

non semper ut in aliis linguis Ind-europaeis, per se posita plenam formam servant, sed etiam . . . si sunt personalia post præpositiones suffigantur."

Scholars of the acumen of Pictet and Zeuss regard the composition of personal pronouns with prepositions, such as those which have just been cited, as a peculiar feature in the Celtic languages.

Such adjectives as *galgal*, *mas* (maith) and *agaas* (aghais-each, athaiseach) reveal their Gaelic lineage at a glance, and form another argument in favour of the Gaelic character of Tablet VII.

Anyone who has even a slight knowledge of Irish or Scottish Gaelic can readily perceive that these verbs are purely Gaelic :—

khalu	geillim	geill
kuru-in	chuirinn	cuir
amna-num	aomadh	aom
upida upi	obadh	ob
arad	iarruidh	iarr
kar	caram	caruich
putik	fuaduighim	fuadaich
papara	fiafruighim	

Several parts of the substantive verb *Bi* occur in the Inscription.

The Gaelic complexion of the nouns that occur in the Inscription can be easily recognized, *e.g.* :—

dam	damh	daimh
nitak	nitheach	
pir	fir	fear
kurram	gearran	
khuumaan	chomain	comain
	chaomhna	caomhna
Tsi	ti	
kurmesti	cursuir (from cuir and fear)	
tsiliya	teallach	
nic	nighean	nic { in Gaelic, sur- name of females