

Original Black Depository on The Isles

Comparatives between Wolof and Gaelic Language

Dal (Riada) / Dal (Glas) (Gaelic/ Gaeilge): means ancient Irish kingdoms of lands owned.
Dal (Wolof): means 'Land'.

Tír (Gaelic / Gaeilge): means shore-land or land on the seacoast.
Teer (Wolof): means shore-land or land on the seacoast.

Lír (Gaelic/ Gaeilge): means infants. 'The Children of Lir'.
Lír (Wolof): means infants.

Anaim (Gaelic/ Gaeilge): means 'name'.
Naam (Wolof): means 'name' (same pronunciation)

Olamh (Gaelic/Gaeilge): means 'Professor of knowledge'.
Olu (Wolof): means 'trust'. Trusting someone with knowledge'

Íde (Gaelic/ Gailge): means 'thirst for knowledge'.
Eeda (Wolof): means 'advise'

Is Féidir Linn (Gaelic / Gaeilge): means We can do it (Yes, we can).
li Faydaal Lenú (Wolof): = We can add value/ We can do it. li = element of surprise/
assertion; Faaydaal = to add value/ being positive; Lenú (Wolof) = We
Obama said these lines in Gaelic during his trip to Dublin and continued with 'Yes we can'.

Potín (Gaelic / Gaeilge): a form of alcohol made using wash water.
Potit (Wolof): means 'wash water' used to make poteen.

Ag Rith (Gaelic/ Gaeilge): this means running fast (a verb).
Ag Riddi (Wolof): this means 'running fast' (a verb).

Cáin (Gaelic/ Gaeilge): this means taxation as in raising an assessment charge on someone
to pay as per the Irish Finance Acts.
Can (Wolof): this means 'to be stucked' - a primitive mindset of original man hunting 'to set a
trap' to obtain an animal alive only and not dead.

Taxation (English): this means actual charging someone to pay as per the Irish Finance Acts.

Taxa (Wolof): this means 'to stick' – a primitive mindset to shoot a spear to obtain a dead animal only.

Saor Ó Cáin (Gaelic/ Gaeilge): means 'free from tax'.

Sore Can (Wolof): this means 'far and away from being stucked'.

Imram (Ancient Gaelic/ Gaeilge): means 'to make a rhythm of two ideas.

Em Raam (Wolof): means 'to fit by crawling slowly together'.

Fith Fath (Ancient Gaelic /Gaeilge): this means the 'secret of shape shifting to appear invisible'.

Findi Fay (Wolof): this means 'to blacken and throw oneself'.

Anam (Gaelic/ Gaeilge): this means 'soul'.

Anam (Wolof): this means 'soul'.

Agus / Ag (Gaelic/ Gaeilge): this means 'and/with'.

Ag (Wolof): this means 'and/ with'.

Fan / Anseo (Gaelic): this means 'stay /here

Fanaan So (Wolof): this means Fanaan (to stay); So = to set (sun) /originates from concept of where the sun sets. An expression of precision and intent.

Cailín (Gaelic/ Gaeilge): this means 'girl'.

Coleen (Wolof): this means 'style appearance'.

Colin(Gaelic/ Gaeilge): this is a man's name found in Ireland.

Colin (Wolof): this means 'a name of a man with style and appearance'.

Tá (Gaelic / Gaeilge): this means 'Yes'.

Taa (Wolof): this means 'to accept'.

Cam (Gaelic/ Gaeilge): this means 'crooked'. Cambell – a crooked mouth also is a family name.

Cam (Wolof): this means 'to express disgust about or filth'.

Talaimh (Gaelic / Gaeilge): this means outside grounds.

Talli (Wolof): this means outside grounds.

Rún (Gaelic / Gaeilge): this means 'secret'.

Ruux (Wolof): this means 'to investigate (something secret)'.

Marbh (Gaelic/ Gaeilge): this means a 'dead' person.

Marabu (Wolof): this means a person who has gone to the spirits.

Síla Na Gig (Gaelic/ Gaeilge): this is an ancient effigy in stone of a woman and her vulva found mainly all over Kerry County Southwest of Ireland. It remains a mystery.

Seela (Wolof): this means a crevice – vagina.

Gi (Wolof): this means 'the' / 'his' / 'her'

Na (Wolof): this means 'from, through'.

Fianna (Gaelic/ Gaeilge): this means warriors / tribe' even as a political parties in Ireland –
Fianna Fáil and Fianna Gael.

Fir (Gaelic/ Gaeilge): this means 'men'.

Firdu (Wolof): this means 'tribe'.

Sinn (Gaelic/ Gaeilge): this means 'Our'. We also use this in politics to indicate the upper
house known as 'Seanad'.

Sen (Wolof): this means 'Our'.

Sinn Féin (Gaeilge) / Sen Fayda Wolof (Irish political party)

Sin (Gaelic / Gaeilge): this means 'Our'. Sen (Wolof): this means 'Our'.

Féin (Gaelic/Gaeilge): this means 'Self'. Fayda (Wolof): this means 'personality, respect'.

Dáil (Gaelic/ Gaeilge): this means the Irish House of Commons 'a place to meet'.

Da-jaloo (Wolof): this means to gather together.

Da-jee (Wolof): this means 'to meet with'.

Ciarrai (Gaelic/Gaeilge) Kerry (English): This is the most southerly south-westerly area of
Ireland and probably the first part of the country that homo-sapiens landed. This area is
very mountainous.

Kéri (Wolof): this means a place to struggle both physically and economically.

Macnas (Gaelic) – Virility.

Maa (Wolof) = Copulating; Nas (Wolof) = Threading the needle.

Maith Poc (Gaelic/ Gaeilge): this means ‘a good goat’.

Mokk Pooc (Wolof): this means ‘a good wife’. (It associates the fighting wife with her two fists raised to the horns of a goat that rise above and over).

Goats in Kerry have their horns rising up over their heads and reminds of a woman who raises her fists. Goats in Senegal are mainly with horns protruding sideways.

Poc Fair in Kilorgan Kerry is an ancient festival using a new goat from the mountains each year to celebrate on stage.

Ag Rince (Gaelic / Gaeilge): this means ‘dancing’ as in Irish Dancing.

Ag Renka (Wolof): this means making crooked legs.

Dilín Ó Deamhas Ó Deamhas Dilín Ó Deamhas Ó Dí (Gaelic/ Gaeilge Song)

Di Liin Ów Daw Saa Daw Saa Di Liin Ów Daw Saa Di (Wolof African Dance) meaning: Always Dance like the running snake

Di leen - always

Ów - dance / mount

Daw - run

Saa - snake

Di - the

Fola (Gaelic / Gaeilge): this means ‘blood’.

Fola (Wolof): this means ‘blood’.

Deoch Fhola (Gaeilic/ Gaeilge) this means ‘bad blood’ and was the precursor to the name Dracula written by an Irish man Bram Stoker.

Tánaiste (Gaelic) / - Chancellor – Tan (Wolof) =Eagle, Aasmaan (Wolof) =Sky (Sign of Power)

Fis (Gaelic/ Gaeilge): this means ‘information’ and in a primitive way compares the process as in sowing to create growth.

Fis (Wolof): this means ‘to sow’.

Éigse (Gaelic/Gaeilge): this means / a poet / to learn. (possibly earliest spelling: Éigsen)

Éegee (Wolof): to deliver a message

Sen (Wolof) = Our , Sinn (Gaelic) = Our.

Commonly in Gaelic this word is a combination of both above.

Leaba (Gaelic / Gaeilge):this means a 'bed'.

Lal (Wolof): this means 'bed'.

Duggana (Gaelic) meaning harbor'. Dugga (Wolof) means 'to enter'.

Ogham (Gaelic) Stone Writing; Ooom (Wolof) Knowledge/

Olamh (Gaelic) Professor; Oólu (Wolof) To Trust

—Troy as a word has no meaning and is used for place names in Ireland

Torox (Wolof) = corrupt/ cursed/ poor;

Roy (Wolof) = copy/ imitate.

Thus: Troy is a compound word of the above two meaning a 'corrupted copy'.

Dancing at Lughnasa – Loo (Wolof) = firewood, Na (Wolof) = by, Saas (Wolof) = hot. Ag Renka (Wolof) = Making crooked legs – Ag Rince (Gaelic) = Dancing. Dancing by the hot firewood.

Uachtarán (Gaelic) President – Oo (Wolof) = to call, Aaka (Wolof) = combat, Tari (Wolof) = to recite. The person with authority to call the tribe to war. This is an example of an ancient sentence becoming an important modern word used today on The Isles. Strangely, if you decide to reconsider to use this word as a sentence it could mean a call to war. It is also the precursor to the word used in Rugby namely Haaka.

Abú (Gaelic) = to victory; Aay buur (Wolof) = to be King

Ború (Gaelic) (No Meaning but attributed to the last King of Ireland Brian Ború); Buur Ruux (Wolof) = Spiritual King.

Dagda (ancient Celtic God) Dag (Wolof) = Royal Servant; Da (Wolof) = He.

Crannóg (Gaelic) - prehistoric dwellings surrounded by shallow water.

Karo (Wolof) = material that resembles the purpose of a tile and in this case Reed plant used to cover a dwelling house.

Raane (Wolof) = something distinguished to be recognized. An elite home.

Og (Wolof) = a dwelling that is lifted up, in this case surrounded by water.

Tantallon (place in Donegal)

Tan Taa Lonka (Wolof) meaning: 'Season puddle to hook / hang (fish)'.

Edenamuck (place in Donegal)

Eeda Mucca (Wolof) meaning 'learning knowledge in silence' Inspirational location.

Slievenaman a mountain in South Tipperary had an earlier older name known as Díle. Its meaning was unknown until now. Dee (Wolof) = Silent; Laa (Wolof) = Place. So the original meaning of this mountain was a Safe Place.

Gaelic Sports

Gaelic Sports are popular in Ireland and usually involve a ball of some shape and size that are not the same as a soccer ball.

Caid (Gaelic / Gaeilge): this is a ball used in ancient times and the source of this is found in the directory of the Gaelic sporting body in Ireland, GAA. Less than .01% of Gaelic sports followers are aware of this. It is a word still used in West Limerick and Kerry borders. Also, Caady as used in golf and the precursor to cricket 'Caati' (old Irish version prior to adaption in UK from Irish soldiers serving in the British army).

Caadi-Caadi (Wolof): this means 'roll along'.

Cóola (Wolof): this primal meaning is a clitoris - a woman's genital. This subsequently evolved to become used in sports as Goal or Cúl (Gaelic): as used in Gaelic sports today.

Camán (Gaelic / Gaeilge) : Hurley used in Gaelic Games

Camóg (Gaelic / Gaeilge): Hurley used in Gaelic Games (Women)

Camógaíocht (Gaelic/ Gaeilge): Playing Hurley.

Cammoon (Wolof): this means 'left side' / 'left hand extension'.

Playing hurling is used by holding it with the upper left-hand extension where the weight rest and the right hand balances the hurley

Rugby

Unknown to the public and lost in translation through history both Ireland and Scotland have the Haaka in their origins from the Wolof word Aaka (to challenge/ combat/ confront). See Uachtarán and Scotland 'Ach' in other reports.

Maith Poc ag Bula (Gaelic / Gaeilge): This is an expression to mean the good ball is playing well passing along the pitch.

Mook Pooc ag Buló (Wolof): this means a fighting woman with raised fists (see earlier Poc).

Eogham (Gaelic/ Gaeilge): This is a reference to 'Eogham Stones' standing in fields mostly in Kerry that show very ancient writings using straight lines only and have been deciphered to have message meanings. In essence this is a book on stone that gives plenty of information.

Oom (Wolof): this means 'to be abundant, plenty'.

Aaka (Wolof): War Cry/ To Confront; Haaka (Rugby War Cry). This word is part of the same family of Congo languages that form the source of these new words on this report thus we can only presume that it was used in Ireland too before the Flight of The Geese period.

Aar (Wolof): Protection; Aire (Gaelic) = protection.

Anglo – Hiberno Words

These are words commonly used only on the island of Ireland and have officially unknown origins.

Piis (Wolof) (used as an expression): 'taking the piss out of me' – waisting my time'.

Piis (Wolof): to wink or look through the corner of your eye'. Also, as in Piseog (Gaelic)

Piis (Wolof) (also means fabric or cloth) as in Menapii (Ptolemy Map)

Eegit: this means 'an idiot'.

Ee (Wolof) and Geten (Wolof): meaning 'to call for someone's attention to wake up or to annoy and pester'.

Daye Dayet: is used by an older generation to refuse demands by another person. Often said as 'daye daye'.

Deédeét (Wolof): this means 'No'.

Bollox means Goitre

Boolox (Wolof) = Goitre

Say Say : means to stop being naughty

Saay Saay (Wolof) = Naughty

Begorrah – this means 'you're looking great', an expression in Ireland.

Be (Wolof): this means 'to, is, are'.

Gor (Wolof): this means 'noble'.

Kelpie - this means a spirit that inhabits the lochs/ lakes (usually in Scotland).

Kel (Wolof) = tree

Piis (Wolof) = to wink

Primal meaning is a tree that appears from the lake and winks at you.

Banjax: this means 'broken and or incapacitated'.

Ban (Wolof) and Jaxxal (Wolof): this means 'to refuse / to doubt'.

Feck / Fec: used on the island of Ireland only (feck-off) meaning to say to someone to 'make a hole or do something else / move along'.

Fec (Wolof): this means 'to make a hole'.

Feck You - usually means to blame someone.

Feyeeku (Wolof) means 'To Avenge'.

Bejaysus: The sudden surprise of meeting someone you know well in Ireland.

Béy (Wolof): = goat (sudden)
'Jaas' (Wolof): sudden

Effen: this is used in Ireland to mean 'they couldn't get it into their head' usually referring to some one's mistake.

Ee (Wolof): this means 'to call someone' usually a man.

En (Wolof): this means 'to load on the head'.

'F' (Wolof: (Silent) tribe member as in 'fir'.

Your Gas - used to mean 'you are wetting me'.

Gaas (Wolof) = Wet

Book of Kells: Oom (Wolof) Book, Kel (Wolof) Trees. The cover and pages are made from trees.

Book of Muckross: Oom (Wolof) Book, Mukus (Quiet), Roose (Wolof) Water.

Gobshite – Goob (Wolof) Harvest, Siit (Wolof) to drip meaning Talking nonsense.

Gobdaw – Goob ~ (Wolof) Harvest, Daaw) Last Year. Meaning Old News.

Goban Saor – Goob (Wolof) Harvest, Sore (Wolof) Far & Away. Meaning talking forum about news from afar.

Aagh Gee – Aaji (Wolof) to unhook, to hit a target, to bring down.

Be Dee Oo Ki Doh Ki (Wolof) – Be (Wolof) to is, are Dee (Wolof) – be quiet, silent: Oo (Wolof) - to call; Ki (Wolof) – this person; Doo (Wolof) - another. Would you be quiet and give this person another.

Ah Gaawd: A (Wolof)- Gaaw (Wolof) – Speed (of a goat).

Lis (Wolof) = Bed; Si (Wolof) = Place to Fuck.

Lishee = Brothel or Fuck Bed

Ee (Wolof) = to call some ones attention

Ree (Wolof) = to laugh

Gaalaaj (Wolof) = amulet

Errigal (Co. Donegal) is a beautiful mountain in the shape of a quartz amulet. The meaning is to call to attention and be surprised at the beauty of this amulet.

Mukus (Wolof) = quiet

Muckish is a mountain in Co. Donegal near Errigal.

Aala (Wolof) = forest / bush

Aghla there are two mountains in Co. Donegal near Errigal

Maa (Wolof) = to touch / play

Kooça (Wolof) = to play love / fondle

Mackoght is a mountain in Co. Donegal near Errigal

Aala (Wolof) = forest / bush

Loc (Wolof) = lake

Tan (Wolof) = Eagle / Vulture

Lough Altan is a lake in Co. Donegal

A (Wolof) = to

Ganaar (Wolof) = timid

Ey (Wolof) = innocent

Lough Agannive is a lake in Co. Donegal meaning the lake that is timid and innocent.

Mindsets

Wake up
Make a hole
No! Make a hole?
You call yourself a hole man?
Now make a hole.
does not exist)
(Plain language)Shakespeare 16th

To Be
To be
Or not to be
That is the question?
(blank – omitted,

**/ 17th century (French
Philosophers)**

Piis Ee-git
Ci-feck
Deédeét feck
Da fecker
Feck-di
**(Homo-Sapiens
West Africa)**

Piis Eegit
Feck
Daye dayet feck
Da fecker
Feck it
(Kerryman Ireland)

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