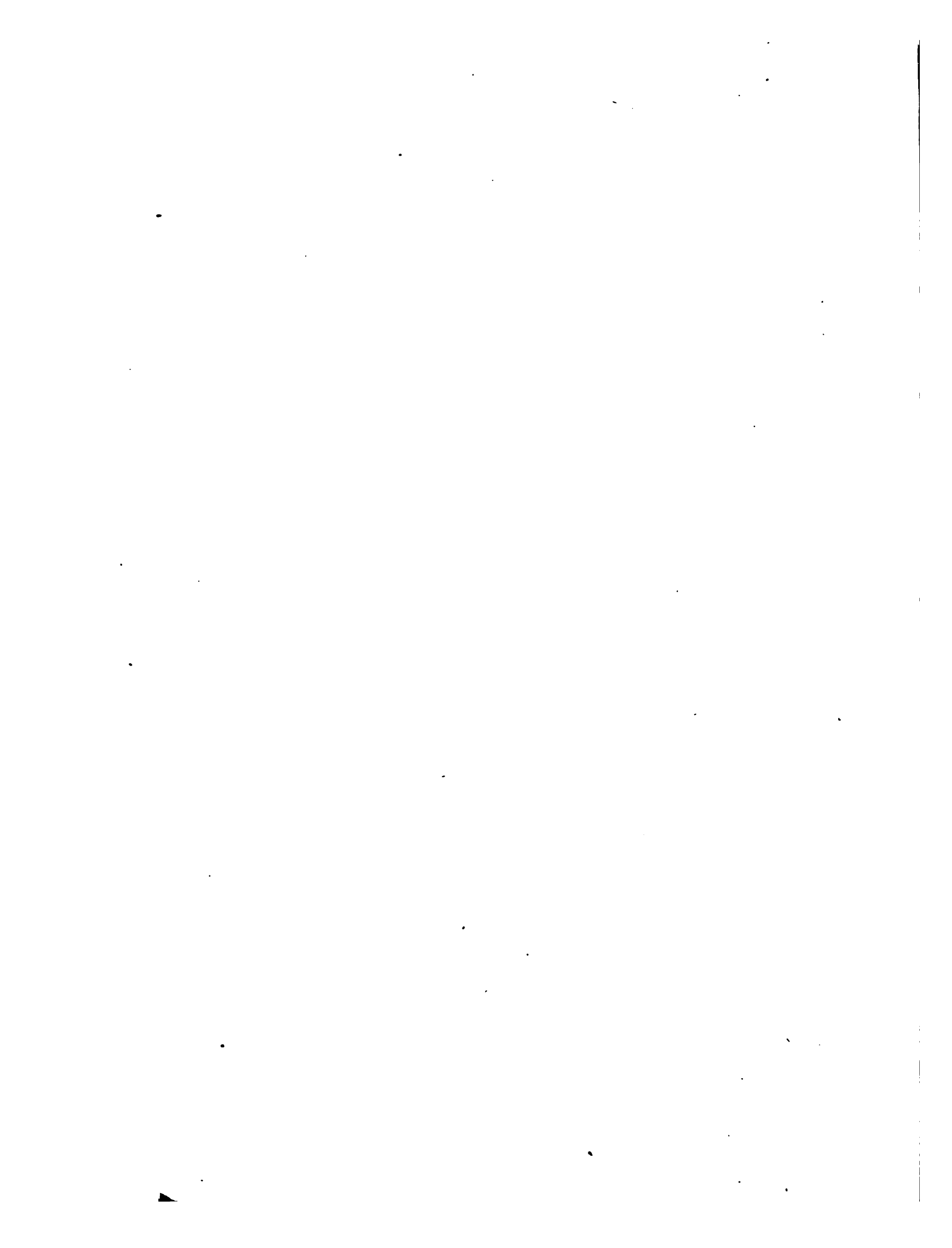


30134.d.1.

30134. d 1

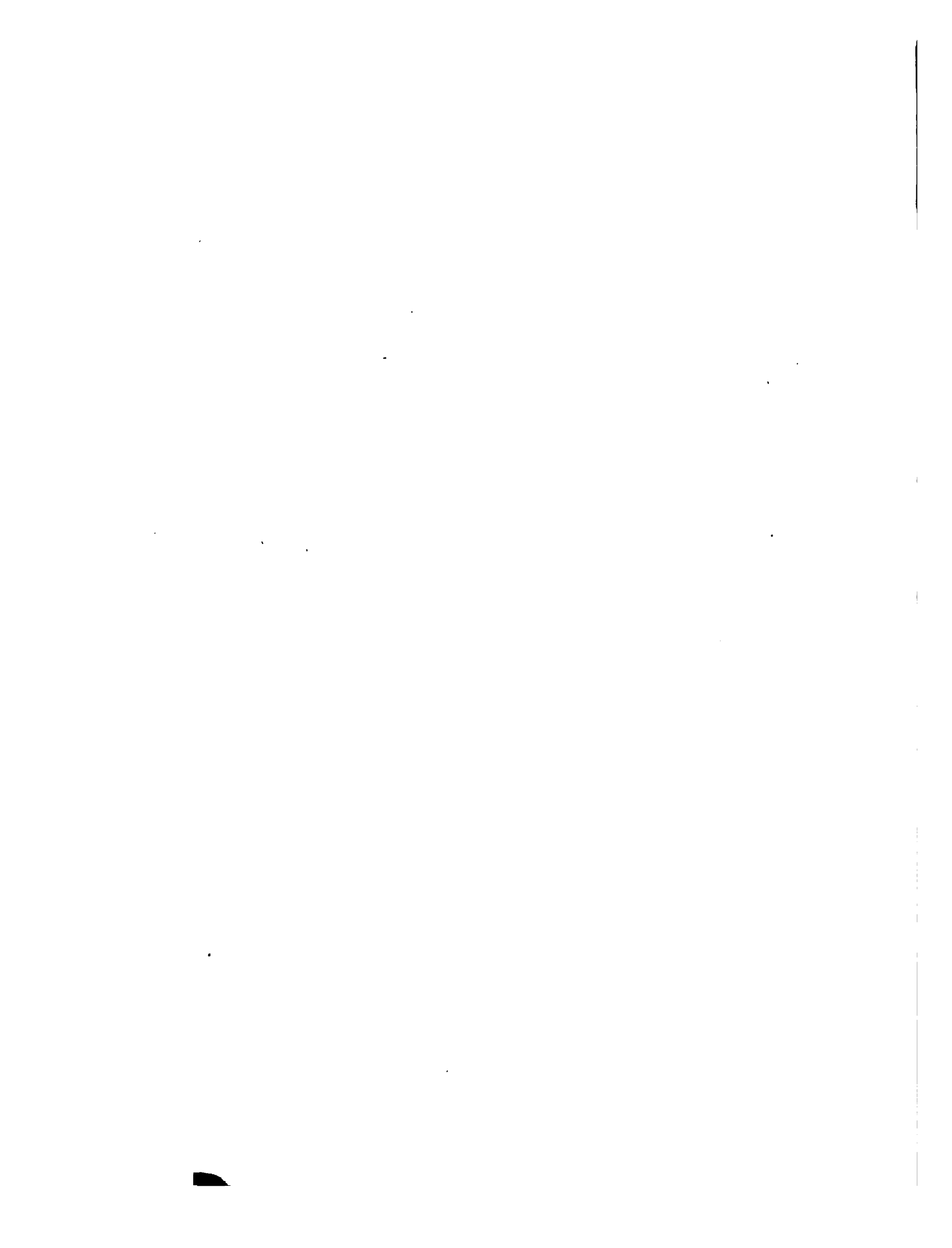








AFFINITY OF THE LATIN TO THE GAELIC.



ILLUSTRATIONS
OF THE
AFFINITY OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE

TO THE
GAELIC OR CELTIC OF SCOTLAND,

BY
T. STRATTON,

GRAD. UNIV. EDINB.



TORONTO, UPPER CANADA:
HUGH SCOBIE, KING STREET.

Printed by HUGH SCOBIE, at the Office of the *BRITISH COLONIST*.

1840.



AFFINITY OF THE LATIN TO THE GAELIC.

THE darkness of early history may in some cases be lessened by the light of etymological research. "The similitude and derivation of languages afford the most indubitable proof of the transduction of nations, and the genealogy of mankind. They often add physical certainty to historical evidence, and often supply the only evidence of ancient migrations and of the revolutions of ages, which left no written monuments behind them,"* and the assertions of those writers who disbelieve the Bible account of the creation of man, have been in part answered by a comparison of the different languages of the earth, in the learned work of Dr. Prichard.† In the following *memoire pour servir*, on the affinity of the Celtic and Latin, I confine my examination of the Celtic to one of its branches, namely—the Gaelic, or that spoken in 1839 in the Highlands and Western Isles of Scotland; the words introduced are in modern use with about six exceptions, and may be found in the Gaelic Dictionary by Dr. Macleod and Principal Dewar—(2nd edit. Edinb. 1833.)

It used formerly to be said that the Latin was merely a dialect of the Greek, but it is evident that a small part only of the language can be referred to a hellenic source.

When we reflect that the Celts, the first inhabitants of Europe, partly retired before the races which followed them and partly intermingled with those races, we may a priori suppose that some part of the Celtic language was adopted by the foreign tribes which settled in the ancient possessions of the Celts; as in more modern times the Normans in South Britain adopted a great part of the language of the Saxons, who preceded them in the conquest of that part of the island; and as it seems probable that foreigners arriving in a country would adopt some of the names given to the hills and rivers by the original inhabitants, we may contrast this probability with the fact, that in the South of Scotland, the names of many of the hills, rivers and natural divisions of the country are Gaelic, having been retained by the Saxons who succeeded the Gael in those parts.

In the following pages, it will be found, that the above two theories regarding common words and proper names are married to their corresponding facts; it will be seen that the Latin words signifying such objects as sea, earth, air, &c., and domestic animals, &c. have the same sound as their Gaelic equivalents; and that the names of many of the mountains and rivers of Italy have almost unobjectionable derivations provided for them from the Gaelic, while the Latin language or the Greek may be searched in vain for this purpose.

In this essay my objects are:—1st, To enquire if there be any affinity betwixt the Gaelic and Latin. 2nd, To examine the amount of the affinity and to consider which language is the more ancient, and the source of the other. 3rd, To apply the same to history.

* Dr. Sam. Johnson in a letter to Mr. Wm. Drummond—Life by Boswell, Vol. 2, p. 3d.

† Physical History of Man—3d edit. London, 1837.

The first question mentioned above is negatived by Voss Kennedy;* with regard to the 2nd, I lean to the opinion that the Latin is three-fourths derived from the Celtic; with respect to the 3rd head of inquiry, it may be supposed that the early inhabitants of Rome were Celts.

Many of the Latin words hereafter mentioned have been derived from the Greek, but again these Greek words are deriveable from the Celtic, so that the question of the Celtic origin of these words remains the same.

I shall now enter in *medias res* and contrast the two vocabularies:—

Aberro, *Gaelic*, iarraidh, wander.
 Abalieno, *g eile*, another.
 Abedo, *g ith*, eat.
 Abripio, *g reub*, tear.
 Abactus, *g achd*.
 Abdicatio, *g deachd*.
 Abigo, *g achd*.
 Abrumpo, *g reub*, tear.
 Absimilis, *g amhuil*, like.
 Abstineo, *g teann*, teuse.
 Ac, *g agus*, and.
 Accipio, *g do, to; gabh*, take.
 Accendo, *g cana*, white.
 Acclamo, *g do, to; glaoth*, call.
 Acclino, *g claon*, incline.
 Accommodo, *g do, to; co, together; modh*, manner.
 Accredo, *g do, to; creid*, believe.
 Accresco, *g cre*, earth.
 Accubo, *accumbo, g cub*, bend.
 Accumulo, *g do, to; co, together; maol*, a round object.
 Accuro, *g curam*, care.
 Actio, actor, actus, *g achd, do*.
 Accuso, *g cuis*, a cause.
 Acer, acerbus, acesco, acetum, }
 Acidus, acrimonia, acritudo, } *g gear*, sharp.
 Ad, *g do, to*.
 Addico, *g deachd*, dictate.
 Adactio, *g achd*.
 Addivius, *g Diu*, God.
 Addo, *g do, to*.
 Ad—an intensive prefix, *g ath*, a common intensive prefix, very.
 Adedo, *g ath, intens. ; ith*, eat.
 Admiror, *g do, to; meur*, finger.
 Admisceo, *g measg*, mix.
 Admodum, *g modh*, manner.
 Admolior, *g maol*, a round object.
 Admoneo, *g mein*, mind.
 Adoleo, adolesco, adolescam, *g ol*, drink.
 Adoro, adoratio, *g do, to; radh*, speech.
 Adrepo, *g crub*, bend.
 Advens, *g aduan* (obsolete) a stranger.
 Advolo, *g aile*, air.
 Aer, aethereus, *g athar*, air.

* On the Languages of Asia and Europe, 4to—London, 1898.

- Aevum, aetas, aeternitas, *g* soi, aoidh, an age.
 Affectus, afficio, affectio, *g* do, to; achd.
 Affero, *g* do, to; beir, carry.
 Agendus, agens, agilis, agito, ago, *g* achd, do.
 Aggrego, *g* do, to; greigh, a herd.
 Agnomen, *g* do, to; ainm, a name.
 Agra, an ulcer, *g* geur, sharp.
 Agrarius, ager, *g* ar, plough.
 Alius, *g* eile, another.
 Alendus, *g* ol, drink.
 Allatido, *g* ath, very; luaidh, mention, praise.
 Almus, alo, *g* ol, drink.
 Am, a termination of adverbs signifying manner, }
 exempli gratia, clam, ex celo, gael. cleidh } *g* modh, manner.
 Altaria, altare, altus, altum, }
 Altitudo, alte, } *g* ailt, high.
 Altirolans, *g* ailt, high; aile, wind.
 A—privative prefix, in *g* the same.
 Amens, amentia, *g* a, priv.; mein, mind.
 Amnis, *g* amhuin, a river; hence many rivers in Britain receive the name of Avon.
 Anniculus, *g* amhuin, river; caol, small.
 Amnigenus, *g* amhuin; gin, beget.
 Ancon, angulus, augustia, *g* eang, a corner.
 Annumero, *g* do, to; aireamh, a number.
 Anima, animo, animal, animus, *g* anam, the soul.
 Animulus, *g* anam; caol, little.
 An— a prefix signifying with difficulty, *g* ana, a common prefix, with difficulty.
 Anhelo, *g* ana, with difficulty; aile, air.
 Annus, annalis, annona, *g* eang (obsolete) a year.
 Appello, *g* do, to; buaill, strike.
 Apporto, *g* do, to; beir, carry.
 Apprimus, *g* ath, intens.; priomb, first.
 Aratio, arator, *g* ar, plough.
 Arca, arces, arcanus, *g* airc, a small chest.
 Arcula, *g* airc; caol, small.
 Arduus, *g* ard, high.
 The Latin in borrowing a word from the Celtic, sometimes drops initial *t* ex.
 grat. ardeo from *g* tior, and initial *f* as *ars* from *g* feart.
 Areo, ardeo, ardor, arena, *g* tior, dry.
 Argentum, *g* airgiod, silver.
 Arenula, *g* tior; caol, small.
 Arma, *g* airm, arms.
 Armifer, *g* airm; beir, carry.
 Arrectus, arrigor, *g* do, to; ruig, reach.
 Arripio, *g* do, to; reub, tear.
 Ars (originally power) the genitive }
 art-is is a more ancient form,* } *g* feart, efficacy.
 Arvalis, arvum, *g* ar, plough.
 Ascribo, *g* do, to; sgrìobh, write.
 As— a prefix from ad, signifying to, ex. *grat.* aspiro, *g* do, to.
 As— a prefix from ex, signifying out of, ex. *grat.* aspello, *g* as, out of.
 Aspello, *g* as, out of; buaill, strike.
 Assilio, *g* do, to; ailt, high.
 Assideo, assessor, assiduitas, *g* do; suidh, sit.
 Aspicio, aspectus, *g* beachd, vision.

* Jaskel's Germanische Ursprung der lateinischen sprache und des roemischen volkes, Breslau, 1832.

Aruspex, *g athar*, sky; beachd, viewing.

If any one of the derivations given, prove a stumbling block to the reader's conviction, he is requested to remember the observation of that great humanist, Lord Monboddo:—"We ought not to reject derivations of words from roots in other languages, though the words do not agree in their consonants any more than in their vowels."¹

Aspiro, aspiratus, *g spreod*, incite from a lost Gaelic root.

Assimilo, assimulo, *g do, to*; amhuil, like.

Astituo, asto, *g steidhich*, establish.

Attenuo, *g tana*, thin.

Attribuo, *g treubh*, a tribe.

Avius, *g a, priv.*; *g midhe*, a way.

Ac— } prefixes from ad, *g do, to*.

At— } prefixes from ad, *g do, to*.

The Latin, in borrowing a word from the Celtic, drops initial *s*, ex. grat. ave from saobh.

Ave, *g saobh*, well.

Audio, *g eisd*, hear.

Avello, *g peall*, skin.

Avoco, *g a, priv.*; focal, a word from a lost Gaelic root.

Avolo, *g a*; aile, air, wind.

Aufa, *g athar*, air.

Aufum, *g or*, gold.

Axilla, *g achlais*, the axilla.

—as, a termination of abstract nouns, } *g—as*, a common termination of abstract nouns.
ex. grat. caritas (Gælcairdeas) }

Allamodi, *g eile*, another; modh, manner.

Allabens, *g allabain*, wandering.

At, *if g an*, if.

Ast, from at, *g ach*, but.

Albania, the kingdom of Scotland, also a country of Asia, in Gaelic, Albain from *g alp*, high.

Aminius, a river of Arcadia, *g amhuin*, a river.

Albion, the island of Britain, *g alp*, high.

Amanus, a mountain in Syria, *g monadh*, a hill.

Alpes, *g alp*, high.

Armorica, *g air*, upon; muir, the sea.

Arabriga, a city of Spain, Ara-briga, † *g burg*, a town.

—at, ex. grat. sanitat, sanitas, a termination of } *g achd*, a common termination of abstract nouns derived from adjectives, } abstract nouns.

—atio, a termination of nouns, ex. grat. notatio } in *g adh*, a common termination of nouns, } ex. grat. —

a notatus past part. of noto, }
oibreachadh } a noun.
ag oibreachadh } pres. part.
iar oibreachadh } past part.

Aventia, Avens, names of rivers, *g amhuin* a river.

Antenna, Antenna, *g amhuin*.

Aes-is, Ath-esis, Aes-arus, Api-usa, Ausar, names of rivers in Italy, *g uisge*, † water (hence many rivers in Britain are called Esk.)

Anio, a river flowing into the Tiber, *g amhuin*.

Alburnus, a mountain in Lucania, *g alp*, high; bar, an eminence.

—arius, a termination of adjectives, ex. } in *g or*, from mhor, great, a common termination of adjectives }
grat. boarius, }

Ariminus, a river of Italy, *g ard*, a height; amhuin, river.

* Origin and Progress of Language, Vol. 1, p. 488, edit. Edinb. 1773.

† From Dr. Alexander Murray, European Languages, Vol. 1, p. 157.

‡ From Williams in Trans. Roy. Soc. Ed. Vol. XIII. p. 494, 1837.

Albis, a river of Germany, *g alp*; *uisge, water*.
 Alba longa, Alba from being on the hill Albinus or *versa vice*, *g alp, high*.
 Albula, the ancient name of the Tiber from rising in the }
 hills, alp; the Appenines, beann, Gæl. for hill, } *g alp*.
 Augustobriga, a city of Spain, Augusto-briga, *g burg*; * a hill, a town.
 Astabri, a tribe in Spain, Asta-bri, *g burg*.*

The Latin in borrowing words from the celtic, sometimes prefixes *p* as *privo* from *reub*; *piacis* from *iasg*; *pro* from *roi*; *per* from *ro*; *plenus* from *lan*; change *b* into *p* as *porto* from *beir*.

Bacca, *g boc*, any round object.
 Baccifer, *g boc*; *beir, carry*.
 Baccula, *g boc*; *caol, small*.
 Baculum, *g bacholl*, a staff.
 Bacillum, *g bacholl*; *caol*.
 Balista, balistarium, *g buaill, throw*.
 Balteus, *g balt*, a belt.
 Bambalio, *g baath, low*; *beul, mouth*.
 Baro, *g baohair*, a fool.
 Barbarus, *g borbarra*, wild.
 Bardus, bardaicus, *g bard*, a poet.
 Bat, *g baath, low*.
 Beatus, a beo, *g bith, existing*; *bith, existence*.
 Beatulus, *g bith*; *caol*.
 Bellator, bellax, bellum, *g buaill, strike*.
 Beo, *g bith, everlasting*.
 Bestia, *g biast*, a beast; it is doubtful whether this Latin word is derived from the Gælic or *versa vice*.
 Bestiola, *g biast*; *caol*.
 Blande, blandus, *g blanda, courteous*.
 Boans, boartha, boo, boe, *g bo, ox, cow*.
 Bracca, braccata, *g briogais, breeches*.
 Bolus, a throw, *g buaill, throw*.
 Bolus, a mass, *g ball, a round object*.
 Buccula, *g boc*, a round object; *caol, small*.
 Bis—many of the compounds of bis are in part of Gælic origin ex. grat. bidens, biduum, bimaris, biremis, etc. *g deud, di, muir, ramb, etc.*
 Bubulus, bubula, bucetum, *g bo, cow*.
 Bucerus, *g bo, corn, horn*.
 Bulla, bullo, bullic, *g ball, a round object*.
 Bucolica, bucolicus, *g bo, ox*; *coilleag, dialogue*.
 Batillum, *g bata, staff*; *caol*.
 Bedesis, a river of Italy, Bed-esis, *g uisge, water*.
 Britannia, *g Breatunn, Britain*.
 Bacchus, from Iacchus, *g eigh, a shout*.
 Bis, from the Greek —, *g da, two*.
 Bicornis, *g da*; *corn, horn*.
 Biclinium, *g da*; *clao, incline*.
 Bicornis, *g da*; *corp, a body*.
 Bicubitalis, *g ria*; *cub, bend*.
 Biennis, *g da*; *eang (obsolete) a year*.
 Bifer, *g da*; *beir, carry*.
 Bifrons, from a ferendo, *g da*; *beir*.
 Bimater, *g da*; *mathair, mother*.
 Bimestris, *g da*; *mios, a mouth*.
 Bivius, *g da*; *sidhe, a way*.

* From Murray, op. cit.

The Latin, in borrowing a word from the Celtic, sometimes changes *b* to *c* as *percello*, *per-cello*, from *g buaill*.

In the corrupt modern method Latin *c* is pronounced soft before the small vowels, in the Gaelic as with the ancient Romans, it is always hard.

Caballus, *g capull*, a horse.
Calx, *calcarius*, calculator, *calculus*, *g caile*.
Calendæ, from *calo* (obsolete) *call*, *g caill*, (obsolete) *call*.
Calendæ, from the Greek, *g glaoth*, shout.
Calleo, *calidus*, *g caill*, wisdom.
Camelus, *g camb-al*, a crooked horse.*
Campester, *campus*, *g cainp*, a camp.

To facilitate reference to any particular word, I follow in general, the usual alphabetical order which accounts for the etymological order being at times violated, as in *campester* and *campus*.

Camurus, *g cam*, crooked.
Candela, *cando*, *candor*, } *g cana*, white.
Candidatus, *caneo*, }
Candefacio, *g cana*; *achd*, do.
Cannabis, *g cainb*, canvass.
Canis, *g cu*; *conn*; *caol*, little.
Canor, *cantator*, *canto*, *cantus*, *g caint*, speech.
Canus, *g cana*, white.
Caper, *caperatus*, *capero*, *g gabhar*, a goat.
Capesso, *capio*, *g gabh*, take.
Capra, *caprea*, *g gabhar*, a goat.
Capreolus, *g gabhar*; *caol*.
Capricornus, *g gabhar*, corn, horn.
Captatio, *captio*, *captivus*, *capto*, } *g gabh*, take;
Captura, *captus*, } *gabhta*, taken.
Carcer, *g carcair*, a prison.
Caritas, *g car*, a friend; *cairdeas*, friendship.
Carpentum, *g carbad*, a chariot.
Carpo, *carpor*, *carptus*, *carpus*, *g crubadh*, bending (as of the fingers.)
Carptim, *g crubadh*; *modh*, manner.
Carrum, *carrus*, *g car*, a chariot.
Carus, *g car*, dear.
Caseus, *caseale*, *g caise*, cheese.
Cateia, *g gath*, a javelin.
Catellus, *g cu*; *caol*, little.
Cateria, *g ceathearne*, a multitude, band, &c.; this is the word *cataran* or freebooter; hence the name of Loch Katrine, (Sir W. Scott.)
Causa, *cansor*, *g cuis*, a cause.
Causula, *g cuis*; *caol*.
Causidicus, *g cuis*; *deachd*, dictate.
Cathedra, through the Greek, *g cathair*, a seat.
Celans, *celator*, *celo*, *g cleidh*, conceal.
Centum, *centurio*, *g ceud*, a hundred.
Centumviri, *g ceud*; *fir*, man.
Celeber, *g chlu*, praise; *beir*, bear.
Cera, *ceratus*, *cereus*, *g ceir*, wax.
Cerastes, *ceratitis*, *g corn*, a horn.
Cerasus, a *Cerasunte urbe*, *g corn*, a horn.
Cerdo, *g ceard*, a small trader; in Scottish, *caird*.
Charitas, *charus*, *g car*, a friend.
Chirographium, *g coir* (obsolete), the hand; *grabh*, write.

* From the Diction. Scoto-Celtic, 4to. Edinb. 1828.

- Certus, certo, certamen, cerno, } *g* ceart, right.
 Cernuo, cernuus,
 Chorda, *g* cord, a cord.
 Chorus, *g* cor, music.
 Cingulum, cingo, cinctura, *g* ceangal, a girdle.
 Circum—many of the words with which circum is compounded are derived from the
 Gaelic.
 Cithara, citharizo, *g* ceathar, a harp.
 Cista, cisterna, *g* cist, a chest.
 Cistula, single diminutive, *g* cist; caol.
 Cistellula, double diminutive, *g* cist; caol; caol.
 Cistifer, cistophorus, *g* cist; beir, carry.
 Clades, *g* claidh, misfortune.
 Clam, a celo, *g* cleidh, conceal; modh, manner.
 Clamator, clamito, clamor, *g* glaoth, call.
 Clathrus, clathro, *g* cleath.
 Claudio, claudor, claudico, clavis, claudianus, } *g* cleidh, conceal.
 Clausus, clausum, clausula,
 Clepo, *g* cluip, steal.
 Client, clienta, *g* cliamhuin, a client, pronounced cluin.
 Clinamen, clinicus, clino, *g* claon, incline.
 Cludo, cludor, *g* cleidh, conceal.
 Cluso, *g* cliu, fame.
 Co—, col—, com—, con—, cor—, in *g* co—, and comb—, are in common use as
 prefixes, signifying together.
 Cognomen, *g* co; ainm, name.
 Collando, *g* co; luaidh, mention, praise.
 Coeo, *g* co; uidhe, a way.
 Cogo, cogito, cogitans, *g* co; achd.
 Collare, collum, *g* caol, narrow.
 Colluceo, *g* co; leus, light.
 Collatio, collatus, *g* co; lamh, hand.
 Colluco, cut down a grove, a lucus qu. a } *g* leus, light.
 (non) luendo ex luceo.
 Columba, *g* columan, a dove.
 Colum, *g* caol, narrow.
 Columen, columis, columnarii, columella, *g* caol, narrow.
 Comedo, comesus, *g* co; ith, eat.
 Comes, comitatus, comitia, comitor, *g* co; uidhe, a way.
 Comis, comitas, *g* caomb, mild.
 Comminuo, *g* co; mean, small.
 Commeo, *s. e.* con-meo, *s. e.* eo, *g* uidhe.
 commercium, *g* co; margadh, dealing.
 Commiles, *g* co; mileadh, a soldier.
 Commisceo, *g* co; measg, mix.
 Commodus, commodo, *g* co; modh, manner.
 Commorior, deponent, *g* co; mort, active, kill.
 Communis communitas, communico, communicatio, *g* co; masin, wealth.
 Compello, *g* co; buaill, drive.
 Compesco, ex con et pascio, *g* co; bo, a cow.
 Compilo, compilatio, *g* co; peall.
 Concebro, *g* co; clia, praise; beir, carry.
 Concaco, *g* co; caa.e.
 Concalleo, *g* ciall, wisdom.
 Concenturio, *g* co; ceud, a hundred.
 Concentus, concentio, *g* co; cainnt, speech.
 Conceptio, conceptus (pronounced conceptus), *g* co; gabhta, taken.

Con—, under their simple forms, the following compounds will be found derived entirely from Gaelic roots:—concerpo, concerto, concino, concipio, conclamo, concludo, conclusio, concordio, concorporo, concreresco, concumbo, concuro, condico, condoleo, confectio, confero, conficio, confictus, confingo, congener, congregatio, conquestus, conscribo, consenesco, conscriptio, consessor, consideo, consido, consilio, consisto, conspectus, conspicuus, conspiratio, conspiro, constans, constituo, consto, contego, contendo, contentio, contestor, continentia, contineo, continuus, contribuo, contumulo, convolesco, convolo, curripio, corrundanda, corrumpo, corruptus.

Cornu, *g* corn, a horn.

Cor, cordatus, *g* cridhe, a heart, pronounced cri.

Corona, *g* coron, a crown.

Corporeus, corpus, *g* corp, a body.

Cortex, *g* cairt, back.

Crassus, *g* crasis, sensuality.

Creator, creo, cresco, *g* earth.

Creditor, credo, credulus, *g* creid, believe.

Crypta, *g* crubadh, bending.

Cubans, cubiculum, cubo, cubile, *g* cub, bend.

Cuneo, cuneus, *g* goinne, a wedge.

Cuniculus, *g* goinne; caol.

Cura, curiosus, *g* curam, care.

Curtus, curto, *g* goirid, short.

Currus, *g* car, a chariot.

Curriculum, *g* car; caol.

Curvus, curvo, *g* car, a turn.

Cyathus, *g* cuach, a cup or quaich.

Cynicus, *g* cu, conn, a dog.

Cynodontes, through the Greek, *g* cu, conn; deud, a tooth.

Cothurnus, *g* cuatán, a buskin.

Culex, *g* culag, a small fly.

—culum, a termination of diminutives } *g* caol, small.
ex. grat. curriculum,

—culum, a termination of adverbs signifying manner, ex. grat. } *g* cleidh, conceal;
^{1 2 3 4 1 2} clanculum, clam, from celo; celo from *g* cleidh; —am } modh, manner; caol,
from *g* modh; —ul from *g* caol; —um from *g* modh, } little; modh, manner

Catti, *g* gath, a dart; cath, battle.

Cebenna, a mountain of Gaul, *g* beann, a hill.

Carnicæ Alpes, *g* cairn, a heap of stones; alp, high.

Cylibiani, mountains of Phrygia, *g* beann, a hill.

Caledonia, in 1839, Gaeltachd is in common use and is applied to the Highlands of

Scotland; Caledonia is from Gæl-dun, the Gæl of the hills.—*Macpherson*.

Celtæ, in *g* coilteach, may be derived from coilto, woods, coille, a wood.

Claudia, Constantia, } *g* cleidh; co; stat; baile.

Constantinopolis,

The Latin, in borrowing a word from the Celtic, sometimes changes *g* to *c* as—
caper from *g* gabhar.

De, of, *g* de, of.

De—negative prefix ex. grat. dearmatus, *g* dith, di, want of.

De—intensive prefix, ex. grat. debello, *g* dith, utterly.

Dator, dato, *g* do, do.

Decem, decimo, decuma, denarius, *g* deich, ten.

Decemviri, *g* deich; fir, men.

Dedico, *g* Dia, God; do, to.

Dedoleo, give over grieving, *g* dith, want; duilich, difficult.

Dedoleo, grieve much, *g* dian and teth, intens.; duilich, difficult.

Dilatado, praise highly, *g dian*, warm; *luaidh*, praise.
Dexter, dexteritas, *g deas*, right.
Denique, ex de, novo et que, *g de*, of; *nuadh*, new.
Denuo, *g de*; *nuadh*.
Dens, *g deud*, a tooth.
Desum, *g di*, want; *is mi*, I am.
Deus, *dicatus*, *dico*, *g Dia*, God.

Dearmatus and the following compounds are derived entirely from Gaelic roots:—
debello, *decanto*, *decerus*, *decerpo*, *decipio*, *declamo*, *declino*, *decollo*, *decortico*, *decretum*, *decumbo*, *defectus*, *defero*, *deficio*, *degenero*, *dego*, *delator*, *demens*, *demergo*, *deminus*, *demiror*, *demolior*, *demorior*, *denomino*, *depasco*, *depello*, *depilatus*, *deporto*, *depravo*, *depulso*, *derepo*, *deripio*, *derumpo*, *describo*, *desideo*, *desidia*, *desido*, *desilio*, *despicio*, *destillo*, *destituo*, *desultorius*, *detego*, *detinco*, *devius*, *devo*, *diminuo*, *direpo*, *dirigo*, *diripio*, *dirumpo*, *deceptio*, *decreasco*, *deerro*, *devoto*, *devotio*.

Dies, *dium*, *diurnus*, *g dia*, a day.
Divinatio, *divinus*, *g Dia*.
Dico, *dicax*, *dictata*, *g deachd*, dictate.
Dictator, *dictio*, *dictum*, *g deachd*.
Do, *dono*, *g do*, to.
Doleo, *dolor*, *g duilich*, difficult.
Dubius, *g da*, two; *uidhe*, a way.
Duo, *g da*, two.
Dis,—many of the compounds of *dis* are of Gaelic origin.
Dum, *g an t'am*, the time.
Durabilis, *duro*, *g doirbh*, hard.
Duumvir, *g da*; *fir*, men.
Decapolis, *g deich*, ten; *baile*, a town.
Divona, name of a river, *g amhuin*, a river.*
Druentia, a river of Gaul, *hodie Durance*, *g doir*, water.
Drupa, a river of Gaul, *hodie Drome*, *g doir* (obsolete) water.
Drinus, a river falling into the Danube, *g doir*.
Durius, a river of Spain, *hodie Douro*, *g doir*.
Druidæ, in Gaelic *Druidheach* from *darach* and *doir*, the oak.
Dryades, through the Greek, *g darach*, *doir*, the oak.
Dunax, a mountain of Thrace, *g dun*, a hill.
—dunum, a common termination of the names of towns and places, as *Padinum*, *Posidonium*, *Noviodunum*, etc. } *g dun*, a hill and applied to towns as *Dunkeld*, *Dunfermline*, etc.
E— an intensive prefix *ex. grat. edurus*, } *g ath*, a common very hard, } intensive prefix.
E— from *ex*, a prefix signifying out, } *g as*, out of.
exemp. qr. edens, }
Ex, *g as*, out of.
Edo, *g ith*, eat.
Eheu, *g och*, alas.

Eblandior and the following compounds are of Gaelic origin:—*ebullo*, *ebullio*, *edico*, *edictum*, *editor*, *edo*, *effector*, *effero*, *efficax*, *efficio*, *effigies*, *effingo*, *emerge*, *emercor*, *emiror*, *emolior*, *emorior*, *engonatus*, *enunero*, *eremigo*, *eropo*, *erigo*, *eripio*, *erro*, *evado*, *evoco*, *evolo*, *exacerbo*, *evanesco*, *exactor*, *exanimo*, *exardeo*, *exaro*, *excandescio*, *excanto*, *excepto*, *exeruo*, *excerpo*, *excipio*, *exclamo*, *excludo*, *excors*, *excreasco*, *excubo*, *excuso*, *exedo*, *exco*, *exerro*, *exhalo*, *exigo*, *exilio*, *exitium*, *exorabilis*, *exoro*, *expecto*, *expello*, *expilo*, *expiro*, *exporto*, *expulso*, *exporrigo*, *expolio*, *extendo*, *extenuo*, *extillo*, *extorris*, *extumeo*, *exugo*, *exulto*, *exuro*, *agregius*, *eluceo*.

* Dr. Alexander Murray—loc. cit.

- Equus, *g* each, a horse.*
 Eo, *g* uidhe, a way.
 Eugenia, through the Greek, *g* agh, joy; gin, beget.
 Erythraeus, *g* ruaidh, red.
 —ellula, a termination of double diminutives, } *g* cist, chest; caol,
 ex. grat. cistellula, } small; caol.
 Equiria, *g* each, a horse.
 Epidaurum, a seaport of Peloponnesus. } *g* doir, water.
 Epi-daurum,
 Edonus, a hill of Thrace; hence Edonia, Edoni, Edonus, *g* dun, a hill,
 The Latin, in adopting a word from the Celtic, sometimes prefixes *f* as *facio* from
g achd; changes *b* to *f* as *frater* from *g* brathair, *fero* from beir.
 Faba, *g* faob, a bean.
 Fero, *ferox*, *fertilis*, *g* beir, carry.
 Facio, *facinus*, *facilis*, *factio*, *g* achd, do.
 —fer, a termination of adjectives, signifying to carry, ex. grat. *armifer*, *g* beir, carry.
 Ferus, *ferox*, *g* fearg, anger.
 Fi, be thou, *g* bith, be.
 Fingo, a *facio*, *fictio*, *figura*, *g* achd.
 Flaccus, *flaccidus*, *g* ploc, hanging down.
 Fodio, *g* fod, turf.
 For, *fatur*, *g* radh, speech.
 Fortis, *fortitudo*, *g* feart, virtue.
 Frater, *g* brathair, a brother.
 Frigo, *frigidus*, *g* roodh, freeze.
 Frope, a *ferendo*, *g* beir, carry.
 Fundus, *fundo*, *g* fod, turf.
 G—, in Gaelic is always pronounced hard before the small vowels,† which perhaps
 may be considered a proof that it was so pronounced by the Romans.
 Gens, *gentilis*, *g* cinneadh, a family, clan.
 Galbanus, *galbanum*, *g* geal and ban, white.
 Gannio, *g* cu, *genitive* conn, a dog.
 Geno, *genero*, *generalis*, *generosus*, *gigno*, *genitura*, } *g* gin, beget.
 Germen, *germino*, *genuinus*,
 Glacies, *g* geal, white.
 Gladius, *g* claidheamh, a sword; the French glaive and Scotch "clay"-more.
 Gloria, *g* gloir, glory.
 Grabatus, *g* crubadh, bending.
 Grando, *granum*, *g* gran, grain.
 Graphium, *grammatica*, through the Greek, *g* grabh, write; grabhal, engrave.
 Gratus, *gratia*, *g* gradh, affection.
 Grex, *gregarius*, *g* greigh, a herd.
 Gula, *g* caol, narrow.
 Gyrus, through the Greek, *g* cuairt, a circuit.
 Gallicus, *Gallia*, *Galatia*, *g* Gælig, Gæl, perhaps from *coille*, a wood. The Celtic
 languages of Scotland are three in number:—1. The Gaelic now spoken in the
 Highlands. 2. The Galwegian or the extinct language of Strathclyde and
 Galloway, which more resembles the Welsh than the Gaelic. 3. The Manx.
 Every Highlander regrets that there is not a Professorship of Gaelic in any one
 of the five Universities of Scotland. Equal disgrace attaches to Trinity College,
 Dublin, for not having a Professor of Irish.
 Galcesus, name of a river; *Gal-cesus*, *g* uisge, water.—*Williams*.
 Garumna, a river of Gaul, *g* garbh, rough; amhuin, a river.—*Macpherson*.

* From the *Dictionarium Scoto-Celticum*, 4to. Edinb. 1898.

† See the excellent Gaelic Pronouncing Dictionary by Macalpine, 1835.

g garbh, rough; beann, a hill; monadh, a mountain.
^{1 2 3 4 5 6}
 Grampii montes,
 Gra, from garbh,
²
 m, euphonie gratia before p,
³
 pii, from beann, a hill,
⁴
 mon, from monadh,
⁵
 t, euphonie gratia after n,
⁶
 es, a plural termination not derived from the
 Gaelic.

Gratie, *g* gradh, love, affection.

Gebenna, a mountain of Gaul, *g* beann, a hill.

Gryneus, a name of Apollo, hence the } *g* grian, the sun,
 name of the town of Grynaeum. } (Highl. Soc's Dict'y.)

Glaucus, *g* glas, grey.

Gratianopolis, *g* gradh; baile.

Hora, *g* uair, time, an hour: no Gaelic word begins with *h*.

Humilis, *g* umhail, humble.

Heri, *g* iar, after; di, day.

Honor, honestus, *g* onair, honor.

Hydrophoria, *g* doir (obsolete) water; beir, carry.

Hydrus, hydra, hydria, *g* doir.

Hesperus, Hesperia, Hesperides, *g* feasgar, evening.

Halesus, a river of Asia Minor, Hal-esus, *g* uisge, water.

Heraei, mountains in Sicily, *g* ard, high.

• Halys, a river of Asia Minor, *g* sal, salt.

Haemonia, the mountainous country afterwards called Thessaly, *g* monadh, a hill.

I (ab eo), *g* uidhe, a way.

In—prefix, ex. gr. incipio, *g* ann, in.

Ig,—il—, im—, in—, ir, negative prefix, *g* and, a common negative prefix.

—im, a termination of adverbs signifying manner ex. gr. carptim, *g* modh, a manner.

Inter, *g* eadar, between.

Immergo and the following compounds will be found under their simple forms derived from Gaelic words:—imminuo, imnisceo, immortalis, immoderatus, immodestus, impactus, impasco, impello, importo, impulsor, inagitatus, inarmis, inardeo, inaro, inartificialis, inuero, incandesco, incanesco, incanto, incelebris, incendiarius, incentivus, incero, incingo, incino, incipio, inclamo, inclino, includo, incolumis, incommodo, incontinens, inconstans, incorporeus, incorruptus, increbo, incredibilis, incubo, incumbo, incuria, incurvo, indico, induro, ineo, inequito, inermis, inerro, infero, infodio, ingenero, ingigno, inglorius, ingratus, inhonestus. initium, innovo, innumerus, insatiabilis, inscribo, insedatus, insenesco, insideo, insimulo, insinuo, insisto, inspicio, inspiro, instigo, instillo, instituo, insulvus, insulto, insuper, insyncerus, intercipio, intercino, intercludo, interdico, interfodio, interfor, interplateo, interluco, intermedius, interlunium, intermisceo, intermorio, internidifico, internus, interpello, interrex, imbellis, interrumpo, interscribo, intestatus, invado, invidus, invoco, inurgeo, inuro, irrepo, irrumpo.

Ingenium, *g* canchain, brain.

Inclutus, *g* ann, in; cliu, fame.

Ignominia, *g* ana, not; ainm, name.

Illunis, *g* ana, not; luan, moon.

Illiceo, *g* ana; leus, light.

Insula, an island, perhaps anciently a small island, *g* innis, island; caol, small. Inah, Scottish.

- Interim, *g eadar*, between; am, time.
 Intectus, covered, *g ann*; tigh, roof.
 Intectus, bare, *g ann*, not; tigh, roof.
 Iter (ab eo), itio, itus, *g uidhe*, a way.
 Inedia, *g ann*, in; di, dith, want.
 Is, name of a river, *g uisgo*, water.
 Italia, so called from abounding in cattle, (see Aul. Gell. lib. xi. cap. 1.) quoted by Jaskel, op. cit.) } *g eudail*, cattle.
 Italicus, }
 Interamna, *g eadar*, between; ambuin, a river.
 Illa—a termination of diminutives, ex. gr. *mammilla*, *g caol*.
 —iculus, a termination of double diminutives, ex. gr. *fasciculus* from *fascis*, *g bheag* and *chaol*, from *ag* and *ul*.
 Iacchus, a surname of Bacchus from the Greek to shout, *g eigh*, a shout.
 Infra, *g ana*, not; bar, top.
 Lacus, lacuna, lacuna, *g loch*, a lake.
 Lamina, *g lann*, a sword.
 Late, latitudo, latus, *g breadth*.
 Lateo, latesco, *g luidh*, lie.
 Laus, laudo, *g luaidh*, mention, praise.
 Lima, limo, *g liomb*, a file.
 Litera, *g liter*, a letter.
 Lucifer, *g leus*, light; beir, carry.
 Leo, gen. leon-is, which is the more ancient form, *g leomhán*, a lion.
 Lingua, anciently dingua, ligurio, lingo, *g teanga*, a tongue.
 Luceo, lucidus, lucubratio, lucus, lux, *g leus*, light.
 Lucus, a grove, a non lucendo, luceo, *g leus*.
 —lentus, a termination of adjectives, ex. gr. *luculentus*, *opolentus*, *g lan*, full.
 Latium, from lateo, *g luidh*, lie.
 Latinus, Latini, Latini, Latialis, from Latium, *g luidh*.
 Libanus, a mountain of Syria, Li-banus, *g beann*, a hill.
 Lepinus, a hill of Italy, *g beann*.
 Mamma, *g mam*, a round hill.
 Mammilla, *g mam*; caol, small.
 Maledictum, *g mallachd*, a curse, perhaps this word has been borrowed by the Gaelic from the Latin.
 Mare, margo, maritimus, marinus, *g muir* the sea, from *mu*, around, and *tir*, land.
 Mater, maternus, matrona, *g mathair*, a mother.
 Me (me), *g mi*, (I).
 Medius, medulla, *g meadhon*, middle.
 Mel, *g mil*, honey.
 Mellifer, *g mil*, honey; beir, bear.
 Mellifico, *g mil*; achd.
 Mens, *g mein*, the mind.
 Mensis, menstruus, *g mios*, a month.
 Meo, (ab eo), *g uidhe*, a way.
 Merces, mercor, mercenarius, *g margadh*, trading.
 Mergo, a mare, } *g muir*, the sea.
 Mergus, mersor, }
 Meridies, *g meadhon*, middle; di, day.
 Meus, mi, mihi, *g mi*, I.
 Miles, *g mileadh*, a soldier.
 Mille, *g mile*, a thousand.
 Minus, minor, minutus, minuo, minimus, *g mean*, small.
 Miscuo, miscellanea, *g measg*, mix.
 Mirus, mirabilis, *g meur*, finger.
 Mitis, mitigatio, mitesco, *g maoth*, soft.

Modus, modulus, modestus, moderor, *g* modh, manner.
 Mola, *g* meil, grind.
 Moles, molestia, molior, *g* maol, a round object.
 Moneo, (mens), monitor, *g* mein, mind.
 Mons, montanus, *g* monadh, a hill.
 Mos, moralis, *g* modh, manner.
 Mordax, *g* mir, a bit; deud, a tooth.
 Mors, }
 Mortalis, } *g* mort, kill.
 Mullus, *g* mullach, a mullet.
 Mutio, *g* maoth, soft.
 Mediterraneum, *g* meadhon, middle; tìr, land.
 Mœnalus, a hill of Arcadia, *g* monadh, a hill.
 Morini, a people of Gaul, on the sea shore, *g* muir, the sea.
 Myra, a town of Lycia, near the sea, *g* muir, the sea.
 Medobriga, Mirobriga, cities of Spain, *g* burg, a town*; muir, the sea.

The Latin, in adopting a Gaelic word, sometimes drops initial *s*, as *nix* from *sneachd*.

Nae, really, *g* ana, very.
 Ne, not, *g* neo, not.
 Ne, whither, *g* an, if.
 Neu, *g* neo, not.
 Ni, *g* an, if.
 Natrix, *g* nathair, a serpent.
 Nebula, nebulo, *g* neul, a cloud.
 Nidus, *g* nead, a nest.
 Nitidus, *g* nighte, washed.
 Nix, *g* sneachd, snow.
 Nolo, i. e. non volo, *g* neo, not; aill, will.
 Nomen, *g* ainm, a name.
 Nomenclatura, *g* ainm; caill (obsolete) call; glaoth, call.
 Nox, nocturnus, *g* nochd, night.
 Non, *g* neo, not.
 Nonus, novem, *g* naoi, nine.
 Numerus, *g* aireamh, a number.
 Nuncupo, *g* ainm; gabh, take.
 Nux, *g* cno, a nut.
 Natiso, name of a river, Nat-iso, *g* uisge, water.
 Neopolis, through the Greek, *g* nuadh, new; baile, a town.
 Noviodunum, a town of the Ædui in Gaul, *g* nua, new; dun, a hill, and applied to towns as Dunedin, the Gaelic name of Edinburgh.
 Novioburgum, *g* nua; burg, a town.
 Octo, *g* ochd, eight.
 Ora, *g* oir, a margin.
 Oleum, *g* uilleadh, oil.
 Olor, *g* eala.
 Opus, gen. operis-is, *g* obair, work.
 Ob—, many of its compounds are from the Gaelic.
 Oratio, oro, orator, oraculum, } *g* radh, speech.
 Os, gen. oris, }
 Oratuncula, *g* radh, mean, little; caol, little.
 Oriens, *g* ear, the east.
 Ovum, *g* ubh, an egg.
 Os—, prefix as in ostendo, *g* os ceann, above, over head; ceann, head.

* From Prof. Alex. Murray, op. cit.

The Latin, in adopting a Gaelic word, sometimes drops initial *b*, as *ovo* from *buadh*; initial *f*, as *orgia* from *fearg*.

Ovo, *ovatio*, *g buadh*, victory.

Orgia, *g fearg*, excitement.

Ostendo, *ex teneo*, *g os*; *teann*, tense.

—or, a termination of nouns, ex. *grat.* } *g* —ar, a common termination of nouns
orator, } from fear, a man.*

Octavia, *g ochd*, eight.

Oceanus, *g aigeann*, the deep.

Osa, name of a river, *g uisge*, water.

Oarus, a river of Sarmatia, perhaps from *g doir*, water.

Olbius, a river of Arcadia, *g alp*, high

The Latin sometimes prefixes *p* to words taken from the Gaelic, as *pater* from *athair*, *plenus* from *lan*, *privo* from *reub*, *pro* from *roi*, *per* from *ro*, *piscis* from *iasg*; changes *b* to *p*, as *porto* from *beir*.

Palla, *g peall*, a skin.

Pabulum, a *pasco*, *pavi*, *g bo*, a cow.

Pars, *g pairt*, a part.

Particula, *g pairt*; *caol*, little.

Parcus, *parento*, *pario*, *parturio*, *partus*, *g beir*, carry.

Per—, *pel*—, a prefix, through, thoroughly, *g troi*, through.

Per—, a prefix, thoroughly. *g ro*, very.

Peracer, and the following compounds will be found under their simple forms, derived from the Gaelic:—*perago*, *peragro*, *perarduus*, *peraro*, *percarus*, *percelebro*, *percipio*, *percolo*, *perduro*, *perdoles*, *pererro*, *perificio*, *perfrigeo*, *perluceo*, *permisceo*, *pernox*, *pernumero*, *peroratio*, *perpello*, *participio*, *persalsus*, *perrumpo*, *perrepo*, *persedeo*, *perscribo*, *peraido*, *persisto*, *perspicuus*, *persto*, *perulto*, *pertego*, *pertendo*, *pertenuis*, *pertinacia*. *pervius*, *pervolgo*, *pervolo*, *peruro*, *pervulgo*, and many other words beginning with *per*.

Pasco, from *bos*, *pastor*, *g bo*, a cow.

Pello, *g buaill*, strike, drive.

Pellis, *pellio*, *g peall*, skin.

Pilum, *pilanus*, *pila*, *pilatus*, *g buaill*, strike.

Pila, a ball, *g ball*, a round object.

Pila, *pileus*, *pilosus*, *g peall*, skin.

Pingo, a *tingo*, *ex facio*, *g achd*.

Piscis, *g iasg*, a fish.

Plaga, *g plaigh*, a plague.

Plenus, *plenitudo*, *g lan*, full.

Poena, *poenalis*, *poenitentis*, *g pian*, pain.

Politicus, through the Greek, *g baile*, a town.

Porto, *g beir*, carry.

Portus, *g port*, a harbour.

Præ, *g roi*, before.

Præ—, prefix, *g roi*, a common prefix.

Præ—, intensive prefix, ex: *gr. præcarus*, *g ro*, very.

Peregre, *quasi per agros*, *g troi*, through; *ar*, plough.

Pridie, *g roi*, before; *di*, day.

Primus, *g priomb*, first.

Primigenius, *g priomb*, first; *gin*, beget.

Pro, before, *g roi*, before:

Pravus, *g ro*, very; *baoth*, bad.

* From Stewart's Gaelic Grammar, 2d edit. Edinb. 1812.

Præcino, and the following are from the Gaelic:—*præcipio*, *præcludo*, *præconceptus*, *prædivino*, *prædico*, *præeo*, *præfatio*, *præferor*, *prægnor*, *præluceo*, *præmonco*, *præripio*, *præscribo*, *præsideo*, *præsilio*, *præsto*, *præsulto*, *prætendo*, *prætenuis*, *prærideo*, *proclamo*, *proclino*, *procreeo*, *procubo*, *procuro*, *prodeo*, *prodigo*, *prodo*, *profero*, *proficio*, *progenevo*, *progenero*, *promiscuus*, *promulgo*, *propello*, *propediem*, *propemodum*, *propulso*, *protipio*, *præscribo*, *prosilio*, *prospectus*, *præsto*, *protego*, *proverbium*, *provideo*, *provivo*, *provulgo*, &c.

Proh! *g ro*, very.

Puer, *g bar* (obsolete) a son.

Prope (ex pro vel præ, Scal.) *g roi*, before.

Procul, *g ro*, very; *cul*, behind.

Pudeo, *g baath*, vile.

Puella, *g bar*, son; *caol*, little.

Pulso, *pulto*, *g buaill*, strike.

Punio, *g pian*, punishment.

Prora, *proreus*, through the Greek, *g roi*, before; *ruith*, run.

Padusa, name of a river, *Pad-usa*, *g uisge*, water.—*Williams*.

Periodus, *periodicus*, *g roi*, before; *uidhe*, way.

Privo, *privatus*, *privus*, *privatio*, *g reub*, tear, deprive.

Pes, from the Greek, in many instances the Greek in adopting a Celtic word, changes *c* to *p*, *g cos*, foot.

Pangeus, a mountain of Thrace, *Pan-gæus*, *g beann*, a hill.

Pantelicus, a hill of Attica, *Pan-telicus*, *g beann*.

Perranthis, a hill of Epirus, *Per-ranthis*, *g bar*, an eminence.

Pieris, a mountain of Macedonia, *Pie-ris*, *g bar*.

Pierus, a mountain of Thessaly, *Pierus*, *g bar*.

Pindasus, a mountain of Troas, *Pin-dasus*, *g beann*.

Pindus, a hill of Thessaly and Epirus, *g beann*.

Pyrgi, a town of Etruria, *g burg*, a town.

Pyrgis, fortified place of Elis, *Pyry-is*, *g burg*, a hill, town.

Perga, a town of Pamphylia, *g burg*, a town.

Pergamus, a city of Mysia, *g burg*.

Pyraei montes, *g bar*, an eminence; *monadh*, a hill.

Pergama, the citadel of Troy and thence applied to Troy itself, *g burg*.

Qua, *g c'e*, who.

Quadro, *quator*, *g ceathar*, four.

Questio, *g ceist*, a question.

Qui, *quiane*, *g c'e*, who.

Quid, *quidni*, *g ciad*, what.

Quies, gen. *quiet-is*, *quiesco*, *g cuid*, rest.

Quinque, *g cuig*, five.

Quomodo, *g c'e*, who; *modh*, manner.

Ramus, *g ramh*, an oar.

Papio, *rapidus*, *rabidus*, *rapto*, *rapax*, *g reub*, tear.

Rectum, *g reachd*, right.

Rex, *rego*, *rectio*, *regnum*, *g righ*, a king.

Re-, prefix, again, *g a ris*, again.

Rebellio, and the following will be found under their simple forms, referred to Gaelic roots:—*reboo*, *rebello*, *recandeo*, *recano*, *recanto*, *recello*, *receptaculum*, *recepto*, *receptio*, *recingo*, *recipio*, *reclamo*, *reclino*, *recludo*, *recogito*, *recreatio*, *recordor*, *recreo*, *recrementum*, *recreasco*, *recubo*, *recumbo*, *recupero*, *recuro*, *recurvo*, *redardesco*, *reddo*, *redeo*, *redigo*, *redoro*, *redundo*, *reduresco*, *refectio*, *refero*, *reficio*, *refodis*, *refrigeo*, *refrigero*, *rehalo*, *rejicio*, *relatio*, *reluceo*, *remiaceo*, *remolior*, *renarro*, *reovo*, *repello*, *reporto*, *repræsentio*, *repuerasco*, *repulso*, *repurgo*, *requiesco*, *rescribo*, *rescco*, *resideo*, *resido*, *resilio*, *resisto*, *respecto*, *respiro*, *restillo*, *restito*, *restituo*, *resto*, *resulto*, *retego*, *retendo*, *retento*, *retineo*, *retorresco*, *retroactus*, *retroco*, *retorsum*, *revalesco*, *revenio*, *revideo*, *reviso*, *revisio*, *revoco*, *revolo*, *revolvo*, *revulsio*, *revolutus*.

Repo, *g* crubadh, creeping.
 Rigeo, rigidus, *g* roogh, freeze.
 Rota, rotundas, *g* roth, a wheel.
 Reperio (ex re et pario, Fest.) *g* a ris, again; beir, bear.
 Rupes, *g* reub, tear.
 Retro, a re, *g* a ris, again.
 Rivus, *g* ruith, run, flow.
 Rivulus, *g* ruith; caol, in compos. chaol and pronounced ul.
 Rumpo, *g* reub, tear.
 Rutilus, rutilius, rutili, *g* rusidh, red.
 Rhetor, through the Greek, *g* radh, speech.
 Rha, a river of Russia, *g* ruith, flow.
 Rhiphei, mountains of Scythia, *g* reub, tear.
 Rhenus, a river of Germany. Bran is the name of many rivers in the Highlands of Scotland; of one near Dunkeld; also Bran (obsolete,) a mountain torrent.
 The Latin, in adopting a Gaelic word, sometimes prefixes *s*, as *similis* from *amhuil*, *strenuus* from *treun*; inserts *t* after initial *s*, as *stillo* from *sil*.

Sacrus, *g* sac, a sack.
 Sagitta, *g* saighead, an arrow.
 Sævus, *g* saobb, fierce.
 Sal, *g* sail, salt.
 Sollicitum, *g* seileach, a willow.
 Salio, salax, salebra, salto, saltus, *g* ailt, high.
 Sat, satis, satio, satietas, *g* sath, satiety.
 Satisfacio, *g* sath; achd.
 Satisdo, *g* sath; do, to.
 Scarifico, *g* agor, a rock, achd.
 Scribo, *g* agriobb, write, from *agriob*, a line.
 Sed, ex sedeo*, *g* suidh, sit.
 Se, himself, themselves, *g* esan, himself.
 Se—, prefix, apart, *g* esan, himself.
 Secludo, *g* esan; cleidh, conceal.
 Segrego, *g* esan; greigh, a herd.
 Senatus, senex, *g* sean, old.
 Sedatus, sedeo, sedes, sedo, seator, sido, *g* suidh, sit.
 Septem, *g* seachd; seven.
 Septemviri, *g* seachd; fir, men.
 Serra, *g* searr, a saw.
 Sex, *g* se, six.
 Siccus, *g* seac, dry.
 Similis, *g* amhuil, like (from Stewart, op. cit.)
 Sine, *g* is e neo, it is not.
 Sincerus, ex sine et cera, *g* ceir, wax.
 Sisto, situs, statio, statim, status, sto, *g* steidhich, establish; stad, stop.
 Solus, solo, *g* leus, light.
 Solstitium, *g* leus; stad.
 Spolio, *g* peal, skin.
 Scillo, *g* sil, a drop.
 Strenuus, *g* treun, bold.
 Spiro, and the *g* spreod, incite, are from a lost Gaelic root.
 Specialia, species, specio, spectaculum, } *g* beachd, vision.
 Spectator, specto, spectrum, speculator. }
 Soccus, *g* sugh, juice.
 Sub—, many of the compounds of sub are of Gaelic origin.
 Sum, *g* is mi, I am.
 Super, supra, superbia, *g* os barr, above.

* From Barclay's Sequel to the Diversions of Purley—page 81, London, 1696.

Superaccomodo, and the following compounds, are entirely of Gaelic origin:—superaddo, supervolo, superincendo, superinduo, superscriptus, supersedeo, superstitio.

- Socale, *g* seagal, rye.
 Securus, *g* socair, ease.
 Solatium, *g* solais, comfort.
 Sui—, ex. grat. surrectus, i. e. suprarectus, *g* os barr, above.
 Scateo, *g* sgaith, vomit.
 Stagnum, *g* stalag, a pool.
 Saline,
 Salinia,
 Salemi,
 Salentini,
 Salica, } *g* sal, salt.
 Segobriga, a city of Spain, Segobriga, *g* burg, a town.
 Savo, Scultenna, names of rivers, Scult-enna, *g* amhuin, a river.—*Williams*.
 Silva, through the Greek, *g* coille, a wood.
 Selennus, a river of Achaia; Sel-ennus, *g* amhuin, a river.
 Sequana, a river of Gaul, Seq-ana, *g* amhuin.—*Macpherson*.
 Taurus, *g* tarbh, a bull.
 Tennis, tenuo, *g* tana, thin.
 Tectum, tego, tuga, *g* teach; tigh, a horse.
 Tenax, tendo, teneo, tenor, tentatio, tentorium, } *g* teann, tense.
 Tenuo,
 Ter, *g* tri, three.
 Terra, *g* tir, earth; allied to the *g* tior, dry.
 Tero, *g* teirig, waste.
 Testor, *g* teist, a witness.
 Timeo, timidus, *g* tioma, afraid.
 Tonitrus, *g* torrann, thunder.
 Torreo, torridus, *g* tior, dry.
 Trahs, *g* tar, across.
 Tres, *g* treas, third; tri, three.
 Tresviri, triumviri, *g* tri, three; fir, men.
 Triangulus, *g* tri; eag, a corner.
 Triclinium, *g* tri; claon, incline.
 Tridans, *g* tri; deud, tooth.
 Trimestris, *g* tri; mios, month.
 Transcribo, and the following compounds, are from the Gaelic:—transedo, transeo, transfero, transfodio, transigo, transilio, transmarinus, transmeo, transpectus, transporto.
 Trimodia, *g* tri; modh.
 Tribus, tribunus, tributio, *g* treabh, a tribe.
 Triremis, *g* tri, three; ramh, an oar.
 Tritus, tritura, teror, *g* teirig, consume.
 Tristis, *g* tuirseach, melancholy.
 Tumor, tumidus, tuber, tumultus, *g* tom, swell.
 Tu, tuus, *g* du, thou.
 Tum, *g* an t'm, the time.
 Turrus, *g* tur, a tower.
 Trivium, trivialis, *g* tri, three; uidhe, way.
 Tacitus, taceo, *g* tach, silence.
 Tyrannus, through the Greek, *g* tighbearn, a lord.
 Taurus, a mountain of Asia, *g* torr, a hill.
 Taurica, *g* torr.
 Taurinum, *g* torr, a hill; beam, a hill; mean, small.
 Tauromenon, *g* torr; monadh, a hill.

- Tauroscythæ, *g* torr; Scuit, a wandering nation, hence perhaps the name of the Scots.
 Theocritus, through the Greek, *g* Dia, God; ceart, right.
 Theodorus, Theodotus, *g* Dia, do.
 Trimontium, *g* tri, three; monadh, hill.
 Trivia, *g* tri; uidhe.
 Talabriga, a city of Spain, hodie Talavera, Tala-brica, *g* burg, a town.
 Taburnus, a hill of Campania, *g* bar, an eminence.
 Tomarus, a mountain of Epirus, *g* tom, a hill; mor, great.
 Tridentinæ Alpes, *g* tri; deud; alp.
 Tarnæ, a fountain of Lydia, *g* doir (obsolete,) water.
 Tarnæ, a river of Aquitania, *g* doir.
 Tarpētus mōns, *g* torr, a hill; beann, a hill; monadh, a hill.
 Tarsus, a city of Cilicia, on the River Cydnus, *g* doir.
 Tarsius, a river of Troas, *g* doir.
 Tarus, a river of Gaul, *g* doir.
 Tauri, Taurantès, *g* torr, a hill.
 Taurus, a river of Thrace, *g* doir.
 Terias, a river of Sicily, *g* doir.
 Taunus, a mountain in Germany, *g* dun, a hill.
 Thorsus, a river of Sardinia, *g* doir.
 Thornax, a mountain of Argolis, *g* torr, a hill.
 Tomæum, a mountain in Peloponnesus, *g* tom, a hill.
 Trerus, a river in Latium, *g* doir.
 Triton, the name of a river in Bœtia, of another in Africa, and a name for the Nile,
g doir.
 Tritonis, a river of Africa, *g* doir.
 Turias, a river of Spain, *g* doir.
 Turrus, a river of Italy, *g* doir.
 Turuhatus, a river of Sarmatia, *g* doir.
 Tripolis, a city of Syria, *g* tri; baile, —.
 Triton, the son of Neptune, *g* doir (obsolete), water.
 The Latin in adopting a Gaelic word sometimes drops initial *v* as *volvo* from *vill*.
 Vadum, vado, *g* uidhe, a way.
 Vanus, *g* faoin, fain.
 Valens, valetudo, valeo, *g* fallain, strong.
 Vates, vaticinor, *g* faidh, a prophet.
 Velamen, velatus, vellus, velo, velum, villus, villosus, *g* feileadh, a covering.
 Vallifico, *g* feileadh; achd.
 Vellivolans, *g* feileadh; aile.
 Verbum, *g* briathar, a word.
 Vesper, *g* feasgar, evening.
 Ve—, a prefix, signifying little, ex. grat, vesanus,* *g* beag, small.
 Via, viaticum, *g* uidhe, a way.
 Viginti, *g* fichead, twenty.
 Villa, *g* baile, a town; a farm-house and outhouses are in Scotland called a town.
 Vinum, *g* fion, wine.
 Vir, *g* fear, a man.—*Stewart*, op. cit.
 Vita, *g* beatha, life.
 Virtus, *g* feart, virtue.
 Vitium, *g* baoh, vile.
 Volans, volito, volo, *g* aile, air.
 Votum, voveo, *g* boid, a vow.
 Vocabulum, vocalis, voco, vox, *g* focal, a word; from a lost Gaelic root.
 Vocifero, *g* focal; beir, carry.
 Viridis, *g* feur, grass.

* From Williams in Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb., vol. xiii, part 1, page 64; 1836.

Videa, *g* beachd, vision; faic, see.

Vulgus, *g* bolg, the bulk.

Volvo, *g* aill, a turn.

Veresis, name of a river, Ver-esis, *g* uisge, water.

The Latin in adopting a Gaelic word sometimes drops initial *f*, as *urgeo* from *fearg*, *uro* from *tior*.

Ulna, *g* uilean, the elbow.

Ululo, *g* iolach, a shout.

—ula, a termination of diminutives, *g* caol, in composit. pronounced *ul*.

Umbilicus, *g* iomlag, the navel.

—'uncula, a termination of double diminutives, *g* mean, mbean, an, small; caol, cbaol, ol, little.

Unanimus, *g* aon, one; anam, soul.

Unctus, *g* ungadh, anointing.

Unda, undulatus, *g* onadh, a wave.

Unguis, unctus, *g* ioug, a nail.

Ungula, *g* iong; caol.

Undeceni, *g* aon; de; deich.

—um, a termination of adverbs, signifying manner, ex. grat. *clanculum*, *g* modh, manner.

Ulmus, *g* dilm, the elm.

Urgeo, *g* fearg, anger.

Uro, *g* tior, dry.

Uter, *g* eadar, betwixt.

Unus, unicas, *g* aon, one.

Uti, *g* sud, that.

Unigena, *g* aon; gin, beget.

Unicornis, *g* aon; corn, a horn.

From the evidence now given it appears probable that the origin of the Latin language and of the Roman people was chiefly Celtic, the proof of their German origin in the work of Jaekel being less in amount than what is given in the preceding pages; almost the only other source to which they can be attributed, namely, the Greek, fails in providing parentage for one half of the Latin tongue, and the Greek roots from which some have derived the other half, may, for the most part, be shewn to be from the Celtic.

The proofs of their Celtic origin would likely be made more numerous by introducing examples from the Irish, Welsh, and other branches of Celtic, the instances given being taken from one of the dialects only of that ancient language.

I have made similar researches regarding the Greek, and have found in it likewise considerable resemblance to the Celtic.

In retiring from the small stage of this short Essay, it becomes me to acknowledge the external aid of which I have made use; in the *Dictionarium Scoto-Celticum*, compiled by Mr. Mackintosh, Dr. Mackay, of Dunoon, and others, I found a mine of comparative philology, though of some of the cognates I thought the relationship not proven; Stewart's *Gaelic Grammar* gives eight or nine etymological references, and Archdeacon Williams has published in the *Trans. Roy. Soc. Ed.*, two learned and original papers, which I have often quoted.

Besides the application of philological inquiries to speak for the origin, descent and alliances of nations, when there is no other evidence in existence, and to prove to infidels, who will not receive the Mosaic testimony, that the whole human race is descended from Adam, *grammaticæ est ars, necessaria pueris, jucunda senibus, dulcis*

secretorum comes, et quæ vel sola omni studiorum genere plus habet operis, quam ostentationis. Ne quis tanquam parva fastidiat grammaticæ elementa quia interiora velut sacri hujus adeuntibus apparebit multa rerum subtilitas, quæ non modo scire ingenia puerilia, sed exercere altissimam quoque eruditionem ac scientiam possit.—
Quintilian.

*Kingston, Upper Canada,
July, 1840.*

