

ALEXANDER FALILEYEV

ETYMOLOGICAL GLOSSARY  
OF OLD WELSH



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2000

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## Introduction

The present *Etymological Glossary of Old Welsh* is intended to offer an alphabetically arranged list of words which are found in the manuscripts transcribed before the beginning of the Middle Welsh period, and to provide them with the most important published references. Much work has been done both in the field of Old Welsh studies and Celtic lexicography since the publication of J. Loth's *Vocabulaire vieux-breton* in 1884 which comprised the then known data of all the early neo-Brittonic languages. Quite a few Old Welsh texts have been edited anew; more Old Welsh fragments have been found. Notes and articles which analyse specific Old Welsh words and phrases appear in the journals. Old Welsh orthography, phonology, morphology and the rudiments of syntax have been the subjects of dissertations and scholarly research over the course of the twentieth century. The publication of the *Geiriadur Prifysgol Cymru* (in progress) which considers the Old Welsh forms with accuracy and offers an excellent historical panorama of the development of Modern Welsh vocabulary is a major event in Welsh lexicography. However, it does not focus on etymological investigation, though provides its entries with etymological comments; it does not give references to the scholarly discussions. The present glossary intends to bridge this gap in Old Welsh etymological studies and to offer the alphabetically ordered corpus of Old Welsh lexemes with a bibliographical *apparatus*.

### The data

Only records written down during the Old Welsh period have been used in the compilation of the glossary. Texts which show Old Welsh orthographic features and which were perhaps first written down during this period but which are found in the later manuscripts are consulted; for the sake of chronological consistency and homogeneity of the word-list, these entries are not included in the Glossary. The non-appellative vocabulary of Old Welsh was not considered as the study of personal names must be carried out within a different framework, while the interpretation of the place-names which occur in the Old Welsh documents is a separate problem. The same concerns the study of epithets; these were used as *comparanda* only. For (Old) Welsh glosses in MS Cotton Faustina C 1 see A. Peden in CMCS 2 (1981), p. 20-23.

## The sources

The sources for OW known before 1953 are conveniently summarised in K.H. Jackson's *Language and History in Early Britain* which was used as a definitive guide for this study. The only text which was not used for the compilation of the present Glossary is the *Book of Llan Dav*, which still requires to be comprehensively discussed, and is a subject for research in its own right. The data of this very important document is used throughout as *comparanda* for the research.

The compiler of the Glossary felt obliged to consider the Welsh entries which are found in non-OW manuscripts as well. Words which show Welsh characteristics are found alongside Old Breton entries in several Latin texts of Breton provenance. These, marked as "forme vieille galloise" by L. Fleuriot in his authoritative *Dictionnaire des gloses en vieux Breton*, and by a misleading "Old Breton 2" in *A Dictionary of Old Breton* are listed in the Glossary. The instances where a part of a gloss could be Breton as well are specifically indicated. Glosses in which all the components could be both Breton and Welsh are not considered. Forms which show OW characteristics are found in texts of Irish provenance as well. It is extremely difficult, if at all possible, however, to assign these to a certain date or even a language within early Neo-North-West Brittonic, see Russell : 1995. These are occasionally considered in the glossary, but only in the references.

The full list of texts used for the compilation of the glossary is given below. It should be noted that the compiler made use of the edited and published texts only. Only on several exceptional occasions were manuscript readings consulted. The focus has been laid on the collection of the published analysis of the rudiments of Old Welsh; thus the glossary could be viewed as an extended bibliography for Old Welsh studies, rather than an authentic etymological dictionary.

## Arrangement of the entries

The entries are arranged alphabetically according to the Welsh standard. The glosses which contain more than one word are segmented; in those cases where the segmentation could be problematic (and this applies to several particular fragments of Old Welsh versification), the components of the phrases are explicitly cross-referenced; when the segmentation is unclear, or the reading is variable, the components of the phrase are given as a complete entry. Homographic / homophonic lexemes are treated under the different headings. Similar or identical instances which were analysed differently are normally considered separately. Parts of compounds are not treated separately; their discussion can be found in the entries which contain the first element of the composite word. The forms of the verb 'to be' are collected in the Appendix II, and are not found in the main corpus of the glossary. The word \*inc+glinau with an unclear initial is discussed in Appendix I.

## Structure of entry

Each entry contains the following elements:

1. First element of an entry.
  - 1.1. The word as it is found in the manuscript or a conjectured form in the case of an abbreviated or corrupted manuscript reading.
  - 1.2. Grammatical characteristics of the form. As the OW data is salient for the expression of gender of the noun, it is adduced from the later medieval sources, and generally follows the treatment of the corresponding entries in the GPC. The indication of gender is not provided for hapaxes and plural forms.
  - 1.3. English translation. Plural nouns are translated by plural forms. Forms of the verbs are rendered normally by the corresponding English infinitive.
  - 1.4. The corresponding form in Modern Welsh (if any). If the entry is a plural noun, the singular Modern Welsh form is given for reference. If the entry is a verb, the stem is normally given. The Modern Welsh forms are given in square brackets.
2. The second line of an entry gives 1) a corresponding Middle Welsh form(s) and 2) Celtic *comparanda* for the entry. The earliest attested examples of etymological correspondences of the Insular Celtic languages (Breton, Cornish and Irish) are quoted. Old Cornish stands for the Cornish entries in "Vocabularium Cornicum"; the corresponding forms are cited from Graves's edition. The Continental Celtic forms (particularly Gaulish) are also referred to.
3. The third part of each entry contains etymological commentary. The IE proto-forms are normally quoted from J. Pokorny's *Indogermanisches etymologisches Wörterbuch* (1959). The Latin words (in case of borrowings) are given in their classical forms or are otherwise indicated.
4. The fourth part of each entry contains bibliographical references. The list of the bibliographical abbreviations is given below. The most important analysis of Old Welsh orthography by M. Lewis (*Astudiaeth o Orgraff Hen Gymraeg gan ei chymharu ag Orgraff Hen Wyddeleg*, University of Wales MA dissertation 1961, unpublished), though extensively used at the preliminary stages of the present research, is not indicated in the references.
5. The fifth part of each entry gives the form under discussion as it occurs within its context; for the glosses the lemmas are given. This is followed by a reference to the source (see the list of sources).

## The Old Welsh data: some problems and *desiderata*

The present *Etymological Glossary of Old Welsh* was planned as a part of a bigger project which intends to survey various aspects of Old Welsh linguistics and philology. At this point, however, it was considered appropriate to present only the

data; at a later stage the compiler will offer its analysis. During the work on the *Glossary* the following problems related to the monuments of Old Welsh were considered as desiring discussion.

1. **The Texts.** As it is indicated in the section Sources (below), the majority of the Old Welsh texts were edited and published (mostly without facsimiles) towards the end of the nineteenth century. Moreover, the Old Welsh glosses in these editions are normally given only with a quotation of Latin words (sometimes phrases) on which they occur. This method of editing the remnants of Old Welsh could be acceptable at the dawn of Welsh studies. It is obvious, however, that now there is a demand for a comprehensive treatment of these manuscripts, which would account for the Latin text (as well as Latin and Anglo-Saxon glosses) alongside the Old Welsh entries proper. Several of the Old Welsh texts have been and are being studied in the likewise manner by the team of scholars directed by the Department of Welsh, University College Aberystwyth (the results are yet unpublished); for some of these texts this remains a *desiderata*. The other genre of Old Welsh writing, the poetical pieces, have been satisfactorily edited. These deserve now a study within a broader context of Welsh poetics, particularly taking in consideration the recent progress in the analysis of the early Welsh poetry.

2. **The Languages.** With a few exceptions it is commonly maintained that the remnants of Old Welsh are rather homogeneous (though naturally allowing for linguistic/orthographic variations). It was argued for the Old Breton sources, however, that some of them contain Old Welsh (as well as Old Irish) entries alongside Old Breton. It can be argued that a parallel situation could be envisaged for the Old Welsh texts proper; the non-Welsh element in these texts, represented by Irish and Cornish should be extracted from the linguistic discussion, but utilised for the analysis of the Welsh (scribal) tradition and the character of the medieval Welsh *scriptaria*. The same concerns the presence of the Anglo-Saxon element in Old Welsh, both in the vocabulary, and in the texts themselves. This subject in general has not received the proper attention.

The interaction of Old Welsh with the other important language of medieval Wales, viz. Latin, has been not sufficiently analysed either. Though several important and thorough studies were dedicated to the problem of the Latin borrowings in Welsh, they unfortunately do not pay the desirable attention to the chronology and the character of these borrowings at the earliest attested stage of the history of this language. Not much is done to elucidate Old Welsh linguistic contact with Old Irish.

3. **Old Welsh Lexicology.** The material presented in the present *Glossary* allows for various types of investigation. The study of the semantic fields, nearly absent in Welsh lexicology but very popular in the other linguistic traditions (Anglo-Saxon, Baltic, German, Indic, Irish, Slavic, etc.), deserves primal attention. The compiler of the *Glossary* attempts to bridge this gap in early Welsh lexicography with the discussion of the Old Welsh agricultural vocabulary (in progress, see OWAV in

the *List of Abbreviations*). It is hoped, therefore, that the other semantic fields would draw the attention of scholars, provided that the data is already collected and classified.

The collection of the material presented here points to a considerable amount of hapaxes, which should be comprehensively studied. The focus could be laid upon the semantic aspect, as well as on their morphological peculiarities. It is not infrequent that the word could be attested only twice – once in the Old Welsh sources, and then in the later poetry, particularly in the Red Book of Hergest or in the Book of Taliesin. These cases should be also considered. Some obviously idiomatic set-phrases occur in the corpus of Old Welsh, and these should be studied within a wider context of Welsh and Celtic idiom.

The formal aspects of Old Welsh *lexica* are not sufficiently studied as well. It should be noted, that there is no available study of Welsh morphology as a whole, and perhaps the word-list presented in this book could be used as a starting point for the analysis of early Welsh morphology. The *Glossary* could be used as a source for the future discussion of the models of Welsh word-formation: lists of the suffixes with the indication of their productivity in Old Welsh are to be compiled. Special attention should be paid to the possible calques on the Latin forms which the Old Welsh words are glossing, as negligence of this factor will necessarily lead to the distortion of the whole picture of Old Welsh morphology.

4. **Old Welsh Grammar.** *Grammar of Old Welsh* compiled by J. T. Koch (as reported in J. T. Koch, *The Gododdin of Aneirin*. Cardiff: University of Wales Press 1997, p. vi) is not yet available. It could be noted, however, that the methodological (particularly chronological) approach to the treatment of Old Welsh in this grammar *a priori* differs from the views of the compiler of the present *Glossary*, as only the data found in the contemporary manuscripts could be relevantly labelled as Old Welsh. Of course the publication of this *Grammar of Old Welsh* will definitely open new horizons for Welsh linguistics; at the same time the compiler of the present *Glossary* feels obliged to note that the notion of the Archaic Neo-Brittonic, which has been advocated by Dr Koch, though useful as an instrument of research, needs further investigation. The two aspects which deserve attention are 1) the problem of the earlier dialectological relationships between the Neo-Brittonic languages, and 2) the concept of early Neo-Brittonic spelling.

There is still quite a range of grammatical aspects of Early Welsh which are in dispute, and the remnants of Old Welsh are no exception here. To mention just a few of them: the presence of a morphologically deducible future tense of the verb, treatment of certain plural terminations of a noun, and the grammatical status of specific adjectival and preverbal particles. All these issues related to the (Old) Welsh grammar and grammatical description could not be discussed in the present book. It is hoped, therefore, that the Old Welsh data presented here will make further investigation in this field more productive.

## List of Sources

- AC** The "Annales Cambriae" are found in Harleian MS 3859 which is dated to ca. 1100 (cf. LHEB: 56). The text was edited by E. Phillimore (Phillimore: 152-169); this edition is used. For the history of this text see K. Hughes, *The Welsh Latin Chronicles: Annales Cambriae and Related Texts. // Proceedings of the British Academy* 59 (1973), p. 233-58 (see also the review of it by D. Dumville in SC 12/13 (1977/8), p. 461-7) and *The A-text of Annales Cambriae. // (D. Dumville, ed.) K. Hughes, Celtic Britain in the Early Middle Ages. Woodbridge: The Boydell Press 1980, p. 86-100.*
- Ang** Glosses which show OW features in MS Angers 477. The text is dated by L. Fleuriot to 897; the relevant glosses were written at the end of the tenth - beginning of eleventh century by various hands, see DGVB: 8-11. See also G. Le Duc, *Une glose en Anglo-Saxon glosée en Brittonique. // ÉC* 16 (1979), p. 261-2. Unedited; for the collection of the glosses see DGVB: 26-31; Lambert: 1983 and 1984. The references are to the MS.
- Asser** The Latin Life of King Alfred composed by Asser about 890 contains several Welsh words, predominantly toponyms, cf. LHEB: 53. The text was edited by W. H. Stevenson, *Asser's Life of King Alfred*, Oxford 1904. See also S. Keynes, M. Lapidge, *Alfred the Great. Asser's Life of King Alfred and other contemporary sources*, Penguin Books 1983 for the translation and a most valuable commentary.
- CH** An OW gloss in the so-called *Colloquia Hisperica* (Bodleian MS. 865, f. 93<sup>a</sup>) The gloss which is dated to the eleventh century was edited by E.C. Quiggin, *An Old Welsh Gloss. // RC* 38 (1920-1921), p. 15-16, cf. also Stevenson: 16. The references are given to the MS (brackets - page and line in Stevenson's edition).
- Chad 2** The so-called 'Surexit' Memorandum in the Book of St. Chad (Lichfield Gospels) was dated to the eighth century by K. Jackson (LHEB: 42-6 with further bibl.). According to D. Jenkins and M. Owen (JO: 83), this text was written in 830-850, see also Sims-Williams: 1991, 32, where a possibility to date this text earlier than ca. 800 is noted, and D. Huws, *Five Ancient Books of Wales* H. M. Chadwick Memorial Lecture 6, Cambridge: Department of Anglo-Saxon, Norse, and Celtic 1985), p. 5 fn. 4 for the date "about 800". The text was edited by D. Jenkins and M. Owen in JO: 91; further editions include: J. Gwenogvryn Evans in LL: xlii with notes by J. Rhys; W. M. Lindsay in EWS: 46; J. Morris Jones in MJ: 268-79; Zimmer, forthcoming; see also D. Jenkins, *Sylwadau ar y "Surexit"*. // BBCS 28 (1980), p. 607-11. Glanville R.J. Jones, 'Tyr Telych' and Gwestfâu of Cynwyl Caeo and Cwmwd Caeo. // SC 28 (1994), p. 81-95. The references are to JO.
- Chad 3** A charter in mixed Latin and OW in the Book of St. Chad (Lichfield Gospels), dated to the late ninth century (at a seminar in Lichfield (1976), see JO<sup>1</sup>: 56; cf. LHEB: 46-7 for the further references). The text was edited by J. Gwenogvryn Evans in LL: xlv; cf. (text and translation); Davies: 263; see also HW: 214 and PRW: 312. The references are to LL.
- Chad 4** A charter in mixed Latin and OW in the Book of St. Chad (Lichfield Gospels), dated to the late ninth century (at a seminar in Lichfield (1976), see JO<sup>1</sup>: 56; cf. LHEB: 46-7). The text was edited by J. Gwenogvryn Evans in LL: xlv. The references are to LL.
- Chad 6** A note in Latin and OW in the Book of St. Chad (Lichfield Gospels), which establishes the boundaries of a manor near Lladybie; is dated to late ninth or early tenth century (see JO<sup>1</sup>: 56); see also LHEB: 47 and Watkins: 1972-4, 10. Edited (partially) by J. Gwenogvryn Evans in LL, p. xvlii; the text abounds in local place-names; no complete edition of it is available; The references are to LL.
- Chad 7** A single line in OW and Latin in the Book of St. Chad (Lichfield Gospels), dated to the end of the eighth - beginning of the ninth century by J. Gwenogvryn Evans, LL: xlvi (alongside Chad 6). No date was suggested for it at the seminar in Lichfield. Edited J. Gwenogvryn Evans in LL: xvlii (cf. also JO<sup>1</sup>: 55). References are to LL.
- Comp** The *Computus Fragment* (Cambridge University Library MS Add. 4543), dated by I. Williams to ca. 920 (cf. EWS: 45; LHEB: 54). Edited by I. Williams (1927) with translation and an extensive commentary. The earlier editions include those by E.C. Quiggin (1912; with translation and facsimile); W. M. Lindsay (EWS: 53 with facsimile); see also J. Armstrong III, *The Old Welsh Computus Fragment and Bede's Pagina Regularis: Part I. // Proceedings of the Harvard Celtic Colloquium*, vol. 2 (1982), p. 197-272. The references are to Williams: 1927, 256 (the number indicates the line in the edition).
- DNR** Six OW glosses in MS Peniarth 540 (Bede's *De natura rerum*) dated to the first half of the twelfth century. Edited by D. Huws (Huws: 501). The references are to the MS.
- Gen** The Old Welsh Genealogies which contain Old Welsh onomastics and epithets are found in the same MS as AC. The text was edited by E. Phillimore (Phillimore: 169-183), and by P.C. Bartrum (Bartrum: 9-13). The latter edition is used. The references are to the pages of the edition.
- J** OW glosses (several hands) in Cambridge MS Ff 4, 42 (Juvenius' poetical version of the gospels). Edited by Stokes (Stokes: 1860-61, p. 207-228, cf. also Stokes: 1860-1, p. 288-93; Stokes: 1873, 411-5). According to K. Jackson (LHEB: 51-2, following Bradshaw: 283-4 and 484, cf. EWS: 16) the glosses are dated to ninth - eleventh centuries, but see D. Dumville, *Palaeographical Consideration in the Dating of Early Welsh Verse. // BBCS* 27 (1978), p. 248 fn. 6, who states that "the dating of most of the Juvenius glosses to saec. x/xi is unacceptable on palaeographical grounds: they belong to the first half of the tenth century", cf. also Bishop: 258. For the hands see Bradshaw: 484, LHEB: 50-1 and particularly Harvey: 1991 and the further bibliography cited there. The references are to the MS.
- Juv 3** A poem of three stanzas in Cambridge MS Ff 4, 42, dated to first half of the tenth century, see J. C. T. Oates, *Notes on the Later History of the Oldest Manuscript of Welsh Poetry: The Cambridge Juvenius. // CMCS* 3 (1982), p. 82 and fn. 2; D. Huws, *Five Ancient Books of Wales* (H. M. Chadwick Memorial Lecture 6, Cambridge: Department of Anglo-Saxon, Norse, and Celtic 1985), p. 5 indicates

the late ninth or early tenth century as its date. For the further references see LHEB: 52-3 and cf. Watkins: 1982, 36-7. Edited by I. Williams, *Tri Englyn y Juvencus*. // BBCS 6 (1932), p. 101-110 = Williams: 1980, p. 89-100; see also LHEB: 52 for a list of the previous editions. See also J. Rowland, *Early Welsh Saga Poetry* Cambridge: D. S. Brewer 1990, p. 466-7 (text), p. 510 (English translation), and *passim*. The references are given to Williams: 1980 (englyn and line).

**Juv 9** A poem of nine stanzas in Cambridge MS Ff4, 42, dated to first half of the tenth century, see J. C. T. Oates, Notes on the Later History of the Oldest Manuscript of Welsh Poetry: *The Cambridge Juvencus*. // CMCS 3 (1982), p. 82 and fn. 2; D. Huws, *Five Ancient Books of Wales* (H. M. Chadwick Memorial Lecture 6, Cambridge: Department of Anglo-Saxon, Norse, and Celtic 1985), p. 5 indicates the late ninth or early tenth century as its date. For further references see also LHEB: 52; Bromwich: 1980, 100 fn. 7; Watkins: 1982, 36-7. The poem was edited by I. Williams, *Naw Englyn y Juvencus*. // BBCS 6 (1932), p. 205-224 = Williams: 1980, p. 100-121; and in Haycock: 3-16, with a Modern Welsh rendering and an extensive commentary; see the list of the earlier editions there. See also J. Rowland, *Early Welsh Saga Poetry*, Cambridge: D. S. Brewer 1990, *passim*. The references are given to Williams: 1980 (englyn and line).

**Leiden** An Old Welsh gloss in "Leiden Logical Fragment" (MS Voss. Q 2. F. 60), dated to the tenth or ninth century (LHEB: 64). According to LHEB: 64, the language is Breton on the assumption of the Fleury origin of the MS. The gloss was considered as insular by Fleuriot, DGVB: 7 (more precisely as Welsh, DGVB: 261); this decision was based on Lindsay's observation (EWS: 22-3), where this MS is compared with Ovid on palaeographical grounds. The gloss was edited by W. Lindsay, *A Welsh (Cornish?) Gloss in a Leyden MS*. // ZCP 1 (1897), p. 361. The references are to the MS.

**MC** The OW glosses in Martianus Capella, *De Nuptiis Philologiae et Mercurii* (Corpus Christi College, Cambridge MS 153), perhaps ninth century (LHEB: 53). Edited by W. Stokes (1873). See also Bishop: 262f. The references are to the MS.

**MP** The Old Welsh glosses in *De Mensuris et Ponderibus (Liber Commonei, Oxoniensis Prior)*, Bodleian MS. Auct. F. 4. 32, dated to 820 (I. Williams, Notes on Nennius. // BBCS 7 (1935), p. 382; LHEB: 47), or 817 (EWS: 7; R. Thurneysen, *Zu Nennius (Nennius)*. // ZCP 20 (1936), p. 100 Hunt: VIII, fn. 5). Edited by Williams: 1930, 226-248 with a facsimile of fo 23<sup>a</sup> facing p. 228; the earlier editions include Zeuss: 1060; Stokes 1860-1, 237-8; for a facsimile edition, see Hunt; for the history of the MS, cf. A. Breen, *The Liturgical Materials in MS Oxford, Bodleian Library, Auct. F.4./32*. // *Archiv für Liturgiewissenschaft* 34 (1992), p. 121-53. The references are to the MS (brackets - page in Williams: 1930).

**Nenn** The so-called *Alphabet of Nennius* in Bodleian MS. Auct. F. 4. 32, fo 20<sup>a</sup>; for the date see above; cf. also R. Dorolez, *Runica Manuscripta*, Brugge: De Tempel 1954, p. 157-9. Edited by W. Stokes (Stokes: 1860-1, 236-7; cf. Zeuss: 1059). The references are to Stokes: 1860-1.

**Ovid** The OW glosses in Ovid's *Ars Amatoria* (Oxoniensis Prior, Bodleian MS. Auct. F. 4. 32, fol. 37<sup>a</sup>-42<sup>a</sup>; see also above), dated to the ninth-tenth century (Bradshaw: 484; EWS: 8; Hunt: XIII; LHEB: 54). Edited by W. Stokes (Stokes: 1860-1, 234-6, corrections p. 292, cf. Zeuss: 1054-1059; fol 40<sup>a</sup> edited (with facs.) in EWS: 56). For the gloss *ledit gl. pulsat* (fo 38<sup>b</sup>) see Williams 1933: 113. The references are to the MS.

**Ox2** The MS called "Oxoniensis Posterior" (Bodleian MS 572) which contains a Latin text *De Raris Fabulis* with OW (and presumably OC) glosses is dated ca. tenth century (Craster: 136; EWS: 26; LHEB: 55). The text is edited by W. H. Stevenson, Stevenson: 1-11; previous editions include: Craster: 135-6; Stokes: 1860-1, 238-44 (corrections on p. 293); Zeuss: 1060-3; for a facsimile edition of a part of a folio, see H. de la Villemarqué in *Archives des Missions scientifiques et littéraires* V (1856), p. 272 pl. 3. For the Cornish component, see Bradshaw: 486; LHEB: 55; J. Loth, *Les gloses de l'Oxoniensis Posterior sont-elles corniques?* // RC 14 (1893), p. 70; VKG: I, 13. The references are to MS (brackets - page and line in Stevenson's edition).

**Pad** An OW four-line verse on St. Padarn's staff in Corpus Christi MS 199 fo. 11a dated to 1080-1090 (Bradshaw: 465). The text was edited by I. Williams, *An Old Welsh Verse*. // *Journal of the National Library of Wales* 2 (1941), p. 69-75 (= Williams: 1980, 181-189), and by M. Haycock (Haycock: 241-5), with a Modern Welsh rendering and an extensive commentary. The references are to the edition by I. Williams, the number indicates the line.

**Prisc** Glosses which show OW features in Priscian's grammar (BN lat. 10290), dated to the first part of the ninth century. Edited by P.-Y. Lambert (Lambert: 1982; cf. DGVB: 31 and *passim*). References are to the MS.



## Bibliographical Abbreviations

- AEW** = J. de Vries, *Altnordisches etymologisches Wörterbuch*. Leiden: E. J. Brill 1962.
- AP** = *Armes Prydein*. Edited and annotated by I. Williams. English version by R. Bromwich. Dublin: The Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies 1972.
- Bachelery** = É. Bachelery, rev. DGVB. // *ÉC* 11 (1964-5), p. 191-199.
- Bartrum** = P. C. Bartrum, *Early Welsh Genealogical Tracts*. Cardiff: University of Wales Press 1966.
- Baudiš** = J. Baudiš, *Grammar of Early Welsh*. Oxford 1924.
- BBC** = A. O. H. Jarman, ed., *Llyfr Du Caerfyrddin*. Caerdydd: Gwasg Prifysgol Cymru 1982.
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## Grammatical Abbreviations

<b>adj.</b>	adjective	<b>ord.</b>	ordinal
<b>adv.</b>	adverb	<b>pers.</b>	personal
<b>card.</b>	cardinal	<b>pl</b>	plural
<b>cf.</b>	compare	<b>pos.</b>	possessive
<b>coll.</b>	collective	<b>prep.</b>	preposition
<b>comp.</b>	comparative	<b>pres.</b>	present
<b>conj.</b>	conjunction	<b>pret.</b>	preterite
<b>demonstr.</b>	demonstrative	<b>pron.</b>	pronoun
<b>f</b>	feminine	<b>sg</b>	singular
<b>imp.</b>	imperative	<b>sgl.</b>	singulative
<b>imperf.</b>	imperfect	<b>subj.</b>	subjunctive
<b>impers.</b>	impersonal	<b>superl.</b>	superlative
<b>m</b>	masculine	<b>v</b>	verb
<b>num.</b>	numeral	<b>vn</b>	verbal noun

## Language Names

<b>AS</b>	Anglo-Saxon	<b>MC</b>	Middle Cornish
<b>B</b>	(Modern) Breton	<b>Mlr</b>	Middle Irish
<b>Britt.</b>	(Common) Brittonic	<b>MLat</b>	Medieval Latin
<b>C</b>	(Modern) Cornish	<b>MW</b>	Middle Welsh
<b>CB</b>	Cornish and Breton	<b>OB</b>	Old Breton
<b>Celt.</b>	Common Celtic	<b>OC</b>	Old Cornish
<b>CI</b>	Celtiberian	<b>OHG</b>	Old High German
<b>G</b>	Gaulish	<b>Olr</b>	Old Irish
<b>IE</b>	Indo-European	<b>OW</b>	Old Welsh
<b>Lat.</b>	Latin	<b>Pict.</b>	Pictish
<b>MB</b>	Middle Breton	<b>W</b>	(Modern) Welsh

## Glossary

### A

#### ***a*<sup>1</sup> conj. 'and' [a]**

MW a, OB (h)a

IE \**ad-ǵhe-*; see also *ac*, *ha*.

DGVB: 205; Elsie: 78; GPC: 1; IEW: 3 and 417; JO: 95; Lambert: 1976-7; VGK: I, 14 and II, 160

See also *ha crip*, *hai*.

*mi am* (franc) Juv 3 (1.3; 2.3)

*aceroenhou gl. et dolea J 78*

#### ***a*<sup>2</sup> exclamative particle [a]**

MW a; MB a, C a; OIr á, a

IE \**ō* 'Ausruf', cf. Lat. *o*. See also *ha*.

GPC: 1; IEW: 772; Lambert: 1987, 287; LEIA: A-4; VVB: 28

*a mein funiou gl. vittæ tenues Ovid 37<sup>a</sup>*

*a hir etem gl. instita longa Ovid 37<sup>a</sup>*

#### ***a*<sup>3</sup> prep. 'of' (?)**

MW a; OB a, ha. See *o*.

As shown by P.-Y. Lambert, these instances could be analysed in the entry dedicated to *a*<sup>1</sup>. See, however, GMW for the occurrence of *a* for *o* in this meaning.

DGVB: 49; GMW: 205; Hamp: 1976-7, 191; Haycock: 12; Lambert: 1976-7, 529

*aguirdou pan dibu Juv 9 (4.2)*

*omnipotens auctor tidicones adiam\*\*\* [...] Juv 9 (1.1-2)*

#### ***a*<sup>4</sup> prep. 'by' (?)**

According to Fleuriot, *a* in this gloss is Breton 'de, par', cf. *a*<sup>3</sup>; this could be Welsh as well. Cf. also *a*<sup>2</sup>.

DGVB: 56

*a faut gl. a fortuna Prisc 24 b*

#### ***a*<sup>5</sup> relative particle**

See *hai*.

*anguorit anguoraut Juv 9 (5.2)*

*anguorit anguoraut Juv 9 (5.2)*

**abalbrouannou n pl 'Adam's apples'**

A compound; the first element is *ahal* 'apple' (MW *nval*, *nfal*), cf. OB *nhal* gl. *malum*, *aballen* gl. *malus*; OC *auallen* gl. *malus*; G *avallo*, *Aballo*; OIr *aball* gl. *malus*, see D. Adams in IF 90 (1985), pp. 79–82; DGVB: 51; E. Hamp in ZCP 37 (1979), pp. 158–166; IEW: 1–2; LEIA: A–6; T. L. Markey in JIES 16 (1988), p. 49–68; OCV: 294; PECA: 10. The second component is *-brouannou* (MW *breuant*, *bruant*) 'neck, throat, larynx', cf. OC *briansen* gl. *guttur*, OB *brehant*, OIr *brága*, see DGVB: 89; LEIA: B–76; LHEB: 460; OCV: 48; PECA: 17, from \**g<sup>h</sup>rāgh-ni-*, √*g<sup>h</sup>er-* 'verschlingen, Schlund' (IEW: 474–6; for details of the reconstruction, see De Bernardo Stempel: 85 and the literature cited there). GPC: 40 and 321; Stokes: 1873, 404; VGK: I, 100 and 138; VVB: 29 *ordubenection abalbrouannou* gl. *gurgulionibus exsectis* MC 42 a.a.

**[ab]guidaur n f 'alphabet' [agwyddor]**

MW *agwyd(d)or*, *egwyddor*; OB *aceter*; OIr *abgiter*, *abgitir*  
< Lat. *abecedarium* (M Lat *abecetorium* / *abgetorium*)  
DGVB: 52; GPC: 49; LEIA: A–8; ML: 131; B. Ó Cuív in Ériu 31 (1980), pp. 100–110; Williams: 1927, 257  
[ab]guidaur Comp 1

**abruid adj. 'difficult' [afrwydd]**

MW *afrwydd*, OIr *amréid*  
The word is analysed as a combination of a negative prefix with a Welsh word for 'easy', see *ruid*.  
GPC: 45; LEIA: R–16; Williams: 1927, 262  
*nit abruid* Comp 6  
*isabruid icinimer* Juv 9 (3.2)

**ac conj. 'and' [ag]**

See *a*<sup>1</sup>.  
*ácét mét* gl. *retonde* J 77

**acgenei v imperf. 3 sg 'to need' [anghen-]**

cf. MW *achen*, *angen* 'need'; CB *anken* 'necessity, exigency'; OIr. *écen* 'need'.  
< IE \**ank-* 'Zwang, Notwendigkeit'. The *c* of this instance was added later by the original scribe.  
De Bernardo Stempel: 107; GPC: 52; Hamp: 1977–78, 5 and (differently) in IF 84 (1979) p. 203–4; IEW: 45; Rowland: 515; White: 207–8; Williams: 1927, 386  
*gurt trichiti nacgenei* Comp 16

**acup v pres. 3 sg 'to contain' (?) [achub-]**

MW *achub*; OB *acupot*  
The standard derivation from Lat. *occupo* and the interpretation of I. Williams accepted by GPC is queried by White in view of the formal and semantic difficulties.

DGVB: 53; GPC: 9; ML: 130; White: 86–7; Williams: 1980, 107  
*nisacup nis areup leder* Juv 9 (3.3)

**achmonou n pl 'groins' [achfen]**

W *achfen*  
< IE \**ken-* 'frisch hervorkommen, entspringen' (IEW: 563), cf. OIr *aicme*.  
GPC: 7; LEIA: A–26; VVB: 31; VGK: II, 62  
*hac orachmonou* gl. *inguinibusque* Ovid 41<sup>b</sup>

**ad<sup>1</sup> prep. 'to'**

MW *at*, *ar*; OB *ad*; G *ad*  
< IE \**ad-* 'zu, bei, an' (IEW: 3)  
DGVB: 53; GPN: 128–31; GMW: 188; GPC: 31; E. Hamp in BBCS 26 (1976), p. 138–9; Hamp: 1976–7, 191; E. Hamp in IF 90 (1985), p. 70; VB: 291; Williams: 1927, 261  
*ad ir loc. guac* Comp 5  
*nitegid ad serenn arall* Comp 17

**ad<sup>2</sup> (?)**

This could be Latin; if otherwise, see *ad*<sup>1</sup>.  
*ad stebíll* gl. *ad limina* J 52

**adaut n m 'site, place, dwelling' [addod, addawd]**

MW *adawt*  
GPC does not provide any etymology for this entry.  
GPC: 33; Williams: 1980, 116  
*rit ercis d\*\*\*raut inadaut presen* Juv 9 (8.1)

**adiamor see diamar****aed bid v pres. 3 sg 'to reach'**

I. Williams who offered a very detailed discussion of this word (1927: 261) suggested two possibilities for its interpretation. Following H. Lewis this could be analysed as corresponding to W. *aethfydd* (cf. *ethyw*, *aeth* + *yw*). Williams apparently prefers the other possibility – "as the sense requires a verb meaning 'to reach, to arrive' the *aed* may be for *haedd*, seen in *cyrraedd*, *dyhaeddu*"; for the etymology (cf. MC *hethy* 'reach', MB *dirhaes*, OIr *saig-*), see now F. O. Lindeman in BBCS 30 (1983), pp. 49–50, and (differently) Isaac: 319–20.  
*pan aed bid. ad ir loc. guac. issi. in triti urd.* Comp 5

**aencum see aor is aencumhal****agit v pres. 3 sg 'to go' [af]**

< IE \**aĝ-* 'treiben', cf. Lat *ago*.  
GMW: 119; GPC: 40; IEW: 4; Isaac: 334; LHEB: 460, 607; VGK I: 96, II: 338, 451; White: 103–4  
*agit eterin* (ogit? – see Williams: 1930, 235 and cf. Loth's doubts, VVB: 33) MP 22<sup>b</sup> (234)  
*hegit hunnoid* MP 22<sup>b</sup> (234)

**ail** n f 'brow, eyebrow' [ael]

MW ael

GPC: 36; Stokes: 1873, 390; VVB: 34

itdagatte ail gl. coniuere MC 4 b.a.

ithrirdiuail gl. glabella medietas MC 9 b.b.

**ailotou** n pl 'members or organs of body' [aelod]

MW aelawt, aelod; cf. Mlr áige

&lt; \*(p)agl-ātu, √paġ- 'festmachen'

On the grounds that the word is not attested elsewhere in Breton L. Fleuriot suggests Welsh origins of this entry; he does not deny the possibility of its Breton affinities. GPC does not consider this instance.

DGVB: 57; GPC: 37 and 1342; IEW: 788; LEIA: A-28; E. Zupitza in Beiträge zur Kunde der indogermanischen Sprachen 25 (1899), p. 91

ailotou gl. membra Prisc 25 a

**alar** n m 'boredom, surfeit' (name of a letter) [alar]

W alar

The word is compared by GPC to W *galar* 'grief' (OIr *galar*) < IE \*ǵhal-ar- 'Schade, Gebrechen' (IEW: 411; GPC: 1373).

GPC: 74; VVB: 35

alar Nemn

**aleulinn** n m 'olive oil'

Hapax in Welsh.

Compound which contains *oleu* (see *oleu*), and *linn*. The latter component = MW *llyn* 'drink' (OB *linnou* gl. *humores*, G. *linda*, OIr *lind*) < IE \*lendh- 'Naß, Quelle' (DGVB: 243; GPC: 2642; IEW: 675; Lane: 253; VGK: I, 37).

GPC: 2642; VVB: 199

aleulinn gl. oliuum J 85

**altaur** n f 'altar' [allor]MW *allaur*, *allawr*; OB *altor*; OC *altor* gl. *altare*; OIr *altóir*< Lat. *altare*

GPC does not consider this instance.

DGVB: 59; GPC: 78; LEIA: A-64; ML: 131; OCV: 324; PECA: 7; VGK: I, 203  
moys *altaur* gl. *catenum* Prisc 12 a

**am** prep. (?) 'about' [am] (?)

For MW *am* see GMW: 182; GPC: 79; see also *im*; for a different interpretation of this line, which considers *am* as a prefix, see s.v. *trybann* and the literature cited there.

Williams: 1980, 188.

Amtrybann teirbann treisguenn Pad: 2

**amal** prep. and conj. 'as, like, similar; according to, as'MW *fal*, *fel*; OB *amal*; C *avel*; OIr *amal*

< IE \*em- 'eins', cf. Celtic forms with *h-* and Lat. *similis*. The entry was tentatively considered as Irish by F. White, see *itercludant*.

DGVB: 60; GOI: 500-1; GPC: 1267, 1808; IEW: 903; LEIA: S-22; VGK: I, 165, 286; VVB: 36

amal *itercludant* gl. *ut subigant* J 32**amcen** adj. 'other, different' [amgen]MW *amgen*

The form is analysed as \**ambi-* + *cyn, cen* 'as, so' (VGK: II, 198; GPC: 777).

GPC: 86; I. Williams in BBCS 7 (1933), p. 36

Amcen creirriou gurth cyrrguenn Pad: 3

**amcib(f)ret** n m 'breadth, width' [amgyffred]MW *amgyffret*, *amgyffred* 'grasp'; *amgyffryd* 'breadth, width'

Morphologically segmented into (*am-*)*cyf-rhed* (GPC: 713) 'running together, of equal speed and pace', see s.v. *retec*; for the different explanations, see a useful summary in White.

GPC: 87; LHEB: 484; VGK: I, 476; VVB: 36; WG: 148, 365; White: 313-9;

Williams: 1930, 243-4

amcibret ir maut MP 23<sup>a</sup> (241)amcibret ir bis MP 23<sup>a</sup> (241)**amdifuys** adj. 'huge, awful, wonderful' [amdiffwys]

According to GPC this word contains a prefix (\**ambi-*), and (MW) *diffwys* 'mountain side, steep, heavy'; the latter is analysed (GPC: 993) as an intensive *di-* (with a query), and the base found in *affwys* 'depth, abyss'.

GPC: 83; Haycock: 245; Williams: 1980, 184

Amdifuys daul bacl patern Pad: 4

**amdinnit** v pres. 3 sg 'to defend'

Hapax in Welsh. Perhaps a combination of \**ambi-* with a verbal stem seen in OW *dinn* 'hill' (OIr *dinn*), possibly to IE \**edent-* 'Zahn' (IEW: 289, cf. LEIA: D-90).

GPC: 84; Haycock: 243; White: 104-5; Williams: 1980, 186

Amdinnit trynit trylenn Pad: 1

**amgnaubot** n 'sense, reason'Hapax in Welsh; < *am* + \**gnawbod*, cf. *adnabod* (GMW: 148).

GPC: 97; LHEB: 437; Rhys: 1873, 233; VVB: 36; VGK: II, 447

hep amgnaubot gl. *sine mente* Ovid 38<sup>b</sup>**amgucant** v pret. 3 pl (historical pres. ?) 'to dispute' [amyg-]MW *amwyn*, *amuc*IE √*u(e)ik-* 'energische, bes. feindselige Kraftäußerung'; see also *guoguith*.

GPC: 103; JO: 98-9; MJ: 270-1; E. Hamp in BBCS 30 (1983), pp. 39-41; IEW: 1128-9; Isaac: 289; F.O. Lindemann in BBCS 28 (1980), pp. 603-5; White: 189-191

amgucant pel amtanndi Chad 2

**amraud** n m 'mind, intention' [amrawdd]

MW amrawd; OIr imm-ráid-

< \*ambi-rād-, IE \*h<sub>2</sub>roh<sub>1</sub>d<sup>h</sup>- (Pokorny's √rēdh-, rōdh- to \*ar- 'fügen, passen').

GPC: 99; IEW: 59; Isaac: 306; LEIA: R-3; VGK: II, 591-2; VVB: 37

isamraud gl. mens est J 78

**amlais** adj. 'long, tralling'According to GPC, the only other occurrence of this word in the whole Welsh corpus is found in the "Book of Taliesin", T. 78. 23-4, cf. G: 23. Etymologically a combination of \*ambi-, and *lais*, see s.v.

GPC: 94; VVB: 37

amlais gl. dimissa Ovid 39<sup>a</sup>**amser**<sup>1</sup> conj. 'because' [amser]

MW amser, OC anser (for amser) gl. tempus, OIr aimser

Following I. Williams this should be considered as a conjunction ("amser is fel can ys", cf. *oraur* (see s.v.), Ir. *óre* 'because'). According to H. Pedersen this is a *-stero-* / *-sterā-* derivative of a cognate of Irish *amm* 'time' with no commonly accepted etymology (but cf. C.-J. Guyonvarc'h in Ogam 19 (1967), p. 240f). Note the discrepancy in the gender attribution (masc. in WC, fem. in Irish and Breton, see Loth, RC 34 (1913), p. 162), and consider Irish *amm* neutral > masc. See also the next.

GPC: 102; LEIA: A-35; Lewis: 1956, 298; OCV: 202; PECA: 8; VGK I: 80; Williams: 1930, 236

nichoilam hinnoid amser is cihun argant agit eterin MP 22<sup>b</sup> (234)**amser**<sup>2</sup> 'when' (= 'time')The instance is not quoted in GPC. See *amser*<sup>1</sup>.

DGVB: 62

amserpanatos imauou remanserunt iii gl. quamis ad nonas portiones tria remanserunt Ang 14a

**amtanndi** prep. 3 sg f 'about her'Based on *am*. see s.v.; MW amdanei, ymdeni

GMW: 58; GPC: 79; JO: 99; LL: xliii-xliv; MJ: 271

amgucant pel amtanndi Chad 2

**an** pron. pos. 1 pl 'our' [an, ein]

MW an; C an; MB hon

GPC: 104 and 1194; Williams: 1980, 96

dam ancalaur Juv 3 (1.3)

dam anpatel Juv 3 (2.3)

**an niboth anbodlaun** ?There are two readings of this gloss. According to Stokes, this could be translated as "whether bullion or coin" in view of OC *bat* ('coin', gl. nummisma), which is a borrowing from Latin *batto*, see PECA: 12. cf. W *bath*. T.H. Parry-Williams in hislist of the words found in the Juvencus glosses which show non-Welsh features quotes this gloss without a commentary. P.-Y. Lambert suggests *diboth* and translates the gloss as "soit malgré eux, soit avec argent".

Lambert: 1987, 300 fn. 36; Parry-Williams: 121; Stokes: 1860-1, 289

án nřbóth ánbódláun gl. pars inhians nummis J 35

**anamou** n pl 'blemishes, defects, deformities, wounds' [anaf]

MW anaf, anaw; MB anam, OIr anim

Traditionally considered as a continuation of IE \*ono- 'schmähen', but see LEIA for a sceptical evaluation of this etymology.

GPC: 106; IEW: 779; LEIA: A-78; VVB: 39

iranamou gl. mendae Ovid 40<sup>a</sup>**anbiic** v pres. subj. 2 sg 'to be (from), come (from)' [hanfod]

MW hanuot; MB (h)ambout, hanbout

Etymologically, han (OIr *sain*) 'separation', see *han*; and the form of the verb 'be', cf. Sanskrit *sam-bhavati* 'comes from'. Subjunctive form + *guell* is commonly used in the expression of greeting. White mentions a possibility to consider this entry as an imperat. 2 sg. form.

GMW: 147; GPC: 1822; LHEB: 607; VGK: II, 443-4; WG: 352-3; (differently)

VVB: 39; White: 142 and 265

anbiic guell gl. magister aue Ox2 46<sup>b</sup> (10.26)**anbithaul** adj. 'mad' [ynfydawl]An *-ol* derivative of *inbith*, see s.v.

VVB: 39

anbithaul gl. fervida J 61

**anbodlaun** see **an niboth anbodlaun****anguastathaoei** v pres. subj. 3 sg 'to be inconstant, waver' [anwastat-]The form *anwastathaû* is found in the Peniarth 228 (beginning of XVII c.) glossing *alterno*, *vacillo*, so that Fleuriot's claim for a Middle Welsh correspondence is not strictly speaking correct. L. Fleuriot notes that in MB the forms *gouestad*, *goustad* are most commonly found. The form contains a negative prefix, \*-sag-, and the base is a cognate of Irish *fossad* < \*yo-statos, see VGK: I, 34. For the analysis of this form as ultimately OB, see Lambert: 1987, 295.

DGVB: 65; GPC: 164

anguastathaoei gl. uacillet Ang 70 b

**anguil** adj. 'bold, shameless, impudent' [anwyl]

MW anwyl

< Celt. \*ueilo- (MW *gwyl*, MIr *fial* 'modesty, shame') with a negative prefix. See *guiled*.

GPC: 168; Williams: 1933, 117

anguil gl. pudendas J 78



**anít 'not' (introducing a question before any element other than the v) [oni]**

MW onid

According to GPC, < o, see *hou*, and *nit*, see *nit*, cf. *honit*, *hou nit*.GMW: 176; GPC: 2648–9; Isaac: 152; VGK: I, 470, II, 256; VVB: 41; WG: 424  
ánít árbér bít gl. num uescitur J 92**ansceth n m 'phantom, appearance, pretence'**Hapax in Welsh. A combination of a negative prefix *an-*, and (MW) *(y)sgeth* 'appearance', cf. MW *ysgeth*, *gosgeth*.CA: 76; GPC: 157; VVB: 41; Williams: 1933, 113–4  
iransceth gl. nullum pulverem Ovid 39<sup>a</sup>**antermetetic adj. 'half-reaped'**Hapax in Welsh. Consists of *anter* 'half', see *hanther*, and *metetic* 'reaped' an *-etic* /*edig* derivative of *medaf* (cf. OC *midil* gl. messor, OB *dicomit*; Ir. *methel*), < IE \**mē-* 'māhen'. See also *etmet*.

DGVB: 138; GPC: 1821; IEW: 703; LEIA: M–45; Stokes: 1860–1, 222 and 291; VGK: I, 162; VVB: 42

antermetetic gl. semiputata J 77

**anu n m 'name' [enw]**MW *env*, *enw*; MB *hanu*, C *hanow*; OIr *ainm*< IE \**en(o)mn-*, etc., 'Name'; for the details of reconstruction, see De Bernardo Stempel: 69–70 and the literature cited there. Cf. also *enuein*.

Elsie: 113; GPC: 1220; IEW: 321; LEIA: A–36; VGK: I, 46; VVB: 42

anu di iuno gl. Suadae MC 1 a.b.

anu di iuno gl. Populonam MC 11a.a.

issemi anu gl. Genius MC 11 a.b.

**anutonau n pl 'perjuries' [anudon]**MW *an(n)udon*< Celt. \**oi-to-* 'oath' (W *ud(on)*, OIr *oeth*, to IE *√ei-* 'gehen'; see also GED: A91), with a negative prefix. See also the next.

GPC: 160; IEW: 295; Lane: 246; LEIA: O–12; Stokes: 1860–1, 212; VVB: 42

ánútonáú gl. perjuria J 21

**anotonou n pl 'perjuries'**See *anutonau*.anotonou gl. perjuria Ovid 42<sup>a</sup>**aor is aencumhal (?)**According to P.-Y. Lambert this is a Welsh entry; he segments it into *aor* = *aur* 'heure', *is*, *aencum* (vn, cf. W *ying* 'étroit'), and *hal* (= W *all* 'autre, nouveau, second'). He translates the passage as "puisque'une corse de 300 stades représente un nouveau rétrécissement". This interpretation is not accepted in DOB: 392. For a different analysis of this gloss (as OB) see DGVB: 69.

Lambert: 1984a, 195; Lambert: 1986, 107

aor.isaencumhal cursus CCC stadi(orum) Ang 64 a

**aper see aperou****aperou n pl 'mouths of river; confluences' [aber]**OW (LL) *aper*; MW *aber*, OC *aber* gl. gurges; Sc. G. *inbhir*As it was noted by Fleuriot, the plural form in *-ou* (Breton *-iou*) could indicate the Welsh provenance of this word. A derivative of IE *√bher-* 'tragen, bringen' (IEW: 128f), for this stem see Hamp: 1982. For the semantics, see A. Falileyev, CT / PT VII, 23–24 *kat yn aber / ioed y dygyfranc adur breuer* und die frühwalisische Schlachtenkatalogtradition. // Akten des Zweiten deutschen Keltologen-Symposiums. Tübingen: Max Niemeyer 1999. This instance is not quoted in GPC. Consider also *aper huer* (Chad 6); *di aper ferrus* (Chad 6); *diaper istjl* (Chad 6); *diaper hen* (Chad 6).DGVB: 69; GPC: 2; IEW: 3; F. O. Lindeman in Ériu 46 (1995), p. 170; L. Mac Mathúna, Continuity and Innovation in Early Irish Words for "Water Expanse". // W. Meid, ed., *Studien zum indogermanischen Wortschatz*, Innsbruck 1987, p. 95; OCV: 320; PECA: 6; P. Stalmaszczyk, K.T. Witzak in IF 98 (1993), p. 28.

apou gl. ostia Ang 17 a

**aperth n m&f 'victim, offering' [aberth]**MW *abert*; Ir *edbart*< Celt. \**ad-bher-t-*, IE *√bher-* 'tragen, bringen' (IEW: 128f); for this stem see Hamp: 1982. See also *aperthou*.GPC: 2; LEIA: B–40; E. Hamp in JIES 1 (1973), p. 320; VVB: 43; VGK: I, 480  
aperth gl. victima Ovid 41<sup>b</sup>**aperthou n pl 'offerings of gift, prayer'**See *aperth*.diaperthou gl. muneribus Ovid 37<sup>b</sup>ap[er]thou gl. sacra Ovid 38<sup>a</sup>**arall pron. 'another' [arall]**MWC *arall*, OB *al(l)all arall*; Gaul. *allo-broges*; OIr *arail*< \**alalios*; IE \**alios* 'anderer' (IEW: 25); see also *leil*.GOI: 307–9; DGVB: 58; GPC: 176; LEIA: A–31–2; Schrijver: 321–2; VB: 267  
nitegid ad serenn arall Comp 17**ara[ter] n m f 'plough' [aradr]**MW *aradar*, *aradyr*; OC *aradr* gl. aratrum, MB *arazr*; OIr *arathar*< Celt. \**aratrom*, IE \**ara-trom* 'Pflug'Loth's attempts to consider this as a Lat. loan were criticised already by M. Müller (Müller: I, 292, n. 2) and J. Rhys (Rhys: 92), consider a reference to H. Lewis in F.G. Payne, *Yr aradr Cymreig* (Cardiff, 1954) p. 13, n. 1. For the gloss and its traditional amendment, see OWAV.

GPC: 175; LEIA: A–84–5; IEW: 62; PECA: 9; VGK: I, 31; VVB: 44; WG: 126, 166

ara[ter] gl. aratrum Ox2 42<sup>b</sup> (4.6)

**araut n f 'prayer' [arawd]**

MW arawt; OIr oróit

< Lat *oratio*; for a possibility to consider this entry as an imperat. 2 sg. form, see White.

GPC: 177; LEIA: O-31; LHEB: 83, 124; ML: 133; VVB: 44; White: 265

araut dinuadu J 1

**arber vn 'to take, partake of' [arfer-]**

MW aruer, arver, arfer; OIr arber biuth 'jouir de, profiter de'

< Britt. *\*are-ber-*, IE  $\sqrt{bher-}$  'tragen, bringen' (IEW: 128f).

DGVB: 77; GPC: 193-4; LEIA: A-85 and B-40; Stokes: 1860-1, 226-7; VGK: I, 14 and II, 472; VVB: 44; White: 288-90

ánít árbér bíť gl. num uescitur J 92

**arcibrenou n pl 'buried corpses' [argyfrain]**

MW argyvrein, argyfrein

< IE *\*are-com-reg(i)-no-*, to IE  $\sqrt{reg-}$  'gerade, gerade richten, lenken, recken, strecken, aufrichten'; cf. *W rhain* 'stiff', OIr *rigin*. Differently in Elsie: 124.

CA: 67; GPC: 201; IEW: 856; LEIA: R-30; LHEB: 453, 587, 588; J. Loth in RC 32 (1911), pp. 303-4; VVB: 45

ha arcibrenou gl. sepulti Ovid 39<sup>a</sup>

**arcimeir prep. 'opposite' [argyfair]**

MW arkiveir; OB ercemer; cf. OIr airchomair.

A combination of *ar* 'before' (OIr *air*, GPC: 174, J. E. Caewyn Williams in BBCS 11 (1944), p. 14f), and Britt. *\*kom-ar(e)-io-* (*W cyfair* 'direction', GPC: 675). See also *ercimeir*.

GPC: 201; DGVB: 162; LEIA: C-163; WG: 418

in arcimeir .o. Comp 7

in eir cimeir .o. Comp 11

in arcimeir aries Comp 13

in eircimeir loc guac (reading of I. Williams, Williams: 1927, 267; Quiggin and EWS give *errcimeir*) Comp 13

**arcup v pres. 3 sg 'to express' (?)**

Apart from these two examples the word is unknown in Welsh. If this entry has something to do with *acup* (cf. GPC and see s.v.), then this could be a case for an infixed *-ry-* (cf. *dirgaisse*).

GPC: 181; Haycock: 9-10; Williams: 1980, 107; White: 87

nit arcup betid hicouid canlou Juv 9 (2.1)

nisacup nis arcup leder Juv 9 (3.3)

**archenatou n pl 'shoes' [archenad]**

MW archenat; OC orchinat gl. calciamentem; MB archenat; OIr acran

Morris-Jones's attempt to see in this word < *\*park-* a metaphesis of *\*karp-* (Lat. *carpisculum*) is no longer accepted; another suggestion (see OCV) considers a

metaphesis to *\*ork-*, *ark-*, cf. Lat. *ocrea*.

GPC: 180; LEIA: A-12; OCV: 344; PECA: 84; Stokes: 1873, 392; VGK: II, 35; VVB: 45; WG: 161

archenatou gl. calcei MC 5 b.b.

**ardiu ?**

This gloss has caused a dispute. According to W. Stokes, *ar diu* stands for *ar diuu* 'on God'. J. Loth translates it as "il approche, il presse", considering *ar* = *are-*, and *diu*, 3 sg. ind. pres of the verb 'to come', *dyuot*. T. H. Parry-Williams suggests (with a query) that this could be "some form of the verb 'to be'".

Parry-Williams: 121; Stokes: 1860-1, 221; VVB: 45

ardiu gl. instat J 68

**ardomaul 'those who tame'**

Hapax in Welsh; W. Stokes's idea that this word refers to Lat. *docilis* of the text was rejected by H. Lewis in favour of *argente(s)*; the word is segmented into *ar-* 'before, in front of', *dom*, and *ol*. For the etymology, see *domeic* and cf. *dauu*.

GPC: 188; IEW: 200; Lewis: 1932, 111; Stokes: 1873, 397; VVB: 45-6

ardomaul gl. argente(s) MC 9 a.b.

**argant n m 'money, coin' [arian(t)]**

MW aryant, ariant; OC gucidpur argans gl. argentarius, OB argant, argent; G argento-, arcanto- in Argentomagus, arcantodan(os), etc.; Pict. Argentocoxos (Dion Cassius 76.16); OIr argat

< Celt. *\*arganto-*, cf. Lat. *argentum*. For the details of reconstruction see De Bernardo Stempel: 77-8 and the literature cited there

DGVB: 72; GPC: 203; IEW: 64; LEIA: A-88; LHEB: 467; OCV: 113; PECA: 9f; VGK: I, 104; VVB: 46

is cihun argant MP 22<sup>b</sup> (234)

**aries n f 'Aries'**

This could be a Latin word or a learned loan from Lat *aries*.

Williams: 1927, 267

aries hithou Comp 13

aries ithou Comp 18

pet guarid. did di aries Comp 19

**arm n m&f 'weapon, arm' (name of a letter) [arf]**

MW arf; C arv; OIr arm

< Lat. *arma*

GPC: 192; LEIA: A-89; ML: 134; VVB: 47

arm Nemn

**armel n 'bracelet'**

This loan from Lat. *armilla* is attested only in "Oxoniensis Posterior", and in PT (I, 5 cant armell ym arffet); cf. G: 42.

GPC: 193; ML: 133-4; PT: 18; VVB: 47

armel gl. armella Ox2 43<sup>a</sup> (5.5)

**arpeteticion** adj. 'wretched, pitiable'

Hapax in Welsh; < \**ar-pat-*, as in *diasbad*, < IE \**k<sup>u</sup>ēt-*, etc. 'schütteln, beuteln' (IEW: 632)

GPC: 177; VVB: 47; I. Williams in BCS 13 (1950), p. 203

dir arpeteticion ceintiru gl. miseris patruelibus Ovid 38<sup>a</sup>

**asse** n 'as' (?)

This could be a Latin word or a learned loan from Latin *as*, *assis*.

VVB: 49

di assa .i. asse bichan – MP 22<sup>b</sup> (234)

**atail** n 'building, premises' (?)

According to VVB: 49, this (as well as OB *attal*), consists, contra Zeuss: 1059, of *at* = Ir. *aith*, and *tal* = Ir *taille* 'salaire'. On the OB form see DGVB: 76. I will discuss this entry elsewhere. GPC does not consider this instance.

atail gl. vicem Ovid 42<sup>a</sup>

**atar** n pl 'birds' [adar]

MW *adar(en)*; see also *eterinn*.

< Britt. \*(*p*)*atar-* < IE \**pet-* 'auf etwas los- oder niederstürzen, fliegen, fallen'.

Cf. *hataned* in *hi hataned* (Ovid, VVB: 151. Elsie: 82; GPC: 12; Hamp in SC 12–13 (1977/8), p. 14; IEW: 826; VVB: 49

hou bein atar MP 22<sup>b</sup> (234)

**atos** v pret. (?) 3 sg *simpers.?* 'to leave' (?)

This entry was interpreted by P.-Y. Lambert as a passive preterite form of the verb *at-* 'to leave', thus *ato[i]s* = MW *adwys* (*adaw*). Etymologically, \**ate-au-*, √*au-* 'gern haben' (IEW: 77), for the semantic evaluation, see Isaac: 306. The instance is not quoted in GPC.

GPC: 13; Lambert: 1984a, 187; Lambert: 1986, 107

amserpanatos irnaou remanserunt iii gl. quamis ad nonas portiones tria remanserunt Ang 14a

**aur<sup>1</sup>** n f 'hour' [awr]

MW *awr*, OB *or*, MB *eur*; OIr *úar*

< Lat. *hora*; see also *oraur*, *aur<sup>2</sup>*, and cf. *aor is aencumhal*.

DGVB: 277; GPC: 242; LEIA: U-9; LHEB: 307; ML: 135; WG: 95

dou trean haur gl. bisse Ang 56 a

ir ir tri ui. aur Comp 3

pan diconetent ir. oithaur hinnith Comp 4

**aur<sup>2</sup>** n 'hour'

It was noted by Fleriot that this form in an otherwise Breton gloss "présente une graphie d'apparence gall." See *aur<sup>1</sup>*.

DGVB: 321 and 77

tripēprannaur. III. pēti. plīá dt gl. hore trium Ang 65 b

**aur<sup>3</sup>** n ? 'gold, or' (name of a letter) [aur]

According to Zeuss and Loth, this corresponds to W *aur* 'or', a loan from Latin

(*aurum*, cf. Ir *ór*). GPC: 237, s.v. *aur* does not consider this instance.

VVB: 50

aur Nemn

**aurcimerdricheticion** (?)

The compositum is a hapax in Welsh. According to Stokes, this contains *aur* 'hour', *cimer* (W *cyfer*, OIr *comair*) 'opposite situation' and *dricheticion*, which is treated as "the pl. of the part. pass. of *drichu*, now *drychu* 'to make apparent'". Loth explained this as *aur-com+air-dricheticion*. On etymology of *drychu*, etc., see LEIA: D-56; for *cyfer* see s.v. *arcimeir* and LEIA: C-163; for the prefix, see *cimerdridou*; see also *aur<sup>1</sup>*. GPC does not consider this instance.

Stokes: 1873, 407; VVB: 50

aurcimerdricheticion gl. orospica leg. horoscopa (?) MC 46 b.a.

**aurleou** n pl 'watches'

OB *orlegh*, *orleg*, *orleh*

This was considered by Stokes to be a compound of *aur* 'hour' (see s.v.) and *ll(e)* 'place', cf DGVB: 238 and 278. J. Loth (and now P.-Y. Lambert) suggests, that this could be viewed as a borrowing, < Lat. *horologium*. GPC does not consider this instance.

DGVB: 278; Lambert: 1982a, 22; J. Loth in RC 32 (1911), p. 305; Stokes: 1873, 406

nou iraurleou gl. gnomonum stilis MC 46 a.a.

## B

**bacl** n f 'staff' [bagl]

MW *bag(y)l*; Ir *bachall*

< Lat. *baculus*

GPC: 249; LEIA: B-3; ML: 136; K. H. Schmidt in ZCP 40 (1984), p. 303; VGK: I, 225; Williams: 1980, 183

Amdifuy's *dawl bacl patern* Pad: 4

**bach** n m&f 'hook, peg' [bach]

OW (LL) *bach*, MW *bac*, *bach*; OB *bah*; OIr *bacc*

The word is considered by L. Fleuriot to be Breton, but its presence in a Welsh gloss could be an argument for its Welsh origin. Since E. Zupitza's paper this is usually connected with Lat. *baculum*, and is derived from IE \**bak-* 'Stab als Stütze'. As noted by J. Vendryes, this "mot populaire" \**bakko-* contains problematic IE *b* and *a*, and has a geminated consonant. See OWAV. GPC does not consider this instance.

Bachellery: 196; DGVB: 77; GPC: 246; IEW: 93; LEIA: B-3; E. Zupitza in KZ 36 (1900), p. 234

pcig vel bach gl. ligo Prisc 35 a

**bahell** n f 'axe' [bwyall]

MW bwyall, bw(y)elli; MB bou(c)hazl, MC boell; Ir. biail

< \*bisali- < IE \*bhei(ə)-, \*bhī- 'schlangen'; see also *laubael*.

GPC: 357-8; E. Hamp in *ÉC* 18 (1981) p. 110, and ZCP 39 (1982), pp. 86-7; HPB: 232; IEW: 118; LEIA: B-48; LHEB: 471; Schrijver: 323; VGK: I,67; VVB: 50  
bahell gl. securis Ox2 42<sup>a</sup> (4.2)

**bann** see *dibann***bardaul** adj. 'bardic, poetic' [barddol]

An *-ol* derivative of *bard(d)* 'poet, bard' < IE \*g<sup>h</sup>er(ə)- 'die Stimme erheben', IEW: 478; cf. E. Campanile, *Per l'etimologia di celt. \*bardos*. // *Studi e saggi linguistici* 20 (1980), pp. 183-7; Isaac: 393; for a different derivation (< \*barzdo- < \*g<sup>h</sup>rsdo-), see E. Hamp, *The Semantics of Poetry in Early Celtic*. // (W. A. Beach, S. E. Fox, S. Philosph, eds.) *Chicago Linguistic Society. Papers from the Thirteenth Regional Meeting*. Chicago 1977, p. 151.

De Bernardo Stempel: 80-1; GPC: 258; VVB: 51

orbardaul leteinepp gl. epica pagina MC 1a.b.

**barr** ?

Both the Latin word and the gloss over it causes problems. As was suggested, the *colomaticus* of the Latin text stands for *columnaticus*. Notwithstanding the semantic difficulties, the gloss was compared to *W bar* 'top, summit, crest' (OIr *barr*), apparently to IE \*bhāres- 'Emporstehendes, Spitze, Borste' (see De Bernardo Stempel: 82; D. Ellis Evans in *BBCS* 24 (1972), p. 421 fn. 11; IEW: 109; GPC: 256; LEIA: B-20). The instance is not quoted in GPC.

VVB: 51

barr gl. colomaticus Ox2 42<sup>a</sup> (3.6)

**be??u**

W. Stokes (1860-1: 219) suggested reading \**belou* and compared it with *W. belys(en)* 'bundles of haulm or straw for thatching', which according to GPC: 271 is a loan from English *bales*, first attested in 1707. This reading was considered by J. Loth (VVB: 52) and I. Williams. The latter (Williams: 1933, 117) noted that this could also stand for *benou* or *bonou*.

be??u gl. fila J 56

**beantrident** see *ueatvntaut beantrident***behet** prep. 'as far as'

See *bet*.

behet hirmain guidauc Chad 4

behet cam dubr Chad 4

**berduion** see *t\*\*erdutou fi guird\*\*\*\****bet** prep. 'as far as' [bed]

MW bet, OB bit; see *behet*, *biheit*, and cf. *bichet*.

DGVB: 84; GMW: 196; GPC: 266; VVB: 52; WG: 415  
bét círchínn írgúolléuní gl. usque sub occiduum coeli J 84

**betid** n m 'the Christian world, Christendom' [bedydd]

MW bedyd

< Lat. *baptido*. See also *pbetid*.

GPC: 267; ML: 137; Williams: 1980, 104

nit arcup betid hicouid canlou Juv 9 (2.1)

**bibid** adj. 'guilty, culpable'

Hapax in Welsh; MB beuez, OIr bibdu

The Irish cognate is listed under IE \*bhau- 'schlagen, stoßen' in IEW: 112. Several etymologies have been suggested for these words (by Zimmer, Sommer, Pederesen, Stokes), relating this word to IE \*bhūd-, \*bheidh-, \*bhei-d-, and \*g<sup>h</sup>ed-; for a useful summary see LEIA. The etymology is still not clear.

GPC: 363; LEIA: B-49; Stokes: 1873, 404; VVB: 53

bibid gl. rei MC 41 b.a.

**bichan** adj. 'small' [bychan]

MW bychan, bichan, bechan; OB becan, bican, OC boghan gl. parvus; OIr becán  
Note the discrepancy between Brittonic and Goidelic (OIr c = [g] vs Britt. (χ). Apparently an \*-agno- derivative from *W bach*, OIr *bec(c)* without sound etymology. Consider also Welsh *bych* 'little' in toponymics, e.g., *Dinbych*, *Dwyfech* 'Small Dwy' (as opposed to *Dwyfor* 'Big Dwy'), cf. G. *Bicus*.

DGVB: 80; GOI: 93; GPC: 360; OCV: 407; PECA: 16; VGK: 385; VVB: 53; WG: 156

assa .i. asse bichan MP 22<sup>b</sup> (234)

irnimer bichan MP 22<sup>b</sup> (238)

ir bis bichan MP 23<sup>a</sup> (241)

**bichet** see *bihit***bid** n m 'world' (?)

MW bid, byt; OB bit, G bitu-; Ir bith

< Celt. \*bitus < IE \*g<sup>h</sup>ei- 'leben'; this instance is not mentioned in GPC.

DGVB: 84; GPC: 360; IEW: 468; VGK: I, 41; VVB: 53

nácénbíd gl. nulla J 71

**biheit** prep. 'as far as, until'

OB bichit, bicit, bicett 'jusqu'à'; see *bet*.

DGVB: 82f, 84; GPC: 266; VVB: 52-3; WG: 415; Williams: 1927, 268; Williams: 1930, 242

biheit heitham ir eguin hittoi ir hunc MP 23<sup>a</sup> (241)

**bihit** prep. 'as far as, until'

See *behet*, *biheit*, *bet*.

Williams: 1927, 268

bihit. dir *terni* Comp16

bichet panu pet guarid. did di aries Comp18

**binfc n m 'loan, that which is borrowed or lent' [benthyg]**

MW *benffyg*; MB *benhuec*

< Lat. *beneficium*

EL: 25; GPC: 272; ML: 138; Russell: 1990, 69; VVB: 54

binfc gl. *beneficium* Ox2 43<sup>b</sup> (5.14)

**bis n m 'finger' [bys]**

MW *bys(s)*; OC *bes* gl. *digitum*, *bis* gl. *digitus*, *bis* truit gl. *allux*, *bess[et]* (or *bese*, see OCV) gl. *digiti*; OB *bis* (*bes*) in *innbisiou*, *ennbisiou*, *inues*; OIr *bisse* (*ega*) Traditionally analysed as cognates of Old Norse *kvistr* 'branch', from IE *\*g<sup>h</sup>is-ti-s*, queried by Pokorny. See also AEW: 339.

DGVB: 83; GPC: 367; IEW: 481; OCV: 57 and 64; PECA: 13-14; VGK: I, 79; VVB: 54

ir *bis* *bichan* MP 23<sup>a</sup> (241)

ir *bis* *hihi* *erguid* MP 23<sup>a</sup> (241)

**bisl n m 'bile, gall' [bustl]**

MW *bystyl*; OB *bistlou*; OC *bistel*

< *\*bis-til-*, IE *\*bis-(t)li-* 'Galle'? (only Celtic and Latin), cf. Lat. *bilis*. The instance is not quoted in GPC.

DGVB: 84; GPC: 349; IEW: 102; OCV: 51; PECA: 14; VGK: I, 84

ir *du* *bisl* gl. *meloncolia* Ang 68 a

**bissei n 'an intercalary day' (Latin -?)**

< Lat. *bisse(ctus)*

or *bissei* Comp 3

hit *niritarner* *rann*. *irbissei* Comp 10

**bit n m 'food' (?)**

MW *byd*; cf. OIr *bíad*

< Celt. *\*bit-*; IE *\*g<sup>h</sup>ei-* 'leben'; this instance is not mentioned in GPC; see also *arber*.

GPC: 361; Schrijver: 246; LEIA: B-47-8; VVB: 54

ánit *árbér* *bít* gl. *num uescitur* J 92

**bleuporthetic adj. 'wool bearing'**

Hapax in Welsh.

This compound consists of *bleu* 'hair, hairs, fur', later *blew*, cf. OC *bleu* < *\*bleus*, which was linked by G. Lane, *Language* 7 (1931), 279 to IE *\*mel-* 'Wolle' (IEW: 721 without this instance), cf. *Elsie*: 101; *PECA*: 15; and *porthedig*, a loan from Lat. *portare*.

GPC: 286; LHEB: 68; ML: 198; VVB: 55

nom *irbleuporthetic* gl. *lanigeræ templa* *Ovid* 38<sup>a</sup>

**bloidin n f 'year' [blwyddyn]**

MW *blwydyn*, MB *bloez*, *bloaz*; cf. OB *blidan*, *bliden*, OC *blipen*, OIr. *bliadain* <  $\sqrt{\text{bleid-}}$  of the unknown origin; for a possible connection with IE *\*b<sup>h</sup>lei-* 'glänzen' (IEW: 155), see Pennaod.

DGVB: 86; *Elsie*: 149; GPC: 291; LEIA: B-59; OCV: 202; PECA: 15; G. Pennaod in *ÉC* 23 (1986), p. U53-6; VGK: I, 113

ir *bloidin* *hunnuith* Comp 20

*bloidin* salt Comp 22

**bloteit n ?**

Already Zeuss, 1061 connected this with MW *blawd* 'farina'. then it corresponds exactly to the glossed Lat. word. Then, MW *blaut*, W *blawd*, OC *blot* gl. *farina*. OB *unblot* gl. *similaginem*, OIr *mláith*, all from IE *\*mel-*. The word formation remains, however, obscure; the reflex of the root-vowel makes the Cornish affinities of this entry very likely.

DGVB: 86, 327; GPC: 284; E. Hamp in *Celtica* 10 (1973), pp. 151-2; IEW: 716; LEIA: M-56; PECA: 15; VGK: I, 52, 163; VVB: 56

*bloteit* gl. *spumaticum* Ox2 42<sup>a</sup> (3.7)

**boned n m 'stock, pedigree' [bonedd]**

MW *bonhet*, *bon(h)ed*; Ir *hunad*

GPC does not consider this instance. See the next.

GPC: 299; LHEB: 684; VGK: I, 290, 362; VVB: 57

*boned* gl. *gentem* J 57

**bonhed n m 'stock, pedigree' [bonedd]**

According to I. Williams (1933: 116), who rejected Stokes' reading *bemhed* (1860-1: 209, cf. VVB: 52, and Thurneysen: 1890a. 93, where it is suggested, that the word stands for *pemhed* = Ir. *coiced* 'province'), this corresponds to MW *bon(h)et*, *bon(h)ed* 'lineage, nobility, etc.', which is an *-edd* derivative of *bon* (Ir. *bun*), see GPC: 299 and LEIA: B-117-8. See also *boned*.

*bōhed* gl. *tribus* J 7

**bos n f 'palm of the hand, fist' [bos]**

W *bos*; B *bōz*; OIr *bos*, *bas*

< Celt. *\*bossa*, *\*bosta*. The attempt to consider this word as belonging to a substratum (J. Pokorny in *ZCP* 18 (1930) p. 111) should be possibly abandoned in favour of a connection with IE *\*gues-*, *guos-*, *gus-* 'Gezweig, Laubwerk' (IEW: 480 does not list the Celtic words) in view of OHG *questa*, see LEIA.

GPC: 302; LEIA: B-20; Lewis: 1926, 4; VVB: 57

*bos* ug gl. *palma* MP 23<sup>a</sup> (245)

**both see an niboth anbdlaun**

**bracaut n m 'bragget' [bragod, bragawd]**

MW *brachaut*, *bragawt*, *bragot*; OIr *broc(c)óit* from Brit.

An *-awd* derivative (on this suffix see St. Zimmer. Dating the loanwords: Latin

suffixes in Welsh (and their Celtic congeners). // A. Bammersberger, A. Wallman, eds., *Britain 400-600: Language and History*, Heidelberg: Carl Winter, 1990, p. 275) from *brag* 'malt', OC *brag* gl. *bratium*; OIr *mraich*, *braich*, G. (acc.) *bracem* 'genus farris' (Pline, H. N. XVIII 62); *Deus Braciara* 'dieu de la bière ou du malt', traditionally < IE \**merk-*, *merǵ-* 'morschen, faulen, einweichen'; but see for a different opinion Schrijver: 176 and OWAV.

GPC: 306-7; Lambert: 190; LEIA: B-94, M-66; IEW: 739; OCV: 373; PECA: 16; Russell: 175; VGK: II, 38; VVB: 97

bracaut gl. *mulsum* (*uel melligratum* for *melicratum*, μελίκρατον) Ox2 42<sup>a</sup> (3.10)  
brachaut gl. *melligratum* Ox2 44<sup>a</sup> (6.21)

*brachaut* see *bracsaut*

**braut<sup>1</sup> n f 'judgement' [brawd]**

MW *brawt*, *braut*; C *bres*, B *breut*; cf. St. Patrick's *modebroth* and Ir *bráth*  
Until recently the word was considered to belong to IE \**bher-* 'tragen', cf. IEW: 130. The introduction of G βραου into the discussion lead to the reconsideration of this traditional etymology, the Celtic words now grouped under Pokorny's \**g<sup>h</sup>er(ə)-* 'die Stimme erheben' (IEW: 478, for this base see also s.v. *bardaul*), see H. Wagner in ZCP 28 (1960-1), p. 238. The extensive bibliography is given in De Bernardo Stempel. See also the next.

De Bernardo Stempel: 87-9; GPC: 311-2; JO: 106; LEIA: B-80; Russell: 1995, 174; VVB: 58

did *braut* Chad 2

**braut<sup>2</sup> n 'judgement' (name of a letter)**

See *braut<sup>1</sup>*.

*braut* Nemn

**breini n f 'prow of ship' [breni]**

MW *breini*, cf. Y Freni *Fawr*; OC *brenniat* gl. *proreta*; OIr *braine*, *broine*  
A word with an uncertain etymology. See LEIA.

ELI: 19; GPC: 319; LEIA: B-77; OCV: 129; PECA: 17; VVB: 58

ír *bréni* gl. *proram* J 31

*brethinnou* see *mæp brethinnou*

**bricer n m&f 'hair of head, long hair' [briger]**

MW *bryger*, *briger*

An *-er* derivative of W *brig* 'top; hair' < IE \**bhreg-* 'steif emporstehen' (IEW: 166).

GPC: 324; VVB: 58-9.

ircarnotaul *bricer* gl. *uitta crinalis* MC 4 a.a.

**briceriauc adj. 'hairy'**

An *-auc* derivative of *bricer*; see *bricer*

GPC does not consider this instance under *brigerog* (MW *brigerawg*).

DGVB: 89; GPC: 325

*briceriauc* gl. *crinalis* Prisc 7 b

**brith adj. 'mottled, pied, spotted' [brith]**

MW *brith*; B *briz*, MC *bruit*; OIr *mrecht*

< \**mrik-to*, perhaps to IE \**mer-* 'flimmern, funkeln'. See also *bronnbreithet*.

GPC: 326; E. Hamp in *ÉC* 23 (1986), p. 48; IEW: 733; LEIA: M-67; LHEB: 405; C. Marstrander in ZCP 7 (1910), p. 373; VGK: I, 124; VVB: 59

*brith* gl. *pictam* J 30

**bronnbreithet n pl 'thrushes, missel-thrushes' [bronfraith]**

MW *bronureith*, *brofraith*

The compound consists of *bron(n)* 'breast' (< IE \**bhreu-s-* 'schwellen, sprießen', IEW: 170; see also Elsie: 84), and *breith*, for which see *brith*.

GPC: 332; Jackson: 1950, 69; VVB: 59

*cecinet bronnbreithet* gl. *cicadae* Ovid 40<sup>b</sup>

**bronnced ?**

A hapax in Welsh, which should not be confused with MW *bronget* 'gift of the bosom or heart' (G: 78; GPC: 332). According to J. Loth (VVB: 60) this compound contains *bronn* 'sein', and *ced* (Irish *cedac* 'manteau, voile'). He translates this hapax as 'voile pour le poitrine'. GPC does not mention this instance.

*bronnced* gl. *bullo* Ox2 43<sup>a</sup> (5.3)

*brouannou* see *abalbrouannou*

**brut adj. 'hot, inflamed, zealous, passionate' [brwd]**

MW *brwd*, *brwt*; OC *bredion* gl. *coctio*, OB *brot* gl. *zelotipiae*; OIr *bruth*

< \**bhru-to* < IE \**bh(e)reu-* 'sich heftig bewegen, wallen'

DGVB: 91; GPC: 334; IEW: 143f; LEIA: B-106; OCV: 389; PECA: 17; VGK: I, 115; VVB: 60

is *brut* m<sup>i</sup> [= *mih*] gl. *est animus* J 66

**buch n f 'cow' [buwch, buch]**

MW *bucc*, *buch*, *bywch*; OC *buch* gl. *uacca* l. *buccula*; cf. Celtiberian *PousTom* 'cow stable'

< Britt. \**boukkā*, IE √*g<sup>h</sup>ou-* 'Rind'. According to E. Campanile (in ZCP 33 (1974), p. 271 cf. PECA: 19) the British protoform could be a result of a crossing with Latin *uacca*. However, the occurrence of the other animal names with the final *ch* < \**-kk-* could imply a certain model, cf. W *hwch*, *moch*, etc., see E. Hamp in BBS 27 (1977), p. 251; K. H. Schmidt in *Kratylos* 20 (1975), p. 173; P. de Bernardo Stempel, *Sulla formazione delle parole nell'antico cornico*. // *Studia linguistica amico et magistro oblata*. Milano 1991, pp. 156-8, OWAV.

Eska: 88; GPC: 350; IEW: 482; LEIA: B-61; K. McCone in *Ériu* 42 (1991), p. 38;

OCV: 258; PECA: 19; Rhys: 1873, 232; VGK: II, 26; VVB: 61

*buch* gl. *juvencae* Ovid 38<sup>a</sup>

**budicaul n 'victor, winner, conqueror' [buddugol]**

MW budugawl, budygawl; OB budicol

Substantivised adjective, an *-ol* derivative from W *buddig*, *buddug* (MW *butic*) 'victorious, triumphant', cf. W *budd* 'profit, etc.', OB *bud* gl. *bradium*, OIr *búaid* (Pokorny's \**bhoundhi*- 'Sieg'?, IEW: 163; see LEIA B-107).

DGVB: 91; GPC: 346; Lane: 246; VVB: 61

budicaul gl. *victo* Ovid 39<sup>b</sup>

## C

**caiauc n m 'little book' [caeog]**

W caeog

An *-og* derivative of *cae* 'hedge, fence, enclosure; brooch, &c' (cf. OB *caiou* gl. *minimenta*) < IE \**kagh-*, \**kogh-* 'fassen, einfassen; geflochtene Hürde, Flechtwerk', DGVB: 94; IEW: 518; VGK: I, 97; WG: 165

GPC: 384; VVB: 62

ircaiauc gl. *libellum* Ovid 39<sup>a</sup>

**caitoir n m&f 'pubes, pubic hair, private parts' [cedor]**

MW cedor; MB quaezour; Mlr caither

The etymology and the relationship of the words is not clear.

GPC: 446; LEIA: C-24; VGK: II, 50; VVB: 63

o caitoir gl. *pube* Ovid 41<sup>b</sup>

**calamennou n pl 'stalks, reeds' [calaf]**

MW calaw, calaf, OC kalagueli gl. *stramentum*

< Lat. *calamus*

GPC: 390; ML: 142; OCV: 346-7; PECA: 20; VGK: I, 121; VVB: 63

calámennóu gl. *culmos* J 25

**calaur n f&m 'cauldron' [callor]**

MW callawr; OC caltor gl. *cacabus*; MB cauter

< Lat. *caldaria*

GPC: 396; LHEB: 432; ML: 143; OCV: 384; PECA: 20; VGK: I, 225; Williams: 1980, 96

dam ancalaur Juv 3 (1.3)

**callistr n f 'stone which produces sparks when struck; flint, pyrites' [callestr]**

MW cyllystyr, callestr; C cellester, B cailhastr

No etymology for this word has been offered. The instance is not quoted in GPC.

It was noted by L. Fleuriot that the word could be read as *callastr*.

DGVB: 94; GPC: 395

callistr (or callastr) gl. *silicum* Ang 15 b

cam see *kam*

**canam v pres. 1 sg 'sing' [can-]**

MW kan-, C cane; MB canaff; OIr can-; cf. OC *canoris* gl. *cantrix*

< IE \**kan-* 'singen'

Elsie: 128; GPC: 408; IEW: 526; LEIA: C-31; VGK: II, 481; White: 77-8.

nicanāniguardam nicusam henoid Juv 3 (2.1)

**canlou adj. 'bright and melodious, bright of song'**

This interpretation (accepted by GPC) was suggested by I. Williams. Then, a hapax which contains *can* 'song' (see *canam*), and *lou* 'bright', see *loyr*, *loscetic*, *louber*, *guolleuin*, *diguolouichetic*.

GPC: 412; Haycock: 10; Watkins: 1982, 36; Williams: 1980, 105

nit arcup betid hicouid canlou Juv 9 (2.1)

**cannuill n f 'candle' [cannwyll]**

MW can(h)wyll, kannwyll; OC cantuil gl. *candela*, MB cantoell, OIr caindel

< Brit. Lat. *cantela* (cf. LHEB: 509), Lat. *candela*

GPC: 414; Jackson: 1950, 72; LEIA: C-17; LHEB: 471, 509; ML: 144; OCV: 337-8; PECA: 21; VGK: I, 193, 225; VVB: 64

cannuill gl. *lichinum vel cantel* Ox2 44<sup>b</sup> (7.23)

**cant<sup>1</sup> num. card. 'hundred' [cant, can]**

MW cant; C cans, OB cant, Ir cét

< IE \**k̑ntóm* 'hundert' < \*(*d*)*k̑ntóm* '(Zehner)dekade'. The instance is not quoted in GPC.

De Bernardo Stempel: 96; DGVB: 276 and 96; D. Ellis Evans in BCS 27 (1978), pp. 235-6; GPC: 418; IEW: 192; LEIA: C-82; VGK: I, 46

oith gueid guar cant gl. *ratio cogit ciclos decennouenales XXVIII describi* Ang 21 a

**cant<sup>2</sup> prep. 'with' [gan]**

MW can(n), gan; OC gur *cans* grueg gl. *maritus*, OB cant; OIr cét-

< IE \**k̑nta* 'neben, entlang, abwärts, mit' (to *√kom-*).

De Bernardo Stempel: 96; DGVB: 96; D. Ellis Evans in BCS 27 (1978), pp. 238-9; GOI: 501; GPC: 1379; E. Hamp in *ÉC* 14 (1974), pp. 467-472; IEW: 613; LEIA: C-83; PECA: 21; VGK II: 292; WG: 406; VVB: 64; J. E. Caerwyn Williams in BCS 13 (1950), pp. 20-21.

trean cant mel MP 22<sup>b</sup> (230)

dou eterinn cant hunnoid di assa .i. asse bichan MP 22<sup>b</sup> (234)

**cantarteint v ? 'they raise together' or 'they are closed' (?; Breton?)**

The presence of *-eint*, a 3 pers. pl. pres. indic. ending of this form (cf. *nertheint*, *scammhegint*) caused Fleuriot to consider this form as Welsh. Etymologically, *com-* and *ard(d)-* 'high', see on the latter GPC: 185 and De Bernardo Stempel: 76-7 with an extensive bibliography. P.-Y. Lambert suggests reading *cantarceint* and interprets this entry as 3 pl passive; he argues that the form consists of a preverbs *cant-* and *ar-*, and the stem *cae* (see s.v.), thus *W argae*. GPC: 197. The instance is not quoted in GPC.

DGVB: 96; Lambert: 1984a, 187  
cantarteint gl. perstruuntur Ang 17 a

**canteint v pres. 3 pl 'to go (together)' [The form could be Breton]**

L. Fleuriot queried possible OW affinities of this form. The instance is not quoted in GPC.

DGVB: 96  
canteint gl. coeunt Ang 16 a

**cares n f 'transgression, sin, crime' [caredd]**

MW karet, cared; MB carez, MC cara; OIr caire  
< IE \**kā-*, √*kar-* 'schmähen, strafen'

Fowkes: 96; De Bernardo Stempel: 93; GPC: 425; IEW: 530; LEIA: C-20-1; VVB: 64

cared gl. nequitiae J 86  
cared gl. nota Ovid 38<sup>b</sup>

**carnotaul adj. 'bun-shaped, wearing a chignon'**

Hapax in Welsh. GPC suggests *carn* + ? *od* + *ol*; for *W carn* 'cairn, barrow; hoof', see GPC: 429; E. Hamp in BBCS 37 (1990), p. 111; IEW: 576; PECA: 22.

GPC: 430; Stokes: 1873, 390; VVB: 64  
ircarnotaul bricer gl. uitta crinalis MC 4 a.a.

**carrecc n m&f 'stone' [carreg]**

MW carrecc; C carrag, OB carrecc; cf. MĪr carric  
< IE \**kar-* 'hart', see also *carrecou*, *carreic*, *cerricc*.

DGVB: 97; Elsie: 136; GPC: 431; IEW: 532; LEIA: C-42; VGK: I, 23, 83; VVB: 65; WG: 137  
carrecc gl. Carubdim MC 42 a.b.

**carrecou n m f pl 'stones'**

Note the unexpected plural form, Parry-Williams: 121; Harvey: 188-9. For the etymology and references, see *carrecc* and cf. *carreic*, *cerricc*.

cárrécóu gl. scropea [leg. scrupea] J 26

**carreic n pl 'stones'**

According to Fleuriot, this could be a Welsh plural form. See *carrecc*, *cerricc*, *carrecc*. The instance is not quoted in GPC.

DGVB: 97  
carreic gl. scylla et charybde Ang 18 b

**caru n m 'deer' [carw]**

MW carw; OC caruu gl. ceruus; MB caru  
< IE \**k̑ȓu-s* 'gehört, hirschköpfig, als Subst. Hirsch oder Kuh'  
GPC: 434; IEW: 576; OCV: 252; PECA: 22; VGK: I, 51  
d̑ipennant ircaru Chad 6

**cas n m 'hatred' [cas]**

MW cas; C, MB cas; cf. MĪr cais

< \**k̑ad-tó-*, IE \**k̑ād-*, etc., 'Haß'

GPC: 435; Hamp: 1977-8, 3; JO: 104; LEIA: C-22; MJ: 272  
nam ir ni be cás igridu Chad 2

**casgoord n f 'retinue of attendants, bodyguard' [cosgordd]**

MW coscord, cosgor(t); OC goscor gl. familia; den coscor gl. cliens  
Several etymologies have been considered: 1) < Britt. \**u(p)o-skoriā* (√*sker-*); 2) Celt. \**uo-eks-* + *cor* (as in *W cordd* 'tribe, clan, family', Irish *cuire* 'troupe, armée', GPC: 553, LEIA: C-275); 3) *cast* (as in OB *costad* 'gardien', *W costog* 'mastiff' (GPC: 570), PT VII, 2 neu ti rygosteis kyn bwyf teu (see PT: 79-80) + *cor* as in 2).

DGVB: 120; GPC: 569, 1510; IEW: 616, 938; J. Lloyd Jones in BBCS (1921), p. 8; OCV: 80; PECA: 51; VGK: II, 615; VVB: 65; Williams: 1944, 81

cascord maur Gen: 11

[G]urci ha Pcretur mepion Eleuther cascord maur Harl (cf. Bartrum: 11)

casgoord gl. satilites meos Ox2 43<sup>b</sup> (5.27)

[Euerdil] uxor Elidir coscoruaur gl. magne familie VSB: 315 (cf. Bartrum: 15)

**casulheticc adj. 'wearing a chasuble'**

Hapax in Welsh; an *-edig* derivative from *casul* 'chasuble' (OIr *casal*) < Lat. *casula*, LEIA: C-45, ML: 145; cf. also T. H. Parry-Williams, *The English Element in Welsh*. London 1923, p. 29, where this word is viewed as a loan from AS.

GPC: 438; Stokes: 1873, 402; VVB: 65-6  
casulheticc gl. penulata MC 14 b.b.

**cat n f 'battle' [cad]**

MW cat, cad; C. cas; Ir cath, G. Catu-

< IE \**k̑at-* 'kämpfen'; the word is used throughout the "Annales Camriæ". e.g.,  
cat pencon (s.a. 722).

GPC: 374; GPN: 171-5; IEW: 534; VGK: I, 132

**catteiraul adj. 'pertaining to a chair' [cadeiriol]**

W cadeiriol

< Lat. *cathedralis* (Stokes, GPC), or < Lat. *cathedra* (VVB, ML: 141-2)

GPC: 377; Stokes: 1873, 406; VVB: 66

ircatteiraul retteticc strotur gl. sella curulis MC 45 a.a.

**cecinet n pl 'jays' [cegin]**

MW cegin; MB quiguin

GPC: 449; Williams: 1933, 115

cecinet bronnbreithet gl. cicadae Ovid 40<sup>b</sup>

**ceenn n m 'murex, purple dye made from the juice of the purple-fish' [cen]**

MW ken(n)

Cf. *W cen* 'skin' (C *cen*, OB *cennenn* gl. *membrana*, OIr *ceinn*) < IE \*(s)ken-(d-)  
'abspalten; abgespaltene Haut, Schuppe, Rinde', on these see DGVB: 102; IEW:



929–30; LEIA: C–55; Schrijver: 36  
 GPC: 460; VVB: 67; Williams: 1933, 114  
 oceenn gl. mirice Ovid 40<sup>a</sup>

**cefel** n m 'horse' [ceffyl]

MW ceffyl; OB pois chefel; OIr capall

There is no certainty that the word is surely Welsh and not Breton in view of the Breton examples cited by Fleuriot. The etymology of the word, and its connection with Lat. *caballus* is disputable, see the discussion of it by P. Kelly, cf. LEIA: C–34 and OWAV. GPC does not consider this instance.

See also *chefel*.

DGVB: 99 and 331; GPC: 448; Kelly: 47–50; J. Pokorny in ZCP 19 (1933), p. 160  
 cefel gl. ueredus Prisc 11 b

**cein** adj. 'fine, fair' [cain]

MW kein, cain; MB quen; OIr cain (possibly a loan from Brittonic)

< \**kanjos* < IE \**ken-* 'frisch hervorkommen, entspringen, anfangen'

GPC: 390; IEW: 563–4; LEIA: C–16; VGK: I, 23; VVB: 67

ni cein guodemisauch gl. non bene passa Ovid 39<sup>a</sup>

**ceinmicum** v 'to honour, to praise' [ceinmyg-]

MW ceinmyg-

A compound, for the first component see s.v. *cein*. The second element is \**mygu*, found, e.g., in *dirmygu* < IE \**meik-* 'flimmern, blinzeln' (IEW: 712–3). The form is analysed as pres. ind. 1 pl (or less likely, imperf. 1 sg) by I. Williams, and imperat. 1 pl by White.

GPC: 454; White: 271–4; Williams: 1980, 113

ceinmicum uenou ran Juv 9 (6.2)

**ceintiru** n m 'first cousin' [cefnder(w)]

MV keuynderv, keuyndyru; C kanderu, B kenderf

From (W) *caifn*, *ceifn* 'third cousin' (< IE \**kom-nepōts*) and *derw* 'true, etc.', see s.v. *deruen*.

T. Charles-Edwards in BCS 24 (1971) p. 106f; GPC: 447, 933; LHEB: 387; VVB: 67

dir arpeteticion ceintiru gl. miseris patruelibus Ovid 38<sup>a</sup>

**reis** v imp. 2 sg 'to seek' [ceis-]

MW ceis(s)-; OB (?; Leiden Leech-Book) cæs

A word with no established etymology. J. Loth though listing it alongside the other Latin borrowings (< Lat. *cestio*) states that "l'emprunt n'est pas certain". Another possibility considered by Loth is to derive this word from \**ked-t-*: Ir *ceis* 'circuit', on the latter word see now LEIA: C–57. According to White, this could also have been borrowed from *quæso*.

DGVB: 93; GPC: 455; ML: 147; White: 266

Ceis inir loyr Comp 21

**cellell** n f 'knife' [cylllell]

MW kallel, kylllell; OC collel gl. cultellus; collel grauiio gl. scalprum

< Lat. *cultellus*

GPC: 751; LHEB: 668; ML: 156; OCV: 166 and 377; PECA: 29; VGK: I, 233; VVB: 67

cellell gl. art[a]uum Ox2 42<sup>b</sup> (4.7)

**celmed** adj. 'skillful, skilled' [celfydd]

MW celuit, celuyd; OB celmed; Mlr enlma

< Britt. \**kalmijo-*; the IE backgrounds are obscure.

DGVB: 100; GPC: 456; LEIA: C–27; LHEB: 605; Schrijver: 288; VGK: I, 168; Williams: 1980, 114

it cluis it humil inhared celmed Juv 9 (7.1)

**cemecid** n m 'mill-pick, tool for dressing mill-stones' [cyfegydd]

MW kyfegydd

An *-ydd* derivative from *cyfogi*, i.e. *cyf-(h)ogi* 'to make keen or pointed, set an edge on; roughen, dress or pick', cf. B *konvok* see GPC: 709, Henry: 75; to IE \**ak-*, *ok-* 'sharf, spitz, kantig', IEW: 18f.

GPC: 689; LHEB: 606, 659, 668; PT: 31; VVB: 67; Williams: 1929, 3

cemecid gl. lapidaria Ox2 42<sup>b</sup> (4.3)

**cemmein** n m (old pl) 'steps, strides' [cam]

MW cam; MB C cam. cf. OIr céimm, CI Camanom

Perhaps to IE \**ghengh-* 'schreiten' (IEW: 438–9), see De Bernardo Stempel: 95 with bibl.

Eska: 53–4; GPC: 396; LEIA: C–54; Schrijver: 375 and 395; VVB: 67

cemmein gl. in gradibus Ovid 38<sup>b</sup>

**cen** conj. 'although, even though' [cyd, cyn]

OW (LL) cin; MW kin, cyn; OB cenit; OIr cía, ce

The connection between the Brittonic and Goidelic forms (cf. Ogam Ir CI) was suggested by D. Greene. See also *cet*.

DGVB: 101–2; GPC: 658; D. Greene in Ériu 21 (1969), pp. 92–93; LEIA: C–92; Lewis: 1956, 298; Williams: 1927, 266

cen nit boi loc guac inter o. et a. in pagina regulari. Comp 11

**cenetl** n f 'tribe, clan' [cenedl]

MW kenetyl, kenedel, kenedyl; OC kinethel gl. generatio; OB chenedl, chenetdl, kenetl; OIr cenél

< \**kene-tlo*, IE √*ken-* 'frisch hervorkommen, entspringen, anfangen'

DGVB: 104–5; GPC: 461; IEW: 563–4; JO: 107; LEIA: C–64; OCV: 91; PECA: 27; Schrijver: 27 and 36; VGK: I, 120–121

tutbule hai cenetl Chad 2

*cenetticion* see *uncenetticion*

**ceng n m 'back' [ceing, cefn]**

OW (LL) *cecg*; MW *kein*, cf. *keuen*, *kef(u)yn*; OC *chein* gl. *dorsum*  
Loth's reading ("pour *cengl*, du lat. *cingulum*", VVB: 68) was rejected by I.  
Williams, who pointed out to the spelling *cecg* which occurs in the Book of Llan  
Daf (LL: 73 *truf ircecg*). For the etymology see Fowkes: 1958, 3–4 with bibliogra-  
phy, where the connection with Sanskrit *aśman* 'Stein, Himmel' is discussed.  
Elsie: 80; GPC: 446 and 390; OCV: 56; PECA: 25; Williams: 1930, 247  
*hou boit cihitun ceng ir esceir is moi hinnoid* MP 23<sup>a</sup> (246)

**cennin n pl 'leeks, daffodils' [cennin]**

MW *cennin*, *kennyn*; OC *kenin* *euynoc* gl. *allium*; MB *quinghenn*; OIr *cainnenn*  
It was suggested by A. Lubotsky (see Schrijver: 456), that these words go back to  
*\*kasn-inā*, from *\*kesn-* (cf. Russian *česnok* 'garlic'); P. Schrijver (*ibid.*, fn. 1)  
suggests that "the word is probably not of IE origin, as the vocalism shows".  
DGVB: 93; GPC: 464; LEIA: C-19; OCV: 271; PECA: 24; Schrijver: 456; VVB:  
69

*cennin* gl. *cipus* Ox2 42<sup>a</sup> (3.7)

**cennini prep. 'with us'**

OB *centen ni*

See *cant*, *ni*.

DGVB: 102

*cennini* gl. *oriens maior* Ang 13 b

**centh(i)liat n m 'singer'**

Attested twice and only in the Juvencus glosses; cf. MW *gorcheithleit*. An *-iad*  
derivative of (MW) *cathl* 'song' (B *kentel*, Mlr *cétal*, GPC: 441) < *\*kantlom*, IE  
√*kan-* 'singen' (IEW: 525–6); see *canam*.

GPC: 455; LEIA: C-85; LHEB: 498, 587, 606; Stokes: 1860–1, 218; VGK: I, 139;  
VVB: 69; WG: 17

*ircenthiliat* gl. *Davida canorum* J 7

*cénthliát* gl. *Davida canorum* J 49

**cep n f&m 'pickaxe, mattock, hoe; ploughshare' [caib]**

MW *caib*, *keyp*; Scottish Gaelic *caibe*

See OWAV.

GPC: 389; VVB: 69

*cep* gl. *fosarium* Ox2 42<sup>b</sup> (4.3)

**cephitor v. pres. impers. 'to have, obtain, find'**

See *chepi*.

*ismod. cephitor. did. hanaud* Comp 1

**cepister n m 'halter, tether, cussedness, evil' [cebystr]**

MW *kebystr*, *kebestr*; MB *cabestr*

< Lat. *capistrum*

GPC: 444; LHEB: 337; ML: 146; VGK: I, 192; VVB: 69–70

*cepister* gl. *camum* Ox2 43<sup>a</sup> (5.2)

**ceroenhou n pl 'mash-vats, tuns, tabs, casks, barrels' [cerwyn]**

MW *ceruyn*, *cerwyn*; OC *keroin* gl. *cupa*

The difficulties in the interpretation of this word as a loan from Lat. *caroenum* are  
summarised in PECA. For *-oe-* representing [ui], see Sims-Williams.

EL: 35; GPC: 469; ML: 149; OCV: 399–400; PECA: 24; Sims-Williams: 1991, 60,  
n. 5; VVB: 70

*aceroenhou* gl. *et dolea* J 78

**cerricc n m&f pl 'stones'**

For the etymology and references, see *carrecc* and cf. *carreic*, *carrecou*.  
*nouircerricc* gl. *cautum* MC 51 a.a.

**cet conj. 'although, even though'**

MW *ket*

See *cen*.

GPC: 658; Lewis: 1956, 298; Williams: 1980, 96

*cet iben med nouel* Juv 3 (2.2)

*cet treidin guel haguid* Juv 9 (2.2)

**ci v pres. 2 sg 'to have, obtain, find'**

See *chepi*.

*ci* (for *cei* ?) is *did ciman. haci* (Williams: 1927, p. 260) Comp 3

**cibracma n 'battlefield'**

Hapax in Welsh; < *\*kombranko-magos*. For the second element, see *maessid*.

The first component of this compound (= Irish *comrac*) contains prefix *\*kom-*,  
and IE *\*(e)nek-* 'reichen' (IEW: 316f), on this see De Bernardo Stempel: 99–100.

GPC: 710; Koch: 476

*cibracma* Chad 4

**cibrmo n 'thrifty'**

OB *cobrmō*

According to Fleuriot, this word contains the prefixes *\*kom-ro-* and the stem *-mo-*  
< *\*mog-*. The word is not attested in later Welsh.

DGVB: 105 and 111

*cibrmo* gl. *frugi* Prisc. 34 a

**cihitun, cihutun prep. 'along; as far as' [cyhudun]**

OW (LL: 122) *orlech cihitan* *dital ircecyn*, OB *cohiton*, *coihiton*

A derivative of W *cyhyd* (OW LL 73 *cehit*) 'of equal length, along', OB *cehet*, *cehit*  
from *\*ko-sit-*; the semantics was compared by Fleuriot with Irish *go sioth* 'to, as far  
as'. For the criticism of the etymology offered in WG: 415 (< *\*ko-si-tan*), see Loth  
in RC 37 (1917–1919), p. 54.

DGVB: 113; GPC: 746; VVB: 71; Williams: 1930, 247.

*hor elin cihutun hi torr* MP 23<sup>a</sup> (246)

*hou boit cihitun ceng ir esceir is moi hinnoid* MP 23<sup>a</sup> (246)

**cihun(n) adj. 'equal, corresponding, proportionate'**

The word occurs twice in *W.*, both times in MP. GPC suggests a derivation "cy- + elf. *anhysbys*". I will discuss this instance in SC, forthcoming.

GPC: 744; VVB: 71; Williams: 1930, 236

hoid hoitou hou bein atar ha beinn cihunn MP 22<sup>b</sup> (234)

is cihun argant agit eterin MP 22<sup>b</sup> (234)

*cihutun* see *cihitun*

**cilcet n m 'coverlet, sheet, blanket' [cylched]**

MW *cylched*, *cylchet*; OB *colchet* gl. *agipa*; OIr *colced* gl. *agipam*

< Lat. *culcita*; see also *cilchetou*.

DGVB: 113; GPC: 748; LEIA: C-157; LHEB: 668; ML: 156; VGK: I, 196; VVB: 71

*cilcet* gl. *tapiseta* Ox2 44<sup>a</sup> (6.25)

*cilcet* gl. *stratorium* Ox2 44<sup>a</sup> (6.26)

**cilchetou n m pl 'coverlets, sheets, blankets'**

See *cilcet*.

*ircilchetou* gl. *vela* Ovid 38<sup>a</sup>

**ciliauc adj. 'faulty'**

An *-iog* derivative of Celt. *\*kulo-*, cf. MW *cwl* 'fault, blame'; OB *col* gl. *nefariam rem, caul* gl. *piacula .i. abscentia*; Irish *col*. Two etymologies have been suggested for these words. These have been connected with Lat. *scelus* (but see J. Loth in ZCP 17 (1927), p. 147-152), and Lat. *culpa* (Stokes in IF 12, 191; VGK: I, 94). Both comparisons were rejected by Hamp due respectively to the formal inconsistencies and the "unusual ancestral configuration". GPC does not consider this instance.

DGVB: 106 and 99; GPC: 639; E. Hamp in ÉC 14 (1974), p. 199; LEIA: C-155  
*ciliauc* gl. *scaelestus* Prisc 40 a

**ciluin n 'crooked hinder part of the plough'**

This hapax is omitted in GPC; for the etymology of this compound (< IE *\*(s)kulo-*, to *\*(s)keu-*, etc., 'Versteck, Hinterteil', IEW: 951, and *min*, GPC: 2460) see A. Falileyev in SC 29 (1995), pp. 295-6 with bibl.

VVB: 72; Williams: 1929, 3

*ciluin* gl. *buris* Ox2 42<sup>b</sup> (4.7)

**cilurn n m 'pail, pitcher, vessel, bucket, tub' [celwrn]**

MW *kelurn*, *celwrn*; OB *chilorn* gl. *urceus* (ch=k), PN *Cilurnum*; OIr *cilornn* gl. *urceus*

Traditionally, < IE *\*kelp-* 'Krug, Topf'; for the scepticism in regard of *\*lp > l*, see E. Hamp in ÉC 14 (1974), p. 199. The *i* is left unexplained.

DGVB: 105; GPC: 458; IEW: 555; LEIA: C-99; LHEB: 475; Parry-Williams: 121; VGK: I, 94, 365; VVB: 72; WG: 125

*cilurnn* gl. *urnam* J 40

**cimachabail vn 'to raise, extol' (?)**

The meaning and the etymology of this entry offered by Fleuriot was reconsidered by P.-Y. Lambert who compared the form with Irish vn *cumgabail*, and MW *kyuachael* 'to raise, extol', see GPC: 673 and 680. The first word of this gloss, *hoiloit*, was analysed by Lambert as SW British. The entry itself is perhaps a hybrid, with apparently Welsh reflex of the prefix, cf. here *cimpenner*, see s.v. GPC does not consider this instance.

DGVB: 106; Lambert: 1982, 201; 1983, 136; 1986, 108

*hoi.loit. cimachabail uel dimenuim* gl. *tolletum* Prisc 25 a

**cimadas adj. 'suitable, befitting' [cyfaddas]**

MW *kyfadas*; OB *camadas* gl. *habilis*; OIr *comadas*

< *\*kom + addas* < *\*ad-asto-*, IE  $\sqrt{ad-}$  'festsetzen, ordnen'; on this stem see E. Hamp in JIES 1 (1973), p. 322ff and ÉC 15 (1976-7) p. 192.

DGVB: 94 and 53; GPC: 674; IEW: 3; LEIA: A-13; Stokes: 1873, 390; J. Vendryes in RC 35 (1914), pp. 212-4; VGK: I, 284 and II, 21; VVB: 72 and 63-4

*isscimadas* gl. par MC 4 a.b.

*iscimadas* gl. par est MC 4 b.b.

**ciman<sup>1</sup> adj. 'whole, entire, complete' [cyfan]**

MW *kyua(n)*

Analysed in GPC as < (?) Britt. *\*kom-ann-*.

GPC: 676

is did *ciman. haci* Comp 3

**ciman<sup>2</sup> n f 'assembly' [cyman]**

MW *cyman*; OIr *commant*, MÍr *commann*

I. Williams considers this word as a noun rather than adjective, and this interpretation is accepted by GPC, which analyses this entry as containing the prefix *\*kom-*, and the element *man* (= English *man*, with a query): the Irish word which denotes 'alliance, pact, company' is commonly analysed as a loan from Lat. *commentum*. GPC: 754; Haycock: 13; LEIA: C-178; Williams: 1980, 112

it *clu(i)s [it] dibān iciman* guorsed Juv 9 (6.1)

**cimarcimeir prep. 'opposite, facing'**

See *ercimeir*.

DGVB: 106

*cimarcimeir* gl. *aduerso* Ang 15 b

**cimarguith[i]ejt n m&f 'well-informed person, expert' [cyfarwydd]**

MW *kyvarwit*, *cyfarwyd*, *cyuarwyd*; OIr *comard(a)e*

< Britt. *\*kom-are-ueid-*, IE  $\sqrt{u(e)di-}$  'erblicken, sehen'

GPC: 685; IEW: 1125; JO: 53-4; LEIA: C-166; VGK I, 352 and II, 6  
*imalitiduch cimarguith[i]ejt* Chad 3

**cimenghaam v pres. 1 sg 'to narrow, tighten' [cyfyng-]**

W *cyfyng-*; cf. OIr *cumung*

< \**kom-ingu-*, IE *√angh-* 'eng, einengen, schnüren'.

GPC does not consider this instance.

DGVB: 106; Elsie: 114; GPC: 725; IEW: 42-3; LEIA: C-292; VGK: I, 107

cimēghaam gl. ango Prisc 40 a

**cimer n m 'confluence' [cymer]**

MW cimer; MB kemper; Mlr commar

< \**kom-bero*, IE \**bher-* 'aufwallen' (IEW: 123); but see Hamp: 1982 for the identification of the IE stem.

GPC: 759; LEIA: C-178; VGK: I, 118

di cimer di aper ferrus Chad 6

**cimerdridou n pl ?**

Stokes analysed the form as containing two words, *hir* 'long' and the plural of *cimerdrid*, which he could not explain. Loth considered this as a compound 'long travail solitaire', *hir* (see *hir*) + *cimer* (< \**kom-are*) + pl. of *drid*, which he compared with OB *emdrii* 'theoricam', on the latter see DGVB: 158. P.-Y. Lambert tentatively connects this noun with MW *cyfarthelid* 'steady, constant' and *cyfrdelid* 'beautiful', on these see GPC: 684 and 713. For the prefix, cf. *aurcimerd-richeucion*.

Lambert: 1982a, 22; Loth in RC 32 (1911), p. 307; Stokes: 1873, 391; VVB: 155-6  
nourhircimerdridou gl. lucubrationum perennium MC 4 b.a.

**cimmaeticion n pl ?**

Hapax in Welsh. GPC tentatively offers a comparison of this word with W *cyma* 'battle, conflict' which is considered to be a cognate of OIr *com-bág*, on this see LEIA C-167, and B-4-5.

GPC: 753; VVB: 72

cimmaeticion gl. conquestos MC 4 b.a.

**cimmaithuress n f 'foster-sister'**

Hapax in Welsh. Is analysed by GPC as *cym-maeth-ur-es*, cf. W *cymaethu* 'nourish together', *magaf*.

GPC: 753; VVB: 72; Stokes: 1873, 387

cimmaithuress gl. collactea MC 1 b.a.

cimmaithuress gl. collactea MC 8 a.b.

**cimpenner v pres. subj. impers. 'to arrange' [cymhenn-]**

MW *cymhen-*; MB *quempen*

This word which shows Welsh characteristics and is found in the Breton gloss was not considered as 'l.v.g.' by Fleuriot (but cf. DGVB: 29). It was analysed as a cognate of W *cymen* (< ? *cym-* + *pen*, GPC: 759), and as a loan from Lat. *compendio*. GPC does not consider this instance.

DGVB: 106 and 280; GPC: 764

pan cimpenner aer Ang 65 a

**cimperet ? 'comparative'**

OB *comperet*; OIr *comparit*; cf. W. *cymar(edig)*, *cymharu*, etc.

< Lat. *comparatius*

GPC does not consider this instance.

DGVB: 106 and 116; GPC: 755; LEIA: C-180; ML: 156

hac&oucimp& gl. superlatius multo Prisc 27 a

nirinciriles. cimp&illiausauc oirei gl. ad plures sui generis fit comparatio Prisc 27 a

**cinceu n 'concave'**

As it was stated by Fleuriot, this is a loan from Lat. *concavus*, though with an unexplained *-eu*. Neither Loth nor Lewis mention this among the Latin loan-words. The instance is not quoted in GPC.

DGVB: 106

cinceu gl. concauus Ang 16 a

**cindraid n 'neap tide'**

Cf. MW (T 41.13) *kyn traeth*; OB *cundraid*; Mlr *cóntract*

< Lat. *contractus*; for a derivation *con* + \**traith*, see DGVB.

DGVB: 125; LEIA: C-203; Huws: 501, n. 6

cindraid gl. ledona DNR 2v

**cinimer n m adj. 'equal number' [cynifer]**

MW *ceniuer*, *c(y)niuer*; MC *cynyuer*

Contains prefix *cy-* and *nimer*, see s.v.

GPC: 791; Williams: 1980, 107

isabruid icinimer Juv 9 (3.2)

**cinnit conj. 'although not, even though not'**

Cf. *cen*: a negative form, see Lewis: 1956, 297, and cf. GMW: 235-6

Cinnit hoys irloc guac hinnuith In pagina regulari Comp 14

**ciphillion n pl 'stocks, little trunks' [cyffyll]**

MW *cyfyll*

An *-yll* derivative of *cyff* 'trunk, stock, stem' (Ir *cepp*) < Lat. *cippus* (GPC: 727; LEIA: C-70; ML: 155-6).

GPC: 734; Stokes: 1873, 395; VVB: 72-3

ciphillion gl. surculis MC 8 a.b.

**circhinn n m 'circle'**

Hapax in Welsh, but cf. MW derivatives *kyrchynyat*, *kyrchynurird*; OB *circinn*, *cirhin(n)*; Mlr *cercend*, C *yn-kerghen*

< Lat. *circin(n)us*. See also *damcirchinnuou*.

DGVB: 108; GPC: 807; LEIA: C-71; ML: 157; VGK: I, 383; VVB: 72

bét circhinn írguólléuní gl. usque sub occiduum coeli J 84

**circhl n m 'circle' [cylch]**

MW *cylch*, MB *kelch*

< Lat. *circulus*

DGVB: 108; GPC: 747; ML: 156; Williams: 1927, 259

seraul circhl Comp 2

hai bid im guar phenn circhl nauncant Comp 23  
in ir loscetic circhl gl. circulus [. . .] ardentior in ruborem Ang 13 a

**cisemic adj. 'first'**

Hapax in Welsh, but cf. W cysefin (MW kesseuin, cesseuyn); OB cisemic  
< IE \**kentu-stam-*, to IE \**ken-* 'frisch hervorkommen' (IEW: 564), and \**stā-*  
'stehen', cf. W *cysefin* (IEW: 1008).  
DGVB: 109; GPC: 810; Isaac: 408; OCV: PECA: 24; VVB: 73; WG: 137  
em ir cisemic gl. qui primus J 70

**cissoltou n pl 'connections' [cyswllt]**

MW kysswllt, kysswllt, kyssyllt  
< Lat. *consoldo*. The instance is not quoted in GPC.  
DGVB: 109; GPC: 819; ML: 158  
cissoltou gl. commissure hapsidum Ang 13 a

**cithremmet adj. 'even, exact' [cythrymed]**

MW cythrymhet; OIr cutrummae  
< Celt. \**kon-trum-*, see *trumm*.  
GPC: 827; LEIA: C-298-9; Stokes: 1873, 401; VGK: I, 139; VVB: 73-4  
cithremmet gl. b[i]llance libra MC 12 b.a.

**claur n m 'cover, lid' [clawr]**

MW clawr; B kleur; OIr clár  
The traditional analysis derives these words from Common Celtic \**klā-ro*, < IE  
\**kel-*, etc., 'schlagen, hauen', cf. Greek κληρος. For a consideration of a different  
IE stem (\**klā-* 'breit beliegen, darauflegen', IEW: 599), see A. Falileyev, N. Ka-  
zansky in *Yazyk i kul'tura keltov*, St. Petersburg 1998, pp. 10-13. See also *cloriou*.  
Chantraine: 542-3; De Bernardo Stempel: 41; GEW: 872-3; GPC: 491-2; IEW:  
545; LEIA: C-113-4; Schrijver: 182; VGK: II, 49; VVB: 74  
cláur guicip. quod fit super faciem torcularis gl. prelum J 78

**cled n f 'left' [cledd]**

MW cled; MB cleiz, C cledh; OIr clé  
< IE \**klei-*, 'neigen, lehnen'  
Elsie: 109; GPC: 493; IEW: 601; LEIA: C-114-5; Schrijver: 118; VVB: 74  
ór cléid hín gl. limite levo J 26

**cleiteirou n pl 'castanets'**

According to Stokes, this could be an onomatopoetic word. On the other hand,  
Loth suggested taking this as a loan (with metathesis) from Lat. *crotal-*, cf. Ir  
*crothal*. P.-Y. Lambert acknowledges it as a loan, and the influence of the authen-  
tic word *cleidr*.  
Lambert: 1982a, 22; LEIA: C-248; ML: 150; Stokes: 1873, 399; VVB: 74  
nouircleiteirou gl. crotularum MC 10 a.a.

**cloiumn see doiumn**

**cloriou n m pl 'boards, planks, surfaces, faces, plates'**

See *claur*.  
GPC: 492; VVB: 74  
ocloriou gl. tabellis Ovid 38<sup>a</sup>

**cluis ?**

I. Williams connects this word with MW *gluis* 'fair, beautiful', with *it* causing  
provection, or with the adjective derived from the verb *clywyd* 'to hear'.  
Haycock: 13; Williams: 1980, 111  
it clu(i)s [it] *dibān* iciman guorsed Juv 9 (6.1)  
it cluis it humil inhared celmed Juv 9 (7.1)

**clun n m 'meadow' [clun]**

MW clun; OIr clúain  
J. Pokorny hesitates between \**klep-* 'feucht' (IEW: 603) and \**kleu-* 'spülen' (for  
this base see IEW: 607). For a different analysis, see OWAV.  
GPC: 510; LEIA: C-126  
in guoilaut clun Chad 6

**coc n f 'cook' [cog]**

MW coc, cog; OB coc gl. pistor; OC kog gl. cocus; OIr coic  
< Lat. *coquus* (*cocus*)  
DGVB: 111-2; GPC: 540; LEIA: C-142; ML: 151; OCV: 381; PECA: 28; VGK:  
I, 321; VVB: 76  
coc gl. pistor Ox2 44<sup>a</sup> (6.32)

**coilam v pres. 1 sg 'believe' [coeli-]**

MW coel-, coyll-; OB coilhaam 'j'examine, je consulte' in etn *coilhaam* gl. auis et  
aspicio  
A derivative of *coel*, etc., for the etymology see s.v. *coilou*.  
DGVB: 113; GPC: 533; Watkins: 1987, 53; White: 72-3  
ni choilam hinnoide MP 22b (234)  
nichoilam MP 22b (238)

**coiliaucc n m 'augur, soothsayer'**

Hapax in Welsh; OC chuillioec gl. augur  
An *-iog* derivative of *coel*, see *coilou*.  
GPC: 533; VVB: 77  
coiliaucc gl. augur MC 2 a.b.

**coil(i)ou n pl 'omens, portents, auguries, divinations' [coel]**

MW coel; OB coel gl. (h)aruspicer; OC chuillioec gl. augur, cuillioeges gl. phito-  
nissa; Inscr. de Lamas de Toledo Caeilobrigoi; Ir cēl borrowed from Brit.  
< Celt. \**kailo-* < IE \**kai-lo-* 'heil, unverschrt, auch von guter Vorbedcutung'.  
See also *coilam*, *coiliaucc*.  
DGVB: 112; GPC: 532; IEW: 520; LEIA: C-59; LHEB: 325; OCV: 143, 145;  
PECA: 26, 33; J. Vendryes in RC 46 (1929), p. 419; VGK: I, 57; VVB: 78

nouirmiinguedou .i. coiliou gl. extorum MC 2 a.a.  
ocoilou gl. auspiciis Ovid 39b

**coiliou** see **coil(i)ou**

**colginn** n m 'sting, awn' [colyn]

MW colyn

An *-yn* derivative of *col* (MW *coly*, *col*, cf. Ir *colg*) 'awn' < \**kolgo-* < IE \**kel-* 'stechen' (IEW: 545).

De Bernardo Stempel: 99; Fowkes: 96; GPC: 546; Joseph: 51-2; LEIA: C-157; LHEB: 466, 590, 607; VGK: I, 105; VVB: 78

cólginn gl. arístam J 26

**coll** n coll. 'hazel' [coll]

MW coll(en); OC colpiden gl. corilius, OB limn-collin gl. tilia; MÍr coll < \**kosl-* < IE \**kos(e)lo-* 'Hazel'

DGVB: 243; GPC: 546; IEW: 616; LEIA C-158; OCV: 293; PECA: 29; VGK: I, 32; VVB: 78

coll gl. corilis MC 8 b.b.

**comoid** n m 'power' [cyfoeth]

MW kyuoeth; OC duy chefluidoc gl. Deus omnipotens; OÍr cumachtae

The meaning of this word is discussed by M. Haycock. Apart from the attempt of L. Fleuriot to separate the Welsh entry from the Irish word quoted above, these are commonly viewed as cognates. Several etymologies for this word have been considered. According to Campanile, the adjectives go back to \**kōm-anktāko-*; the traditional etymology derives it from \**kōm-okto-*, with IE \**enek-*, \**nek-*, \**enk-*, \**ŋk-* 'reichen, erreichen, erlangen' (IEW: 316).

Fleuriot in *ÉC* 16 (1979), 204-5; GPC: 708; Haycock: 15; LEIA: C-286; OCV: 32; PECA: 25; VGK: I, 124; Williams: 1980, 115

gurd meint icomoid imolaut Juv 9 (7.3)

**comtantou** n pl 'buzzing, a deep hollow sound' (?)

Hapax in Welsh; contains prefix *com-* and pl. of *tant* 'string', see *tantou*.

GPC: 687; Stokes: 1873, 399; VVB: 81

orcomtantou gl. bombis MC 10 a.a.

**coorn** ?

According to Zeuss: 1056 and VVB: 82, this stands for *co-orn*, *orn* 'tressaillement, crainte', the meaning of *coorn* being thus 'applaudissement'. In view of the frequent doubling of the letters in this manuscript (cf. *piipaur*, *ceenn*) I. Williams (1933: 113) suggests a reading *corn*. GPC: 2656 refers to this instance (with a query) in the analysis of *W orn* 'blame, fear'. D. E. Evans (Ir. *orn*: *W. orn*: Celt. *org-no-*. // *Homenaje a Antonio Tovar*. Madrid 1972, p. 134 fn. 28) interprets this entry as (lit.) 'a striking together, clapping', i.e. 'applause', and hesitates between a compounded form *co-orn* (= \**cy-orn*) and a simple *corn*. He derives this

instance from Celt. \**org-n-*, on which see also E. Hamp in *BBCS* 25 (1974), pp. 388-91.

coorn gl. in medio plausu Ovid 38<sup>b</sup>

**cornoitauc** adj. 'full of sores, ulcerous' [cornwydog]

MW cornwydawc

An *-auc* derivative of *cornwyd* 'boil, abscess, sore' which is analysed by GPC as containing *corn* 'crugyn' and clf. anhybys. GPC does not consider this instance. DGVB: 119; GPC: 564

cor.noitauc gl. gibberosus Prisc 16 b

**corruui** n f 'thong, latchet, lace' [carrai]

MW carryeu, carreieu, car(r)ci; cf. MB correcenn

< Lat. *corrigia*; differently by D. E. Evans, who derives it from Celtic \**ko(m)-ro-reig-*, which contains IE  $\sqrt{reiġ-}$  'bind', or  $\sqrt{riġ-}$  'stretch', or a crossing of these stems.

EL: 5,19; D. E. Evans in *SC* 10-11 (1975-6), pp. 74-7; GPC: 431; LHEB: 449-50; Schrijver: 313-6; VGK: I, 195; VVB: 83; WG: 165

corruui gl. corrigium Ox2 43a (5.4)

**cors** n f 'reed, cane' [cors]

See *corsenn*.

orcueticc cors gl. ex papyro textili MC 8 b.a.

cors vel pennas gl. cannulas MC 14 b.b.

**corsenn** n f sgl. 'reed, cane' [corsen]

MW cors(en); OC korsen (MS coisen) gl. calamus. B korz(enn); cf. OÍr curchas < \**kork-s-*, usually compared to Lat. *carex*, on which see Ernout - Meillet: 101. See OWAV. See also *cors*.

GPC: 566; LEIA: C-296; OCV: 278; PECA: 31; VGK: I, 485; VVB: 83; WG: 219

ocorsenn gl. arundine Ovid 40a

**coveidid** n f 'company' [cyweithydd]

MW cyweithyd; C. cowethe

An *-id* (= *-ydd*) derivative of (W) *cywaith*, which is analysed by GPC as < Britt. \**ko-uekt-*, IE \**ueġh-* 'bewegen, ziehen, fahren' (IEW: 1118f, cf. GPN: 283).

GPC: 832; LHEB: 659, 668; Williams: 1980, 98

isdiscirr micoveidid Juv 3 (3.2)

**cover** adj. 'complete' [cywair]

MW kyweir; OÍr cóir

< \**ko(m)-uari-*, IE \**uer-* 'gewahren, achtgeben'

GOI: 123; GPC: 829; IEW: 1164; LEIA: C-152; Schrijver: 326; Williams: 1980, 121; I. Williams in *BBCS* 3 (1926), 55-6

uuc nem isnem intcover Juv 9 (9.2)

**coid** n m 'poem' [cywydd]

MW cywy(d)d; Ir cubaid

< \**ko(m)-uidu-*, IE \**uidhu-* 'Baum' (IEW: 1177), for the possibilities of the semantic motivations, see LEIA. OC coweid liuer (*recte* copeidliuer), considered by GPC, does not belong here, cf. Williams: 1944, 342 and OCV: 342.

GPC: 836-7; Haycock: 10; LEIA: C-264; J. Loth in RC 32 (1911), p. 195; Williams: 1980, 104

nit arcup betid hicouid canlou Juv 9 (2.1)

**crat** see *orat*

**creaticaul** adj. 'created, original' [creadigol]

W creadigawl

An *-ed-ig-awl* derivative of (MW) *creu* 'create' < Lat. *creo*.

GPC: 583, 584; ML: 154; VVB: 87

creaticaul plant gl. *genialis praeda* Ovid 38<sup>b</sup>

**creaturou** n pl 'substances' [creadur]

MW creadur, OC croadur gl. *creatura*; MB croeadur

< Lat. *creatura*. The instance is not quoted in GPC.

DGVB: 121; GPC: 583; ML: 153; OCV: 213; PECA: 32; VGK: I, 197, 203

or teneu creaturou gl. *subtiolioribus elementis* Ang 15 b

**creirriou** n m f pl 'relics, holy or sacred objects, treasures' [crair]

MW creireu; MÍr creitair

< \**kred-ro-*, IE \**kred-dhē-* 'Zauberkräft worauf setzen, glauben, vertrauen' (IEW: 580); differently ("zu lat. *celeber*") in VGK: I, 113.

GPC: 578; LEIA: C-232; Schrijver: 353; J. Vendryes in RC 44 (1927), pp. 90-96; Williams: 1980, 185

Amcen creirriou gurth cyrrguenn Pad: 3

**creman** n m 'reaping-hook, sickle, bill-hook' [cryman]

MW creman, cryman, C. cromman, MÍr crommán

A derivative from (W) *crwm* (cf. C *crom*, OB *crum* gl. *gibbler*; OÍr *cromm*) 'crooked, bent, curved', which are analysed either as loans from Germanic (cf. AS *crumb*, see Henry: 83), or as an authentic word, to IE \*(*s*)*kerb(h)-*, (*s*)*kremb-* 'drehen, krümmen', not in IEW: 948f, see G. Lane in Language 8 (1932), pp. 296-7. See also *crummanhuo*.

DGVB: 124; GPC: 622; LEIA: C-244-5; LHEB: 668; VVB: 87

creman gl. *baxus* Ox2 42<sup>b</sup> (4.6 L)

**criched** adj. 'roughness, crispness, curliness' [crychedd]

W crychedd

An *-edd* derivative of (MW) *crych* (MC *crech*, G *Crix(s)us*) < pre-Celt. \**kripso-* or \**krispo* < IE √(*s*)*ker-* 'drehen, biegen', cf. Lat. *crispus*, IEW: 938, Schrijver: 374.

GPC: 619; VVB: 88

criched gl. *ruga* Ovid 40<sup>a</sup>

**crin** adj. 'withered, brittle, shrunk' [crin]

MW crin; OB crin; OÍr crfn

< IE \**ker-* 'versehren'

DGVB: 122; GPC: 597; IEW: 578; LEIA: C-236-7; Stokes: 1873, 412; VGK: II, 498; VVB: 88

crin gl. ar[i]dum J 27

**crip** see *ha crip*

**crit** n m 'shivering, tremble' [cryd]

MW crid, cryt, cryd; OB crit gl. *frenesin*; C *crys*; Ir crith

< \**krit-* < IE \*(*s*)*ker-* 'drehen, biegen'

DGVB: 123; GPC: 620; IEW: 937; LEIA: C-239-40; VVB: 88-9

ocrit gl. *timore* (leg *tremore*) J 5

**cruitr** n m 'winnowing fan, winnowing shovel, sieve' [crwydr]

Hapax in Welsh, but cf. W *crwydr* (MW *cruidir*, *crwydyr*) 'wandering, roaming';

OC *croider* gl. *cribrum*, OB *croitir* gl. *crebrum*, MB *croezr*; MÍr *crfathar*

< Celt. \**krei-tro-* < IE \**skeri-*, etc., 'schneiden, scheiden', cf. Lat. *cribrum*, AS *hridder*

DGVB: 123; GPC: 617; E. Hamp, in BCS 34 (1987), p. 112; Henry: 83; IEW: 946; LEIA: C-234-5; OCV: 397; PECA: 32; Stokes: 1860-1, 210; VGK: I, 134; VVB: 89

cruitr gl. *pala* J 14

**crummanhuo** n pl 'reaping hooks'

Note the spelling of the plural ending. See *creman*

o *crummanhuo* gl. *scropibus* J 77

**crunn** adj. 'round, circular' [crwn]

MW crwn; OB *cron* gl. *tornatili*; OÍr *cruind*

< \**krundi-*, < IE \*(*s*)*ker-* 'drehen, biegen'

DGVB: 123; Elsie: 124; GPC: 615; IEW: 935; LEIA: C-253; VVB: 90

nouircrunnui gl. *oui* MC10 b.a.

**crunnolunou** n pl 'round wheels' (?)

See *crunn*, *olin*; this interpretation of the latter component was suggested by Stokes (accepted by GPC: 2644) alongside *ol* 'mark, trace' (on this see GPC: 2640). Note the difference in orthography.

VVB: 90; Stokes, 1873, 391

crunnolunou gl. *orbiculata* MC 4 b.a.

**cuall** adj., also n m 'sudden, quick, speedy' [cuall]

MW cuall; OB *cualoch* (cf. Pers. name *Marccoual*)

J. Loth suggested a derivation < \**kom-uali-*, √*uel-* 'entourer, enrouler'.

DGVB: 124; GPC: 626; Loth in RC 37 (1917-9), pp. 37-8; VVB: 90

cúáll gl. *maturato* [leg. *motura*, *monitura*] J 90

**cueeticc** adj. 'knitted, woven' [gweedig]

W *gweuedic*, *gwewedig*

An *-edig* derivative of (W) *gweu* 'to weave', cf. OB *gueg* gl. *textrix*, OC *guiat* gl. *tela*, OIr *fige*, etc., < IE \**ueg-* 'weben, knüpfen' see GPC: 1608; PECA: 56. Note initial *c* for *g*.

DGVB: 186; GPC: 1614; IEW: 1117; VVB: 91; Stokes: 1873, 395  
 orcueticc cors gl. ex papyro textili MC 8 b.a.

**cuinhaunt v pres. (future) 3 pl 'to complain' [cwyn-]**

MW cwyno; MB queinyff; OIr coínid

The Britt. form could be \**kei-n-*; the interrelationship between Brittonic and Goidelic forms is not clear; further etymological connections are dubious.

GPC: 654; Isaac: 317; LHEB: 503; LEIA: C-18; VGK: I,125; VVB: 91; WG: 323; White: 122

cuinhaunt irruim mein gl. perpetuis deflebit subsita poenis J 55

**cultel n 'knife'**

This could be a Latin word or a learned loan from Lat. *cutellus* (cf. *cellell*).

VVB: 91

cellell gl. art[a]uum (.i. cultel) Ox2 42<sup>b</sup> (4.7)

**culter see the next entry**

**cultir n m 'coultir'**

MW kulldyr, cwlltyr, kwlldr; MB coultr; Mlr coltar

< Lat. *cultrum*; cf. also art[a]uum .i. celled gl. culter Ox2 42<sup>b</sup> (4.7)

GPC: 640; LHEB: 337; LEIA: C-160; ML: 155; VGK: I,233; VVB: 91

cultir gl. cultrum Ox2 42<sup>b</sup> (4.6)

**cusam v 'chat' ?**

The word was considered by I. Williams to be a variant spelling of *cosam*, see *guorcosam*. Alternatively it was explained as a borrowing from AS *cuss* 'kiss', or *cyssan* 'to kiss', but the paucity of AS loan-words in early OW makes this assumption unlikely.

GPC: 568; White: 76; Williams: 1980, 96

nicanāniguardam nicusam henoid Juv 3 (2.1)

**cusil n m 'advice, counsel' (name of a letter) [cusyl]**

MW cussyl, kyssul; OC cusul gl. concilium, MB kusul

< Lat. *consilium* (\**cōsilium*)

GPC: 818; ML: 155; OCV: 110; PECA: 34; Russell: 1995, 176; VGK: I, 205; VVB: 92

cusul Nemn

**custnud eticc ?**

Lewis rejected Stokes's reading *custnudieticc* in favour of *custnud eticc*. The gloss remains obscure.

Lewis: 1932, 112; Stokes: 1873, 399; VVB: 92

custnud eticc gl. confecta MC 10 a.b.

**cutinn(n)iou n m pl 'locks, ringlets' [cudyn]**

MW kudynn, kydyn; OC cudin gl. coma

< IE \**keu-* 'biegen', see Falileyev in ZCP, forthcoming.

GPC: 627; OCV: 44; PECA: 33; Stokes 1873, 393; VVB: 92

cutinnniou gl. illis (nodis) MC 6 b.b.

inircutinnniou gl. in condylos (nodos) MC 6 b.b.

## CH

**chefel n m 'horse' [ceffyl]**

Notably spelled with *ch-* for *k*. See *cefel*.

GPC does not consider this instance.

DGVB: 287

pois chefel gl. mannus .i. equus breuis Prisc 7 b

**chepi v pres. 2 sg 'to have, obtain, find'**

Etymologically this base points to syncretism of different roots, according to E. Hamp – IE \**ghabh-* 'fassen, nehmen' (IEW: 407–9), \**kap-* 'fassen' (IEW: 527–8) and \**kagh-* 'fassen' (IEW: 518); the involvement of the latter is rejected by G. Isaac, see the scheme in Isaac: 313. Cf also *ci*, *cephitor*.

Eska: 55–6; GMW: 150; GPC: 386–7; E. Hamp in ZCP 24 (1954), pp.229–3; Isaac: 312–313; J. Lloyd-Jones in BBOS 2 (1925), p. 291; VGK: II, 552. WG: 345; White: 79–84.

ha chepi. hinn inguir Comp 21

**chet n f m 'tribute, tax' [ced]**

MW cet, ked

GPC: 445

isem hichet triuceint torth Chad 4

**choilam see coilam**

## D

**d\*\*raut ?**

For possible interpretations of this entry see Williams: 1980, 115–6.  
 rit ercis d\*\*raut inadaut presen Juv 9 (8.1)

**dagatte v imperf. 3 sg 'to leave, let go' [dyad-]**

MW dyad-, diad-

This instance is not found in GPC. For etymology, see *dirgatisse*. See also *digatma(ou)*.

GPC: 1113; VVB: 93; White: 208–9

itdagatte ail gl. coniuere MC 4 b.a.



**dam prep. 'around, about' [dam-]**

This seems to be the only usage of *dam* as a preposition; in later Welsh it occurs as a prefix (*dam-*, *dym-*). Etymologically, < \**do-ambi-*.

GPC: 883; Williams: 1980, 96

dam ancalaur Juv 3 (1.3)

dam anpatel Juv 3 (2.2)

**damcirchineat n 'delayer'**

Hapax in Welsh; see *damcirchinnuou*

GPC: 884; Stokes 1873, 392; VVB: 94

damcirchineat gl. demorator MC 6 b.b.

**damcirchinnuou n pl 'a going around, a circuiting'**

Hapax in Welsh; OB *damcirchinn* 'fait le tour de'

< \**do-ambi* + *cyrchyn*, see *circhinn*.

DGVB: 128; GPC: 884; VVB: 94; WG: 27

ordamcirchinnuou gl. ambagibus J 56

**damfraudatus [Latin]**

Several interpretations of these two difficult glosses, both of which occur in the Juvenius manuscript have been suggested, see DGVB: 172; Thurneysen: 1890a, 92; Williams: 1933, 115; VVB: 93. It was argued by P.-Y. Lambert that in fact these instances are Latin (*datius fraudatius*). See P.-Y. Lambert in *Revue de philologie* 57 (1983), pp. 39–45; cf. Lambert: 1986, 110.

dáfraud atuis gl. subtrahet igni J 2

dāfraudatus gl. animae J 18

**darnes v pret. 2 sg ?**

The connections of this verb with MW *darnu* 'to separate' and *tarnu* 'to dry, reckon' have been considered; the semantics, however, in both cases is remote. According to Stokes, the phrase could be nominal, *i'th darnes ti* 'in your fragment'. In general, far from clear.

Lambert: 1987, 306; Stokes: 1860–1, 291; White: 173–175; Williams: 1933, 118

ítdárnéstí gl. agitare J 88

**das n m&f 'stack, heap, file' [das]**

MW *das*; OB *desi*; Ir *daiss*

< \**dasto-* < IE \**dhē-* 'setzen, stellen, legen'

DGVB: 136; GPC: 900; IEW: 238; LEIA: D-13–4; ML: 94, 228; VVB: 95

ódás gl. aceruo J 45

**datl n m&f 'meeting, assembly, council' [dadl]**

MW *dad(y)l*; OB *dadl* gl. concio, OC *datheluur* gl. concionator; OIr *dál*

< \**d<sup>h</sup>H-tilo-*, IE √*dhē-* 'setzen, stellen, legen'; see also the next.

DGVB: 127; GPC: 870; IEW: 237; LEIA: D-16f; OCV: 110; PECA: 36; Schrijver: 80; VGK: I, 135; VVB: 95

in irguorunhetic datl gl. in arguto foro Ovid 38a

**datlocou n pl 'places of debate'**

Hapax in Welsh, see *datl* and *loc.* for the formation cf. *mynachlog*

GPC: 872; VVB: 96

datlocou gl. fora Ovid 38a

**datsebimou n pl 'establishments, cattle-sheds'**

According to Fleuriot, "le sens et la formation rappellent le lat. *stabulum*". The entire gloss was considered to be Welsh particularly due to the presence of the preposition *o*. As for the interpretation of this word, Fleuriot refers to W *datsaf* 'stay of blood', which is a cognate of *sefyll*, etc.; on this word see GPC: 904. The instance is not quoted in GPC.

DGVB: 274

ô datsebimou gl. stabulis Ang 15 b

**dattotimb ?**

According to Stokes, *dat* (cf. W *datod* 'to loosen') and *timb* (W *tum* 'bend. turn'): he interpreted the gloss as *dattot-timb* 'a loosening turn'. Loth, however, would suggest *dat* = *do* + *at* in combination with *dot* (W *dodi* 'place') and *timb* 'spasm' (W *tymmig*), then 'démangeaison ou spasme pour rejeter'.

Stokes: 1873, 399; VVB: 96

dattotimb gl. gestione MC 10 a.a.

**daul n m 'share'**

Hapax in Welsh, but cf. *didaul*, OIr *dál*.

Perhaps, to IE \**dā-*: \**dā-* 'teilen' (IEW: 175).

GPC: 906; LEIA: D-16; Williams: 1980, 184

Amdifuyys *daul bacl patern* Pad: 4

**daum n m 'son-in-law; member of a retinue, guest'**

See *dauu*. GPC does not consider this instance.

DGVB: 130

daū gl. cliens Prisc 34 b

**dauu n m 'son-in-law; member of a retinue, guest' [daw]**

MW *daw*; OC *dof* gl. gener; MB *deuff*; MÍr *dám*

< Britt. \**dāmo-* (since O'Rahilly) < IE \**domos* 'house(hold)'; see also *daum*.

E. Campanile in BCS 26 (1976), pp. 305–6; DGVB: 130; GPC: 906; E. Hamp in ZCP 36 (1978), pp. 5–12; M. Gwyn Jenkins in BCS 17 (1958), pp. 252–8; LEIA: D-20; LHEB: 417; K. McCone in Ériu 43 (1992), pp. 193–7; T. F. O'Rahilly in *Celtica* I (1946), pp. 375–7; PECA: 39; Rhys: 1873, 231; VGK: I, 48; VVB: 96

dauu gl. cliens Ovid 38<sup>a</sup>

**deccolion n pl 'decimals; tenth parts' [degol]**

W *degawl*, *degol*

An *-ol* derivative of *deg* 'ten' < IE \**dek̑m-t-* 'zehn', IEW: 191; see also De Bernardo Stempel: 105–6 with bibl.

GPC: 916; Stokes: 1873, 394; VVB: 97

ordeccolion gl. decadibus MC 7 b.b.

**degion n pl 'nobles' [deon]**

MW deon

A substantivised derivative of the adjective (pl. form) *da* 'good' < \**dag-*, or directly < \**dagiones*, see GPC: 866 and 942; GPN: 188 with bibl.

GMW: 35; GPC: 930; JO: 101; LL: xlv; MJ: 271

imguodant ir degion Chad 2

**delehid n m 'lock, bar, door-bolt' [dylaith]**

MW dileith, dyle(y)th, B dleizen

GPC derives this form from Britt. \**dlekt-*.

GPC: 1135; VVB: 97

delehid gl. sera Ox2 44\* (6.12)

**delu n f 'image, statue; idol' [delw]**

MW delw; C del; OIr delb

< Celt. \**deluā-* < IE \**del-* 'spalten, schnitzen'

GPC: 927; IEW: 194; LEIA: D-47-8; LHEB: 387; VGK: I, 64; VVB: 98

délú gl. nummismatis J 80

**deruen n sgl. 'oak-tree' [derwen]**

MW derven; B deruenn; Brittonic Derventio; OIr daur

A well attested IE tree-name which is reconstructed (according to Benveniste) I \**der-w* and II *dr-eu* (Pokorny's \**deru-*, etc., 'Baum')E. Benveniste in Word 10 (1954), p. 259; P. Friedrich, *Proto-Indo-European Trees*, Chicago & London: The University of Chicago Press, 1970, pp. 140-146; GPC: 932; IEW: 214-217; LEIA: D-12

di pul irderuen Chad 6

**deruid v. pres. 3 sg 'to happen' [darfod]**

MW deru-, darf-; OB darued, daruid

Since J. Loth (contrast WG: 351) this is considered as a combination of a prefix *dar-* (< \**do-are*) and personal form of the verb 'to be'. It has been noted (LHEB: 90) that the spelling "*deruid* and *Iacou* are probably due to the influence of Latin writing in Wales, in which *b* and *v* are sometimes confused".

DGVb: 129; GMW: 145-6; GPC: 892; R. Loth in RC 26 (1915), p. 172

ir nider uid hinn. hou nit bloidin salt Comp 21-22

**di<sup>1</sup> prep. 'to'**

MW y; OB da, do; OIr do

< IE \**to-*; see also *didi*.

DGVb: 126, 141, 146, 332; GPC: 943; IEW: 1068; JO: 95-6; Lambert: 1983, 131;

Lambert: 1987, 285-6; LEIA: D-111 and T-81; WG: 87; VVB: 99

diguorguac gl. inani Ang14 b

rit pucsaun mi ditrintaut Juv 9 (7.2)

haccet. nitegid. di.a. Comp 8

irnidibid ir loyr di a. Comp 10

bihit dir termi Comp 16

araut dinuadu J 0

di gl. exclusiva medulae J 38

dir arpeteticion ceintiru gl. miseris patruelibus Ovid 38<sup>a</sup>dilitau gl. Latio Ovid 39<sup>b</sup>

dittihun gl. tibi soli MC 9 a.a.

di assa .i. asse bichan MP 22b (234)

di mesur MP 23a (229; cf. Lewis: 1926, 1)

(surexit tutbulc . . .) dierchim tir telih Chad 2

This form frequently occurs in Chad 6

**di<sup>2</sup> prep 'to'**DGVb: 141 and 136; the form *houl* 'sun' is Breton. See *di<sup>1</sup>*.

di hou l gl. in aduerso Ang 58 a

**di<sup>3</sup> prep. 'to'**The analysis of this preposition as used to denote 'from' (Caerwyn Williams: 1948, 3; Bromwich: 1980, 109) was rejected in favour of 'to' by T. A. Watkins, Watkins: 1982, 30, cf. Haycock: 11-2. See *di<sup>1</sup>* and cf. *di<sup>4</sup>*.

dicones ihesu dielimlu pbetid Juv 9 (4.1)

**di<sup>4</sup> prep. 'from'**

OB di; Ir de, di

< IE \**dē-*

JO: 105; IEW: 182; MJ: 272; Lambert: 1987, 288; Caerwyn Williams: 1948, 1-10

dimedichat Chad 2

bichet paniu pet guarid. did di aries Comp19

anu di iuno gl. Suadae MC 1a.b.

enucin di iunoni gl. Iterducam et Domiducam MC 11 a.a.

anu di iuno gl. Populonam MC 11a.a.

enucin di Sibellae int hinn gl. Erytria quaeque Cumca est vel Phrigia MC 11 b.b.

nomen *di* cretae gl. Mac[a]ronesos MC 49 b.a.nomen *di* tauro gl. caucassus MC 50 b.b.diaperthou gl. muneribus Ovid 37<sup>b</sup>hin map di iob gl. Iove dignus Ovid 39<sup>b</sup>**di<sup>5</sup> (particle -?) see diglniuhit****diam\*r ?n 'mystery, wonder' ?**For the paleography of this difficult line see I. Williams, who *inter alia* suggests a connection of this word with Irish *dianair*, itself a word without an etymology (LEIA: D-68). The alternative readings of this line were suggested by M. Haycock, \**adien ior*, \**adiein ior*.

Haycock: 9; Lambert: 1976-7, 529; Williams: 1980, 103-4

omnipotens auctor tidicones adiam\*r\*\* [ . . . ] Juv 9 (1.1-2)

**diauc adj. 'lazy' [diog]**

MW diawc, diog; OC dioc gl. piger. OB diochi

< *di-* (neg.) + IE \**ōkú-s* 'schnell'

DGVB: 143; GPC: 1026; IEW: 775; OCV: 141; PECA: 38; VGK: I, 48; VVB: 99  
díaúc gl. segnem J 93

**dibann ?**

If the word is *dibann*, I. Williams suggests a link with MW *diuan* 'immaculate, perfect'. Still another possibility noted by Williams is to read this as *in bann* 'melodiously'.

Haycock: 13; Watkins: 1982, 31 and 38; Williams: 1980, 111–2  
it clu(i)s [it] *dibān* iciman guorsed Juv 9 (6.1)

**dibid v pres. 3 sg 'to come' [deuaf]**

MW *dib-*; cf. MW *deu*, MB *deuaff*

This form of the verb contains \**do-*, and the form of the substantive verb. See also the next.

Elsie: 86; GPC: 934; VGK: II, 452

Iridibid ir loyr *dī.a.* Comp 9

**dibu v pret. 3 sg 'to come'**

See s.v. *dibid*.

GMW: 134; GPC: 791; White: 187–8; Williams: 1980, 109  
aguirdou pan *dibu* Juv 9 (4.2)

**dinchiriueticion adj. pl ?**

According to P.-Y. Lambert this stands for *dich(i)riu-etic-ion*, a derivative of *dechreu* 'beginning'; differently by Fleuriot, who does not explain the gloss; see also DOB: II, 495, where Lambert's correction is doubted, though no grounds or better suggestions are given.

DGVB: 229; Lambert: 1982, 195–6

irdinchiriueticion gl. principales Prisc16 b

**dicones v pret. 3 sg 'to make'**

For the interpretations of the verbal syntax, see GMW: 61, Watkins: 1982, 41; Williams: 1980, 103. For the form, see White: 175–6. For the etymology see the next entry.

omnipotens auctor tidicones *adīam\*r\*\**[. . .] Juv 9 (1.1)

dicones pater harimed *presen* Juv 9 (3.1)

dicones ihesu *dielimlu pbetid* Juv 9 (4.1)

gur dicones *remedau[t]* *elbid* Juv 9 (5.1)

**diconetent v pret. (?) Impers. 'to make, to do'**

Traditionally analysed as a derivative of a Celtic  $\sqrt{kān-}$ , related to Lat. *conari* (IE \**ken-* 'sich mühen', thus J. Lloyd-Jones, IEW: 564), or a lengthened grade of \**kan-* 'singen' (GPC, cf. IEW: 526). According to F.O. Lindeman, it is derived from IE \**ġen-* 'to give birth to'. I. Williams (1927 : 260) suggested the reading of the ending as *-eint* in view of OW *e* = [ci]. The form is then analysed as an impersonal preterite, cf. GMW: 127, Lindeman p. 507, n. 1.

GMW: 151; GPC: 998; F.O. Lindeman in BBCS 29 (1981), pp. 507–12; J. Lloyd-Jones in BBCS 2 (1925), pp. 6–8

pan diconetent ir. oithaur hinnith Comp 3

**did n m 'day' [dydd]**

MW *dit*, *dyt*, *dyd(d)*; OC *det*; OB *ded*; OIr *día*

< \**dijēu-*; see also *diu sul*.

DGVB: 132, 138; Elsie: 87; GPC: 1119; E. Hamp in *ÉC* 14 (1974), pp. 472–7; IEW: 184; JO: 106; LEIA: D-64; LHEB: 351; OCV: 197; PECA: 37; VGK: I, 42; WG: 83

ismod. cephitor. *did. hanaud* Comp 1

is *did ciman. haci* Comp 3

ir*did* hinnuith Comp 9

ir*did.* hinnuith Comp 11

pet *guardid. did* Comp 18

*did braut* Chad 2

**didaul adj. 'without a share, deficient, deprived of' [diddawl]**

MW *did(d)awl*

< \**di* (IE \**dē-*) + *daul*, see s.v., and cf. Lat. *ex-per(t)-s*.

GPC: 967; VVB :100

*didaul* gl. *expers* Ox2 45<sup>a</sup> (8.2)

*didaul* gl. *expers* Ox2 47<sup>a</sup> (11.17)

**didu prep. pers. 3 sg**

A personal form of *di*<sup>1</sup> (see s.v.); see also *guotiapaur oimer didu*.

GMW: 60; Williams: 1980, 110

*guotiapaur oimer didu* Juv 9 (4.3)

**dificiuou n pl 'lack, want' [diffyg]**

MW *diffyg*, *diffic*; C *dyfygy*

< Lat. *dificium*

GPC: 993; ML: 160; Russell: 1990, 69; VVB: 101

*dificiuou* gl. *dispendia* J 4

**difrit n m 'a beating'**

Hapax in Welsh. The word is analysed as a combination of the prefix *di-* and the stem is found in *ffrydio*, etc.

GPC: 992; Stokes: 1873, 104; VVB: 101

*fonnaul difrit* gl. *fustuarium* MC 41 a.a.

**digatma n f 'enclosure for animals, circus'**

Occurs twice in Welsh, and both times in the same text. See also the next entry. A *-fa* derivative from (MW) *dyadu*; for the etymology see *dirgatisse*.

GPC: 1113; LHEB: 437, 458, 658; J. Rhys: 1873, 230–1; VVB: 102

ir*digatma* gl. *area* Ovid 37<sup>b</sup>

*digatma* gl. *circus* Ovid 38<sup>b</sup>

**digatmaou n pl 'enclosures for animals'**

A plural of *digatma*, see s.v. for the further references.  
irdigatmaou gl. circus Ovid 39<sup>b</sup>

**diglniuhit ?**

According to J. Loth, *-n-* is a scribal error for *-u-*; he divides the gloss into *di* (verbal particle), and *gluiuhit* which he analysis as a 2 pl imp. form of the verb, cognate with *gloiu* (see s.v.).

VVB: 102

hac diglniuhit gl. [et] eliqua Ox2 44<sup>b</sup> (7.20)

**diguedham adj. 'last, ultimate, final' [diwethaf]**

MW diwethaf

A *\*-samo-* derivative from *diued*, see s.v.

GPC: 1059

issued diguedham oll Comp 15

**diguolouchetic adj. 'bright, shining' ?**

Hapax in Welsh; GPC suggests *di-* (cadarnhol) *-g(w)o-llewychedig*; *llewyech* 'light' < ?Britt. *\*lug-isk*, *√leug-*; according to P.-Y. Lambert this word shows confusion of two stems: *\*diguolou-etic* (cf. *di-olo* 'découvert') and *\*louich-etic* (W *llewychu* 'briller', *golau*, etc.).

GPC: 1060; 2170; P.-Y. Lambert in *ÉC* 27 (1990), p. 348; VVB: 102

diguolouchetic gl. proditus Ovid 41<sup>b</sup>

**diguormach n 'addition'**

See *diguormechis*. GPC does not consider this instance.

DGVB: 141; Lambert: 1982, 198

diguormach gl. adiectionem i. diriuationem Prisc. 15a

**diguormechis v pret. 3 sg 'to add'**

OB doguormach 'addition' in doguormaheticion, degurmehi te, degurme(h); OIr do-formaig

Hapax in Welsh which contains  $\sqrt{*mag-}$  < IE *\*meǵ(h)-* 'groß'; *-ch-* was explained by J. Loth (RC 40 (1923), p. 342) as a development *\*mag-s* (s-subjunctive) > *\*max-*; it is also noted that *-ch-* could be used to denote intervocal *-g-* (Thurneysen).

DGVB: 148; GPC: 1001; IEW: 708–9; LEIA: M–8; Thurneysen: 1890, 205;

White: 182–3; Williams: 1930, 237; I. Williams in BCS 10 (1941), p. 40

diguormechis lucas MP 22<sup>b</sup> (234)

**dilein v (vn) ? 'to delete, erase' [dil-]**

MW dil-; OIr do-lega

< Celt. *\*di-leg-n*, IE  $\sqrt{leg-}$  'tröpfeln, sickern, zergehen' (IEW: 657)

GPC: 1012; LEIA: D–161; Stokes: 1873, 404; VGK: II, 562; VVB: 103

dilein gl. abolitione MC 40 a.b.

**diliu n m 'shame, reproach' [diliw]**

MW diliw, diliu; OB diliu (?)

Since Stokes's edition (1860–1: 211–2, cf. VVB: 104) this word was analysed as *di-* (privative) + *liu* 'colour'. J. Strachan (in RC 28 (1907), pp. 197–8) interprets the prefix as the equivalent of Irish *do-* (Greek *δus-*). The word was considered alongside OB *deliu*, *diliu* and OC *disliu* by Fleuriot (DGVB: 134 and 142). According to GPC: 1014, this contains *di-* and an element which is found in W *edliw*, *lliwied*, etc.

diliú gl. livor daemonis J 15

**dinaut n 'pipe, water-pipe, conduit'**

Hapax in Welsh. Following J. Rhys (1873: 466) this could be analysed as a derivative from W *dinau* 'to pour, flow, stream out' (cf. C denewy, MB *dinou*). This perhaps contains *di-*, and IE *\*snā-* 'fließen, Feuchtigkeit' (IEW: 971f), cf. Irish *snúad* (LEIA: S–154).

GPC: 1020; VVB: 104

dinaut gl. pipinnis (for bipennis) Ox2 42<sup>b</sup> (4.2)

**diprotant v pres. 3 pl 'to disjudge' [difrod-]**

MW difrawt

A compound of *di-* and *braut* (see s.v.v.). Note the presence of *p*, which is explained as a result of doubling of [b] after *di-* (MJ) or compared to the forms like *dybu*, etc. (JO), or otherwise considered to represent [f] (F.O. Lindeman).

GPC: 986; JO: 100; F. O. Lindeman in BCS 32 (1985), p. 163f.; F. O. Lindeman in *Ériu* 46 (1995), pp. 169–170; MJ: 271; White: 115–9

diprotant gener tutri o guir Chad 2

**dirgatisse v pluperfect 3 sg 'to leave, permit' [dyad-]**

MW dyadu

Etymologically, *di* + *gadu* 'permit' (on this see Isaac: 329) with the affirmative particle *-r-* (MW *ry*, Ir *ro*) inserted after the preverb. See also *dagatte*, *digatma(ou)*.

GMW: 166; GPC: 1113; Loth in RC 29 (1908), p. 8; White: 257

dirgatisse locclau gl. concesserat MC 8 a.b.

**dirlimprosuni v pluperfect (pret. ?) 1 pl (1 sg ?) 'to extract, choose'**

L. Fleuriot suggested that this stands for *dirlimprosun (n)i*, with a prefix *dir-* (cf. *dirgatisse*) and a stem found in W *llimpro*, OB *di(s)lembretic*. The semantic shift, putative *-osun*, and etymology were left unexplained. Recently P.-Y. Lambert has shown that the word corresponds to Irish *tolomrad*, which is a calque on Lat. *excerpere*; he also notes, that "la désinence *-osun-i* est certainement l'équivalent du gall. moy. et mod. *-aswn*, 1<sup>re</sup> sg. de plus-que-parfait de l'indicatif. [...] Le pronom d'emphase affixé est d'ailleurs normalement *-i* à la 1<sup>re</sup> pers. du sg."

DGVB: 144; GPC: 2180; Lambert: 1986, 109; P.-Y. Lambert in *ÉC* 17 (1980), pp. 172–4

dirlimprosuni gl. excerpsumus .i. collegimus Ang 12 b

**diruestiat adj. 'hungry, starving'**

Hapax in Welsh, but cf. W *dirwest* (MW *dyrwest*, *dyrwest*) 'abstinence, fast'

A *-iad* derivative from Celt. \**do-ro-ues-t* < IE \**ues-* 'verweilen, wohnen, über-  
nachten' (IEW: 1170-1).

Fowkes: 1958, 1-2; GPC: 1038; VGK: I, 80; VVB: 105; I. Williams in BBCS 2  
(1923), pp. 41-4.

diruestiat gl. jejunam J 64

**discirr n 'common, poor'**

This segmentation of the line was suggested by I. Williams, who noted that W  
*disgyr* 'scream, shout' is not a suitable *comparanda*. Instead he refers to MÍr *dtscir*  
'fierce' and *doescair* 'mean'. It was argued by Jackson, that these two Irish words  
are unrelated (cf. LEIA: D-98), and the meaning 'fierce' does not fit the context.  
He holds that the word consists of a negative or adversative prefix (*di-* or *dy-*), and  
the stem \**scor-* 'host'; then "no great host". He admits, however, that the double  
final *-r* is unparalleled. R. Bromwich in her commentary to I. Williams' discussion  
notes that the meaning 'mean' is attested for Irish *dtscir*. GPC lists the word as a  
hapax. The etymology is obscure.

GPC: 1047; Bromwich: 1980, 97; Jackson: 1950, 70; LEIA: D-98; Watkins: 1982,  
38; Williams: 1980, 97-8

isdiscirr micoueidid Juv 3 (3.2)

**discl n f 'dish, plate' [dysgl]**

MW dyskyl; cf. OB disc (< Lat. discis)

< Lat. *disc'lus* < *disculus*

DGVB: 144; GPC: 1149; ML: 162; VVB: 106

o discl gl. lance J 59

**dissuncnetic adj. 'sucked out, drained'**

Hapax in Welsh. The entry is analysed by GPC as \**di* + *sugn* + *edig*, for the stem  
cf. W *sugno*, Irish *súig-* < (or a cognate of) Lat. *sugo*, see Elsie: 57; VGK: I, 72.

GPC: 1051; IEW: 913; LEIA: S-201; Stokes: 1873, 369; VVB: 106

dissuncnetic gl. exanclata MC 3 a.a.

**diu num. card. f 'two'**

See *dou*; for the fem. formation consider LEIA: D-6

Stokes: 1873, 398; VVB: 107

ithrirdiuail gl. glabella medietas MC 9 b.b.

**diued n m 'end' [diwedd]**

MW diuet, diwet, diwed; MC deweth; B divez, OIr dead, diad

< *di* (see s.v. *di*<sup>4</sup>) + *√uedh-* 'führen', IEW: 1115-6.

GPC: 1056; JO: 99; LEIA: D-29; WG: 251

ho diued Chad 2

**diu sul n m 'Sunday'**

MW dywsul

The form contains *diu* 'day', see s.v. *did*; and *sul* < Lat. *solis* (ML: 208).

gueith diu sul inmón AC s.a. 876 (Phillimore: 166)

**dluithruim n 'lever'**

The suggestion of W. Stokes was to read *luith* for *dluith* (*llwyth* 'a weight'), and  
*ruim* = W *rhwyf* = Lat. *remus*; cf. VVB: 108. According to J. Rhys, *dluith* stands  
for *tluit*: W *tlawd*. L. Fleuriot's analysis suggests a derivation from \**dleikt-* in view  
of B *dleizenn*. Apparently, lit. 'weight - beam / oar'.

DGVB: 146; LHEB: 479-80; Parry-Williams: 121; Stokes: 1860-1, 226

ór máur dluithruim gl. vecte moveri J 90

**doctrin ?**

This word was analysed by J. Loth as a loan from Lat. *doctrina*; but cf. W *doeth* <  
Lat. *doctus*. This could be Latin.

VVB: 108

doctrin gl. astructio MC 40 a.b.

**doiumn ?**

According to I. Williams, Loth's reading *mas cloiumn* (VVB: 181) should be  
abandoned. The gloss remains obscure.

Williams: 1929, 7

doiumn gl. metallum Ox2 42<sup>b</sup> (4.5)

**dometic adj. 'tamed, subjected' [dofedig]**

W dovedig, dofedig

An *-edig* derivative of (MW) *dof* 'tame' (MB *doff*, Lat. *domo*). According to  
Pokorny, IEW: 199-200, this is a loan from Latin *domare*. It is not, however,  
listed by Lewis, and is perhaps an authentic word, < Celt. \**domos* (-ā) < IE  
\**domh<sub>2</sub>-o-*, see Schrijver: 37. See also *dauu* and *ardomaul*.

GPC: 1072; Russell: 1990, 77; VVB: 111

ordometric gl. domito Ovid 39<sup>a</sup>

**dor n f 'door' [dôr]**

MW dor, B dor; MC dor; OIr dorus; G doru

< Celt. \**durā* < IE \**dh<sub>2</sub>r-* 'Tür'. See also *drus*.

GPC: 1076; IEW: 278-9; LEIA: D-181; Schrijver: 352; VGK: I, 32; VVB: 111

dor gl. super ualuam Ox2 44<sup>a</sup> (6.12)

**dosseheitic adj. 'dripping'**

It was suggested by L. Fleuriot that the word contains the stem *dos* and the suffix  
*-ehetic* (cf. *-hegetic*, *-haheitic*, etc., DGVB: 208). The stem was compared to that  
of *diddos* 'watertight' (see GPC: 969), *dos* 'drop, trickle' (GPC: 1077, with no  
etymology provided). GPC does not consider this entry. DOB: 443 lists this entry  
as *dosseheitic*.

DGVB: 226

int dosséheitic gl. gutatim Ang 15 b

**dou num. card. m 'two' [dau]**

OW (LL) dou, MW deu; C dow, dew; OB dou; OIr dáu, dó

< Celt. \**duyo*, IE \**duyo-*, Pokorny's \**duō(u)*; see also *diu*.

W. Cowgill in *Münchener Studien zur Sprachwissenschaft* 46 (1985), pp. 20–25; DGVB: 151; GPC: 905; Greene: 504–6 and 538–9; IEW: 228; LEIA: D–6; LHEB: 336; Schrijver: 331; VVB: 112

dou trean gl. bissem Ang 47 a

dou trean haur gl. bisse Ang 56 a

har dou trean gl. tertias duas unius hore Ang 65 b

dou nam riceus unguetid Juv 3 (3.3)

int dou pimp MP 22<sup>b</sup> (230)

dou punt MP 22<sup>b</sup> (234)

dou eterinn MP 22<sup>b</sup> (234)

**douceint num. card. 'forty' [deugain]**

MW deu vgein, deugein(t)

A compound, *dou* (see *dou*), and *ugain(t)* 'twenty' (OIr *fiche*, C *ugens*, B *ugent*)

< IE *\*uikont-s* 'zwanzig', IEW: 1177; see De Bernardo Stempel: 110–1 with further bibliography. See also the next.

GPC: 938

douceint torth Chad 3

ha douceint torth Chad 3

ha [do]uceint mannuclenn Chad 3

**douhouceint num. card. 'forty'**

See *douceint*.

DGVB: 232

is douhouceint gl. XL Ang. 59b

**douid see t\*\*erdutou fi guird\*\*\*\***

**dreb n ?**

According to J. Loth, this is a word for 'tas'.

VVB: 113

guarirdreb gl. edito MC 3 a.a.

**drissi n pl 'briers, brambles, thornbushes' [drysi]**

MW *drys(s)i*, *dris(s)i*; OC *dreis* gl. *uepres*, OB *drisoc* gl. *dumetum*; OIr *driss* gl. *vepres*

A widely accepted derivation from *\*dris-to-* (Greek *δρός*, see IEW: 215) was recently queried by P. Schrijver.

DGVB: 152; GPC: 1096; LEIA: D–197; OCV: 302; PECA: 40; Schrijver: 410; VGK: I, 80; VVB: 113

órd ríssi gl. *de tribulis* J 27

drissi gl. *spinis* J 56

drissi gl. *dumos* J 87

**drus n m 'door-way, door' [drws]**

MW *drws*, MC *darat*; cf. OIr *dorus*

< IE *\*dh<sub>2</sub>or-* 'Tür'; according to Pedersen (VGK: II, 20), this goes back to the

same protoform as OW *dor*, see s.v., with a syncope of the first vowel. However, "the details of the reconstruction of *drws* are thoroughly obscure", Schrijver: 413. GPC: 1089; IEW: 278–9; LEIA: D–182; VVB: 113–4  
drús gl. *claustrum* J 66

**du adj. 'black' [du]**

OW (AC, HB) *Dub-*, OW (LL), MW *du*; OC *dup* gl. *niger*; OB *du*; OIr *dub*; G Dubis

A derivative of IE *\*dhubh-* (*√dheu-*); for an underlying form *\*dubuo-* see E. Hamp in SC 18/19 (1983/4), p. 129. The presence of a Welsh article allows us to consider this form as Welsh, though the Breton form must be identical.

DGVB: 153; Elsie: 83; GPC: 1097; IEW: 264; LEIA: D–210; LHEB: 275; OCV: 209; PECA: 41; VGK: I, 116

ir du bisl gl. *meloncolia* Ang 68 a

**dub see du**

**dubeneticion adj. pl 'cut away'**

Hapax in Welsh; a cognate of W *difyn* 'fragment, piece', *dyfin-* 'to cut to pieces'; to IE *\*bhei-* 'schlagen' (IEW: 117).

GPC: 989; LEIA: B–34; Stokes: 1873, 404; VVB: 114

ordubeneticion abalbrouannou gl. *gurgulionibus exsectis* MC 42 a.a.

**duiutit n m 'divinity'**

MW *dwydit*

A *-tit* derivative of OW (LL) *duiu*, OC *duy* gl. *deus*, G. *Deuo-*; OIr *día*, < IE *\*dei-*, etc., 'hell glänzen', see GPC: 1101. PECA: 41.

GPC: 1107; IEW: 185; LEIA: D–64; LHEB: 375

eo quod ipse narravit generationem Christi herúfd dúiútít J 0

**dur adj. 'hard, cruel' [dur]**

MW *dur*; B *dir*, OIr *dúr*

< Lat. *durus*

GPC: 1099; LEIA: D–223–4; ML: 162; VVB: 114

*dur* gl. *dira* Ovid 41<sup>b</sup>

## E

**e pron. pos. 3 sg 'its' [ei]**

This interpretation of this entry was offered by L. Fleuriot (DGVB: 274–5); for the etymology and further bibliography see s.v. *hi*<sup>1</sup>.

o e leidim gl. *processu* Ang. 61b

**edil n f 'plough-handle' [haeddel]**

MW *haeddel*; MB *haezl*

< IE *\*seǵh-* 'festhalten, halten' (*\*seǵh<sub>2</sub>lā*)

GPC: 1804; T. Jones in BBCS 9 (1938), pp. 127–30; E. Hamp in BBCS 28 (1980), p. 217; Hamp: 1979, 68–9; IEW: 888–9; Schrijver: 134; VVB: 115; Williams: 1929, 4–5

edil gl. stipa Ox2 42<sup>b</sup> (4. 7)

**egid v pres. 2 sg (3 sg – ?) 'to move, travel'**

According to I. Williams, who was followed by GMW, this is a 3 sg. present form. Alternatively, T. A. Watkins suggests that this is a 2 sg. present, due to the facts that 1) independent form could not be expected in W after a negative particle, 2) other forms with *-id* suggest a relativizing suffix and 3) there is no need to consider in all the cases the omission of *loyr*. See also J. T. Koch in BBCS 38 (1991), p. 115. GMW: 119; Watkins: 1987, 59; White: 109–10; Williams: 1927, 266

haccet. nitegid. di.a. Comp 8

nitegid ad serenn arall Comp 17

**eguin n m&f 'nail of the finger or toe' [ewin]**

MW ewin; OC euuin gl. unguis, epincarn gl. ungula; OB eguin gl. adungem; OIr ingen

< Celt. *angu-inā* from IE *\*h<sub>3</sub>ngʰ-u-* (Pokorny's *\*onogh-*, etc., 'Nagel'); ~ Lat. *unguis*, etc.

DGVB: 169; GOI: 130; GPC: 1262; IEW: 780; LHEB: 387; OCV: 58 and 64; PECA: 45; Schrijver: 326; VVB: 115; VGK: I, 107; WG: 131

ir eguin MP 23a (241)

**eirimotor v pres. impers. 'to count' [eirif-]**

This entry was considered by L. Fleuriot as an impersonal form of W *eirifaf*, cf. W *eirif* 'number' (OIr *áram*) < *\*ad-rimo-*, GPC: 1196, which contains a reflex of IE *\*(a)ri-*, *\*rēi-* (IEW: 60; cf. LEIA: R-31); see also Hamp: 1977–8, 6. The instance is not quoted in GPC.

DGVB: 156; Elsie: 87

eirimotor gl. dies Ang 54 a

**elbid n m f 'world' [elfydd]**

MW eluit, eluyd, G Albi(o)-; Ir Albu

< *\*albijo-*, IE *\*albho-* 'weiß' (IEW: 30)

GPC: 1205; E. Hamp in BBCS 36 (1989), p. 109 and ZCP 45 (1992), pp. 87–9;

J. Koch in *Emania* 9 (1991), 20–2; W. Meid, *Aspekte der germanischen und keltischen Religion im Zeugnis der Sprache*. Innsbruck 1991

gur diones remedau[t] elbid Juv 9 (5.1)

**elimlu n m 'great host' [elyflu]**

MW eliwlu, elyflu, eliflu

A compound containing the affected form of *alaf* 'herd of cattle, wealth, luxury' (cf. Mlr *alam*, < IE *\*al-* 'nähren', IEW: 26, but see LEIA: A-60), and *lu* 'host', see s.v. *telu*.

GPC: 1209; Williams: 1980, 109

diones ihesu dielimlu pbetid Juv 9 (4.1)

**elin n m&f 'elbow, forearm' [elin]**

MW elin, OC elin gl. angulus, elin gl. ulna; OB olin 'coude, angle' in tri-olinoc; OIr uilen

< Britt. *\*olinā* < IE *\*el-*, etc. 'biegen' ~ Lat. *ulna*, etc.; see also *elinou*; on *trionoloc* gl. *triquadrum* see I. Williams in BBCS 10, (1940/1), p. 135.

DGVB: 276; GOI: 47; GPC: 1206; IEW: 307; LEIA U-18; LHEB: 595; OCV: 56;

PECA: 42; Schrijver: 259; VGK: II, 59;

hor elin MP 23<sup>a</sup> (246)

**elinn n f 'razor' [ellyn]**

MW ellyn; OB altin gl. ferula; OIr altain

< IE *\*(s)ip(h)el-* 'spalten, abspalten' (doubted in LEIA).

DGVB: 50; GPC: 1209; IEW: 985–6; LEIA: A-34; Loth in RC 45 (1928) p. 173;

VGK: I, 137; VVB: 116

elinn gl. nouacula Ox2 42<sup>b</sup> (4.7)

**elinou n pl 'elbows, forearms'**

The presence of an OB form *olin* caused Fleriot to consider this form as Welsh, a pl of *elin*. See *elin*. The instance is not quoted in GPC.

DGVB: 157

melinou uel elinou gl. cardinales Ang 15 a

**ellesheticion ?**

According to Stokes and Loth, this is connected with *eilw* 'music'. GPC does not consider this instance.

Stokes: 1873, 394; VVB: 116

ellesheticion gl. mela MC 8 a.a.

**em pron. pers. independent 3 sg 'he, it' [ef]**

MW ew, ef, e; OB em, C ef; Ir som, sem

< IE *\*sem-* 'eins', or from the IE demonstrative *\*e-* (IEW: 281); the quotation from the Juvencus glosses ("that's *ir cisemic*") shows the omission of copula. see Watkins.

DGVB: 157; Elsie: 102; GOI: 285; GPC: 1170; IEW 902–4; LEIA: S-169; VGK: II, 164, 170; VVB: 117; Watkins: 1997, 579; WG: 273

isem hichet triuceint torth Chad 4 (see Watkins: 1997, 580)

issem ir .e. hinuith issid diguedham oll in *pagina regulari* Comp 15

em ir cisemic gl. qui primus J 70

issemi anu gl. Genius MC 11 a.b.

**emedou n m pl 'bronze, brass, copper' [efydd]**

MW euy(d)d, efydd; OIr umae

< Celt. *\*omijo-* < *\*om-ejo-*; traditionally, to IE  $\sqrt{om-}$  'roh, bitter' (Pedersen, Pokorny, H. Hessen in ZCP 9 (1913) p. 13); consider, however, W. Krogmann in ZCP 21 (1938), pp. 48–9, where IE  $\sqrt{em-}$  'rot' is postulated. For the form *humid* in BN Lat. 10290 12 b see E. Bachellery in *ÉC* 11 (1964–5) pp. 111–112. cf. also Lambert: 1982a, 22 fn. 1. See also *emid*

DGVB: 216; GPC: 1173; IEW: 777; LEIA: U-24; Schrijver: 394; VGK: I, 32, 166; VVB: 117

ir emedou gl. aera Ovid 38<sup>a</sup>

**emeninn n m 'butter' [ymenyn]**

MW emenin, emenyn; OC amanen gl. butirum; OIr imb

< IE \**h<sub>2</sub>ǵ<sup>s</sup>-en-* 'Salbe' (= \**h<sub>2</sub>ǵ<sup>s</sup>-ǵ*); see also *emmeni*.

GMWL: 296; IEW: 779; Jackson: 1950, 75; OCV: 367-8; PECA: 8; Schrijver: 351; VGK: I, 46; VVB: 118

ha guorthoueir emeninn Chad 4

**emid n m 'bronze, brass, copper' [efydd]**

See *emedou*.

nouiremid gl. aeris MC 4 b. a.

oemid gl. ex aere MC 46 b. b.

**emmeni n m 'butter'**

See *emeninn*.

emmeni gl. babtuta Ox2 42<sup>a</sup> (3.8)

**emmi guollig v pres. 3 sg 'to prevent' (?)**

Hapax in Welsh. According to I. Williams, *emmi* (with no reflexive force) stands for *W am-*, *ym-*, *em-*; OB *em-* (cf. DGVB: 157); he notes, that OIr *im* / *imm* in relative clauses becomes *imme*, *imma*. For the root he suggests a connection with OIr *léim* (*W llam*) 'to leap', with a prefix (Ir *fo-*, *W gwo-*), meaning 'to prevent, anticipate'. For further possibilities for the interpretation and their possible drawbacks, see White.

White: 96-8; Williams: 1927, p. 269-70

Salt *emmi guollig hinnith ir bloidin hunnuith* Comp 19

**en prep 'in' (?)**

IE \**en-* 'in', cf. OB *en*, *in*; Stokes: 1860-1, 291 considers this as an intensive prefix.

IEW: 312; VVB: 119

nácénbíd gl. nulla J 71

**enderic n m 'bullock, steer, (bull)calf'**

MW (h)enderic, enderic.

An *-ig* derivative, cf. MW *an(n)eir* 'heifer', *B annoer*; MidIr *a(i)nder*, *annir* with a probable Basque connection (see M. Aguid, A. Tovar, *Diccionario etimológico vasco*. I Gipuzkoako Foru Aldundia: Diputación Foral de Guipúzcoa, Donostia: San Sebastián 1989, pp. 865-7) and with an unexpected preservation of *-nd-*. For a derivation \**ando-dari-ko-* see Hamp: 1977-8, 10. See also OWAV.

GPC: 1213; LEIA: A-76; LHEB: 508; VVB: 119; WG: 151; P.-Y. Lambert in *ÉC* 27 (1990), p. 347; H. Pedersen in *JCS* 1 (1950), pp. 5-6.

lō sive énderic gl. vitulus J 0

**enep n m 'face' [wyneh]**

MW *vinen*, *vynen*, *wyneb*; OC *eneb* pl. *nagina*; OB *enen* uert; OIr *enech*, *ainech*

< \*(*ep*)-*eni-H<sub>2</sub>ǵ<sup>s</sup>-ā*, cf. IE \**ok<sup>s</sup>-* 'schen'

DGVB: 160; Hamp: 1973, 81-3; Hamp: 1974, 261-270; IEW: 775-6; PECA: 42; VGK: I, 38; VVB: 119-120

ham hol enep gl. et totam faciem meam Ox2 41<sup>b</sup> (1.10)

**enmeituou n pl 'nods, signs, hints' [amnaid]**

MW *amnaid*, *emneid*; OB *enmeitiam* gl. *innuo*; Ir *sméit*-

The connection with Greek *μειδίω* offered by L. Stern in *ZCP* 5 (1905) p. 402 was rejected by Vendryes.

DGVB: 160; GPC: 97; LEIA: S-141; VVB: 120; WG: 136

troi enmeituou gl. per nutus Ovid 38<sup>b</sup>

**ennian n m&f 'anvil' [eingion]**

MW *ein(g)on*, *ein(i)on*; Ir *indéin*

According to H. Pedersen this goes back to \**ǵdhi-poni*, the root of which he compares to Greek *πένομαι*, i.e. IE \*(*s*)*pen-(d)-* 'ziehen, spannen' (IEW: 988); on this difficult base, see Chantraine: 881-2.

GPC: 1190; LHEB: 587; VB: 120; VGK: I, 114

ennian gl. *incudo* Ox2 42<sup>b</sup> (4.5)

**enuein n pl 'names'**

See *anu*.

enuein di iunoni gl. *Iterducam et Domiducam* MC 11 a. a.

enuein di Sibellae int hinn gl. *Erytria quaeque Cumea est vel Phrigia* MC 11 b. b.

**epill n m&f 'auger, gimlet, wimble, borer, piercer' [ebill]**

MW *ebill*, *ebyll*; OC *obil* (for *ebil*?) gl. *clauus*, *ebilhoera* leg. *ebilhoern* gl. *clauus*;

MB (h)ibil

< Celt. \**ak<sup>s</sup>-iljo-*, IE \**ak<sup>s</sup>-* 'scharf, spitz, kantig'

GPC: 1155; IEW: 19; OCV: 333; PECA: 41; VVB: 121

epill gl. *rostrum vel clauum* Ox2 42b (4.4)

**ercimeir prep. 'opposite'**

See *arcimeir*

DGVB: 165

ercimeir gl. *contra* Ang 60 a

**ercit v imp. 3 sg 'to seek, ask for, request'**

See *erchim*, and cf. *ercis*.

White: 270; Williams: 1980, 96-7

namercit mi nep leguenid henoid Juv 3 (3.1)

**ercis v pret. 3 sg 'to seek, ask for, request'**

See *erchim*, *ercit*.

White: 183-4

rit ercis d\*\*raut inadaut presen Juv 9 (8.1)



**erchim vn 'to seek, ask for, request' [arch-]**

MW erch-, arch-; MB archass; OIr arcu

< \*arkū < \*pṛsk-, IE √perk-, etc. 'fragen, bitten'; see also *ercit* and cf. *gurth ci-march*.

GPC: 179; IEW: 821; JO: 96; LEIA: A-86; VGK: I, 44; White: 299

(surexit tutbulc ...) dierchim tir telih Chad 2

**erguid prep. 'according to' [herwydd]**

MW herwyt, heruit; OB heruid

< Celt. \*ari-uid-, IE √\*getd- 'see, etc.'; for *hihi e., in ei herwydd*, see Williams: 1930, 244. See also *heruid*.

DGVB: 210; GPC: 1860; VGK: I, 413; WG: 414-5

guotan amcibfret ir bis hihi erguid MP 23<sup>a</sup> (241)

**errei see nam hint errei****esceir n f 'limb' [esgair]**

MW esgeir, eskeir; OC elescher (possibly for *uel escher*, see Williams: 1944, 92) gl. tibia; Ir escir 'ridge'

For the difficulties of the derivation from \*eks-kara- (cf. Irish *cara*) see PECA.

Elsie: 109; GPC: 1242; OCV: 63; PECA: 43-4; VVB: 123

ceng ir esceir MP 23<sup>a</sup> (246)

**estid n 'seat' [eistedd]**

MW eistydd; OB estid; cf. OIr ast-

< Britt. \*estjed- < Celt. \*eks-dī-sed-, IE √sed- 'sitzen' (IEW: 884); for the semantics, see Isaac: 326.

DGVB: 167; GPC: 1200; LEIA: A-97; VVB: 123; VGK: I, 70; VVB: 123; Williams: 1933, 112

estid gl. theatro Ovid 38<sup>a</sup>

**etem n m 'thread, yarn' [edau]**

MW edeu, edau; Gael. *aitheamh* 'fathom'

< Celt. \*etamī-, IE √pet- 'ausbreiten'

GPC: 1163; IEW: 824; Lane: 249; VGK: I, 132; VVB: 124

a hir etem gl. instita longa Ovid 37<sup>a</sup>

**eterin(n) n m sgl. 'bird'**

See *atar*.

agit eterin illud MP 22<sup>b</sup> (234)

ir pimphet eterin MP 22<sup>b</sup> (234)

dou eterinn MP 22<sup>b</sup> (234)

**etlol ?**

This gloss is obscure. For various possibilities for its interpretation see OWAV.

VVB: 115

etlol gl. crouitorio Ox2 41<sup>b</sup> (1.13; cf. Craster: 135)

**etmet v imp. 2 sg 'reap again'**

A combination of et (2) and meti 'to reap' see *etmet* for a connection

with *aeddfe* (GPC: 36), see OWAV.

DGVB: 138, 255; White: 266-8

ácét mét gl. retunde J 77

**F****faut n f m 'fate, luck' [ffawd]**

MW faud, ffawt; cf. OC fodic gl. felix

< Lat. *fatum*. GPC does not consider this instance.

DGVB: 56; GPC: 1279; ML: 167; OCV: 140; PECA: 46; VGK: I, 203

a faut gl. a fortuna Prisc 24 b

**feciaul n 'napkin placed over the face of a dead person'**

Hapax in Welsh.

< Lat. *facialis*

GPC: 1280; ML: 167; VVB: 125

feciaul gl. fascia J 91

**felchou n pl 'spleen'**

According to Fleuriot, the word could be Breton, though it is preceded by the Welsh article; see DGVB: 170. It is not attested in MW and W, which cannot be used as a solid argument against the presence of this word in OW, cf. VB: 272. MB *felch* alongside with Irish *selg* is traced to \*spelgā-, see LEIA: S-81. For the IE etymon, see V. Toporov, *Prusskii yazyk. Slovar' A-D*. Moscow: Nauka 1975, pp. 236-7.

DGVB: 170

nō ir felchou gl. placentarum Ang 55 a

**finn n pl 'sticks, rods' [ffon]**

MW ffon, pl. ffyn; Ir sonn

< IE \*sp(h)endh- 'Holzeimer'; see also *fonnaul* and cf. *fonn*.

Elsie: 135; GPC: 1301-2; LEIA: S-172; IEW: 989; VVB: 126; Schrijver: 444:

Stokes: 1873, 403

finn gl. pila MC 38 a.a.

**fionauc n 'rose garden'**

An *-auc* derivative of *fion*, see *fionou*. GPC lists this entry as Breton *comparanda*.

See also *foionouc*.

DGVB: 171

fionauc gl. rosarium Prisc 24 a

**fionou n pl 'roses; purple fox-gloves' [ffion]**

MW f(f)ion; cf. OW fionauc gl. rosarium; MÍr sfon

These words were analysed by H. Pedersen as cognates of Lat. *spionia*.

DGVB: 171; GPC: 1289; E. Hamp in CMCS 18 (1989), pp. 113-5; LEIA: S-115;

Schrijver: 281; Stokes: 1873, 398; VGK: I, 68; VVB: 126

nouirfionou gl. rosarum MC 9 b.b.

**fistl n 'fistula'**

Hapax in Welsh; not registered in GPC, EL, Haarmann.

< Latin *fistula*; W *ffistwla* was borrowed from English (GPC: 1290).

ML: 168; VVB: 126

fistl gablau gl. fistula [si]bilatrix MC 62 b.a.

**flair n f 'smell, stink' [fflair]**

MW fflair; OC flair gl. oder, OB flieriot gl. que redolet

< Lat. *flagro* < *fragro*

DGVB: 171; GPC: 1292; LHEB: 597; ML: 168; OCV: 335; PECA: 46; Stokes:

1873, 402; VGK: I, 223; VVB: 126

flairmaur gl. olacem MC 14 a.a.

**foionouc n 'rose garden' (?)**

Though the form of the suffix looks Welsh, the radical is Breton, cf. *fionauc*.

Fleuriot points to the possible Breton origin of this entry; alternatively, this could be a bretonised Welsh form. See *fionou*. GPC does not consider this instance.

DGVB: 171

foionouc gl. rosetum Prisc 35 b

**fonn ?**

The suggestion of Stokes (1873, 402–3) was to consider this as a sg. form of the plural *finn* (see s.v.). The semantic aspect as it was noted by Loth (VVB: 127) makes this assumption rather dubious. I am going to reconsider the suggestion of Stokes in SC, forthcoming.

locell vel fonn gl. ferculum MC 14 b.b.

**fonnaul adj. 'pertaining to a stick or spear'**

Hapax in Welsh; an *-awl / -ol* derivative of *fonn, finn* 'stick', see s.v.

GPC: 1302; Stokes: 1873, 404; VVB: 127

fonnaul difrit gl. fustuarium MC 41 a.a.

**franc n m 'foreign mercenary'**

MW franc

< MLat *francus*

This interpretation and derivation forwarded and advocated by I. Williams was challenged by A. Breeze who considers this as a loan from AS *franca* 'javelin, spear'. In her note Jenny Rowland argues for the traditional interpretation of this lexeme. The word perhaps also occurs in Juv 3 (1.3), see Williams: 1980, 91.

A. Breeze in *Notes and Queries* 236 (1991), pp. 149–51 and in *BBCS* 37 (1991), pp. 98–9; Bromwich: 1980, 95–8; GPC: 1310; B. Rees in *BBCS* 18 (1958–60), pp. 58–9; J. Rowland in *CMCS* 26 (1993), pp. 21–5; I. Williams in *BBCS* 7 (1935), pp. 366–8; Williams: 1980, 95

mi am franc Juv 3 (2.3)

**fraudatus see damfraudatus****fruidlonaid ?**

Though the stem of the word is an apparent loan from Lat. *fructus* (W *ffrwyth*),

the discussion of the form is very controversial; consider the attempts to see in it a verb (VVB: 127) or the dispute about the formation of the adjective (Rhys: 1873, 236–7 and 467). Cf. here W (1675) *ffrwythlonaid* 'fruitful, mature, prolific', *ffrwythlon* 'productive, fertile' (GPC: 1320).  
fruidlonaid gl. fertilitas Ox2 46<sup>b</sup> (10.11)

**fruinn n m&f 'bridle, restraint' [ffrwyn]**

MW fruinn, fruyn, (f)frwyn; OIr sríán

< Lat. *frenum*; see also *ruinn*.

GPC: 1319; LEIA: S–186; ML: 171; VGK: I, 221; VVB: 128

fruinn gl. frenum Ox2 43<sup>a</sup> (5.1)

fruinn gl. paglum Ox2 43<sup>a</sup> (5.2)

**fual n f m 'fetter, gyve, shackle, bonds' [hual]**

MW hual, MB hual; cf. OIr sibal(l)

The Brittonic words are usually considered as loans from Lat. *fibula*: for a different view see ML and LEIA. The unexpected vocalism was explained (differently) by P. Schrijver and E. Hamp. The troublesome initial in OW was explained by a "fluctuating change", without specifying it (LHEB: 276), by the influence of the Latin original (P. Schrijver), and the dialect variation (E. Hamp). For the discussion of this entries and the arguments for the "Cornish symptoms" they betray, see A. Falileyev in *Ireland and Europe in the Early Middle Ages. Texts and Transmission* (submitted for publication).

EL: 17; GPC: 1904; E. Hamp, *Mini-laws*. // R. E. Grossman, L. J. San, T. J. Vance, eds. *Chicago Linguistic Society. Papers from the Eleventh Regional Meeting*. Chicago 1975, p. 259; LEIA: S–104–5; LHEB: 276; ML: 178; Schrijver: 160; VGK: I, 220–1; VVB: 128

fual gl. fibula Ox2 43<sup>a</sup> (5.4)

fual gl. compes Ox2 43<sup>a</sup> (5.6)

**funiou n f pl 'band, fillet' [ffun]**

MW ffun; OB funiou gl. rudentibus

< Lat. *funis*

DGVB: 172; GPC: 1324–5; ML: 171; VVB: 128

a mein funiou gl. vittae tenues Ovid 37<sup>a</sup>

**G****gablau adj. 'split open, cleft, forked' [gaflaw]**

MW gaflaw

An *-aw* derivative of \**gabl* (OB *gabl* gl. *aestuaria*, OIr *gabul* < IE \**ghabh(o)lo-* 'Astgabel, Gabelung, Gabel' see IEW: 409, DGVB: 173 and cf. *gebel*), and not a plural form, as J. Loth maintained. For the Latin context see Stokes.

AP: 53; E. Bachellery in *ÉC* 8 (1958), p. 225; GPC: 1370; Stokes: 1873, 409; VVB: 128

fistl gablau gl. fistula [si]bilatrix MC 62 b.a.

**gaem n m 'winter' [gaeaf]**

MW gayaf, gaeaf, gaeaw; OC goyf gl. hyemps, OB guoiam; G. Giamon[ios]; Ir gem, ga(i)m

< Britt. \*gijam-, IE √g(e)i- 'Winter, Schnee'

DGVB: 196; GPC: 1368; IEW: 425; LHEB: 359; OCV: 201; PECA: 51-2; Schrijver: 101 and 108-10; VGK: I, 66; WG: 100

in irgaem Chad 3

**gar n ?**

According to I. Williams (1929: 5; contrast VVB: 129, where this is rendered as 'milieu'), this stands for *garr* 'coes' ('leg'), see also Zeuss: 1054 for the identification with MW *garr*, *garan*. GPC: 1380 does not list this example under *gar*. orgarn gl. medio Ovid 37<sup>a</sup>

**gebel n f 'tongs, pincers, nippers' [gefel]**

MW geuel; OC geuel hoern gl. muncitorium, MB gevel

The word is compared with MW *gafl* 'fork' and was considered to go back to IE \*ghabh(o)lo- 'fork' by GPC, see *gablau*. IE \*ghabh- 'fassen, nehmen' (IEW: 407f.) should be perhaps considered here.

DGVB: 172; GPC: 1386; IEW: 409; OCV: 338; PECA: 48; VVB: 129; Williams: 1929, 5

gebel gl. dolabra Ox2 42<sup>b</sup> (4.5)

**gebin n m 'gyve, shackle, fetter, chain' [gefyn]**

MW geuyn, gefyn; OIr gébend

< IE \*gem- 'fassen (Fessel)' (IEW: 368)

GPC: 1386; Stokes: 1873, 404; VVB: 129

gebin gl. culleo MC 39 b.a.

**gener ?**

The traditional interpretation of this entry considers this as a Latin word for 'son-in-law', cf. JO: 95 and D. Jenkins in BBCS 28 (1980), p. 609. Most recently, however, St. Zimmer has argued in favour of analysing this word as a Welsh hapax, a (learned ?) loan from Latin *genere*; alternatively, he writes, this could be an abbreviation for Lat. *generatio* (Zimmer, forthcoming). Those assumptions are based on the presupposition that the preceding *ha* stands for the later *o*; for the discussion of the similar cases with somewhat different approach, see Lambert: 1976-7.

Surexit tutbulc filius liuit hagener tutri (Chad 2)

**gennec ?**

J. Loth analyses this word as 'gouffre'.

Parry-Williams: 121; VVB: 129

látharáuc l. gennéc gl. barathri coeno J 81

**gerthi n f 'sharp stick or other pointed instrument formerly used for prodding and driving oxen, esp. when ploughing, ox goad' [ierthi]**

MW ierthi, (g)erthi; OC garthou gl. stimulus; B garz(h)ou; Ir gart

The word was tentatively considered as a loan from AS *gierd* by GPC, and as an early loan from Germanic in PECA. For a derivation from IE \*gher- 'hervorstecken' (IEW: 440), see OWAV.

GPC: 2012; OCV: 157; PECA: 47; VVB: 129

gerthi gl. iure Ox2 42<sup>b</sup> (4.7)

**gilb n m 'sharp point, sharp-pointed instrument, knife' [gylf]**

MW gelef, gylf; OB PN Regulbium; OIr gulba

< Britt. \*gulbjo-, IE \*gelebh- 'schaben'.

According to Zeuss (1061), glosses *rostrum*. See also *gilbin*.

GPC: 1794; IEW: 367; LHEB: 559; PNRB: 446; VVB: 130; VGK: I, 118; Williams: 1929, 5

gilb gl. foratorium Ox2 42<sup>b</sup> (4.4)

**gilbin n m f 'point' [gylfin]**

MW gyluin, geluin, gylfin; OB golbin, OC geluin gl. rostrum; OIr gulban

< Britt. \*gulbino-; see *gilb* and also the next.

DGVB: 178 and 175; GPC: 1794; Lambert: 1982, 194; LHEB: 596; OCV: 219-20; PECA: 48; VGK: I, 118; VVB: 130

gílbín gl. acumine J 70

gilbin gl. ostrum Prisc 14 b

**gil? ?**

This dry stylus gloss was found and read by H. H. E. Craster as *gili*. Dr Paul Russell and the compiler of the present Glossary re-examined this entry (13.05.1998); the first three letters are definitely *gil*; the last letter looks like a small *h*, or *b*. This instance will be discussed in a paper by Falileyev and Russell, in preparation.

gili gl. secalium Ox 2 42<sup>a</sup> (Craster: 136; Latin context 3.5)

**glanstlinnim vn 'pure / holy speaking'**

A hapax, consisting of *glan* (MWCB *glan*, OIr *glan*. < IE \*ghelā- 'glänzen, schimmern' IEW: 429, see Schrijver: 173 for the identification of the IE stem: De Bernardo Stempel: 117; GPC: 1400) and *stlinnim*, see s.v. *istlinnit*. For a possible Irish influence, see Parry-Williams.

LHEB: 417, 527; Parry-Williams: 121; VVB: 130; White: 302

o glanstlinnim gl. famine sancto J 5

**glas adj. 'blue, green' [glas]**

OW (LL) and MW glas; OB glas gl. iacinctinum; MC glas; Lat. G glastum 'woad'; OIr glas

< \*glasto- < IE \*ghelā- 'glänzen, schimmern; gelb, grün' (IEW: 432), see Schrijver: 173 for the form of the root.

DGVB: 176; Elsie: 101; GPC: 1401; IEW: 432; LHEB: 533; Schrijver: 173; VGK: I, 79; VVB: 130; WG: 83

glas gl. caerulea J 30

glas gl. viridis J 72  
 glas gl. glauci J 75  
 glas gl. yalina MC 5 b.b.

**glasliu n & adj. 'blue colour' [glasliw]**

MW glasliw

The compositum contains *glas* 'blue', and *liu* 'colour'. See s.v.v.

GPC: 1404

glasliu gl. iacirtrum [leg. hyacinthinum] DNR 1<sup>v</sup>

**gletu ?**

This reading by W. Stokes was accepted by J. Loth. I. Williams (1933: 117) pointed to the possible readings *gletu*, *glitu* and *gloiu*.

VVB: 130

gletu gl. glebis J 56

**gloiu n m 'the clear of a liquid' [gloyw]**

MW gloyw, gloew; OB gloeu; OIr glé

< \**gloi-uo-s*, IE \**ǵhlei-* (IEW: 432), see also *glas*.

DGVB: 199, 267; GPC: 1411; LHEB: 325,6; VGK: I, 67; VVB: 131; WG: 98, 130

gloiu gl. liquidum J 86

**gluiuhit see diglniuhit**

**gobail n f 'smithy, forge' [gefail]**

MW geueil, geueyl

The possibility of considering this form as Welsh is based on the presence of an epenthetic vowel (Fleuriot). The form *gofail* in VocC has been also considered as Welsh. A derivative of W *gof* (OW LL *gof*) 'smith', cf. OC *gof* gl. *faber* l. *cudo*, OIr *gob(a)je*, G *Gobannitio*. These are traditionally derived from \**goban(n)-*, with the unclear further connections, see De Bernardo Stempel: 117–8 with further literature. GPC does not consider this instance.

DGVB: 177; GPC: 1386; GPN: 351; OCV: 111; PECA: 50; VGK: I, 86 and II, 112

gobail gl. officina Prisc. 34b

**goudonou n pl 'moths' (?)**

This entry was analysed by Stokes as a plural of *goudon*, which he compared with OC *gouþan* gl. *tinea*; PECA: 51 offers no etymology for the latter and quotes only B *gaozan*, cf. also OCV: 270. The etymology is not clear.

Lambert: 1982a, 22; Stokes: 1873, 388

nouirgoudonou gl. *tinearum* MC 2 a.b.

**gratell n m&f 'grind, gridiron; bakestone; pan; grate' [gradell]**

MW gradell

< Lat. *gratella* for *cratella*

GPC: 1518; ML: 174; Williams: 1929, 5

gratell gl. *graticula* Ox2 42<sup>b</sup> (4.8)

**grefiat n m 'title-deed'**

Hapax in Welsh.

< Lat. *graphium* + *iad*; see JO; see also the next.

GPC: 1529; JO: 106

grefiat guctig Chad 2

**grephiou n pl 'styles' [graifft]**

MW graifft; OIr graif

< Lat. *graphium*; see also *grefiat*

GPC: 1523; ML: 174; Stokes: 1873, 392; VVB: 131

grephiou gl. *stilos* MC 5 b.a.

**groisau adj. 'continuous, unceasing' (?)**

The interpretation of this hapax is that of I. Williams, accepted hesitantly by GPC in view of K. Jackson's note, where it is stated that the connection of this word with Irish *grésach*, suggested by Williams, is historically impossible. Another possibility is to connect this instance with W. *croes* 'cross', and this is discussed by M. Haycock.

GPC: 1534; Jackson: 1950, 71; Haycock: 15–6; Watkins: 1982, 31; Williams: 1980, 117

piuboi int groisau Juv 9 (8.2)

**grudou n pl 'cheeks' [grudd]**

MW grud(d); OC grud gl. *maxilla*; OIr grúad

< IE \**ǵhroud-* 'von gewölbten Körperteilen; nur Kelt. und Germ.'; I. Williams noted, that the form is *grudou*, and not *trudou*, contrast VVB: 225.

GPC: 1536; IEW: 462; OCV: 44; PECA: 53; Williams: 1929, 5

grudou gl. *ocellos* Ovid 38<sup>b</sup>

**guac adj. 'empty' [gwag]**

MW gwac, gwag; OB guac

< Lat. *vacuus* (*uacus*).

DGVB: 181; GPC: 1552; ML: 175–5

ad ir loc. guac. Comp 5

ir loc guac Comp 6, 8, 17

irloc guac Comp 14

irloc quac Comp 9

loc guac Comp 12, 13

**guapeli n m&f 'saddle, pad' [gobell]**

MW gobell

The word is analysed by GPC as "go + elf.anhysbys *pell*". Note the spelling *-li* for *-ll*, and the variation *-uo-* / *-ua-*.

GPC: 1417; VVB: 132

guapeli gl. *sudaris* Ox2 43<sup>a</sup> (5.4)

guopell gl. *ultia* Ox2 43<sup>a</sup> (5.5)

**guar<sup>1</sup> prep. 'over'**

See *guor*; cf. also the next.

oith gueid guar cant gl. **ratio** cogit ciclos decennouenales XXVIII describi (Ang 21 a; see DGVB: 276 and 181-2; cf. DOB: 531 where the entry is rendered as 'out of').  
aries ithou guar *kalendis ianuariis* Comp 18  
guarirdreb gl. edito MC 3 a.a.

**guar<sup>2</sup> prep. 'with'**

The sequence *guar un* .l. and *pimmunt*, according to P.-Y. Lambert "sont de deux scribes différents". The meaning 'avec' of *guar* in this gloss was compared with its usage in the gloss on fo 18 of the same manuscript, *ni rodiodlir guar un silab 'on ne fait pas de sens avec une seule syllable'*. Is identical with *guar<sup>1</sup>*, see s.v.

Lambert: 1982, 194

*pimmunt. guar. un* .l. gl. **unde** quinquaginta Prisc 14 a

*guar* see *strudugar*

**guarai n m&f 'play, amusement, theatre' [gwarae]**

MW *gwar(a)e*, *chawarae*; OB Ran *Guarai*, *guarima*, *anhuariatan*, *annhuariat*, MB *choary*; MC *hwary*

No etymology; VGK suggests \**worigo-* as a protoform, cf. Irish *fuirech* < \**fo-rig*; see *guaroimaou*, *guaroiou*.

DGVB: 182; GPC: 1577 and 841; Schrijver: 216; J. Vendryes in *ÉC* 3 (1938), p. 41; VGK: I, 434; VVB: 133; WG: 100

*guarai* gl. *scena* Ovid 38<sup>a</sup>

**guard<sup>1</sup> ?**

Stokes connects this (for *gwarth* 'covering') with *guard<sup>2</sup>*; J. Loth treats them separately (just question marks).

Stokes: 1873, 406; VVB: 133

*oguard* gl. *flammeo* MC 44 a.a.

**guard<sup>2</sup> ?**

According to Stokes, this is 'throwing of the covering'; see *guard<sup>1</sup>*.

Stokes: 187, 412; VVB: 133

*eicentem gúárd* gl. *iuenem* J 32

**guardam v pres. 1 sg 'to laugh' [chwardd-]**

MW *chward-*, *chwerth-*; OC *hPerpin* gl. *risus*, MB *huerzin*

< IE \**suard-* 'lachen', for *chwa-* / *gwa-*, cf. *chwarae* / *gwarae*.

Elsie: 108; GPC: 843-4; IEW: 1040; OCV: 403; PECA: 67; J. Vendryes in *ÉC* 3 (1938), p. 38f.; VGK: I, 504; White: 78; Williams: 1980, 96

*niguardam* Juv 3 (2.1)

**guaroimaou n pl 'plays, playgrounds' [gwarwyfa]**

MW *gwarwyua*, *gwarwyfa*; OB *guarima* gl. *circus*

< *guaroi* + \**-ma*. see *guarai*, *guaroiou*, *maessid*.

DGVB: 182; GPC: 1589; VVB: 133

*guaroimaou* [sic] gl. *theatris* Ovid 38<sup>a</sup>

**guaroiou n pl 'plays, frolics, games' [gwarwy]**

MW *guarvy*, *gvaryeu*

See *guarai*, *guaroimaou*.

GPC: 1589; VVB: 133

*guaroiou* gl. *teathra* [leg. *theatra*] Ovid 38<sup>b</sup>

**guar phenn n m 'end, termination' [gorffen]**

MW *gorffen*; MB *gourffenn*; OIr *forcenn*

A combination of the prefix *guar* / *guor* with the word for 'head' *penn*, see s.v.v.

GPC: 1483

*hai bid im guar phenn circhl nauncant* Comp 22-3

**guas n m 'boy, groom' in guas marchauc 'groom, stable-boy' [gwas]**

OW (LL) and MW *guas*; OB *guos* gl. *stipulationes*; C *guas*; G. *vass-*; OIr *foss* < Celt. \**uo-sto-* < IE \**upo-stho-*, √*stā-* (IEW: 1005)

DGVB: 199; GPC: 1590; E. Hamp in *Ériu* 36 (1985), p. 183; HPB: 432-3; IEW: 1106; LHEB: 533; Schrijver: 407; VVB: 133

*guas marchauc* gl. *adulter* Ovid 41<sup>a</sup>

*guas* see also *strudugar*

**gubennid n m&f 'pillow, bolster, cushion' [gobennydd]**

MW *goben(n)y(d)*; MB *goupener*

An *-id* derivative of \**uo-k<sup>h</sup>enn-* 'under-head'; see *penn*.

GPC: 1417-8; LHEB: 69; LEIA: C-66; Schrijver: 112; VVB: 134

*gubennid* gl. *ceruical* Ox2 44<sup>a</sup> (6.25)

**gucrissou n pl 'girdles, belts' [gwregysau]**

MW *gwregis*; OB *guocrisiuou*

This form is quoted as OB by GPC: 1701. This is a cognate of OC *grugis* (MS *grug*), see OCV: 342), cf. OW (Gen.) *crisban*, Mlr *fochrus*, explained as \**u(p)okrd-su-*, IE \**kerd-* 'gürten'. It was argued, however, that there is no need to reconstruct this IE stem, which is attested only in Celtic and Slavic, see ESSYa: 4, 77; the Celtic names for 'belt' are thus considered to show the same semantic change as their cognates in Slavic; the latter are analysed as a substantivized prepositions, cf. Old Church Slavonic ЧРЪЗЪ 'through'.

DGVB: 185; IEW: 579; LEIA: C-239; PECA: 53; VGK: I, 42

*inom ir gucrissou* gl. *hapsidum extremeque* Ang 13 a

**gueid n f 'time, occasion' [gwaith]**

MW *gweith*; cf. OW (AC) *gucit* 'battle'

< IE \**uegh-* 'bewegen, ziehen, fahren' (IEW: 118f); for the set-phrase, *yn un weith*, cf. Ir. *ind flecht so. i n-oínfecht* 'on this occasion, now'. See also *gueith*.

DGVB: 276 and 186-7; GPC: 1564; Williams: 1980, 117

oith gueid guar cant gl. ratio cogit ciclos decennouenales XXVIII describi Ang 21 a inungueid guoled trintaut Juv 9 (8.3)

**gueimmonou n pl 'seaweeds' [gwymon]**

OB gumouo; C gumman; OIr femm

This form is quoted as OB by GPC: 1769. The Celtic forms were tentatively considered by J. Pokorny in his entry \*ueib-, \*ui-m-b- (to \*ueip-, ueib- 'drehen'), see IEW: 1132 which follows T. O'Rahilly (in Ériu 13, 1940–2, p. 163). E. Hamp notes that the better established IE root is \*ueip-, and proposes north-western European \*uis-mon-, allowing for contamination \*uipsma- x \*uis-mon. The other suggestions are 1) to analyse these as cognates of Sanskrit *vapati* (VGK: I, 93), or 2) to discuss them with reference to IE \*ues- 'futtern, schmausen' (R. Thurneysen in KZ 48 (1918), p. 67).

DGVB: 186; E. Hamp in BCS 28 (1979), p. 213; E. Hamp in Ériu 39 (1988), p. 194; IEW: 1132

guieṃonou gl. marinis herbis Ang 16 a

**gueith n m 'battle' [gwaith]**

Used throughout the "Annales Cambriae", cf. gueith cair legion (s.a. 613), gueith hirford (s.a. 760), etc. Note the following exceptional spellings in AC: gueiht (s.a. 750, "the h of this word is added above the line", Phillimore: 161, fn. 2); gueit (s.a. 848); gueith (s.a. 157; "the e of this word added above the line", Phillimore: 157, fn. 5). The word is well-attested in this meaning in the later Welsh. For the etymology see s.v. *gueid*.

**guel n m 'grass' [gwellt]**

OW (LL) guell; MW guelt, gwellt; OB guelt; OIr gelt

< Britt. \*uelt- (cf. HPB: 239). Though the words are found in Pokorny's entry \*uel- 'Haar, Wolle' (cf. *guillihim*), it was also noted that these could belong to IE \*gel- 'verschlingen' (IEW: 365); for the connection with MW *gwyllt* 'wild' with an extensive bibliography, see Sims-Williams, and contrast Schrijver. See OWAV.

DGVB: 1878; Elsie: 100; GPC: 1632; IEW: 1139; Schrijver: 60, 67; Sims-Williams: 1981, 224–7; VGK: I, 96; Williams: 1980, 106

cet treidin guel haguid Juv 9 (2.2)

**gueleri n 'calendar of religious festivals'**

OB guiler, guileri; OIr. félire

The word occurs twice in Welsh, and both times in the *Computus Fragment*. < Lat. *uigilium* or an -eri derivative of W *gwyl* (< Lat. *vigilia*, ML: 176, cf. Schrijver: 225).

DGVB: 191; GPC: 1761; Lambert: 1983, 123; Williams: 1927, 267

in irgueleri. Comp 16

in irgueleri Comp 17

**gueli n m 'bed' [gwely]**

MW gueli, gwely, OC gueli gl. lectum l. lectulum, liein gueli gl. sindo, kala gueli gl. stramentum, dillat gueli gl. fulcra

< Celt. \*uo-leg-, IE √*legh-* '(sich) legen, liegen'

DGVB: 238; L. Fleuriot in *ÉC* 11 (1964/5), p. 150; GPC: 1628–9; IEW: 658–9; LHEB: 446; OCV: 346; PECA: 55; Schrijver: 68; VGK: I, 98 and II, 560; VVB: 135

gueli liein gl. cubile Ox2 44<sup>a</sup> (6.25)

**guell adj. 'better' [gwell]**

MW gwell, guell; C gwel, B gwell

Perhaps to IE \*uel-, etc., 'wollen, wählen' (IEW: 1137), see the discussion in GPN: 272f.

GPC: 1630; VGK: II, 121; VVB: 135

anbiic guell gl. magister aue Ox2 46<sup>b</sup> (10.26)

**guerclaud n f&m 'meadow' [gweirglod(d)]**

MW gueirclaud, gweirclod

The compound contains a reflex of Celt. \*uesro- (OIr *fér*, W *gwair*) 'grass' (see E. Hamp in *Acta Linguistica Hafniensia* 12 (1969), pp. 156–7, and pp. 158–69 for an inventory of IE \*ues-; cf. P. Stiles in KZ 98 (1985), pp. 295–301), and *clawdd* 'ditch, gutter, trench' (C *kledh*, *cleath* 'ditch, trench', B *kleuz*, OIr *clad* < IE \*klād- 'schlagen, hauen' (Elsie: 88; GPC: 491; E. Hamp, *Clas*: Lucus a non Lucendo. // K. J. Klar *et al.*, eds., *A Celtic Florilegium*. Lawrence 1997, pp. 40–1; IEW: 545ff; LEIA: C–109). See OWAV.

GPC: 1622; VVB: 136

guerclaud gl. prato Ox2 41<sup>b</sup> (1.13)

**guerin n m&f 'people' [gwerin]**

MW guerin, gwerin; OB guerin gl. in duas factiones; OIr foirenn gl. factio

< \*uarinā, IE \*uer- 'binden, anreihen', see Schrijver: 129 for \*ua- / \*ue-

DGVB: 189; GPC: 1643; IEW: 1151; LHEB: 605; J. Pokorny in KZ 45 (1913), pp. 360–1; VGK: I, 375; J. Vendryes in RC 33 (1912), p. 473; VVB: 137

guerin gl. factio J 24

**guetid v pres. 3 sg 'to speak'**

The interpretation is that of I. Williams, according to which the form is a cognate of *dywedyd*, etc. The IE backgrounds are disputable: \*uet- of this form was claimed by GPC to be a variant of IE \*uel- (Sanskrit *vadati*), which is not in IEW.

Bromwich: 1980, 99–100; GPC: 1152; White: 110; Williams: 1980, 99

dou nam riceus unguetid Juv 3 (3.3)

**guetig adv., prep., conj. 'after(wards)'**

See *gotig* and cf. JO: 102–3.

rodesit elcu guetig Chad 2

dimedichat guetig hit did braut Chad 2

grefiat guetig Chad 2

**guiannuin n m 'spring' [gwanwyn]**

MW guahanuyn, guayanuhin, guahanuyn, guaenhuen, gwanhwyn, gwa(ea)n(n)-

wyn; OC guaintoin gl. ver

< \*uesantēno-, IE √ues- 'Frühling'

GPC: 1575; IEW: 1174; LHEB: 361; OCV: 200; PECA: 53; VGK: I, 74; VVB: 137

o guiannuin gl. vere Ovid 40<sup>b</sup>

**guich(i)r<sup>1</sup> adj. 'violent, fierce, (brave)' [gwychr]**

MW guychir, gwychr; OB guichr gl. ferinus; OIr feuchir, feuchuir

The entry is traditionally connected with IE \*ueik- 'energische, bes. feindselige Kraftäußerung'. The -ch- is left unexplained. See also the next entry.

DGVB: 190; GPC: 1749; IEW: 1129; Loth in RC 38 (1920-1), p. 299; VGK: I, 122; VVB: 137

guichir gl. effrenus J 27

guichr gl. effera J 69

**guichr<sup>2</sup> n (name of a letter)**

See *guich(i)r<sup>1</sup>*.

guichr Nemn

**guid n coll. 'tree(s)' [gwydd]**

MW guit, guyt, gwyd; OC guiden gl. arbor, OB guid, OIr fid, G. vidu-

< IE \*uidhu- 'Baum'

DGVB: 190; GPC: 1753; IEW: 1177; OCV: 290; PECA: 56; VGK: I, 41; Williams: 1980,106

cet treidin guel haguid Juv 9 (2.2)

**guilat adj. 'merry, glad' [gwylad]**

MW gwylat

An -at derivation from *guil*, see *guiled*.

GPC: 1760; VVB: 138

guilat gl. hilaris Ox2 45<sup>a</sup> (8.18)

**guiled n m 'modesty' [gwyledd]**

MW gvilet, gwyled; OB guiled gl. honestas; OIr féle gl. honestas

An -edd derivative of Celt. \*ueilo- (MW *gwyl*, *guyl* 'modest', cf. Irish *ftal*); for the further history of this etymon see VGK: I, 181 and (differently) T. F. O'Rahilly in *Celtica* 1 (1950), p. 365f. This word was recently considered by E. Hamp (in *BBCS* 28 (1980), p. 213) who analyses it as a participle in \*-lo- of the root \*uei- 'drehen, biegen', on which see IEW: 1120. Cf. also *anguil*.

DGVB: 191; GPC: 1761; VVB: 138

ó guiled gl. pudore J 5

**guillihim n m 'sheep-shears, scissors' [gwellau]**

MW guelliu, guelle(u), gwellau; MB guelteff

A derivative from *gwallt* 'hair' (OC *gols*, OB *guolt*) < IE \*uel- 'Haar, Wolle'; note the suffix. See also *gulan*.

GPC: 1631; IEW: 1139; VVB: 138

guillihim gl. forceps Ox2 42<sup>b</sup> (4.8)

**guin n m 'wine' [gwin]**

MW gvin, gwin, OC guin fellet gl. acetum, MB guin, guyn, OIr ffn

< Lat. *vinum*

GPC: 1662; ML: 175; OCV: 371-2; PECA: 57; VGK: I, 210; VVB: 138-9

guin gl. uinum Ox2 44<sup>a</sup> (6.20)

**gui[n?]*cip* n f 'wine-press, wine-vat'**

A hapax in Welsh. The compound consists of *guin* (see s.v.), and *cip* 'vessel' < Lat. *cupa*.

GPC: 1664; Stokes: 1860-1, 222; VVB: 137-8

cláur guicip gl. prelum (quod fit super faciem torcularis) J 78

**guinlann n f 'vineyard; vine' [gwinllan]**

MW gwinllan

See *guin*, and *lann* (*itlann*).

GPC: 1665; Stokes: 1860-1, 221; WG: 73; VVB: 139

guinlann gl. uitis J 77

**guir<sup>1</sup> n m 'law' [gwir]**

MW guir, gwir; OC guirion gl. verax; OB guir; G Covirus; OIr fir

< Celt. \*uīros < IE \*uēro-s 'wahr' (IEW: 1166)

GPC: 1666; JO: 99-100; MJ: 271; OCV: 186; PECA: 57; VGK: I, 50; WG: 75  
diprotant gener tutri o guir Chad 2

**guir<sup>2</sup> adj. 'true' [gwir]**

See *guir<sup>1</sup>*; see also t\*\*erduou ri guird\*\*\*\*

ha chepi. hinn inguir Comp 21

issguir gl. verum MC 13 a.b.

**guird adj. 'green' [gwyrdd]**

MW guirt, gwyrdd; OC guirt gl. viridis, MB guezr; Ir urdai

< Lat. *viridis*

GPC: 1762; LHEB: 58; ML: 177; OCV: 210; PECA: 58; VGK: I, 214; VVB: 140

guird gl. herbida MC 6 a.a.

**guirdglas adj. 'sea-green, dark-green' [gwyrddlas]**

MW gwyrdd(d)las; B gurlas

See *guird*, *glas*.

GPC: 1783; Lambert: 1982a, 22; VVB: 140

oguirddglas gl. salo MC 3 a.a.

nouirguirdglas gl. sali resplendentis MC 3 a.a.

**guirdliu n & adj. 'green (colour)' [gwyrddliu]**

MW gwirtliv, gwyrddliu, gwyrtdliu; the OW form not considered by GPC

This compound contains *guird* 'green', and *liu* 'colour'. See *guird*, *liu* and cf. *glasliu*.

GPC: 1783

guirdliu gl. gramineum DNR 1'

**guirdou n pl 'miracles, signs' [gwyrrh]**

MW guirth, gwyrth; OIr firtu  
< Lat. *virtus*

GPC: 1786; ML: 177; Williams: 1980, 109  
aguirdou pan dibu Juv 9 (4.2)

**guith see quith**

**guithennou n f pl 'veins' [gwith(i)en]**

MW gwyth(i)en

A *-en* derivative, cf. W *gwyth* (MW *guyth*, *gwyth(i)*), OC *guid* gl. *vena*, OIr *féith* 'vein'; OB *goed* (Leiden Leech-Book) does not belong here. According to J. Pokorny this is a loan from Lat. *vitta*; according to E. Campanile the words go back to *\*witti-* "d' ignoto etymo". For the discussion of the (proto-)forms, see E. Hamp in *ÉC* 14 (1974), pp. 201–4.

GPC: 1791; IEW: 1122; OCV: 60; PECA: 56; VGK: I, 14; VVB: 140  
gúithénnoú gl. *uenae* J 43

**guithlaun adj. 'angry, furious' [gwythlon]**

MW gwythlawn, gwythlon

A *-laun* (see s.v. *reulaun*) derivative of W *gwyth*, for this see *guoguith*, *guithennou*.

GPC: 1792; VVB: 141

ór guithlaun tal gl. *fronte duelli* J 51

**gulan n m 'wool, down, soft hair' [gwlan]**

MW gwlan; OC *gluan* gl. *lana*; MB *glan*; OIr *olann* from British  
< Celt. *\*ulānā-* < *\*uel-* 'Haar, Wolle'

De Bernardo Stempel: 134; GPC: 1680; IEW: 1139; LEIA: O-19; OCV: 360;  
PECA: 49; Schrijver: 177; VGK: I, 158; VVB: 141  
*gulan* gl. *lana* Ovid 40<sup>a</sup>

**gulat n f 'country, kingdom' [gwlad]**

OW (LL) *gulat*, MW *gulat*, *gulad*, *gwlad*, *gwlat*; cf. OW (Gen: 10) *guletic*; OC  
*gulat* gl. *patria*; OB *guletic*; OIr *flaith*  
< Celt. *\*ula-ti-*, < IE *\*ual-* 'stark sein'

DGVB: 193; GPC: 1676; IEW: 1112; OCV: 310; PECA: 59; Schrijver: 171–2;  
VGK: I, 157; VVB: 141; WG: 82

íssít pádfú itáú gúlát gl. *celsi thronus est cui regia coeli* J 19

**guled n f 'feast' [gwledd]**

MW *gulet*, *gwled*; OC *Ceenguled*, cf. G. *Vlido-rix*; OIr *fled*  
< Celt. *ulidā* < IE *\*ulđā*, *\*uel-* 'wollen, wählen' (IEW: 1137)

De Bernardo Stempel: 111; DGVB: 193; GPC: 1682; VVB: 141  
gúléd gl. *pompae* J 86

**gulip adj. 'liquid, wet' [gwlyb]**

MW *gulip*, *gwlyp*, *gwlyb*; OB *gulip*, OC *glibor* gl. *humor*; OIr *fliuch*  
< IE *\*ul̥k-u-*, *\*uelk-* 'feucht, naß' (IEW: 1145)

De Bernardo Stempel: 112; DGVB: 193; Elsie: 145; GOI: 64; GPC: 1685; OCV:  
207; PECA: 49; VGK: I, 60, 128; VVB: 141

*gulip* gl. *fluctibus in liquidis* J 60

*gulip* gl. *lequefacta (timore)* J 60

**guobri adj. 'dignified, honourable' [gofri]**

MW *gowri*, *gofri*

The word contains a prefix *guo* (< *\*uo*) and the stem *bri* 'honour' (C *bry*, OB  
*cumbri*, *uuobri*, MB *bry*, OIr *bríg*) < *\*g<sup>h</sup>er-i-*, *\*g<sup>h</sup>er-* 'schwer' (IEW: 477; US: 185;  
VGK: I, 101 and II, 661).

L. Fleuriet in *ÉC* 20 (1983) pp. 114–6; GPC: 1432, 323; LHEB: 456; LEIA: B-90;  
VVB: 142

*guobri* gl. *gravis* Ovid 40<sup>a</sup>

**guobriach adj. comp. 'more dignified'**

Comparative degree of *guobri*, see s.v.

GPC: 1432; LHEB: 448, 459; VVB: 142

*guobriach* gl. *sapientior* Ovid 37<sup>b</sup>

**guocleseticc adj. 'tickled'**

Hapax in Welsh: an *-(i)edig* derivative of W *goglais* 'tickle', *gogleisio* 'to tickle' <  
*go* + *clais* (cf. OIr *clas*) < IE *\*klād-* 'schlagen, hauen', see GPC: 489; IEW: 545;  
LEIA: C-114. See also *guerclaud*.

GPC: 1437; VVB: 142

*natoid guocleseticc* gl. *nulla . . . titillata* MC 12 a.b.

**guodemisauch v pret. 2 pl 'to suffer, bear, tolerate' [goddef-]**

MW *god(d)ef*; C *godhaf*, B *gonzav*; OIr *fodaim-*

I. Williams suggested reading *guodemisauch* instead of the previously accepted  
*guodeimisauch*. Etymologically, Celt. *\*uo-dam-* to IE *\*demā-*, *domā-* 'zähmen,  
bändigend'.

GPC: 1425; IEW: 199–200; LEIA: D-10; VGK: II, 295, 374; VVB: 142; White:  
186; Williams: 1929, 5

*ni cein guodemisauch* gl. *non bene passa* Ovid 39<sup>a</sup>

**guogaltou ?**

Stokes considered this to be *guo-galt* 'energy', cf. *gallt* ?

Stokes: 1873, 409; VVB: 142

*guogaltou* gl. *fulcris* MC 61 b.b.

**guoguith adj. 'vanquished'**

Hapax in Welsh; contains prefix *guo-* and the stem found in OW *amgucant*, see  
s.v.

GPC: 1517; VVB: 142

*guoguith* gl. *victus* Ovid 41<sup>a</sup>

**guoilaut n m 'bottom, base' [gwaelod]**

OW (LI) *guilaut*, MW *gwaelawt*; MB *goueled*, MC *goles*



A derivative of (M)W *gwael* 'miserable'; the word is quoted in IEW: 1111 in the entry \**uai-* 'schwach, elend', cf. J. Loth in RC 39 (1922), p. 417; GPC: 1549; J. Morris Jones's alternative explanation (IE \**upo-ped-lo-* in view of Lat. *pessimus*, WG: 247) was claimed to be more persuasive, cf. Schrijver: 132.

GPC: 1550; Schrijver: 115  
in *guoilaut clun* Chad 6

**guoled vn 'to retreat from, avoid' [goleithi-]**

MW *goleith*

Etymologically, contains *go-*, and *llaith*, which according to GPC could be identical with the word for 'death' (GPC: 2091).

GPC: 1448; White: 292-5; Williams: 1980, 118-20  
in *ungueid guoled trintaut* Juv 9 (8.3)

**guolleuin n m 'the west' [gorllewin]**

MW *gollewin*, *gollewein*, *gorllewin*

This reading (instead of the earlier *guolleuni*) was suggested by T. H. Parry-Williams. The word is perhaps a derivative of *lleu* 'light', see *loyr*.

GPC: 1489; Parry-Williams: 121; Stokes: 1860-1, 224; VVB: 143-4; WG: 40  
*bét cŷrŷinn ŷrgŷollŷunŷ gl. usque sub occiduum coeli* J 84

**guollung vn 'to let go of, let fall, drop; set free' / 'release' [gollyng-]**

MW *gollug*, *gollw(n)g*

< Celt. \**uo-eks-long-* < IE \**legh-* '(sich) legen' (IEW: 658); differently by J. Lloyd Jones (to IE \**lonk / lenk*); according to Parry-Williams: 122 this instance shows Irish interference. See Schrijver: 434.

GPC: 1457; J. Lloyd Jones in BBCS 1 (1923) 7; VVB: 144  
*guollung l. ruid gl. uacuum* J 65

**guopell see *guopeli***

**guor prep. 'over' [gor-, gwor-]**

OW (LL) *guar*, MW *gor*, *gwar*; C *gor*, OB *guor-*, *gor-*; Ir for

< Celt. \**uor-*, < IE \**uper-* 'über, oberhalb' (IEW: 1105); see also *guar* and *guor-cosam*.

DGVB: 198; GMW: 188; GOI: 513; GPC: 173 and 1459; E. Hamp in BBCS 15 (1953), p. 124; E. Hamp in SC 7 (1972), pp. 155-6  
VVB: 132

Intrited *retec. retit loyr .. guorhir seraul.circhl* Comp 2

**guoraut v pret. 3 sg 'to deliver, to save' [gwarded-]**

MW *guaraut*, *gwarded(-)*, *guaret(-)*; G. Voretovirus, OIr *fo-reith*

< \**yo-ret-*, cf. Lat. *succurro*; see also *guorit*. For the etymology, see *retec*.

GPC: 1582; White: 188; Williams: 1980, 110  
*anguorit anguoraut* Juv 9 (5.2)

**guorcosam v pres. 1 sg 'to talk' (?), 'to watch over' (?)**

According to I. Williams, this verb contains preposition (prefix?) *guor-*, and the

stem is *cos-*; the latter allows for a multiple interpretation. The one chosen by GPC is to see in it the same element as in *dangos*, i.e. IE \**kens-* 'feierlich sprechen, verkündigen' (IEW: 566), cf. Lat. *censeo*. In his 1943 paper I. Williams compared the *cos* in *costawg* and postulated *costaw* 'to watch over' (see *gosgor*), then 'I do not keep guard', which according to R. Bromwich, gives "excellent sense in the englyn". See also *cusaf*.

Bromwich: 93; GPC: 568; White: 73-5; Williams in BBCS 11 (1943), pp. 81-2; Williams: 1980, 92-3  
*niguorcosam* Juv 3 (1.1)

**guordimintius n m 'perverseness, repugnance' [gorddyfynt]**

MW *gorddyfynt*, *gorddywynt*

According to GPC, < ? *gor-* + *di-* (neg) + \**ment-*, as in *gorfynt* (< \**uor-ment-*) 'zeal'; the element *-ius* is thus left unexplained.

GPC: 1473; LHEB: 503; VVB: 145; Williams: 1933, 114.  
*oguordimintius gl. ab invito* Ovid 39<sup>b</sup>

**guorennieu n pl 'fractions, ounces'**

OB *doguorennam gl. perfundo*

Hapax in Welsh. The word is analysed by GPC as *go-gren*; the second element is attested in the law-texts (GMWL: 163-4), and means 'big vat or vessel, tub, pail, pitcher; dry and liquid measure of uncertain capacity'. Another possibility (I. Williams, cf. J. Loth in RC 41 (1924), pp. 400-403) is to see in this word a cognate of *W rhan*, cf. OC *renniat gl. diuisor*, for this see LEIA: R-7, PECA: 90-1; see *rann*. Note the plural ending, which is exceptional for this period.

DGVB: 148, 295; GPC: 1474; LHEB: 371; VVB: 145  
*is xxx ha guorennieu guotig* MP 22<sup>b</sup> (230)

**guorfrit n m 'addition, extension' [gorffryd]**

OW LL 56 *lanworfrit*, 287 *lan* *Worfrit*, 62, 124, 255 *lann* *gurfrit*, 215 *guorfrit*; MW (g)orfrit; cf. OB *gurpfit gl. superstitiose*

Possibly a cognate of Irish *sreth*, see Williams: 1930, 243-4; cf. LEIA: S-93-5 for etymology. See also *amcibret*

DGVB: 202; GPC: 1483  
*isit petguared pard guor frit nim* MP 23<sup>a</sup> (241)

**guorgnim n 'great toil, exertion'**

This word is found (twice) only in the Juvencus 9. Etymologically, *guor-* (see s.v.), and *gnim* 'labour, toil' (OB *imguognim*, OIr *gnim*, VGK: II, 540f), cf. OIr *forgnem*.

DGVB: 219; GPC: 1493; Haycock: 13; Watkins: 1982, 31, fn. 9; Williams: 1980, 111; White: 302-3

*ni guo\*gnim molim trintaut* Juv 9 (5.3)  
*nitguorgnim molim map meir* Juv 9 (9.9)

**guorquac adj. 'entirely empty or void'**

MW *gorwac*

P.-Y. Lambert rejects the reading of Fleuriot, who compared this entry with *W diorwac*. Instead he suggests that the gloss contains not a prefix, but rather a preposition *di*, see s.v. and corresponds to *W y orwac* 'au vide'. *W gorwag* (GPC: 1504 does not mention this instance) is analysed as containing prefix *gor-*, and *guac*, see s.v.

DGVB: 141 and 332; Lambert 1983, 131  
diguorguac gl. inani Ang 14 b

**guorit v pres. 3 sg 'to deliver, to save'**

See *guoraut*.

White: 102-3

anguorit anguoraut Juv 9 (5.2)

**guormod adj. 'too much, excessive, superfluous' [gormod]**

MW gormod

The suggestion of J. Lloyd-Jones (cf. GPC) to analyse this word as *\*upor-ṁbhi-mod-* is superseded by that of E. Hamp who considers here a chain *\*uks-mod* > *\*ymod-* > *\*uor-ymod-*; see also P. Russell's comments.

GPC: 1492; Hamp: 1977/78, 12-3; J. Lloyd-Jones in BCS 2 (1925), p. 104; P. Russell in *Ériu* 39 (1988), p. 117

ir hat bid oit guor mod in ir salt Comp 20.

**guorsed n m&f 'assembly, court, hall' [gorsedd]**

MW gors(s)et, guorsed; MB goursez, OIr forad

The word contains a prefix *\*uor-* and the stem *sed-*, IE  $\sqrt{sed-}$  'sitzen' (IEW: 884f.). The presence of the second prefix (*\*-en-* according to J. Morris Jones, or *\*-uks-* according to E. Hamp) presupposes the antiquity of the term. On the other hand, Loth's criticism of the theory of the second prefix could be adequate, if the word is a later coinage, see Sims-Williams.

GPC: 1495; Hamp: 1977-8, 13; J. Loth in RC 36 (1915), p. 396; P. Sims-Williams, *Some Celtic Otherworld Terms*. // A. T. E. Matonis, D. F. Melia, eds., *Celtic Language, Celtic Culture*. Ford & Bailie: Van Nuys 1990, pp. 64-5; WG: 78; Williams: 1980, 112-3

it clu(i)s [it] *dibān* iciman guorsed Juv 9 (6.1)

**guorsengir v pres. impers. 'to press' [gorsang-]**

W gorseng-, gwarsang-

This form is quoted as OB by GPC: 1495. It contains a prefix *guor-* and the radical *sang-*, for the etymology of the latter see Schrijver: 423.

DGVB: 199

guorsengir gl. *exprimitur* Ang 15 a

**guorthoueir ?**

ha guorthoueir *emeninn* Chad 4

**guorunhetic adj. 'noisy'**

Hapax in Welsh. The reading is suggested by H. Lewis. An *-edig* derivative of *gorun* (cf. MB *kurun*) 'noise'.

GPC: 1502; H. Lewis in BCS 11 (1944), p. 84; VVB: 145  
in irguorunhetic datl gl. in arguto foro Ovid 38<sup>a</sup>

**gu(o)tan prep. 'under'**

Following WG and I. Williams (1930: 244) = *o dan*; on *o dan*, *a dan*, *y dan* see J. E. Caerwyn Williams in BCS 13 (1950), pp. 6-7 and PKM: 170. The spelling, however, is noteworthy.

GMW: 209; VVB: 145, 149; Schrijver: 116; WG: 399

irnimer bichan gutan irmaur nimer MP 22b (238)

ho hinnoid guotan amcibfret MP 23<sup>a</sup> (241)

**guotiapaur oimer (didu) ?**

The reading of the line, which is far from clear, was suggested by I. Williams; see Haycock: 12 for the further suggestions. See also *didu*.

Williams: 1980, 109-10

guotiapaur oimer didu Juv 9 (4.3)

**guotig prep. 'after' [gwedi]**

MW (g)wedy, (g)wedi; OB guet(i) or guet(ig) gl. secundum, guted

< Britt. *\*uo-tig-*, IE *\*(s)teig-* 'stechen, spitz'; cf. OIr *tiug-*. See also *guetig*, in which *i*-affection is indicated.

DGVB: 190; GPC: 1608; IEW: 1016; Lambert: 1986, 110; LEIA: T-76; LHEB: 455, 607, 615-7; Schrijver: 113; VGK: I, 375; VVB: 146

is xxx ha guorennieu guotig MP 22<sup>b</sup> (230)

**guotodinou ?**

Meaning unclear. The gloss is rendered by P.-Y. Lambert as "des guotodinou"; for the considerations on the etymology of this word and the meaning of the Latin context, see Lambert: 1982a.

DGVB: 200 and 224-5; Lambert: 1982a, 25 fn. 1; Lambert: 1983, 126

innō ir guotodinou gl. hieme ethesiarum flatu Ang 68 b

**guotricusegeticion ?**

Cf. OB guotric, W godrig; on the latter see GPC: 1423

DGVB: 200; Lambert: 1987, 303; Williams: 1933, 115

nouinnguotricusegeticion gl. nec delata diu J 4

**guoun n f 'meadow' [gwaun]**

OW (LL) guoun; MW gwawn, gweun; OC guen gl. campus; OB goen, MB gueun; British PN Vagniacis; cf. OIr fán

The traditional reconstruction, which was suggested first by V. Henry and accepted by Loth, contrast WG: 95 and J. Lloyd-Jones in BCS 2 (1925), p. 290, is *\*uāg-nā* from IE *\*u-ǵ-*: *uāg-* 'gebogen sein'. Its relationship to Lat. *uagus* is disputable. See OWAV.

L. Fleuriot in *ÉC* 23 (1986), pp. 72-3; GPC: 1603; E. Hamp in BCS 26 (1976), pp. 30-1 and 139; Henry: 132; IEW: 1120; Loth in RC 36 (1915), p. 181; OCV: 313; PECA: 59; Sims-Williams: 1991, 73

di guoun hen lann Chad 6

**gur** n m 'man' [gwr]

OW (LL) gur; MW gur, gwr; OC, OB gur; OIr fer

< IE \**uīro-s* 'Mann' (IEW: 1177)

DGVB: 201; GPC: 1693; LHEB: 337; OCV: 106; PECA: 59; Schrijver: 151;

VGK: I, 42; VVB: 147

gur dicones remedau[t] elbid Juv 9 (5.1)

irgur hunnuid .i. mercurius gl. celebrat MC 4 b.a.

**guragun** v. imp. 1 pl 'to make' [gwn-]

IE \**uerǵ-*, \**ureǵ-* 'wirken, tun'

GPC: 1688-90; JO: 101-2; IEW: 1168; LL: xlv; MJ: 271-2; Isaac: 333-4; White: 270-1

guragun tage Chad 2

**gurd** prep. 'according to' [wrth]

See *gurt*; cf. Williams: 1980, 115 for the meaning.

gurd meint icomoid imolaut Juv 9 (7.3)

**gurehic** adj. 'female'

A cognate of W *gwraig*, OC *grueg*, *greg*, MB *gruec*. According to Loth (RC 36 (1915), p. 127) *h* is used here to indicate a diphthong. The origin is uncertain; cf. Elsie: 148, PECA: 53.

GPC: 1698; VGK: I, 161; VVB: 147-8

strotur gurehic gl. sambuca Ox2 43a (5.5)

**gurmaur** adj. 'very great, huge' [gorfawr]

MW *goruaur*

A combination of intensive prefix *gor-* (GPC: 1459), see *guar*, *guor*; and *maur* 'big', see s.v.

GPC: 1478; Williams: 1980, 95

mitelu nit gurmaur Juv 3 (1.2)

**gurt** prep. 'against' [wrth]

MW *wrth*; OB *gurth* MC (w)orth; Ir *fri*(th)

The traditional reconstruction derives this preposition from IE \**uer-t* 'drehen, wenden'; according to P. Schrijver (in Ériu 45 (1994), pp. 151-89), the Celtic forms reflect Celt. \**ur̥t-i* (PIE dative or locative of the root-noun \**ur̥t-*). See also *gurd*.

De Bernardo Stempel: 115; DGVB: 203, 145; D. S. Evans in BCS 17 (1958), pp. 15-21; GMW: 213; E. Hamp in BCS 15 (1953), pp. 124-5; LHEB: 337; IEW: 1156; Schrijver: 158; VGK: I, 43-44; VVB: 148; WG: 406; J. E. C. Williams in Celtica 3 (1956), pp. 126-148

gurt paup gl. consistes [i.e. contra quemvis] Ovid 39<sup>b</sup>

**gurt trichi(t)i** v pres. 2 sg 'to decide' (?)

Hapax in Welsh. According to I. Williams, *gwrth-trychi-di* (cp. *helghati* gl. *venarc*), with the stem *trychu* 'cut' (IE \**treuk-*, \**ter-* 'reiben', IEW: 1074) perhaps

a calque on *de-cido*, *com-puto*. It was noted by F. White that it is possible to connect this entry with MW verb *gwrth(dd)rych-* 'look upon' (with the root < IE \**derk-* 'blicken', IEW: 213), but the orthography of *gurt trichiti* makes this assumption dubious.

GPC: 1718; Williams: 1927, 267-8; White: 84-5

gurt trichiti nacgenei Comp 16

**gur tum** n m 'overgrowth, increment' [gorthwff]

W *gorthwff*, *gordwff*

A combination of *gur*, which was compared by I. Williams with that of Juv. *gur maur*, and *tum* (MW *twf*, OB *tum* < IE \**numo-* 'dick', IEW: 1082; DGVB: 325 and 334). A rather tentative suggestion of I. Williams on the connection of this Welsh word with G (Coligny) VERTOMV, recte DIVERTOMV, has been recently considered by St. Zimmer; alongside a tentatively offered proto-form for the Gaulish word as \**dī-* + \**uer-tou-mo-* (IE √*teuH-* 'schwellen') he elaborates several other suggestions.

DGVB: 325; GPC: 1499; Hamp: 1977-8, 12; St. Zimmer, Gallisch DIVER-TOMV, kymrisch *llawer*, tocharisch *A want-wraske*. // A. Lubotsky, ed., *Sound Law and Analogy*. Amsterdam - Atlanta: Rodopi 1997, pp. 253-4; Williams: 1927, 263

is gur tum tarnetor ir loc guac haibid post. o. Comp 7

**gurth<sup>1</sup>** prep. 'opposite'

See *gurt<sup>2</sup>*, and *gurthret*.

hacet isgurth. ir serenn Comp 10

**gurth<sup>2</sup>** 'in comparison with, compared with'

See *gurth<sup>1</sup>*.

Amcen creirriou gurth cyrrguenn Pad: 3

**gurtharet** n 'one who strives, or longs for something'

Hapax in Welsh. Analysed by GPC as *gwrth-* (see *gurth*) + *elf*. anhybys. According to Fleuriet, DGVB: 311, the second element here is *tar* 'ventre', cf. OB *tar*; but see s.v. *tor*.

GPC: 1715; VVB: 149

gurtharet gl. appetitorium Ox2 43<sup>a</sup> (5.3)

**gurth cimarch** vn 'to address, inquire, ask' [gwrthgyfarch-]

The gloss has been rendered as 'head of the council'; see also *penn*. This word finds a perfect match in W *gwrthgyfarch*, cf. OIr *frecmarc*, though GPC does not quote this example. It is analysed as *gwrth-* (see *gurth*) + *cyfarch*, i.e. *cyf* - *arch*, see *erchim*.

DOB: 537; DGVB: 284; GPC: 1725-6

penngurthcimarch gl. primas Prisc 37 a

**gurthdo** v pres. 3 sg 'to oppose, resist' / prep. pers. 3 pl. 'against them' (?)

The form is analysed as a verb (*gurth*, see s.v.) and a personal form of the verb 'to

come'); Stokes: 1860–1, 289 considered this entry as a preposition (see s.v. *gurth*<sup>1</sup>). GPC: 1720; VVB: 149; Williams 1933: 115  
*gurthdo* gl. *obsistit* J 3

***gurth*[r]et v pres. 3 sg 'to run back, run opposite, retrograde' [?'gwrthred-]**  
 MW *gwrthred-*, i.e. *gurth* + *rhed-*, see s.v.v.; according to I. Williams, in Comp. this is "either a scribal error for *gurthret* or a variant of it (cp. *parthed*, *parthred*) or that it is synonymous with it". It was suggested by E. Hamp, however, that the form should be segmented as *pigurth ret* ("what star against-which runs the moon"), in which case the verb is a simplex *ret-*, see *retec*. This instance will be discussed in an article by A. Falileyev and G. Isaac (in progress).  
 GPC: 1731; Hamp: 1975–6, 65; White: 98–7; Williams: 1927, 261  
*passerenn. pigurthet. loyr* in Comp 4

***guruchelterou* n pl 'heights' [goruchelder]**

MW *goruchelder*

Contains base *uchel* (see s.v. *uuc*), prefix *gor-*, and suffix *-der*. According to Fleuriot, this form could be also Breton. This instance is not quoted in GPC.  
 DGVB: 275; GPC: 1501

*o gurucheltōū* gl. *deffectum* gl. *conuexitatibus* Ang 14 a

*gutan* see *guotan*

## H

***ha*<sup>1</sup> conj. 'and'**

See *a*<sup>1</sup>. See also *hac*, *ha crip*, *hai*, and cf. the next.

*har dou trean* gl. *tertius duas unius hore* Ang 65 b

*ha chepi. hinn* *inguir* Comp 21

*hagener tutri* Chad 2; but see s.v. *gener*

*haluidt iuguret* Chad 2

*douceint torth ha maharuin* Chad 3

*ha douceint torth* Chad 3

*ha huch* Chad 3

*ha [do]uceint mannuclenn* Chad 3

*h[a maha]ruin* Chad 4

*ha guorthoueir emeninn* Chad 4

*cet treidin guel* *haguid* Juv 9 (2.2)

*un hamed hapuil haper* Juv 9 (9.1)

***ha*<sup>2</sup> conj. 'and' (with various interpretations)**

1) *un hamed hapuil haper* Juv 9 (9.1). Contrary to I. Williams (Williams: 1980, 120), who considered this instance as a relative pronoun, followed by verb, T. A. Watkins (Watkins: 1982, 42) argues for its interpretation as a conjunction.

2) is *xxx ha guorennieu* MP 22b (230). According to I. Williams, this is a variant of the preposition *o* 'of'. Recently P.-Y. Lambert has reconsidered this in favour of H. Lewis's reading, which suggests the meaning 'and' (Lambert: 1976–7, 529; Lewis: 1926, 3; Williams: 1930, 231).

3) *ha hanner* gl. *dodrantis* (Ang 13 b). This was not considered by Fleuriot (DGVB: 207) as a Welsh form, but as it is followed by a Welsh word, this could be perhaps considered as Welsh.

***ha*<sup>3</sup> prep. 'of' ?**

According to P.-Y. Lambert this stands for 'and'. See *ha*<sup>1</sup>.

Haycock: 11; Lambert: 1976–7, 529; Williams: 1980, 107

*dicones pater harimed presen* Juv 9 (3.1)

***ha*<sup>4</sup> relative particle**

See *hai* and also *a*<sup>5</sup>, *ha crip*.

*is did ciman. haci* Comp 3

*irloc quac habid post.o.* Comp 9

*harodes* Chad 7

*hoid hoiou hou bein atar ha beinn cihunn* MP 22<sup>b</sup> (234)

***ha*<sup>5</sup> exclamative particle**

See *a*

*ha arcibrenou* gl. *sepulti* Ovid 39<sup>a</sup>

***ha crip* 'who combs'**

Most interpretations of this entry consider it as a gloss over *cum pectine* and rendered this phrase as the combination of the conjunction 'and' (*a*), and *crip* (n m&f 'comb, wool-card, curry-comb', MW *crib*, *cryb*; MB *crib*), see DGVB: 5; GPC: 594; Hamp: 1973, 91–2; VVB: 88. It was suggested by P.-Y. Lambert that this is a gloss over *pectens*; he analyses *ha* as a relative particle, and *crib* as a personal form of the word 'to comb', 'qui peigne'.

Lambert: 1976–7, 529; Lambert: 1987, 300

*ha crip* gl. *pectens* Ovid 42<sup>a</sup>

***hac* conj. 'and'**

See *ha*<sup>1</sup>.

*hac in irgucleri* Comp 16

*hacboi* gl. *excusiendus* [leg. *excutiendus*] *erit* Ovid 39<sup>a</sup>

*hac orachmonou* gl. *inguinibusque* Ovid 41<sup>b</sup>

*hac digniuhit* gl. [et] *eliqua* Ox2 44<sup>b</sup> (7.20)

***hacen* conj. 'but, however' [hagen]**

MW *hagen*; C *hagen*, B *hogen*

Several analyses of this word have been offered. According to J. Loth and V. Henry, the first part is identical with *a(c)*, *ha(c)*, see s.v. Morris-Jones suggests a proto-form \**aggiseni*.

GPC: 1811; Henry: 165; VVB: 150; WG: 443

*hacen* gl. *habebas* MC 43 b a.

**hacet** see **hac(c)et**

**hac(c)et** conj. 'and so'

According to I. Williams, this word which is not attested in later Welsh contains *ac* 'and' and *et* (as in *nogyt*, *noget*) 'so'. See *a*, *ha*.

DGVB: 205; GMW: 231; GPC: 5; Williams: 1927, 265

hacet. nitegid. di.a. Comp 8

Hacet isgurth. **ir serenn hai bid** in eir cimeir .o. Comp 10

hac&oucamp& gl. superlatius multo Prisc 27 a

**hai**<sup>1</sup> relative particle

MW ae, ai, ay

According to P. Schrijver, this could go back to *\*sosi*n, cf. Irish *a n-* 'that (which)', and the development of *\*hoi* (*n-*) to *hai* and *a* is explained by the loss of stress.

GMW: 63; JO: 96; D. Howels in SC 1 (1966), p. 46; Isaac: 57; P. Schrijver in Ériu 45 (1994), pp. 178–9; WG: 287

ir serenn. **hai bu** in arcimeir. o. Comp 7

ir loc guac ha**bid** post. o. Comp 8

ir serenn **hai bid** in eir cimeir .o. Comp 11

ir loc guac **hai bid** in irgueleri Comp 17

**hai bid** im guar phenn circhl nauncant Comp 22

tir telih haoid ilau elcu Chad 2

**hai**<sup>2</sup> 'and his'; see **ha**, 'i

JO: 107

tutbule **hai** cenetl Chad 2

**hair** n f 'war, battle' [aer]

MW aer, OB air, G. *Veragri*; Ir ár

< *\*agro-*, IE *\*aǵ-* 'treiben' (IEW: 4)

DGVB: 58; GPC: 37; LEIA: A-82; LHEB: 461; VGK: I, 103; VVB: 34–5

hair gl. cladis Ox2 46a (9.28)

**hal** see **aor is aencumhal**

**halou** n pl 'filth, dung, manure'

Hapax in Welsh. A cognate of OIr *sal* 'saleté', and (with guttural suffix, cf. MW *halauc*, W. *halog* 'dirty') OB *haloc* gl. *lugubri*, OIr *salach* < IE *\*sal-* 'schmutzig-grau'.

DGVB: 206; Elsie: 88; GPC: 1815–6; IEW: 879; LEIA: S-16; J. Loth in RC 43 (1926) pp. 139–141; VGK: I, 72, 216; VVB: 150

halou gl. stercora Ox2 44<sup>b</sup> (7.5)

**ham** = (h)a'm 'and my'; see **ha**<sup>1</sup>, **m**

VVB: 151

ham hol enep gl. et totam faciem meam Ox2 41<sup>b</sup> (1.10)

**ham** n m 'summer' [haf]

MW haf; OB ham, MC haf, G. Samon[ios]; OIr sam

< IE *\*sm̥H-* (*\*sem-* 'Sommer', IEW: 905)

DGVB: 206; GPC: 1808; E. Hamp in BCS 28 (1979), p. 217; LEIA: S-19;

Schrijver: 460; VGK: I, 71

in irham Chad 3

**han** adj. 'different, other' [hân]

MW han; OIr sain; according to GPC, this is the only adjectival usage of *han* 'separation' in Welsh

< *\*sani-* < IE *\*seni-* 'für sich, abge sondert'; see also *hanaud*

GPC: 1818; Hamp: 1982, 216–7; IEW: 907; Isaac: 386; LEIA: S-14–15; J. Lloyd-

Jones in BCS 11 (1944), pp. 133–6; Stokes: 1873, 407; VVB: 151

han gl. alium MC 51 a.a.

**hanaud** prep. 3 sg m 'out from/of him / it'

See *han*, *o*.

GMW: 59; GPC: 1818; Schrijver: 195; Williams: 1927, 258–9.

ismod. cephtor. did. hanaud Comp 1

**hanner** n m 'half' [hanner]

OW (LL), MW hanner; OB hanter, C. hanter

< IE *\*sm̥tero*, √*sem-* 'eins' (IEW: 902). For the gloss in Ang., see Lambert: 1984a, 186–7. See also *antermetetic*.

De Bernardo Stempel: 156; DGVB: 207; GPC: 1821; Hamp: 1982, 217; LEIA:

A-49; LHEB: 503; VGK: I, 138; VVB: 151

moment ha hanner gl. semuncias horarum Ang 13 b

dou punt petguar hanther scribl MP 22<sup>b</sup> (234)

**hanther** see **hanner**

**hared** n m&f 'song, verse' [araith]

MW araiith; C areth; OIr airecht

LEIA: A-43, which does not mention the OW instance, considers here IE *\*rek-* 'brüllen, schreien' (cf. IEW: 860), and notes the obscurity of the word formation.

This instance is taken as the scribe's mistake for *araut*, see s.v.

GPC: 176; Haycock: 14; Williams: 1980, 114

it cluis it humil inhared celmed Juv 9 (7.1)

**hatbid** v pres. 3 sg 'to pass away, vanish'

Prefix *ad-* (see s.v. *ad*<sup>1</sup>), and the form of the verb 'to be'; for the MW forms see GMW: 145.

GPC: 30; Williams: 1927, 271

ir hat bid oit guor mod in ir salt Comp 20

**haur** see **aur**

**hegit** see **agit**, **cgil**

**he[i]tham n 'extremity, end' [eithaf]**

OW (LL) eithaf; MW eithaw, eithaf; OB etam

&lt; IE \*eǵhs- 'aus'

DGVb: 167; GPC: 1202; IEW: 292; VGK: I, 404; VVB: 151; WG: 176

biheit he[i]tham ir equin MP 23a (241)

**helcha vn 'to hunt'**See *helghati*.

inhelcha gl. in uenando MC 39 a.b.

**helgha(t) v imp. 2 sg 'to hunt' [hel-]**MW hel-; OC helhiat gl. persecutor, helhpur gl. venator, MC (verb) helghya; OB a olguo gl. indagatione, MB (verb) (h)emholch; Irish selg; probably in the tribe-name *Selgovae*

&lt; Britt. \*selg-, IE √ selǵ- 'loslassen, ensenden, werfen, ausgießen'

DGVb: 68; Elsie: 105; GPC: 1844; IEW: 900; Lambert: 1987, 295; LHEB: 467; LEIA: S-80; OCV: 116, 146; PECA: 62; VGK: I, 106; VVB: 152; WG: 387; White: 268-9

helghati gl. venare Ovid 38<sup>a</sup>**hen see hendat****hencassou n pl 'antiquities'**A brittonised Irish form (OIr *senchas*, on this see K. McCone in Ériu 46 (1995), p. 1f.), see also s.v. *hendat*.

LEIA: S-84; Stokes: 1860-1, 217-8; Thurneysen: 1890a, 93; VVB: 152

hencassou gl. monumenta J 49

**hendat n m 'grandfather' [hendad]**

MW hentat, hendat, hendad; OB hentatot gl. paternus auus (?); OC hendat gl. auus

The compound contains OW *hen* 'old' (OW (Gen: 10) [R]iderch *hen*, Dumngual *hen*; LL *hen(n)*, MW *hen*, G. *Seno-*; Ir. *sen*) < IE \*sen- 'alt', IEW: 907, and *tat* 'father' (OC *tai*, B. *tad*) < IE \*tata- 'Lallwort' (IEW: 1056).

DGVb: 209; Elsie: 94; GPC: 1850; OCV: 76-7; PECA: 62; VVB: 152

hendat gl. auus Ox2 43<sup>b</sup> (5.28)**henmam n f 'grandmother' [henfam]**

MW henvam, henfam

The compound contains OW *hen* 'old', see s.v. *hendat*, and *mam* (MW *mam*, OC *mam*, see GPC: 2332), derived from IE \*mā- 'Lallwort für Mutter' (IEW: 694), or analysed as a loan from Lat. *mamma* (PECA: 76).

GPC: 1851; VVB 152-3

henmam gl. habita Ox2 43<sup>b</sup> (5.28)**henoid adv. 'to-night' [heno]**

MW heno(eth); C haneth; MB henoiez

&lt; \*se-noxt, IE \*so-, and \*nek"-t-, etc., 'Nacht'

GMW: 221; GPC: 1852-3; IEW: 762; VGK: I, 123 and II, 79, 190; Williams: 1980, 94-5

henoid Juv 3 (1.1; 2.1; 3.1)

**hep prep. 'without' [heb]**

OW (LL) heb, MW hep, heb; C heb, B hep; OIr sech

&lt; IE \*sek"- 'folgen': see also the next.

GOI: 530; GPC: 1830; E. Hamp in ÉC 8 (1958-9), pp. 402-3; IEW: 897; LEIA: S-60; VGK: I, 129; VVB: 153; WG: 404

hep amgnaubot gl. sine mente Ovid 38<sup>b</sup>**hepdud prep. 3 pl 'without them'**This instance could be OB as well. See *hep*.

DGVb: 232; Lambert: 1981, 138; Lambert: 1983, 131; Lambert: 1987, 291

is hepdud gl. sine quibus Ang 15 b

**hepp v pres. 3 sg 'to say' [heb-]**

MW heb; MIr sech-

&lt; IE \*sek"- 'sagen'

GMW: 154; GPC: 1830; IEW: 897; LEIA: S-62-64; Stokes: 1873, 400; White: 99-100; VVB: 153

hepp Philologia gl. pertulerim MC 11 a.a.

hepp philologia gl. intellexeram conspicari MC 11 a.a.

hepp philologia gl. noscere MC 13 a.a.

hepp Marciane gl. uicit MC 14 b.a.

hepp marcia gl. aduerto MC 45 b.a.

hepp marcia gl. proscipio MC 46 a.a.

hepp Geometria gl. ego ipsa peragraui MC 47 a.b.

sum hep Geometria gl. Percursus breuiter terrarum situs MC 51 a.b.

**heruid prep. 'according to, after' [herwydd]**

MW herwyt, hervit, herwit, heruuyd, herwyd; OB heruid; C herwyth

< Celt. \*ari-uid-; see also *erguid*.

DGVb: 210; GPC: 1860; Hamp: 1975/6, 63; VGK: I, 408, 413; VVB: 153; WG: 415

herúid dúiúit J 0

**hestaur n f&m 'measure of quantity' [hestor]**

MW hestawr, hestaur

< Lat. *sextarius*

EL: 40; GPC: 1861; Haarmann: 123; LHEB: 514; ML: 178; VVB: 153

hi hestaur mel gl. in sextario MP 22<sup>b</sup> (230)is trimuceint hestaur mel MP 22<sup>b</sup> (231)hestaur gl. sestertium MP 23<sup>b</sup> (233)

**hestoriou n pl 'measures of quantity'**See *hestaur*.ir hestoriou oleu MP 22<sup>b</sup> (231)**heuei[th] '(not ?) difficult (?)'**MS heuei. The amended form *heuei[th]* was compared with W *hywaith* (*hy* + *gwaith*) 'beneficial, easy' (Z: 1061; VVB: 154); according to GPC: 1987, MW *hyweith* is first attested in the R 1222. 22-3.*heuei[th]* gl. non difficile Ox2 42a (2.26)**hi<sup>1</sup> pron. pos. 3 sg 'his, her, its' [ei]**

MW (h)i, y, e MB (h)e

< \**esiās*; see also *i<sup>1</sup>*.

GPC: 1186

isem hichet triuceint torth Chad 4

cihutun hi torr MP 23<sup>a</sup> (246)**hi<sup>2</sup> prep 'to, in (?)'**

MW y, OB i; OIr f;

See *i<sup>2</sup>*, *in*.

DGVB: 216; LHEB: 641-2; VVB: 154; Watkins: 1957.

nit arcup betid hicouid canlou Juv 9 (2.1)

hi hestaur mel gl. in sextario MP 22<sup>b</sup> (230)**hihi ?**I. Williams (I. Williams: 1930, 244-5) has considered several possibilities of interpretation of this passage - *hihi*, *hini* or *hem*; his conclusion was to take it as *yn ei*. Another possibility is perhaps to consider this as a reduplicated pronoun 'she'. Far from clear.amcibfret ir bis hihi erguid MP 23<sup>a</sup> (241)**hin n 'side, edge'**Hapax in Welsh, but cf. MW *hiniog*, *amhiniog*, etc.; Mlr sfn< IE √*sēi-*, etc. 'binden'

GPC: 1867; Harvey: 192; IEW: 891-2; LEIA: S-113; J. Loth in RC 41 (1924), pp. 393-4; I. Williams in BBCS 2 (1925), pp. 303-306; I. Williams in BBCS 3 (1926), pp. 56-7

ór cléid hfn gl. limite levo J 26

**hinham n m 'head, chief, superior, lord' [hynaf]**

MW hynaf, hynaf

Superlative of *hen*, see s.v. *hendat*.

GPC: 1974; LHEB: 279; Schrijver: 31; VGK: I, 74, and II, 122-3; VVB: 154-5

hinham gl. patricius qui sedit iuxta regem in sede (after sede) Ox2 46<sup>a</sup> (9.32)**hinn pron. demonstr. m sg 'this' [hyn]**

MW hyn(n); CB hen(n); Irish sin

A word with a disputable etymology; for a summary, see LEIA.

DGVB: 208; GOI: 304; GPC: 1972-3; IEW: 905; LEIA: S-111; VGK: II, 190f.; VVB: 155; WG: 298

ha chepi. hinn inguir Comp 21

ir nider uid hinn Comp 22

irhinn issid crfst gl. Christus quem J 81

enucin di Sibellae int hinn gl. Erytria quaeque Cumea est vel Phrigia MC 11 b.b.

irhinn issid ille gl. ut si dicas Anton ille MC 43 b.b.

hin map di iob gl. Iove dignus Ovid 39<sup>b</sup>**hinnith pron. demonstr. 'it, that, those, they' [hynny]**

MW hynny(d), henne; OB henneth (DGVB: 209) should be excluded.

See also *hinnoid*.

GPC: 1976-7; Klingenschmidt: 219; VVB: 155

pan diconetent ir. oithaur hinnith Comp 4

ir loc guac hinnith. in *pagina regulari* Comp 6

Salt emmi guollig hinnith Comp 19

**hinnoid pron. demonstr. 'it, that, those, they'**See *hinnith*, *hinnuith*, *hunnoid*.prinit hinnoid MP 22<sup>b</sup> (234)ni choilam hinnoid amser MP 22<sup>b</sup> (234)ho hinnoid MP 23<sup>a</sup> (241)is moi hinnoid MP 23<sup>a</sup> (246)**hinnuith pron. demonstr. 'it, that, those, they'**See *hinnith*, *hinnoid*, *hunnoid*.

irdid hinnuith Comp 9

retit loyr irdid. hinnuith Comp 11

irloc guac hinnuith Comp 14

issem ir .e. hinnuith issid diguedham oll in *pagina regulari* Comp 15

ir bloidin hunnuith Comp 20

**hint see na(m) hint errei****hir<sup>1</sup> adj. 'long, tall' [hir]**

OW (LL) hir, MW hir; CB hir; G (Ecritu)siri; OIr sír

< Celt. \**sīro-* < IE \**sēro-*, √*sē(i)-* 'entsenden, werfen, fallen'

Elsie: 110; GPC: 1869; IEW: 891; LEIA: S-115; VGK: I, 51; VVB: 155; WG: 84

a hir etem gl. instita longa Ovid 37<sup>a</sup>

nourhircimerdridou gl. lucubrationum perennium MC 4 b.a.

**hir<sup>2</sup> definite article**

The following two instances are considered here:

Intrited retec. retit loyr .. guorhir seraul.circhl Comp 2 (see Williams: 1927. 259)

hir doguonimereticaith gl. ut arithmetica Prisc 19 b; the word following *hir* is

Breton. See DOB: 483; DGVB: 212.

See *ir*.

**hirunn** see *ir, un(n)*

It was suggested (Stokes, 1860–1, 218) that this could also stand for *yr hwnn*. In the *corrigenda* (*ibid.*, p. 290), however, Stokes rejects this possibility. The former view wins the support of P.-Y. Lambert, see Lambert: 1981, 139.

hfrúin gl. quem J 51

**hit** prep. 'until'

OW (LL) hit; MW hyd, hid, hyt; OB het, hit, OIr sith-

< \*si-tu, IE √sē(i)- 'entsenden, werfen, fallen'. See also the next.

DGVB: 210, 212; GOI: 231; GPC: 1948; JO: 106; IEW: 891; LEIA: S-120; MJ: 272; WG: 84

hit did braut Chad 2

**hit ni** conj. 'until'

MW hyny, yny, oni. See *hit, ni*.

GMW: 244; GPC: 1949; WG: 446; Williams: 1927, 266

hit niritarnher irdid hinnuith Comp 8

hit niritarner rann. irbissei Comp10

**hitt** verbal particle

See *it*.

biheit heitham ir eguin hittoi ir hunc MP 23<sup>a</sup> (241)

**hithou** pron. (conjunctive) 3 sg f 'she (her, it) too' [hithau]

MW hithe(u); OB itou, MC ythe cf. MW (masc) ynteu

According to I. Williams, this may have the force of 'also' in the text rather than 'then'. It was argued by P. Russell that the base form for this (and the other) conj. pronoun was the 3 pl. MW *wynteu*; he reconstructs 3 sg f as \**hih-tæi*.

DGVB: 235; GPC: 1879; P. Russell in BCS 30 (1983), pp. 30–8; Williams: 1927, 367; WG: 272–3

aries hithou Comp 13

aries ithou Comp 18

**hloimol** ?

VVB: 156 suggests seeing here a cognate of W *llu* 'host'; but see LHEB: 479, where K. Jackson states that the meaning and etymology of this word is unknown. *hloimol* gl. *glomerarium* Ox2 43<sup>a</sup> (5.5)

**ho** prep. 'from, out of' [o]

See *o*.

ho diued Chad 2

hor elin cihutun hi torr MP 23<sup>a</sup> (246)

ho hinnoid MP 23<sup>a</sup> (241)

**hoitou** ?

A very difficult word. According to I. Williams (1930: 237), this could stand for

(*h*)*oedeu*, (*h*)*wydeu*, (*h*)*oetheu*, or (*h*)*wytheu*. Possible interpretations therefore include 1) 'difficulties', 2) 'plenty', 3) 'scarcity'. GPC: 2628 refers to this entry in the discussion of W. *oeth* 'difficulty'.

hoid hoitou hou bein atar ha beinn cihunn MP 22<sup>b</sup> (234)

**hol** adj. 'whole, entire' [oll]

OW (LL), MW (h)oll; MC ol, oll, MB (h)oll, G ollo-; cf. OIr oll, uile

< \*(s)ol-*io-* or \*(s)ol-*no-* to IE \**solo-* 'wohlbehalten, ganz' (IEW: 979); differently in IEW (to \**al-* 'darüber hinaus', pp. 24 and 978).

Elsie: 78; GPC: 2646; GPN: 237; LEIA: O-21; Schrijver: 323; VGK: II, 213–4; VVB 156

ham hol enep gl. et totam faciem meam Ox2 41<sup>b</sup> (1.10)

**holoinou** n pl 'wheels'

Could be Welsh or Breton. See *olin*.

DGVB: 213–4

holoinou gl. rotis Ang 12 b

**honit** conj. 'except, apart from' [onid]

See *anit*

GPC: 2648; VVB: 156–7

hónit námrfúi gl. tantum ne [...] unquam J 51

**hor** (ho+r), see (*h*)*o, ir*

**hou** conj. 'if' [o]

MW o(t), OIr ó

IE \**au-* 'herab, weg von'

See also *o, hou nit*.

GPC: 2611; IEW: 72; Williams: 1930, 273

hoid hoitou hou bein atar ha beinn cihunn MP 22<sup>a</sup> (234)

hou boit cihitun ceng ir esceir is moi hinnoid MP 23<sup>a</sup> (246)

**hou nit** conj. 'except'

See *anit, honit, hou, nit*

ir nider uid hinn. hou nit blodin salt Comp 22

**huch** n m f 'sow' [hwch]

OW (LL) huch, MW huyc, huc, huch, hwch; OC hoch gl. porcus, OB hoch gl. aper; OIr soec

< Celt. \**sukko-*, IE √*su-s* 'Hausschwein, Sau'.

DGVB: 212; GPC: 1928; IEW: 1038; LEIA: S-158; OCV: 255–5; PECA: 64

ha huch Chad 3

**hui** pron. pers. 2 pl 'you' [chwi]

MW chwi, C why, OB hui, MB huy; OIr sí

< Celt. *suīs-*, to IE \**iu-* 'ihr'



Elsie: 149; GOI: 254, 282; GPC: 850; IEW: 514; LEIA: S-101-2; VGK: II, 168f.; VVB: 157

íshúif gl. quos J 19

hui gl. quae MC 63 a.a.

**huil n f 'sail' (name of a letter) [hwyl]**

MW huyl, hwyl; OIr séol

Several etymologies for this word have been forwarded, see a summary in LEIA; it was often considered to be a borrowing from Germanic (OHG *segal*, AS *segl*). Most recently P. Schrijver reconstructed Celt. \**siglo-*, cf. VGK: I, 483.

GPC: 1937; LEIA: S-88-89; Schrijver: 357; VVB: 157

huil (Nemn)

**humil adj. 'humble'**

MW ufyl, uwil, uvel, uffil; OC huuel gl. humilis; MB uvel; OIr umal

< Lat. *humilis*

LHEB: 276; LEIA: U-25; ML: 214; OCV: 189; PECA: 66; VGK: I, 196; Williams: 1980, 114

it cluis it humil inhared celmed Juv 9 (7.1)

**hun reflexive marker '(one) self' [hun]**

MW hun; see GMW: 89f.

GPC: 1911

dittihun gl. tibi soli MC 9 a.a.

mi mihun gl. ipsa MC 51 b.a.

**hunc see unc**

**hunnoid pron. demonstr. 'that, he (him), she (her), it'**

MW hun(n)u, hon(n)o

See *hinnith*, *hinnuith*, *hinnoid*, *hunnuid*.

GPC: 1931; Klingenschmidt: 219

ir pimphet eterin diguorme chis lucas hegit hunnoid MP 22<sup>b</sup> (234)

dou eterinn cant hunnoid MP 22<sup>b</sup> (234)

**hunnuid pron. demonstr. 'that, he (him), she (her), it'**

See *hinnith*, *hinnuith*, *hinnoid*, *hunnuid*.

irgur hunnuid .i. mercurius gl. celebrat MC 4 b.a.

**I**

**-i pron. pers. 1 sg 'I'**

See *dirlimprosuni*

**-i pron. infix genitive 3 sg**

See *hai*

**i<sup>1</sup> pron. pos. 'his, its'**

See *hi*<sup>2</sup>.

DGVB: 275 and 216; Lambert: 1981, 139; Lambert: 1987, 288

o i nerth gl. sua ui Ang 15 b

isabruid icinimer Juv 9 (3.2; but see Watkins: 1982, 40 for the interpretation of this *i* as *i*<sup>3</sup>).

gurd meint icomoid imolaut Juv 9 (7.3)

gurd meint icomoid imolaut Juv 9 (7.3)

issemi anu gl. Genius MC 11 a.b.

nirinciriles. cimp&illiausauc oirei gl. ad plures sui generis fit comparatio Prisc 27 a

**i<sup>2</sup> prep. 'in'**

See *hi*<sup>1</sup>.

haioid ilau elcu Chad 2

it clu(i)s [it] dībān iciman guorsed Juv 9 (6.1)

**iar n f 'hen' [iār]**

MW yar, iar; OC yar gl. gallina; MIr cirin

Several etymologies have been suggested. According to Pokorny this goes back to IE \**iēro-*, etc. 'Jahr', then 'one year old animal'; the Irish form is then not convincingly explained. This was noted by O'Rahilly (see also Hamp), who offered Celt. \**iēros* < \**pīp-ero-* in view of Lat. *pipio*. For Stokes's equation (US: 223) with Latv. *iībe* 'grouse', etc., and a useful summary, see Schrijver: 104-5.

GPC: 2000; E. Hamp in Ériu 40 (1989), p. 18; IEW: 297; OCV: 223; T. Ó'Rahilly in Ériu 13 (1942), p. 148; PECA: 105; Schrijver: 104-5; VGK: I, 65; VVB: 159 iār gl. ales J 82

**iben v imperf. 1 pl. (past subj.?) 'to drink' [yf-]**

MW yu-, eu-, CB ev-, OIr ibid

< IE \**pō(i)-/pī-* 'trinken'

Elsie: 89; GMWL: 292; IEW: 839-40; White: 212-5; Williams: 1980, 96

cet iben med nouel Juv 3 (2.2)

**[i]dolte n (pl ?) 'pagan temple'**

OB idolti; OIr indidaltaigae gl. fani

Hapax in Welsh. A compound, *idol* < Lat. *idolum*, and *te* 'house' (see *telu*).

DGVB: 217; GPC: 2009; Isaac: 210; Stokes: 1873, 394; VVB: 158

inir[i]dolte gl. in fanis MC 7 b.a.

**iecllim sis ?**

Stokes: 1873, 392 states that he cannot explain this gloss.

iecllim sis gl. apollo MC 5.a.

**iehnlinn ?**

According to Loth, VVB: 160, this could be *iehn* (= Ir *ig* 'anneau') + *linn* 'boisson'; according to J. Rhys, (Rhys: 79, 234-5) *chnlinn* (?) for *chnlithinn* ~ Welsh *enllyn* 'anything eaten or drunk with bread'. This must, however, denote 'handle'.

Cf. LHEB: 479, where the meaning and etymology of this word was claimed to be unknown.

iehnlinn gl. ansa Ox2 53<sup>a</sup> (4.9)

**iechuit n m 'health' (name of a letter) [iechyd]**

MW iechyt; MC yehes

An -yd derivate of W *iach* (OC *iach* gl. *sanus*, OB *iac* gl. *suspise*); for the etymology see Schrijver: 103-4 with. bibl.

DGVB: 217; GPC: 2010; VVB: 159

iechuit Nemn

**igridu prep. 'between them'**

This entry is traditionally considered as a case of metathesis of the form, similar to the (later) attested *y-ryngdun(nt)*; see JO. As was recently suggested by G. Isaac, this could be a copyist's error for *itridu*, or a confusion of the two stems.

G. Isaac in *ÉC* 30 (1994), p. 231; JO: 104-5; LL: xlv; MJ: 272; WG: 405

nam ir ni be cas igridu Chad 2

**illiausauc 'in plurality'**

MW lluosauc

According to Fleuriot, this stands for *\*in liausauc*. The latter is an -auc derivative of *liaus*, see s.v.

DGVB: 218, 242 and 269; GPC: 2227

nirinciriles. cimp&illiausauc oirei gl. ad plures sui generis fit comparatio Prisc 27 a

**im prep. 'around' (?)**

MW am; OB am, em-; G. amb-; OIr imb

To IE *\*ambhi-* 'um-herum' (IEW: 34), see E. Hamp in *Ériu* 24 (1973), p. 163f., and cf. E. Hamp in *Ériu* 28 (1977), p. 145. See also *am*.

hai bid im guar phenn circhl. nauncant Comp 22

**imalitiduch ?**

This passage from Chad 3 has been read in several different ways. According to J. Gwenogvryn Evans (LL: xlv), this should be read as *y vel yth dydwg* 'as... leads thee'. Jenkins and Owen (JO: 116) interpret this as *y vel yth dydych*, which is argued to belong to a pattern CONJUNCTION + PARTICLE + ?PRONOUN + VERB; cf. Isaac: 365. F. White (White: 145) mentions *inter alia* a possibility of reading this phrase as *val i dydduch* 'as (it) may lead'.

The verb, 3 sg. subj., goes back to IE *\*deuk-* 'ziehen' (IEW: 220).

imalitiduch cimarguith[i]ejt Chad 3

**imquodant v pret. 3 pl. 'to say (to each other)'**

J. Gwenogvryn Evans (with much hesitation) read this word as *imquodant* and connected it with *dywedaf* 'say', then d = [d]. Several other connections have been forwarded, maintaining d = [ð] - *\*g<sup>th</sup>edh-* (W. *gweddi*, etc., 'prayer', thus J. Morris Jones). *\*ued-* (*ymwedaf*, thus I. Williams) and *\*uedh-* 'to lead, go' (then "they came together"). See JO.

JO: 101; Isaac: 333; LL: xlv; MJ: 271; White: 192-4; I. Williams in BBCS 13 (1950), p. 201

imquodant ir degion Chad 2

**imladum vn (?) 'to fight' [ymladd-]**

MW ymlad-, emlad-

A combination of a reflexive prefix *im-* with the verb *l(l)ad-*, see *ledit*.

DGVB: § 219; GWML: 297

imladum gl. attritu Ang 15 b

**immisline v imperf. 3 sg. 'to smear' [ymlyn-]**

MW emlyn-, ymlyn-

The form contains a reflexive prefix, and a 3 sg. infixed pronoun; for the etymology, see *linisant*.

Stokes: 1873, 395; VVB: 161; White: 209-211

immisline gl. allinebat MC 8 a.b.

**immit cel v pres. 3 sg 'to hide'**

The line where this form occurs has caused a dispute. According to R. Thurneysen (1980): 205-6), we should read *immet celir*, with *immet* = OIr *imbed* 'beaucoup' and, apparently, a verb in the impersonal. H. Lewis would see in *immet* 'ym myd' (Lewis: 1926, 3). Following I. Williams (Williams: 1930, 240), *\*ym-yd-gel-* then, a derivative, cf. MW *celu* 'hide, conceal', OB *ameled*, OIr *ceilid*, Lat. *celo*, from IE *\*kel-* 'bergen, verhüllen'.

DGVB: 50; GPC: 455; IEW: 5534; LEIA J: C-53; White: 87

immit cel irnimer bichan gutan irmaur nimer MP 22<sup>b</sup> (238)

**immotetin ? [ymodi- ?]**

According to T. H. Parry-Williams, this is to be compared with W *ymod*; Fleuriot suggests the derivation *imm-ot-etin*, see *ott*. Could this stand for *immotetic*? See the next entry.

DGVB: 279; Parry-Williams: 122; Stokes: 1873, 413; VVB: 161

immotetin .i. pupis gl. iactata J 60

**immottimou vn pl (?) 'to touch; handle, move' ? [ymodi-]**

H. Lewis rejected Stokes's reading *immottithion* gl. *gesticulationes*. Instead he suggested the reading which is quoted here; see also White. This word could be the plural form of the vn *ymodi(fau)* 'to move', which is attested only in Modern Welsh. Morphologically it is perhaps a plural vn with a reflexive prefix. See also the previous entry.

Lewis: 1932, 111-2; PKM: 245; VVB: 162; White: 306-312

immotimou gl. motus odarum MC 9 b.b.

**in<sup>1</sup> prep. 'in' [yn]**

OB, G in, MWC yn, MB en; OIr in

< IE *\*en-* 'in'; see also *i<sup>2</sup>*.

DGVB: 223 and 221; Elsie: 106; GOI: 521; IEW: 311; VVB: 162; Watkins: 1957;

WG: 404

in ir loscetic circhl. gl. circulus [...] ardentior in ruborem Ang 13 a  
 inom ir guecrissou gl. hapsidum extremque Ang 13 a  
 innō ir guotodinou gl. hieme ethesiarum flatu 68 b

In irtritid urd Comp 1

Intrited retec Comp 2

in triti urd Comp 5

ir loc guac hinnith. in *pagina regulari* Comp 6

hai bu in arcimeir .o. Comp 7

in eir cimeir .o. Comp 11

in *pagina regulari* Comp 12

Is aries isid in arcimeir aries Comp 12

in eircimeir loc guac Comp 13

In *pagina regulari* Comp 14

in *pagina regulari* Comp 15

hac in irgueleri Comp 16

hai bid in irgueleri Comp 17

in ir salt Comp 20

Ceis inir loyr Comp 21

in ois oisou Chad 2

in irham Chad 3

in irgaem Chad 3

in ireguorunhetic datl. gl. in arguto foro Ovid 38<sup>a</sup>

it cluis humil inhared celmed Juv 9 (7.1)

rit ercis d\*\*\*raut inadaut presen Juv 9 (8.1)

inungueid guoled trintaut Juv 9 (8.3)

inircuitinniou gl. ion condylos MC 6 b.b.

inir[i]dolte gl. in fanis MC 7 b.a.

inhelcha gl. in uenando MC 39 a.b.

**in<sup>2</sup> adv. 'there-, then' [yna]**

W yna, yno; OIr and

LEIA: A-75; Williams: 1927, 261

passerenn. pigurthet. loyr in Comp 4

**in<sup>3</sup> adverbial particle**

See *int*.

inguir Comp 21

**in<sup>4</sup> see illiausauc**

**in<sup>5</sup> particle ?**

This instance is considered to be in origin the demonstrative pronoun, cf. *ir*<sup>1</sup>. See also s.v. *pan*<sup>1</sup>.

GMW: 72; Lewis: 1956, 299

in pan aed bid. ad ir loc. guac. issi. in triti urd Comp 4

**inbann see dlbann**

**inbith adj. 'mad' [ynfyd]**

MW ynuyt

W. Stokes equated this form with OB enbit gl. dibilis, contrast VGK: I, 21, where the word is analysed as a loan from AS *unwitty*, which is very unlikely. For the OB form, the interpretation of which presents difficulties as well, see DGVB: 159. It was suggested by I. Williams that this could be a "welshisation" of Irish *anfuth*. GMWL: 299; T. F. O'Rahilly in Ériu 13 (1942), p. 150; W. Stokes in TPhS 1885-7, p. 583; Williams: 1933, 117

ibith gl. rabiem (ventorum) J 64

**init conj. / part. (?)**

For the analysis of this form and its MW parallels see J. Strachan in RC 28 (1907), 198; Watkins and Mac Cana: 25; see. s.v. *in*<sup>5</sup> and cf. VGK: II, 183; Lambert: 1981, 137; Lambert: 1987, 302.

initoid gl. maculata J 78

initoid gl. extincta J 78

inítóid gl. pressus J 92

**inn predicative particle (cf. adverb. part)**

MW yn; OB int, ent

Lambert: 1982a, 23; Lambert: 1987, 303; Williams: 1933, 115

nouinguotricusegeticion gl. nec delata diu J 4

**int adverbial particle**

OB int; OIr ind

The origin of this particle is not clear. Cf. also *it* and the previous entry.

DGVB: 225-6; Williams: 1980, 121

int dosséheic gl. gutatim Ang 15 b

piouboi int groisauc Juv 9 (8.2)

uuc nem ismen intcouer Juv 9 (9.2)

**interedou pl ?**

According to W. Stokes (1860-1: 215 and 289) this "perhaps stand for *intergedou*, cp. *onguedou* gl. *exta* but more likely is the pl of *intered*, derivative from *inter*". VVB: 202

pérmedinterédou gl. ilia J 35

opermedinteredou gl. medullis J 51

**iot n m 'pap, pottage; porridge' [uwd]**

MW iwt, iwd; OC iot gl. puls; B iod, OIr (h)íth ('pap, pottage') gl. plus; G.-Rom. iutta

< \**iēyto-*, IE  $\sqrt{ieu-}$  'vermengen, bei der Speisezubereitung'. It was noted by Jackson, LHEB: 55, that the word (as well as ?Latinised *iotum*, see below) agrees "better with OC *iot*, ModB *iod*, than with ModW *iwd*".

FEW: V, 91; GOI: 39; J. B. Hofmann in *Glotta* 25 (1936), p. 118; J. Hubschmied (jr) *Bezeichnungen für 'Kaninchen' - 'Höhle' - 'Steinplatte'*. // *Sache Ort und Wort*. (FS J. Jud), Genève: Zürich 1943, p. 277; IEW: 507; OCV: 374; PECA: 68; J. Pokorny in *ZCP* 17 (1928), p. 306; VGK: I, 65; VVB: 164-5; WG: 42  
iot gl. *pultum* Ox2 42<sup>a</sup> (3.7)

**iotum** n 'pap, pottage'

See *iot*

*iotum* gl. (coleferum) ius Ox2 42<sup>a</sup> (3.8)

*iotum* gl. ius Ox2 44<sup>b</sup> (6.16)

**iou** n m f 'yoke' [iau]

MW iau, yeu, iav; OC (Welsh ?, "Vocabularium Cornicum") ieu gl. iugum, MB yeu; G *Ιουγυλλιακος*, Veriugodumnus

< IE \*jugo- 'Joch' or < Latin *iugum*; see OWAV

L. Fleuriot, *Brittonica et Gallica*. // *ÉC* 23 (1986), pp. 73-4; GPC: 2002; GPN: 357-8; Jackson: 75-6; HPB: 238, n. 4; KGP: 227; LHEB: 441; IEW: 508; OCV: 156-7; PECA: 68; Schrijver: 340; R. Thurneysen in *Anzeiger für indogermanische Sprach- und Altertumskunde* 26 (1910) p. 26; VVB: 165; VGK: I, 98; WG: 109  
iou gl. iugum Ox2 42<sup>b</sup> (4.6)

**ir<sup>1</sup>** definite article [yr]

MW yr, y, 'r; MC en, an; OIr ind, a n-

The definite article goes back to a demonstrative pron., with *n* > *r*. See also 'r and cf. *in*<sup>5</sup>, *inil*, *hirunn*.

CA *lxvii-lxx*; GMW: 24; R. M. Jones in *SC* 10/11 (1975-76), pp. 326-44; VGK: II, 177; WG: 191-4

amserpanatos irnauou remanserunt iii gl. quamis ad nonas portiones tria remanserunt Ang 14a

in ir loscetic circhl gl. circulus [...] ardentior in ruborem Ang 13 a

īnom ir guecrissou gl. hapsidum extremeque Ang 13 a

nō ir felchou gl. placentarum Ang 55 a

ir du bisl gl. meloncolia Ang 68 a

ir lanu gl. aestum Ang 68 a

innō ir guotodinou gl. hieme ethesiarum flatu Ang 68 b

ir parth alall gl. his litoribus abiens Ang 62 b

In irtritid urd Comp 1

ir ir tri ui. aur. Comp 2

pan diconetent ir. oithaur hinnith Comp 4

ad ir loc. guac Comp 5

ir loc guac hinnith Comp 6

ir serenn. hai bu in arcimeir. o. Comp 7

ir loc guac haibid post. o. Comp 8

ir did hinnuith Comp 9

irloc quac Comp 9

Irnidibid ir loyr di.a. Comp 9

hit niritarner rann. irbissei Comp 10

hacet isgurth. ir serenn Comp 10

retit loyr ir did. hinnuith Comp 11

irloc guac hinnuith Comp 14

issem ir .e. hinnuith Comp 15

hac in irgueleri Comp 16

ir loc guac Comp 17

ir loc guac hai bid in irgueleri Comp 17

ir bloidin hunnuith Comp 20

in ir salt Comp 20

Ceis inir loyr Comp 21

imguodant ir degion Chad 2

in irham Chad 3

in irgaem Chad 3

di pul irderuen Chad 6

dipennant ircaru Chad 6

nouirmiinguedou .i. coiliou gl. extorum MC 2 a.a.

nouirgoudonou gl. tinearum MC 2 a.b.

guarirdreb gl. edito MC 3 a.a.

nouirguirdglas gl. sali resplendentis MC 3a.a.

ircarnotaul bricer gl. uitta crinalis MC 4 a.a.

irgur hunnuid .i. mercurius gl. celebrat MC 4 b.a.

nouiremid gl. aeris MC 4 b.a.

nouirhircimerdridou gl. lucubrationum perennium MC 4 b.a.

inircutinniu gl. in condylos MC 6 b.b.

irpoulloraur gl. pugillarem paginam MC 6 b.b.

inir[j]dolte gl. in fanis MC 7 b.a.

trui ir unolion gl. per monades MC 7 b.b.

nouirfionou gl. rosarum MC 9 b.b.

ithrirdiuail gl. glabella medietas MC 9 b.b.

nouircleteirou gl. crotularum MC 10 a.a.

nouircrannui gl. oui MC 10 b.a.

irhinn issid ille gl. ut si dicas Anton ille MC 43 b.b.

ircatteiraul retteticc strotur gl. sella curulis MC 45 a.a.

nou iraurleou gl. gnomonum stilis MC 46 a.a.

nouircerricc gl. cautium MC 51 a.a.

ir tri .u. MP 22<sup>b</sup> (230)

ir petguar pimp MP 22<sup>b</sup> (230)

ir hestoriou oleu MP 22<sup>b</sup> (231)

ir pimphet etcrin MP 22<sup>b</sup> (234)

irnimer bichan MP 22<sup>b</sup> (238); see *inmit cel*.

irmaur nimer MP 22<sup>b</sup> (238)

ir bis bichan MP 23<sup>a</sup> (241)

ir maut MP 23<sup>a</sup> (241)  
 ir eguin MP 23<sup>a</sup> (241)  
 ir hunc MP 23<sup>a</sup> (241)  
 ir bis MP 23<sup>a</sup> (241)  
 ir esceir MP 23<sup>a</sup> (247)  
 irdigatma gl. area Ovid 37<sup>b</sup>  
 nom irbleuporthetic gl. lanigeræ templa Ovid 38<sup>a</sup>  
 in irguorunhetic datl gl. in arguto foro Ovid 38<sup>a</sup>  
 ir emedou gl. aera Ovid 38<sup>a</sup>  
 ircilchetou gl. vela Ovid 38<sup>a</sup>  
 iransceth gl. nullum pulverem Ovid 39<sup>a</sup>  
 irdigatmaou gl. circus Ovid 39<sup>a</sup>  
 ircaiauc gl. libellum Ovid 39<sup>a</sup>  
 \*inc\*glinau irleill gl. Romanaque pectora Ovid 39<sup>b</sup>  
 iranamou gl. mendae Ovid 40<sup>a</sup>  
 irtinetic gl. tincta Ovid 40<sup>a</sup>  
 ironguedou gl. exta Ovid 41<sup>a</sup>  
 ircenthiliat gl. Davida canorum J 7  
 ír bréni gl. proram J 31  
 cuinhaunt irruim mein J 55  
 em ir cisemic gl. qui primus J 70  
 ir tir gl. fundum J 73  
 irmesur gl. nummum J 80  
 irhinn issid crist gl. Christus quem J 81  
 irt'um gl. abrupta J 81 (Reading: Stokes: 1865, 411)  
 bét círchínn írgúolléuní gl. usque sub occiduum coeli J 84  
 irdicnchiriueticion gl. principales Prisc 16 b

**ir<sup>2</sup> causal conj. / prep. 'for' [yr]**

MW yr, er; OB ir  
 DGVB: 228; JO: 103-4; Lewis: 1956, 297; MJ: 272; J. E. Caerwyn Williams in  
 BBBS 11 (1944), p. 18  
 Irnidibid ir loyr di.a. Comp 9  
 ir hat bid oit guor mod in ir salt Comp 20  
 ir nider uid hinn. hou nit bloidin salt Comp 21  
 nam ir ni be cas igridu Chad 2

**ir<sup>3</sup> prep. 'through, throughout, during' [er]**

GPC lists this under *er* (C *er*, cf. Lat. *per*), and this is the only quoted example for this meaning. The word is traditionally derived from IE *\*per* 'das Hinausführen über'. It was noted by I. Williams, that "the prepositions *ar*, *yr* (*er*), *gwar* (*ar*) are confused in Welsh"; he took this to have the force of Ir *ar* 'for, on account for'.  
 GMW: 219; GPC: 1227; IEW: 810; Williams: 1927, 259-60  
 i ir tri ui. aur. Comp 2

**is pron. (infixed) 3 sg.**

immisline gl. alinebat MC 8 a.b.

**is prep. 'under, below' [is]**

OW (LL) is, MW is. ys. OIr fs  
 < IE *\*pēd-su-*, *√ped-* 'Fuß' (IEW: 790); see also the next.  
 DGVB: 230; GPC: 2031; VGK: I, 50  
 uuc nem isnem intcouer Juv 9 (9.2)

**isel adj. 'low' [isel]**

MW is(s)el; OB isel, MC yssel; OIr ísel  
 See *is*, and below  
 DGVB: 232; GPC: 2033; VGK: I, 50; VVB: 168; WG: 248  
 o isel gl. ex humili J 5

**iselach adj. comp. 'lower'**

As opposed to *isselach*, see s.v., this form was considered by Fleuriot as ultimately W. See also *issel*. This instance is not quoted in GPC. See above.  
 DGVB: 232  
 iselach gl. interiores Ang 12 b

**issel adj. 'low'**

The form was considered Welsh by Fleuriot due to the presence of the preposition *o* in this gloss. This instance is not quoted in GPC. See above.  
 DGVB: 232 and 275  
 ô issel gl. humili Ang 15 a

**isselach adj. comp. 'lower'**

As opposed to *iselach*, see s.v., this form was considered by Fleuriot as possibly Welsh. GPC quotes this instance as Welsh. See above.  
 DGVB: 233  
 isselach gl. submersior Ang 61 a

**istlinit v pres. 3 sg 'to proclaim'**

MW (CA) sllinet; OB gurstli(n). OIr sluindid  
 For the connection with Lat. *splendere* (VGK: I, 83-4) notwithstanding the scepticism of LEIA, advocating a double treatment of *\*spl-*, see Schrijver.  
 DGVB 202; Isaac: 232; LEIA: S-138; LHEB: 527, 528; J. Loth in RC 38 (1920-21), p. 161; Parry-Williams: 121; Schrijver: 435-8; Stokes: 1860-1, 209; VVB: 168; White: 105  
 istlinit gl. loquitur J 4

**it<sup>1</sup> preverbal particle**

OB it, et  
 < IE *\*it(h)-* (IEW: 285); see also *hitt*. The instances quoted from Juv 9 allow for a different treatment, see Williams: 1980, 111 and cf. *it<sup>2</sup>*.  
 DGVB: 234; E. Hamp. Why Syntax Needs Phonology. / S. Steever *et al.*, eds.

*Papers from the Parasession on Diachronic Syntax*. Chicago 1976, pp. 348–64; Hamp: 1979, 167–8; Isaac: 391–2; Lambert: 1987, 306; VGK: I, 424; VB: 278–80; VVB: 168

ítdárnéstí gl. *agitare* J 88

it clu(i)s [it] *dībān iciman guorsed* Juv 9 (6.1)

it cluis it humil *inhared celmed* Juv 9 (7.1)

itdagatte ail gl. *coniuere* MC 4 b.a.

### *it*<sup>2</sup> adverbial particle

OB it, MB ez

The origin is not clear. See also *int*.

DGVB: 234; VB: 286–7

it cluis it humil *inhared celmed* Juv 9 (7.1)

### *itercludant* v pres. 3 pl 'to block, cut off' (?)

A very difficult gloss; the meaning is adduced from the Latin context. *Itercludant* allows for the two segmentations, *iter* (see s.v. *ithr*) + *cludant* (*cludd*-?), or *itercludant*, which do not find parallels elsewhere. It was suggested (White) that that the gloss is Irish.

Stokes: 1873, 412; VVB: 169; White: 119–20

amal *itercludant* gl. *ut subigant* J 32

### *itlann* n f 'a threshing-floor' [ydlan]

MW *ydlan*, *ytlan*; OIr *ithlaind* (Dat.)

A compositum, for the second part see *lann*<sup>1</sup>. The first element is the name for 'corn', MW *yt* (cf. OC *hitaduer* gl. *messis*, MB *eth*) < IE \**pitu-* 'Trank, Speise' (DGVB: 167; PECA: 64; IEW: 794; VGK: I, 41).

Stokes: 1860–1, 210, 289; VGK: I, 3; VVB: 169

itlann gl. *area* J 14

### *ithr* prep. 'between' [ythr]

OW (VSB: 315), MW *ythr*; C *inter*, *yntre*, OB *entr-*, *intr-*; OIr *etir*, *eter*; cf. CI en *Tafa*

< IE \**nter-* 'zwischen – hinein'; see De Bernardo Stempel for the further *comparanda* and *bibliography*.

De Bernardo Stempel: 109–10; Eska: 66; IEW: 313; G. Isaac in *ÉC* 30 (1994), p. 231; VVB: 169

ithrirduail gl. *glabella medietas* MC 9 b.b.

### *ithou* see *hithou*

### *iudeoit* ?

This gloss is obscure; see Stokes: 1860–1, 289.

*iudeoit* gl. *obscura* J 36

### *iurgchell* n f 'female roe-deer' [iwrch]

MW *yerchel*, *iyrchell*

An *-ell* derivative, cf. *W iwrch* (OC *yorch* gl. *caprea*, OB *iorch* gl. *caprea*, G. *lurca*) < IE \**iorck-* 'Tier aus der Gruppe der Rehe', see IEW: 513; OCV: 254; PECA: 106; Schrijver: 61; VGK: I, 33, and particularly K. T. Witezak in *Historische Sprachforschung* 107 (1994), pp. 140–1. For a different approach see E. Hamp in *ÉC* 23 (1986), pp. 49–50, and cf. OWAV. DGVB: 227; GPC: 2043; VVB: 169; Stokes: 1873, 401 *iurgchell* gl. *caprea* MC 12 b.a.

## K

### *kam* n 'wrong, evil' (name of a letter)

OW (LL) and MW *cam*; OB *camm*; OC *cam(-)*; G *Cambo*; OIr *camm*

The name of a letter in "Alphabet of Nemnius" was identified with MW *cam* 'curvus' by Zeuss; GPC does not consider example in its treatment of *W cam* < \*(s)*kamb-* 'krümmen, biegen' (IEW: 918; PECA: 20).

DGVB: 94–5; GPC: 396; GPN: 321; LEIA: C–29; VVB: 63; Zeuss: 1059

*kam* (Nemn)

## L

### *laclad* dā ?

Stokes: 1873, 397 left this gloss unexplained.

*laclad* dā MC 9 a.b.

### *lacladsi* ar ?

Stokes: 1873, 397 left this gloss unexplained.

*lacladsi* ar MC 9 a.a.

### *laeidum* ?

L. Fleuriot queried the Welsh affinities of the word, which remains altogether unclear.

DGVB: 236

*laeidum* t(ran)s *diem* gl. *kalendis primum martiis* Ang 58 b

### *lais*<sup>1</sup> adj. 'loose' [llaes]

MW *llaes*; OIr *lax*

< Lat. *laxus*

GPC: 2081; ML: 180; VGK: I, 218; VVB: 170

*lais* gl. *diffussa* J 76

### *lais*<sup>2</sup> ?

This gloss was found by H. Lewis. If it is Welsh, cf. then *lais*<sup>1</sup>.

Lewis: 1932, 112

*lais* gl. *totaque ueneratione supplicans* MC 12 b

**laiðwer ?**

This gloss, which is "characteristically Cornish in orthography" (LHEB: 55), is analysed by J. Loth (VVB: 170) as a compound which contains *laith* 'lait', and *ver* which is hesitantly compared with W *gwyr*. The word is translated as 'petit-lait'. For the orthography cf. Craster: 135; Stevenson: 3. laiðper gl. laticula Ox2 42<sup>a</sup> (3.8; Craster's reading)

**lann<sup>1</sup> n f 'church, church-yard' [llan]**

OW (LL) and MW l(l)an, C. lan, British (Vindo)-land(a); OIr lann IE \*lendh- 'freies Land, Heide, Steppe' (IEW: 675). See OWAV, and cf. *itlann*; see also the next.

GPC: 2094; VVB: 171

lánn gl. aet[h]ra .i. aula celi J 15

**lann<sup>2</sup> n 'frying pan'**

Etymologically identical with *lann<sup>1</sup>*. See OWAV.

VVB: 171

lann gl. sartago Ox2 42<sup>b</sup> (4.8)

**lanu n m 'tide, flow' [llanw]**

MW llanw; OB lanu

The word is preceded by a Welsh article and identical with OB. This instance is not quoted in GPC. Etymologically, < IE \*pl̥n̥uo- √pel- 'gießen, fließen'.

De Bernardo Stempel: 123; DGVB: 236-7; GPC: 2095-6; IEW: 798  
ir lanu gl. aestum Ang 68<sup>a</sup>

**latarauc adj. 'swampy' [Irish word showing Welsh features]**

According to K. Jackson, who criticises the analysis of W. Stokes and J. Loth (Stokes: 1860-1, 224, 291; VVB: 171, cf. also DGVB: 236), this word "has the look of an Irish derivative of the stem *lath-* 'mud' with the Welsh termination *-auc*". This entry is not given in Thurneysen: 1890a or Parry-Williams as an Irish or an "irishised" gloss in the Juvencus manuscript.

Jackson: 1950, 71

látharáuc l. génnéc gl. barathri coeno J 81

**lau n f 'hand' [llaw]**

MW l(l)av, l(l)aw; l(l)au; OC lof gl. manus; OB lom in lomrod; OIr lám < Celt. \*lāmā, IE √pelā-, plā- 'breit und flach'

De Bernardo Stempel: 123; DGVB: 246; Elsie: 102; GPC: 2104; IEW: 805-6; JO: 96-7; LHEB: 416; MJ: 270; OCV: 56-7; PECA: 73; Schrijver: 163; VGK: I, 53; WG: 82

haioid ilau elcu Chad 2

**laubael n f 'hand-hatchet'**

MW llaw vywell

For the etymologies of the components of this compound see *lau*, *bahel*.

GPC: 2111; VVB: 172

laubael gl. secularia Ox2 42<sup>b</sup> (4.2)

*laun* see s.v. *reulaun* and cf. *locclau*, *guithlaun*, *anbodlaun*

**laur n m 'floor, place' [llawr]**

MW laur, llawr; OC lor gl. pavementum; OB lor gl. OIr lár < \*lāro- < IE \*plāro, √pelā-: plā- 'breit und flach, ausbreiten'; GPC mentions the possibility of the Welsh affinities of this entry.

DGVB: 237; GPC: 2118; IEW: 806; J. T. Koch in ÉC 24 (1987), p. 257; LHEB: 287; OCV: 329; PECA: 74; VKG: I, 48

laur gl. platea Ang 51 b

**leder n pl 'letters' [llythyr]**

MW llyther, llether; OC litheren gl. littera; OB literenn; OIr liter

< Lat. *littera*; for the Celtic forms (without this OW instance) see LHEB: 399; OCV: 324; PECA: 72; VGK: I, 200.

DGVB: 244; GPC: 2284; ML: 183; Williams: 1980, 107-8

nisacup nis arcup leder Juv 9 (3.3)

**ledit v pres. 3 sg 'to strike, hit, beat' [llad-]**

MW (l)lad-, (l)led-; OB ladam gl. caedo; MC latha; Mlr slaidid

A well-attested word in Celtic; without etymology.

DGVB: 236; Elsie: 106; GPC: 2079; LEIA: S-126; Schrijver: 178; VGK: II, 630; Williams: 1933, 113

ledit gl. pulsat Ovid 38<sup>b</sup> (Williams: 1933, 113)

**leeces n f 'laywoman' [lleycles]**

MW leic, l(l)eye; OC leic gl. laicus

< Lat. *laicus*

GPC: 2172-3; LHEB: 605; ML: 181; OCV: 72; PECA: 71; VVB: 172

leeces gl. maritae J 80

**lefet ?**

J. Loth (VVB: 172) compares this entry with W *llefrith* 'milk, new milk'.

lefet gl. fordalium Ox2 42<sup>a</sup> (3.7)

**leguenid n m 'joy' [llawenydd]**

MW lleuenit, llewenyd, llywenyd; MC lowene; OB Louuinid

< Britt. \*laueñiō-, IE √lāu- 'erbeuten, genießen' (IEW: 655).

GPC: 2109; LHEB: 387; VGK: I, 373; Williams: 1980, 97

namereit mi nep leguenid henoid Juv 3 (3.1)

**leidim vn 'to moisten' [lleith-]**

MW lleithaw; MB leizyaff

This was considered by Fleuriot to be a Welsh form apparently because of the Welsh context. The instance was considered as Welsh by GPC. The form is compared with B *leiz*, W *llaith* (Ir. *leg-*), < IE \*leg-to-, √leg- 'tröpfen, sickern, zer-gehen'.

DGVB: 274-5; GPC: 2150 and 2091; IEW: 657; VGKL: II, 562

o c leidim gl. processu Ang 61 b

**leill** pron. 'other(s)'

MW (pl.) lleill; OB a(l)all; OIr alaile

< \**alali-*; see also *arall*.

GPC: 2091; Schrijver: 321; VVB: 172

\*inc\**glinau* irleill gl. Romanaque pectora Ovid 39<sup>b</sup>

**lenn** n f 'curtain, veil' [llen]

MW llen; OC len gl. sagum; OB escei lenn gl. cortina; G lenna; OIr lenn

These Celtic words are derived from Celt. \**linda*; the further connections are obscure.

DGVB: 166 and 240; GPC: 2151; OCV: 347; PECA: 71; VVB: 173

lénn gl. pallam J 30

lenn gl. pallae MC 5 b.a.

lenn gl. cortina MC 62 a.a

lenn gl. saga Ox2 44<sup>a</sup> (6.26)

**les** n m 'benefit, advantage' [les]

MW les; OC les gl. commodum; Ir leas

For the connection with Greek πολύς, see PECA.

L. Fleuriot in *ÉC* 23 (1986), pp. 75–6; DGVB: 240; GPC: 2156; OCV: 147; PECA: 71

nirinciriles. cimp&illiausauc oirei gl. ad plures sui generis fit comparatio Prisc 27 a

**lestir** n m 'cup, dish, vessel' [lestr]

MW llester, llestyr; OC lester gl. navis, OB lestr

Traditionally < Celt. \**les-tro-* (≈ Umbr. *veksla*, *vekslu* < \**les-tlo-*); cf. VGK where < \**lent-tro-* (≈ Lat. *linter*); OIr *lestar* was borrowed from Brittonic.

DGVB: 241; GOI: 120, 178; GPC: 2159; IEW: 680; LHEB: 337; OCV: 128; PECA: 71; VGK: I, 81; VVB: 173

lestir gl. rati J 61

**leteinepp** n m 'page, surface' [ledwyneb]

MW letwyneb; OB letenep; OIr lethnach

This compound contains *let* (*led* 'breadth, width', so Stokes, Loth; or 'half' according to L. Fleuriot; for the derivation from IE \**H<sub>2</sub>elt-* 'one of a pair' see J. Puhvel, *Hittite Etymological Dictionary*, Mouton 1984, vol. 2 p. 270. E. Hamp in *Historische Sprachforschung* 101 (1988), pp. 79–80; differently by P. Schrijver in *Ériu* 45 (1994), p. 179, cf. IEW: 833; for *einepp*, see s.v. *enepp*. For the formation see Hamp and cf. Isaac: 374.

DGVB: 241; GPC: 2139; Hamp: 1974, 268–70; Stokes: 1873, 386; VVB: 173

orbardaul leteinepp gl. epica pagina MC 1 a.b.

**leuesicc** ?

According to Stokes, who followed Ebel, this is *lau* 'lice' + *esic* (ysig 'fretting'). Loth considered this as an -icc derivative of *leues* = \**logas*, cf. Ir. *logaim* 'je pourris'. L. Fleuriot connects it with OB *loed* 'sordide' and MW *lloedd*.

DGVB: 245; Stokes: 1873, 388; VVB: 173

leuesicc gl. carientem. leg. -antem MC 2 a b.

**liaus** n m&f 'multitude, host, crowd' [lliaws]

MW llyaus, l(l)iaws; OB lios gl. pleraque nomina; MC lues, lyes; cf. OIr lía < IE \**plē-īōs-t-*, √*pel-*, *pélu* 'Menge' (IEW: 800)

DGVB: 243; Elsie: 111; GOI: 235–6; GPC: 2174; Loth in RC 37 (1917–9), pp. 39–9; VGK: I, 68; VVB: 188

morliaus gl. quam multos Ovid 39<sup>a</sup>

**liausauc** see *illiausauc***licat** n m&f 'source of river or well' (< 'eye') [llygad]

OW (HB, LL) licat, MW l(l)ygat; OC lagat gl. oculus; MB lagat

< IE \**leuk-* 'leuchten'

GPC: 2261; IEW: 687; OCV: 46; PECA: VGK: II, 36

dilicat dipul retinoc Chad 6

**lichou** n pl 'lakes, swamps, marshes' [llwch]

OW (HB, LL) luch, MW l(l)uch, l(l)wch; OB loch, OIr loch

According to E. Hamp (ZCP 46 (1994), 12), these (cf. also Lat. *lacus*) should be viewed as borrowings from North (-Central) European substratum, and the Brittonic words "must show conflation with another etymon ('light, shining?')".

DGVB: 244; GPC: 2234; LHEB: 668; Stokes: 1865, 422; VVB: 174

lichou gl. palu[de]s Ox2 44<sup>b</sup> (7.5)

**liein** n m 'linen, cloth' [lliaín]

MW lycyn, liein, lliaín; OB lien gl. manutergium; OC liein gueli gl. sindol, liein duilof gl. manutergium l. mantile

E. Campanile derives these words from Britt. \**lisanjo-*; the forms are found in the entry \**lino-* 'Lein' in IEW; on this entry see now V. Orel in IF 100 (1995), pp. 122–4 and the references cited there.

DGVB: 242; GPC: 2173; IEW: 691; PECA: 72; VVB: 174

gueli liein gl. cubile Ox2 44<sup>a</sup> (6.25)

**linint** v pres. 3 pl 'to make smooth, polish' [llyfn-]

MW llyfn (but see Williams: 1933, 117); OB linm gl. lcentum; OIr slemon 'smooth'

Traditionally, < IE \*(s)*lei-* 'schleimig, durch Nässe glitschiger Boden, ausgleiten'; see, however, P.-Y. Lambert in *ÉC* 17 (1980), p. 180 for a comparison of this form with Ir. *lomraid*.

DGVB: 242; Elsie: 132; GPC: 2255; IEW: 663; LEIA: S-130; Stokes: 1873, 413; VGK: I, 84; VVB: 175; White: 120

linint gl. tondent J 44

**lin** proper name, **Linus**

The glossator probably took the Latin word for a proper name. see Lambert: 1982a, 21 and 22. GPC: 2181 discusses this word in their entry dedicated to W *llin* 'flax'. noulin gl. lini MC 45 b.a.



**linisant** v pret. 3 pl 'to infect, defile' [llyn-]

MW llyn-; OIr lenaid

Perhaps, to IE \*(s)lei- 'schleimig, durch Nässe glitschiger Boden, ausgleiten', IEW: 663. See also *immisline*.

GPC: 2273; White: 186; Williams: 1933, 118; VVB: 175

linisant gl. lauare J 98

**linnouein** n pl (a plural doublet) 'lakes, pools' [llyn-]OW (LL) and MW lynn; OC lin in pisclin, grelin; OB lin; OIr lend; OB linda- < IE \*lendh- 'Naß, Quelle'; see also *aleulinn*. The instance is considered as Welsh by GPC.

DGVb: 243; GPC: 2272; IEW: 675; OCV: 320-1; PECA: 88; VGK: I, 37

linnouein gl. in lacis lacunisque Ang 16 b

**lirou** n pl 'seas, oceans' [llyr]

MW llyr, MÍr ler

< \*li-ro, √lei- 'gießen, fließen'. This etymology is queried in GPC. According to P.-Y. Lambert, this is a "terme poétique qui désigne lui aussi des entités mythiques", referring to *Bedigeiduran uab Llyr*, etc.

GPC: 2275; IEW: 664; Lambert: 1982a, 21; Stokes: 1873, 408

noulirou gl. aequorum MC 51 b.a.

**lissiu** n m 'lye, lotion, decoction' [lleisw]

MW lleisw, leisso; OB lisiu, liusiu gl. lixa

< Lat. *lixium*

DGVb: 244; EL: 41; GPC: 2149; LHEB: 535; ML: 99, 181; VGK: I, 218; VVB: 176

lissiu gl. lixam Ox2 44<sup>b</sup> (7.20)**litau** n 'Latium'

MW llydaw, cf. G. Litavi-, OIr Letha

&lt; IE \*p[li]auja, √plat- 'breit, flasch' (IEW: 833)

De Bernardo Stempel: 125-6; DGVb: 14; GPN: 217; VVB: 176

dilitau gl. Latio Ovid 39<sup>b</sup>**litimaur** adj. 'populous'Several interpretations of this difficult word have been considered. According to Stokes, "the *i* between *t* and *m* is very faint [...] This should perhaps be *luithmawr* from *luith*" (cf. VVB: 176; on this word see s.v. *luit*). R. Thurneysen read the word as *linmaur* and considered it as Irish (cf. *linmar* 'nombreux'). The second *i*, however, still exists, see A. Harvey. GPC analyses this hapax as containing (MW) *llydw* 'host, company', perhaps connected with (MW) *lledw* 'plenty, abundance'. The second component is *maur*, see s.v.

GPC: 2252; Harvey: 192; Stokes: 1860-1, 212; Thurneysen: 1890a, 93

litimaur gl. frequens J 18

**litolaidou** n pl 'feast-days, birthdays'The present reading and interpretation of this hapax was suggested by I. Williams (contrast VVB: 68, s.v. *cenitolaidau*) who followed Zeuss: 1057; it was accepted by GPC, which compares this to OIr *lith* 'festival', B *lid*, G *Litu-* (on these and the etymological lay-out, see GPN: 217-8). The form is analysed as containing suffixes *-ol*, and *-aeth*.

GPC: 2176; Williams: 1929, 6-7

litolaidou gl. natales Ovid 39<sup>b</sup>**liu** n m 'colour, (colour of) complexion or skin' [lliw]

MW llyu, lliw; OC liu gl. color; OB liou gl. neuum; OIr lí

&lt; \*li-uo-, IE \*(s)li- 'bläulich'; for the semantic development which is found in the instance taken from the Juvencus glosses see Hamp: 1977-8, 6, fn. 1.

DGVb: 142; GPC: 2192; IEW: 965; OCV: 208; PECA: 72; VGK: I, 51

ô rud liu gl. roseo colore Ang 17 a

liu gl. gratia J 25

**liou** n pl 'rudders, helms, tillers' [llyw]

MW l(l)yw; OC leu gl. clausus; OIr innaluae gl. gubernaculorum

Traditionally, from IE \*pleu- 'rinnen, fließen'; for a different explanation see OWAV.

DGVb: 241; GPC: 2287; IEW: 836; OCV: 132; PECA: 71; VGK: I, 61; VVB: 177; WG: 107

liou gl. ligones J 25

**lo<sup>1</sup>** n m 'calf' [llo]

MW llo, OC loch gl. uitulus, loch euhic gl. hinnulus, MB leue; OIr lóeg

According to H. Pedersen (VGK: II, 22) < \*lāpego- to IE \*lāp- 'Kuh' (IEW: 654). Alternatively T. F. O'Rahilly (in Ériu 13 (1942), pp. 154-5), < \*logios (cf. US: 253, and the criticism by J. Loth in RC 44 (1927), p. 267; J. Pokorny in ZCP 24 (1954) p. 116), to IE \*leg<sup>h</sup>- 'leicht in Bewegung und Gewicht' (IEW: 660). J. Pokorny lists these forms under \*leig- 'hüpfen, beben' (IEW: 667). Most recently P. Schrijver has argued in favour of Pedersen's interpretation.

GPC: 2196; LHEB: 451; IEW: 654; J. Loth in RC 44 (1927), pp. 267-8; OCV: 258-9; T. F. O'Rahilly in Ériu 13 (1942), pp. 154-5; PECA: 73; Schrijver: 309-310; VGK: II, 22; VVB: 177

lō sive énderic gl. vitulus J 0

**lo<sup>2</sup>** 'church, abbey, monastery'A dry stylus gloss on Lat. *podī* ('religious settlement', common in LL, see W. Davies, *An Early Welsh Microcosm. Studies in the Llandaff Charters*. London 1978, pp. 37f, 121f). According to K. Jackson, the W. form is an abbreviation for *loc* 'monastery'; the recent examination of this gloss (13.05.1998) by Dr. P. Russell and myself has shown that it should be read as *loc*; there are smaller illegible letters under the upper loop of the *c*. The gloss is perhaps Latin.

EL: 41; GPC: 2202; Jackson: 1950, 71-2; ML: 182

lo gl. podī 42<sup>a</sup> (context 2.21; Craster: 136)

**lo<sup>3</sup> ?**

According to P.-Y. Lambert, this could stand for Lat. *lo*. See also *lo*.

Lambert: 1987, 292

lo gl. ipsa [i.e. vitulus] Ovid 38<sup>a</sup>

**loc n f 'place' [llog]**

MW l(1)oc, OB loc, loch (menech); Ir loc

< Lat. *locus*; see also *datlocou* and cf. *lo<sup>2</sup>*,

DGVB: 244; EL: 41; GPC: 2202; ML: 182

ir loc. guac. Comp 5

ir loc guac. Comp 6, 8, 17

irloc guac Comp 14

irloc quac Comp 9

loc guac Comp 12, 13

**locclau ?**

Stokes suggests reading *loc laun* or *locelau*; the gloss remains obscure.

Stokes: 1873, 395; VVB: 177

dirgatisse locclau gl. concesserat MC 8 a.b.

**locell n m&f 'litter' [logell]**

MW llogell; OC logel gl. *loculus*; B logel

< Lat. *locellus*

DGVB: 244; GPC: 2203; ML: 182; OCV: 326; PECA: 73; Stokes: 1873, 402;

VVB: 177 and 127

locell vel fonn gl. *ferculum* MC 14 b.b.

**loinou n pl 'bushes, shrubs, brakes' [llwyn]**

OW (LL) luhyn; MW llven, llwyn; OB loin, loen (in PN)

The word was considered as a loan from Lat. *lignum* by Loth and Lewis; and was described as "unklar" by Pedersen. Jones considered this word to be authentic and suggested *\*lugno-* (≈ E. *lock*), while P. Russell suggested a derivation from *\*lukno-* (IE √*leuk-* 'leuchten, licht').

EL: 41; GPC: 2244; D. M. Jones in TPhS 1953, pp. 44–5; LHEB: 465; ML: 183;

P. Russell in CMCS 9 (1985), p. 27; Schrijver: 357, 431; VGK: I, 84; VVB: 177

loinou gl. *frutices* Ovid 37<sup>b</sup>

**loiraul adj. 'lunar' [lloerol]**

An *-ol* derivative of W *lloer*, see *loyr*. The instance is listed as W. by GPC.

DGVB: 246; GPC: 2199

loiraul gl. *monath* Ang 55 a

**loscetic adj. 'burnt, charred' [losgetig]**

MW llosgedic, lloskeddig; OB loscitic; cf. *lescsit*

An *-edig* derivative of Welsh *llosgaf*, OC *losc* gl. *arsura*, Ir. *losc* < *\*luk-sk-*, √*leuk-* 'leuchten, licht', PECA: 74; IEW: 687. The instance is listed as Welsh by GPC.

DGVB: 223, 240 and 247; GPC: 2211

in ir loscetic circhl gl. *circulus* [...] *ardentior in ruborem* Ang 13 a

**louber n m 'light' (name of a letter) [lleufer]**

MW lleuuer, lleufer

As was noted by GPC, this compound contains *lou* (for *leu*, see *loyr*), and the second part of it allows for the two etymological interpretations. *\*bher-* 'tragen, bringen' (IEW: 128f), or 'flow', on this stem see Hamp: 1982.

GPC: 2167–8; VVB: 178

louber Nemn

**louhi ?**

The gloss is obscure.

VVB: 178

louhi gl. *rosarium* Ox2 42<sup>b</sup> (4.5)

**loyr n f 'moon' [lloer]**

MW lloer; OC lui gl. *luna*, OB loir

< *\*lugrā*, to IE *leuk-* 'leuchten, licht'

DGVB: 245; Elsie: 112; GPC: 2198; IEW: 690; OCV: 33; PECA: 75; VGK II, 49–50

retit loyr Comp 2

passerenn. *figurthet*. loyr in Comp 4

Irnidibid ir loyr Comp 6

retit loyr Comp 11

Ceis inir loyr Comp 21

**luchauc adj. 'muddy' [llychog]**

MW llychavc

An *-auc* derivative of OW (Nennius, *Historia Brittonum*, 219, see GPC: 2234)

*luchlein*, cf. OB *loch*; OIr *loch*; see *lichou*.

DGVB: 247–8 and 244; GPC: 2250; IEW: 653; VGK: I, 361

luchauc gl. *paluster* Prise 26 a

**luidt, luith n m 'tribe, lineage, family' [llwyth]**

MW luith, llwyth; OB loit, holoit, loitret; OC leid gl. *progenies*, cf. *luid*, *luir*; G luxtos; OIr lucht

< *\*luxt-*, IE √*leuĝ-* 'brechen'

DGVB: 214, 246; GPC: 2248; JO: 97–8; IEW: 686; LHEB: 405; OCV: 90–1;

PECA: 73; VGK: I, 73

haluidt iuguret Chad 2

luith grethi Chad 3

**luird n m 'vegetable or kitchen garden' [luarth]**

MW luarth, OC luporchguit gl. *virgultum*; B liorz, cf. OIr lubgort

The compound contains a continuation of Celt. *\*lub-* 'herb' (OIr *luib*) < IE *\*leup-*, etc., 'abschälen, entrinden'; and Celt. *\*gorto-*, to IE *\*ġer-* 'greifen, fassen, umfassen' (IEW: 442).

DGVB: 247; GPC: 2215; IEW: 690; OCV: 296; PECA: 75; Schrijver: 146-5; VVB: 178

luird gl. horti MC 50 a.a.

*luith* see *luidt*

## M

**m** pron. pers. 1 sg 'my, me, to me' ['m]

MW m; OB -m; OIr -mm-

GPC: 2293; Williams: 1980, 96-7

mi am (franc) Juv 3 (1.3; 2.3)

namercit Juv 3 (3.1)

ham hol eneü gl. et totam faciem meam Ox2 41<sup>b</sup> (1.10)

**maessid n pl 'fields' [maes]**

OW (LL) mais, MW maes; OB *maes*, Gaulish *-magus*, OIr *mag*; cf. MaCasi(a)m < Britt. *\*mages-tu-* < IE *\*meg(h)-*, *\*m<sub>2</sub>g(h)-* 'groß'.

DGVB: 250; GPC: 2312; E. Hamp, On dating and archaism in the *Pedeir keinc*. // *Transactions of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion*, 1974, p. 99; Slow and uneven change. // (J. Eska, R. Geraint Gruffydd, N. Jacobs, eds.) *Hispano-Gallo-Brittonica*, Cardiff: University of Wales Press, 1995, pp. 49-50; IEW: 709; Lane: 253; P.-Y. Lambert, *Notes de celtibère*. // (A. Ahlqvist, V. Čapková, eds.) *Dán do Oide. Essays in Memory of C. R. Ó Cléirigh*. Dublin: Institiúid Teangeolaíochta Éireann, 1997, p. 248; LEIA: M-8; LHEB: 445; PKM: xviii-xx; M. Richards in *ÉC* 13 (1972) p. 389f

maessid gl. plana Ang 17 a

**maharuin n m 'ram, wether' [maharen]**

MW mahar(a)en, myharen

According to WG, *mahar-* < *\*mas-ro* 'male' (≈ Lat. *mas*) + *oen* 'lamb'. The word is hesitantly compared by GPC with Welsh *mehyr*, *myhyr* 'spears, spear, fig. of a bold leader', and the phonetic development of the last syllable is there paralleled to *halwyn* > *halaen* > *halen*.

GPC: 2321; H. Lewis in *BBCS* 4 (1928), p. 136; Schrijver: 216; WG: 114

ha maharuin Chad 3

h[a maha]ruin Chad 4

**mail** adj. 'bald; bare, defective' [moel]

MW moel; MÍr máel

< *\*mail-* < IE *\*mai-* 'hauen, abhauen'; note the spelling *ai* for *oe*.

GPC: 2474-5; IEW: 697; LEIA: M-6-7; Stokes: 1873, 405; VVB: 179

mail gl. mutilum MC 42 b.a.

**mainawr n f 'district, territorial and administrative unit' [maenor]**

MW maynawr. maenawr. maenaul

Considered by GPC (with a question mark) as an *-awr* (hist. pl. or < Lat. *-arius*) derivative from *maen* 'stone'.

GPC: 2310

Ostendit ista cosripsio nobilitatem mainaur med deminih Chad 6

**mair n m 'one of the administrative officers of the court (in the Welsh laws), responsible for land supervision and the selection of dues; steward, officer, official' [maer]**

OW (LL) mair, MW maer; OC mair gl. praepositus; OB mair, pl. meir; MÍr máer < Lat. *maior*; see also *merion*.

DGVB: 253; EL: 15, 26; GPC: 2311; LEIA: M-7; LHEB: 354; ML: 183; OCV: 96;

PECA: 76; W. Stokes in *TPhS* 1885-7, p. 564; VGK: I, 215-6; VVB: 180

mair gl. ad suum praepositum Ox2 45<sup>a</sup> (8.20)

mair gl. prepossitus Ox2 46<sup>a</sup> (9.35)

**malgueretic ?**

J. Loth (VVB: 180) suggests a comparison with Irish *mellain*; L. Fleuriot (DGVB: 251) considers this word in his discussion of OB *maloinoc*.

malgueretic gl. deceptus Ovid 41<sup>b</sup>

**mannuclenn ?**

The word, which is a hapax in Welsh, was considered by J. Gwenogvryn Evans (hesitantly) as a diminutive of *banw* 'a sucking pig': the initial consonant was explained by Baudiš as a result of nasal mutation, but see LHEB: 641. n. 1. Rhys's reading is accepted though queried by W. Davies. GPC follows the reading offered in HW and interprets this word as n f? 'handful (of grain), handful or armful (of corn), sheaf', from Lat. *manuciol(tum)*. This loan is not attested in any of the studies of Latin borrowings in Welsh.

Baudiš: 144; Davies: 1982, 263; GPC: 2349; LL: xlv

ha [do]uceint mannuclenn Chad 3

**map n m 'son' [mab]**

OW (LL) meibion; OW (Harl), MW mab, map; OC mab gl. filius, OB mab, map; cf. G. Magurix; OIr macc

< Britt. *\*mapo-* < Celt. *\*mak<sup>h</sup>o-* < IE *\*maghos* 'jung'

DGVB: 249; GPC: 2293; IEW: 696; LEIA: M-1; OCV: 79; PECA: 75; VGK: I, 128; VVB: 180

nitguorgnim molim map meir Juv 9 (9.9)

hin map di iob gl. Iove dignus Ovid 39<sup>b</sup>

**map brethinnou n pl 'swaddling-clothes'**

The word occurs twice in Welsh (see also *maprith .i. onnou*). The compound consists of *map* 'son' (see s.v.) and (pl.) *brethinnou*, MW *brethyn(n)* 'cloth, wool-len cloth' < *\*brattino-*, cf. (or from ?) OIr *bratt*; the further etymological connection are doubtful, see A. Breeze in *ZCP* 47 (1995), p. 90; GPC: 320; LEIA: B-81; VVB: 58.

GPC: 2294; T. H. Parry-Williams in BCS 1 (1922), p. 110; I. Williams in BCS 7 (1933), p. 35

map brethinnou gl. in cunis Ovid 39<sup>b</sup>

**mapbrith .i. onnou n pl 'swaddling-clothes'**

According to T. H. Parry-Williams, this stands for *mapbrith(i)onnou* or *mapbrithinnou*, cf OW *map brethinnou*, see s.v.

GPC: 2294; Harvey: 1991, 191; Parry-Williams: 122; T. H. Parry-Williams in BCS 1 (1922), p. 110

mapbrith .i. onnou gl. conabula (leg cunabula) J 8

**marchauc n m 'horseman' [marchog]**

MW marchawc, marchauc; OB mar(c)hog gl. aequester; MC marrec; cf. OIr marcach

An \*-āko- derivative of *march* 'horse' (OC *march* gl. *equus*, OB *marh*, MÍr *marc*) < IE \**marko-* 'Pferd' (IEW: 700; Kelly: 45-7; Lane: 253). On the Irish word see D. Greene, *The War Chariot as Described in Irish Literature*. // Ch. Thomas, ed., *The Iron Age in the Irish Sea Province*. London 1972.

DGVB: 251; GPC: 2357; Kelly: 46; LEIA: M-20; Russell: 1990, 50; VVB: 181  
guas marchauc gl. adulter Ovid 41<sup>a</sup>

**mas n f 'mass of metal, matter, substance, abundance' [mas]**

MW mas; OB mas gl. stagnum, OIr mass

< Lat. *massa*; see Williams: 1929, 7 for the reading and contrast VVB.

DGVB: 251; GPC: 2370; LEIA: M-23; ML: 185; VVB: 181

mas gl. metallum Ox2 42b (4.4)

**maur adj. 'big, great' [mawr]**

OW (LL) maur, (Gen) maur; MW mawr, maur; OC muer, OB mor, G. maro-, OIr már, mór

< IE \**mē-*, \**mō-* 'groß, ansehnlich'. See also *litimaur*, *gurmaur*, *flairmaur*.

DGVB: 259; Elsie: 82; GPC: 2379; GPN: 223-8; IEW: 704; KGP: 77-80; LEIA: M-18; PECA: 81; VGK: I, 49; VVB: 182

ór máúr dluithruim gl. vecte moveri J 90

flairmaur gl. olacem MC 14 a.a.

irmaur nimer MP 22<sup>b</sup> (238)

**maut n f&m 'thumb' [bawd]**

MW baut; MB meut

Without established etymology; J. Pokorny hesitantly lists this entry in his \**mē-*, *m-e-t-* 'etwas abstecken, messen, abmessen', IEW: 703; for a sceptical evaluation of the comparison with Armenian *matn* 'finger' (Meillet, G. Solta), see E. Makahev, *Armjano-kel'tskije izoglossy*. // *Kelty i kel'tskije jazyki*. Moscow: Nauka 1974 pp. 58-9.

GPC: 265; Henry: 200-1; VVB: 182

ir maut MP 23<sup>a</sup> (241)

**med<sup>1</sup> n m 'mead' [medd]**

MW met, med; MC meth, MB mez; G Medugenos (?); Ir mid

< IE \**medhu-*

GPC: 2394; IEW: 707; LEIA: M-48; VGK: I, 37; VVB: 182

med nouel Juv 3 (2.2)

med gl. sicera Ox2 44<sup>a</sup> (6.20)

**med<sup>2</sup> n ? m 'authority, possession' [medd]**

MW met, med; OIr med

< IE \**med-* 'messen, ermessen' (IEW: 705). Contrary to I. Williams who considered this instance as a verb, T. A. Watkins argues for its interpretation as a noun. GPC: 2394; Haycock: 16; LEIA: M-49; Watkins: 1982, 42; White: 100; Williams: 1980, 120

un hamed hapuil haper Juv 9 (9.1)

**medichat n 'a ruling, control'**

Hapax in Welsh; traditionally analysed as  $\sqrt{\text{medd-}}$  + *-ych-* + *-ad*, see the discussion and bibliography in JO. For the etymology see *med<sup>2</sup>*.

GPC: 2400; JO: 105-6; MJ: 272

dimedichat Chad 2

**mein adj. 'fine, slender' [main]**

MW mein

Compared (hesitantly) by GPC to W *mwyn* 'tender, mild' (OC *muin* gl. *gracilis*, OB *moin* gl. *dulcis*) for these see DGVB: 258; IEW: 711-2 (s.v. \**mēi-* 'mild, weich, lieblich'); PECA: 81.

GPC: 2322; VVB: 183

mein gl. gracilentia MC 4 b.a.

a mein funiou gl. [vittae] tenues Ovid 37<sup>a</sup>

**meint n m&f 'size, dimension' [maint]**

MW meynt, meint; MC myns; OB ment; OIr méit

< IE \**mh<sub>1</sub>-nt-*, (\**mē-*, *m-e-t-* 'etwas abstecken, messen, abmessen'). See also *mint*.

DGVB: 254; GPC: 2323; IEW: 703; Joseph: 54; LEIA: M-32; Schrijver: 175; VGK: I, 292

gurd meint icomoid imolaut Juv 9 (7.3)

**mel n m 'honey' [mel]**

MW mel; OB mel gl. nectare, OC mel gl. mel, G Su-meli, etc.; OIr mil (gen. mela)

< IE \**meli-t* 'Honig'

DGVB: 253; GPC: 2418; GPN: 114-6; IEW: 723; KGP: 242; LEIA: M-50;

PECA: 78; VGK: I, 247; VVB: 183

trean cant mel MP 22b (230)

hi hestaur mel MP 22b (230)

is trimuceint hestaur mel MP 22<sup>b</sup> (231)

**melin** adj. 'yellow' [melyn]

OW (LL) melen, melin; MW melin, melyn; OC milin gl. fuluus l. flauus; OB milin gl. flauus

< Britt. \**melino*; perhaps to IE \**meli-t* 'Honig', see IEW: 724.

DGVB: 257; GPC: 2422; LHEB: 596; ML: 186; OCV: 210; PECA: 78

melin gl. *giluium* Ox2 43a (5.1)

**melinou** n pl '(corn)mills' [melin]

MW melin; OC melin gl. molendinum; OB molin gl. molam; OIr mulenn

It was noted by Fleuriot that the form could be OW. GPC: 2420, however, considers this entry as OB.

< Lat. *molina*

DGVB: 254; LEIA: M-75; LHEB: 604; ML: 186; OCV: 393; PECA: 78

melinou uel elinou gl. cardinales Ang 15 a

**mellhionou** n pl 'clovers, trefoils' [meillion]

MW meill(i)on; MB melchonenn

This plant-name is sometimes considered to belong to IE \**meli-t* 'Honig', see s.v. *mel*; cf. the similar suggestions for the history of Middle High German *melde*.

GPC: 2409; Jackson: 1950, 76; PECA: 78; OCV: 288; Stokes: 1873, 396; VGK: I, 137; VVB: 184

mellhionou gl. uiolas MC 8 b.b.

**menntaul** n f 'balance, scales' [mantol]

MW mantawl; OB montol

For the absence of the relation of these words to G *mantalo-*, see J. Vendryes in *ÉC* 1 (1936), p. 337 and cf. GPN: 68. J. Loth connects the Brittonic words with the IE base \**mh<sub>1</sub>-nt-* (see s.v. *meint*).

DGVB: 259; GPC: 2346; VVB: 184

menntaul gl. bilance MC 12 b.a.

**merion** n pl 'officials, stewards'

See *maer*

merion gl. actores J 78

**mesur** n m 'unit of measurement' [mesur]

MW mes(s)ur; OB misur in *doguomisuram*, OC (Book of Tobit, see PECA: 106) *dowomisurami* gl. compensabo; OIr mesar

< Lat. *mensura* (MLat. *mesura*).

DGVB: 147, 257; GPC: 2440; Haarmann: 124; LEIA: M-41; LHEB: 331; ML: 187; PECA: 106; VVB: 185

irmesur gl. nummum J 80

di mesur gl. ad libram MP 23<sup>a</sup> (229)

**mi**<sup>1</sup> pron. pers. independant 1 sg 'I, me' [mi]

MW my, mi; OB me (?; see Lambert: 1986, 109); MC my, me; OIr mé

< IE \**me-*

Elsie: 105; GPC: 2452; IEW: 702; LEIA: M-25-6; VGK: I, 250; VVB: 185; Williams: 1980, 97, 115

ismi gl. nunc ego quem J 3

ismí Christus J 54

mi am (franc) Juv 3 (1.3; 2.3)

namercit mi nep leguenid henoid Juv 3 (3.1)

rit pucsaun mi ditrintaut Juv 9 (7.2)

issmi gl. intemerata MC 11 a.a.

mi philologia gl. uoco MC 11 a.a.

mi mihun gl. ipsa MC 51 b.a.

**mi**<sup>2</sup> pron. pos. 1 sg 'my' [fy]

MW fy; B ma, va; OIr mo

GPC: 1271; Williams: 1980, 95

mitelu Juv 3 (1.2)

micoueidid Juv 3 (3.2)

mi mihun gl. ipsa MC 51 b.a.

**miinguedou** n pl ?

According to H. Lewis the reading *munnguedou* offered by Stokes (accepted by Loth) is wrong. Instead he suggests *miinguedou* (W *minweddau* or *mynweddau*). According to P.-Y. Lambert, however, the entry could be read as *niinguedou*, and this was compared with OB *nin*.

Lambert: 1982a, 22; Lewis: 1932, 110-1; Stokes: 1873, 387; VVB: 190

nouirmiinguedou .i. coilou gl. extorum MC 2 a.a.

**minci** n m 'hames, collar' [mwnci]

MW mynci; cf. OIr muince, perhaps borrowed from Welsh.

This compound was considered to contain IE \**mono-* 'Nacken, Hals' (IEW: 747), and \**kagh-* 'fassen, einfassen' (IEW: 518).

DGVB: 261; Elsie: 114; GPC: 2510; IEW: 748; J. Loth in RC 45 (1928), pp. 198-9; LEIA: M-72; Parry-Williams: 122; J. Vendryes in *ÉC* 6 (1953-4), p. 383; VVB: 186

minci gl. monile J 26

**minn** v pres. 3 sg 'to want, claim' [mynn-]

MW min(n)-, myn(n)-; MC mynnas, MB mennat

< IE \**mendh-* 'seinen Sinn worauf richten, lebhaft sein' (IEW: 730)

GPC: 2537; JO: 107; White: 100-1

nis minn tutbulc Chad 2

**minn** n 'crown, wreath of flowers'

The word is attested only in MC and could be a borrowing from Irish *mind*. See also the next.

GPC: 2533; LEIA: M-53-4; J. Loth in RC 44, p. 368; VVB: 168

minn gl. sertum MC 6 b.a.  
minn gl. sertum MC 7 b.a.

**minnou n pl 'crowns, wreaths of flowers'**

See *minn*

minnou gl.serta MC 9 a.a.  
minnou gl. stemmata MC 10 a.b.

**mint 'much, many'**

See *meint*.

GPC: 2661

pamint gl. quam J 31

**mod adv. 'how' [modd]**

MW mod; OB mod, OIr mod

< Lat. *modus*

DGVB: 258; GPC: 2473; LEIA: M-56; ML: 188

ismod. cephitor. did. hanaud Comp 1

**modreped n pl 'aunts' [modryb]**

MW modryb(ed); OC modereb abarþ mam gl. matertera; OB motrep gl. matertera

< Celt. *\*mātrVk"i*, to IE *\*māter-* 'Mutter'.

DGVB: 260; GPC: 2472; Hamp: 1973, 78-9; IEW: 700; LHEB: 288; LEIA: M-25; OCV: 86; PECA: 80; Schrijver: 197 and 213; VGK: I, 129; VVB: 187

modreped gl. matertere m[e]æ Ox2 43<sup>b</sup> (5.29)

**moi adj. comp. 'bigger, larger, more' [mwy]**

MW mwy, mui, mwy; OB mui, OIr mó

< *\*māiūs*, to IE *\*mē-*, *\*mō-* 'groß, ansehnlich'.

DGVB: 261; IEW: 704; GPC: 2515; LEIA: M-18; LHEB: 257; GOI: 237; VGK: I, 66 and II, 120

is moi hinnoid MP 23a (246)

**molaut n m 'praise, exaltation' [molawd]**

MW molaut, molaud, molawd

An *-awd* derivative of *mol(im)*, see *molim*.

GPC: 2479

gurd meint icomoid imolaut Juv 9 (7.3)

**molim vn 'to praise' [mol-]**

MW mol-; MB meuliff; OIr mol-

For the possibilities of etymological analysis, see LEIA.

GPC: 2479; LEIA: M-62; White: 299-301

ni guor gnim molim trintaut Juv 9 (5.3)

nitguorgnim molim map meir Juv 9 (9.9)

**mor<sup>1</sup> exclamative particle 'so (great), how (great), such (a)' [mor]**

MW mor, cf. CA XXXII, 3 mor dru; cf. OB mor, MB mar

This can be an unaccented form of *maur*, see s.v.

CA: 165; GMW: 38 and 43; GPC: 2485; Lambert: 1987, 293; VB: 249; VVB: 188-9; WG: 253-4

mortru gl. eheu Ovid 39a

morliaus gl. quam multos Ovid 39a

**mor<sup>2</sup> n 'sea' see mormeluet**

**morduit n m&f 'thigh(-bone), haunch, ham' [morddwyd]**

MW mortuit, mord(r)wyt; OC morþoit gl. femur, MB morzat

The traditional connection with OHG *muriot* 'thigh' (then < *\*morjeitā*) was queried recently by P. Schrijver due to the phonetic difficulties.

GPC: 2488; OCV: 60; PECA: 81; Schrijver: 240; VGK: I, 70; VVB: 188; WG: 153  
omorduit gl. femine MC 51 a.a.

**mormeluet n pl 'sea snails' [môr-falwod]**

W morfalwen (sg.)

This compound contains *mor* 'sea' (OW (LL), MW mor, OC mor, MB mor, OIr muir) < IE *\*mori-* 'Meer' (IEW: 748; but see E. Hamp in ZCP 46 (1994), p. 11), and *meluet* 'snail' (OC melþen, MB melhued) < IE *\*mel-* 'zermamen, schlagen, mahlen', see GPC: 2330, IEW: 716; PECA: 78.

GPC: 2489; Stokes: 1873, 408; VVB: 189

mormeluet gl. testudinum MC 51 a.b.

**morthol n m 'hammer, mallet' [morthwyl]**

MW morthwl, morthwyl, mwrthwl, myrthwl, myrthyl; MC morthal, MB morzol  
< Lat. *martulus* (MLat. *\*mortulo* ?)

EL: 42; GPC: 2494; LHEB: 665; ML: 188; VGK: I, 239; VVB: 189; WG: 113

morthol gl. seta Ox2 42b (4.5)

**moys n 'basket, hamper, dish'**

L. Fleuriot noted that this word could be OB as well. See *muiss*

DGVB: 260-1; Lambert: 1982, 193

moys altaur gl. catenum Prisc 12 a

**muhit n m f and adj. 'ebony' [muchudd]**

MW muchud, muchyd

Word without etymology.

DGVB: 261; GPC: 2499

muhit gl. ebano (Leiden)

**muin n m 'treasure' (name of a letter) [mwyn]**

MW mwyn; OIr maín, moín

< *\*mei-no*,  $\sqrt{mei}$ - 'wechseln, tauschen'; but cf. Irish ogam letter-name *muin* and the problems related to its interpretation (McManus: 156-7).

GPC: 2519; IEW: 710; LEIA: M-59-60; J. Loth in RC 40 (1923), pp. 344-5; VVB: 189

muin Nemn

**muiss n f&m 'basket, hamper, dish' [mwys]**

MW mwys; OC muiss gl. mensa, OIr mías

< Lat. *mensa*; see also *moys*.

DGVB: 260; GPC: 2523; LEIA: M-47; LHEB: 543; ML: 189; OCV: 365; PECA: 82; Stokes: 1873, 407; VGK: I, 208-9; VVB: 189  
muiss gl. disci MC 46 a.b.

**munutolau n 'twigs'**

Hapax in Welsh. OB *minutolou* gl. samentis

< Lat. *minuta(l)ia*

DGVB: 257; GPC: 2502; ML: 188; VVB: 190  
munutolau gl. forniliium Ox2 44<sup>b</sup> (7.27)

**mur n m 'wall' [mur]**

MW mur, MB mur; OIr múr

< Lat. *murus*

The instance could be Irish as well.

GPC: 2502; ML: 189; Harvey: 191; LEIA: M-76; VVB: 190  
moenia aul .i. mur bethlem J 1

## N

**n pron. (infixed) 1 pl 'us'**

See *an*.

Haycock: 12; J. T. Koch in *Ériu* 38 (1987), p. 165 fn. 27; Watkins: 1982, 43  
anguorit anguoraut Juv 9 (5.2)  
anguorit anguoraut Juv 9 (5.2)

**na negative particle [na(c)]**

MW na(d); MC na(g); OB na(c); OIr na(ch)

See also *nat*, *nammui*.

GPC: 2545; Williams: 1980, 96-7  
gurt trichiti nacgenei Comp 16  
namercit Juv 3 (3.1)

**na(m) bint ?**

Obscure. *Bint* was suggested (DGVB: 63) to be a form of the verb 'to be'.

DGVB: 263

na[m] bint gl. tantum dissyllaba Prisc. 34a

**nam n m 'lord' [naf]**

MW naf

J. Loth in *Archiv für celtische Lexikographie* iii (1905-7), p. 39 derives this form which does not have any immediate cognates in the other Celtic languages from \**nabho-* (cf. English *nave*); see R. Fowkes for the semantic evaluation.

GPC: 2548; Fowkes: 1958, 2-3; Williams: 1980, 98

don nam ricens unquetid Juv 3 (3.3)

**nam 'except' [nam(n)] ?**

Was considered as a suspension of *nammuin* (MJ: 272, for this word see now AP: 43 and E. Hamp in BCS 30 (1983), p. 288) or *nammui* (JO: 103), see s.v. GPC: 2551 considers this as belonging to *namyn* and cites examples from MW and W (*nam*, *nann* 'except'). It was suggested by St. Zimmer (forthcoming) that the word belongs to the previous syntagm. and he translates the passage as '(un) cheval, trois vaches. (plus) précisément trois vaches qui viennent de vèler'.  
*nam* ir ni be cas igridu Chad 2

**nam hint errei ?**

This difficult gloss caused dispute. According to L. Fleuriot, this could contain *nam*, *int*, and *errei* (for *rei* 'kind?'). Alternatively, P.-Y. Lambert sees here *nam-hint* = W *namyn*, and *er-rei* = *ir-rei*, MW *y rei*, translating Lat. *quas*.

DOB: 522; DGVB: 263; Lambert: 1982, 204

*nam hint errei* gl. sed quas Prisc 34 a

**nammui adv. 'only'**

MW namwy; OIr nammá

See *na*, *moi*.

GMW: 233; GPC: 2551; LEIA: N-2-3; VVB: 191

hónít námruí gl. tantum ne [...] unquam J 51

**nant see pennant****nat negative particle (in a relative clause) [na(d)]**

MW na(d); MB nad

See *na*.

DGVB: 262; GPC: 2544; VB: 276; VVB: 191

natoid guocelesetic gl. nulla ... titillata MC 12 a.b.

**naunecant n 'cycle of nineteen years'**

Hapax in Welsh. GMW glosses *naunec* as '19' and *naunecant* as 'a cycle of 19 years'. GPC (with a query) lists this as a noun 'cycle or period of nineteen years', and this is the rendering of P.-Y. Lambert, 'période de dix-neuf ans', cf. Ir. *noídecdae*. Following Quiggin I. Williams compares this with B *naondec* '19', and refers to WG: 232 for the suffix *-ant*. cf. Evans: 1976-8, 237. It was also suggested (J. Loth in RC 34 (1913), p. 147) that the second element could be *cant* 'cercle'. cf. DGVB: 95, but see Lambert: 1984, 33, where it is tentatively argued for a possible *-t-* derivation.

The formation finds a perfect match in OB *naudecant*. Etymologically, *nau* 'nine' and *deg* 'ten', for the etymologies see *nauou*, *deccolion*.

DGVB: 264; GMW: 45; GPC: 2558; Greenc: 540; Lambert: 1983, 128; Lambert: 1984, 33; Schrijver: 212; Williams: 1927, 272

circhl naunecant. Comp 23

**nauou num. pl 'nine' [naw]**

MW nau; OB nau; OIr noí-n

< IE \**neun-* (GOI: 247; LEIA: N-19; VGK: I, 61)

The Welsh affinity of this entry is based on the preceding definite article. This instance is not quoted in GPC.

DGVB: 264

amserpanatos irnauou remanserunt iii gl. quamis ad nonas portiones tria remanserunt Ang 14a

**nedim n f 'adze, axe' [neddyf]**

MW nedif, ned(d)yf; MB ezeff

A derivative of the verb reflected in *W naddu* 'to cut' (= Ir *snad-*), on these see GPC: 2548 and LEIA: S-146; to IE \*(s)*nadh-* 'einschneiden, schnitzen' (IEW: 972-3).

GPC: 2561; VGK: I, 165; VVB: 192

nedim gl. ascia Ox2 42<sup>b</sup> (4.3)**nem n f&m 'heaven' [nef]**

MW new, nef; OC nef gl. celum; OB nem; OIr nem

IE \**nebh-* 'feucht, Wasser' (IEW: 315)

DGVB: 265; GPC: 2561; LEIA: N-8; OCV: 32; PECA: 82; VGK: I, 255

uuc nem isnem intcouer Juv 9 (9.2)

uuc nem isnem intcouer Juv 9 (9.2)

**nemheunaur 'at all'**This very difficult sequence was considered by several authors. According to GPC (which follows B. Rees) this hapax perhaps contains *neb* (see s.v. *nep(p)*), *mewn* (OIr *medón*, < IE \**medhi-* 'mittlerer', IEW: 706, LEIA: M-28), and *aur* (see s.v.) Bromwich: 94; GPC: 2569; B. Rees in BCS 20 (1963), p. 125; Watkins: 1982, 40; Williams: 1980, 93-4

niguorcosam nemheunaur henoid Juv 3 (1.1)

**nep(p) pron. 'someone, anyone'**OW (LL), MW *neb*; OB *nep*; G. *nepon*; OIr *nech*< IE \**ne-k<sup>o</sup>-s-*; see also *nepun*

DGVB: 265; GOI: 311; GPC: 2560; LEIA: N-6; VGK: II, 211-2; VVB: 192; WG: 312-4

nép gl. ne quem J 70

namercit mi nep leguenid henoid Juv 3 (3.1)

panepp gl. quis MC 7 a.a.

**nepun pron. 'someone, anyone, somebody'**MW *nebun*, *neb un*; OB *nep un alall*; MC *nep onon*Contains *nep* and *un* 'one', see s.v.v.

DGVB: 265f; GPC: 2560; VVB: 192

*nepun* gl. qua Ovid 38<sup>b</sup>**nerth n m&f 'strength' [nerth]**MW *nerth*; OB *nerth* gl. *robur*; G. *ner-to-*, OIr *nerth*< Celt. \**ner-to-* < IE \**ner-* '(magische) Lebenskraft, Mann'. This instance is not quoted in GPC. For the gloss, cf. *W o nerth* 'by the power of, by, through, with the help of'. See also *nertheint*, *nerthiti*.

DGVB: 275 and 266; GPC: 2571; GPN: 237; IEW: 765; LEIA: N-10; J. Loth in RC 41 (1924), pp. 207-8; VGK: I, 136, 414

o i *nerth* gl. sua ui Ang 15 b**nertheint v pres. 3 pl 'to make strong(er), reinforce' [nertháf: nertháu]**MW *nerth-*; cf. OIr *nerthaigid*A *-hau* derivative of *nerth*; see s.v. and cf. *nerthiti*.

GPC: 2572; VGK: II, 338; VVB: 192; White: 121

*nerthéint* gl. armant J 89**nerthi(t) v imp. 2 sg (or pres. 2 sg) 'to make strong(er), reinforce, strengthen'****[nerthaf: nerthu]**MW *nerth-*; MB *nerziff*; OIr *nerth-*A derivative of *nerth*; see s.v. and cf. *nertheint*.

GPC: 2572; Lambert: 1987, 295; VGK: II, 337; VVB: 192; White: 268

*nerthiti* gl. hortabere Ovid 39<sup>b</sup>**nes adj. comp. 'nearer' [nes]**MW *nes*; MCB *nes*, OIr *nessa*; G. *neddamon*< IE \**ned-* 'zusammendrehen, knüpfen'

DGVB: 234 and 266; GPC: 2573; IEW: 758; LEIA: N-12; VGK: I, 480

*issid nes* gl. inferiora Ang 81 b**ni<sup>1</sup> pron. pers. 1 pl 'we, us' [ni]**MW *ni*, *ny*, MC *ny*, OB *ni*; OIr *sní*< IE \**ne-* 'wir' (IEW: 758)

DGVB: 102; Elsie: 144; GPC: 2581; LEIA: S-150; VGK: II, 168; VVB: 193

*cennini* gl. oriens maior Ang 13 b*isid ni* gl. nostri qui eam Ang 60 b*nouni* gl. nostrum MC 44 b.b.**ni<sup>2</sup> negative particle 'not' [ni(d)]**MW *ny(t)*; MC *ny(ns)*; OB *ni(t)*, *ne(t)*; G. *ne-*; OIr *ni*, *ní*; cf. Cl *ne*< \**ne* (Satznegation), < \**n* (Wortnegation); see also *nit*.

DGVB: 267-9; DOB: 526-7; Elsie: 116; GMW: 173-4; GOI: 153; GPC: 2581;

IEW: 756; LEIA: N-14; VGK: I, 250 II, 252f.; VVB: 193; WG: 422-4

Oraur. *ni hois. ir loc guac hinnith. in pagina regulari* Comp 5*nitarnher* Comp 8*haccet. nitegid. di.a.* Comp 8.*Irnidibid ir loyr di.a.* Comp 9*niritarn(h)er* Comp 10*cen nit boi loc guac inter o. et a. in pagina regulari.* Comp 12



Cinnit hoys irloc guac hinnuith In pagina regulari Comp 14

nitegid ad serenn arall Comp 17

ir nider uid hinn. hou nit bloidin salt Comp 21

nam ir ni be cas igridu Chad 2

nis minn Tutbule Chad 2

niguorcosam Juv 3 (1.1)

nicana[m] Juv 3 (2.1)

niguardam Juv 3 (2.1)

nicusam Juv 3 (2.1)

nit arcup betid hicouid canlou Juv 9 (2.1)

nisacup nis arcup leder Juv 9 (3.3)

nisacup nis arcup leder Juv 9 (3.3)

ni guor gnim molim trintaut Juv 9 (5.3)

ni choilam hinnoid MP 22<sup>b</sup> (234)

nichoilam MP 22<sup>b</sup> (238)

ni cein guodemisauch gl. non bene passa Ovid 39<sup>a</sup>

nirinciriles. cimp&illiausauc oirei gl. ad plures sui generis fit comparatio Prisc 27 a

**nihn (name of a letter)**

This entry in the so-called "Alphabet of Nemnius" is usually compared with an ogam letter-name *nin*, without etymology, on this see McManus: 151–3.

LEIA: N–17; VVB: 193

nihn Nemn

**niinguedou see mlinnguedou**

**nim n 'measure'**

I. Williams hesitated between the readings *nim* or *nun*, with the line over the last two letters. His suggestion was to consider this as an abbreviation for *nimer* (see s.v.) which he translates (1930, 245) as 'mesur'.

Williams: 1930, 244

guor frit nīm MP 23<sup>a</sup> (241)

**nimer n f&m 'number' [nifer]**

MW niuer, nifer, OB nimer; OIr nuimir

< Lat *numerus*; see also *nim*.

DGVB: 268; GPC: 2582; Haarmann: 125; ML: 107, 190; LEIA: N–24f; VVB: 193

irnimer bichan MP 22<sup>b</sup> (238)

irmaur nimer MP 22<sup>b</sup> (238)

maior nimer gl. grauior numerus J 91

**nom<sup>1</sup> ?**

Scribal error for *nou* (?). See *nou* and cf. *nom<sup>2</sup>*.

DGVB: 271; GPC: 2596; Lambert: 1982a, 25; Lambert: 1984, 185–6

īnom ir guecrissou gl. hapsidum Ang 13 a

nō ir felchou gl. placentarum Ang 55 a

innō ir quotodinou gl. ethesiarum Ang 68 b

**nom<sup>2</sup> ?**

This entry is very controversial. According to Zeuss (p. 1055) *nom* here glosses *templa* and corresponds to W *nwf* 'sacrum, sacellum'; this was accepted (with modifications) by Loth. H. Lewis connected this word with W *neuadd* 'hall' (see s.v. *nouodou*). Fleuriot keeps to the traditional interpretation, thus 'sacred place, temple'. P.-Y. Lambert, following W. Stokes and H. Bradshaw, suggests seeing here a particle introducing genitive (see also *nou*, etc.); this is not accepted in DOB: 528 and cf. scepticism of GPC.

DGVB: 271; GPC: 2596; VVB 194–5; Lambert: 1982a, 23–4; H. Lewis in BCS 15 (1953), pp. 121–2

nom irbleuporthetic gl. lanigerae templa Ovid 38<sup>a</sup>

**nos n f 'night' [nos]**

MW nos, OC nos gl. nox, OB nos; cf. OIr innocht

< \**nokt-stu*, IE \**nek<sup>h</sup>-(t-)*, \**nok<sup>h</sup>-(t-)* 'Nacht'; for *tra nos*, cf. C *ternos*, MW *tranoeth*.

DGVB: 271; Elsie: 115; GPC: 2597; IEW: 762; OCV: 198; PECA: 83; VGK: I, 123

tra nos Comp 13

**notuid n f 'needle, pin' [nodwydd]**

MW not(t)wyd; MC nasweth, MB nodoez; OIr snáthat

< IE \*(s)*nē-* 'weben, spinnen'; cf. W *nyddu* 'to spin'.

GPC: 2590; IEW: 973; LEIA: S–148–9; VGK: I, 85; VVB: 195

notuid gl. acus Ox2 42<sup>b</sup> (4.8)

**nou ?**

A highly controversial entry. GPC refers to *neu* 'or', and preverbal particle. P.-Y. Lambert connects it with OW (LL) *yntou*. See the literature cited here and also s.v.v. *nom<sup>1-2</sup>*.

GPC: 2599; Lambert: 1982a; Lambert: 1987, 288; VVB: 195

nouirmiinguedou .i. coilou gl. extorum MC 2 a.a.

nouirgoudonou gl. tinearum MC 2 a.b.

nouirguirdglas gl. sali resplendentis MC 3 a.a.

nouiremid gl. aeris MC 4 b.a.

nouirhircimerdridou gl. lucubrationum perennium MC 4 b.a.

nouirfionou gl. rosarum MC 9 b.b.

nouircleteirou gl. crotularum MC 10 a.a.

nouircrannui gl. oui MC 0 b.a.

nouni gl. nostrum MC 44 b.b.

noulin gl. lini MC 45 b.a.

nou iraurleou gl. gnomonum stilis MC 46 a.a.

nouircerric gl. cautium MC 51 a.a.

noulirou gl. aequorum MC 51 b.a.

**nou conj. 'or' [neu]**

MW neu; OIr nó, ní

GPC: 2575; Lambert: 1982a, 23; Lambert: 1987, 303; LEIA: N-17; LHEB: 50; Williams: 1933, 115

nouinnguotricusegetiion gl. nec delata diu J 4

**nouel** adj. 'bright, mature, clear'

Hapax in Welsh; the word is usually compared with *anawell* 'clear' found only in "The Book of Taliesin" (T. 41.8). It was noted that the latter word should be perhaps amended to *nawell* (G: 26). See J. E. Caerwyn Williams in *Y Traethodydd* 135 (1980), pp. 46-7.

GPC: 2557; Haycock: 14; Williams: 1980, 96  
med nouel Juv 3 (2.2)

**nouidligi** adj.? 'newly-calved' (?)

Hapax in Welsh; this word is analysed as a compound of the two elements, represented by *W newydd* 'new' and *lo* 'calf' (see *lo*<sup>1</sup>). The lack of an expected *i*-affection in the first element (for which cf. OW (AC) *neguid* in *gueith dinas neguid*, s.a. 921, see Philimore: 168) was explained by 1) orthographical inconsistency or generally variable state of it in OW and 2) the influence of the Latin context preceding it (B. Schulze-Thulin). The troublesome ending was 1) compared to that of the notorious *llestri* (JO) and 2) explained as a Latinism, a flection of n. noun (B. Schulze-Thulin). For the interpretation of this term as an Irish entry, see OWAV. GPC: 2599; JO: 103; LHEB: 607, 615; MJ: 272; B. Schulze-Thulin, OW. nouidligi. // SC 28 (1994), pp. 179-80.

tres uache nouidligi Chad 2

**nouodou** n pl 'halls' [neuadd]

MW neuad

GPC (which follows H. Lewis) derives the W forms from Britt. \**nom-o-d* (with queries) and refers to a putative *nom* gl. *templa*, see *nom*<sup>2</sup>.

GPC: 2575; H. Lewis in BBS 15 (1953), pp. 121-2; VVB: 196

nouodou gl. palatia MC 7 a.b.

## O

**o** prep. 'of, from, with, by' [o]

OW (LL, HB), MW o; OB o; OIr ó, úa

IE \**au-* 'herab, weg von' (differently VGK: I, 438)

See *ho*, *hanaud*, *oraur*.

DGVB: 273; GPC: 2605-11; JO: 99; IEW: 72; LEIA: O-1; Lambert: 1987, 287;

VB: 290-1

o gurucheltōū gl. deffectum gl. conuexitatibus Ang 14 a

o issel gl. humili Ang 15 a

o i nerth gl. sua ui Ang 15 b

or teneu creaturoū gl. subtiolioribus elementis Ang 15 b

o datsebimou gl. stabulis Ang 15 b

o rud liu gl. roseo colore Ang 17 a

or timuil gl. nocte ceca Ang 50 a

o e leidim gl. processu Ang 61 b

o r ree issid pellaham gl. a superioribus continentur Ang 81 b

omort gl. formidine Berne 167 (see P.-Y. Lambert in *ÉC* 23 (1986), p. 118 and 125; cf. P.-Y. Lambert in *ÉC* 27 (1990), pp. 339-40)

or hissei Comp 3

diprotant gener tutri o guir Chad 2

ocrit gl. timore (leg tremore) J 5

o glanstlinim gl. famine sancto J 5

o guiled gl. pudore J 5

o isel J 5

o r cléd hín gl. limite levo J 26

o r d' ríssi gl. de tribulis J 27

o r teú gl. obtonso [leg. obtuso] J 37

o dás gl. accruo J 45

or guithlam tal gl. fronte duelli J 51

opermedinteredou gl. medullis J 51

ordamcarchinnuou gl. ambagidus J 56

o discl gl. lance J 59

o crummanhuo gl. scropibus J 77

o r máúr dluithruim gl. vecte moveri J 90

orbardaul leteinepp gl. epica pagina MC 1a.b.

oguirglas gl. salo MC 3 a.a.

ordeccolion gl. decadibus MC 7 b.b.

orcueeticc cors gl. ex papyro textili MC 8 b.a.

orcomtantou gl. bombis MC 10 a.a.

ordubeneccion abalbrouannou gl. gurgulionibus exsectis MC 42 a.a.

oguard gl. flammeo MC 44 a.a.

oemid gl. ex aere MC 46 b.b.

omorduit gl. femine MC 51 a.a.

orgarn gl. medio Ovid 37<sup>a</sup>

o olin gl. rota Ovid 37<sup>b</sup>

ocloriou gl. tabellis Ovid 38<sup>a</sup>

ordometric gl. domito Ovid 39<sup>a</sup>

ocoilou gl. auspiciis Ovid 39<sup>b</sup>

oguardimintius gl. ab invito Ovid 39<sup>b</sup>

ocorsenn gl. harundine Ovid 40<sup>a</sup>

oceenn gl. mirice Ovid 40<sup>a</sup>

o guianuín gl. vere Ovid 40<sup>b</sup>

o caitoir gl. pube Ovid 41<sup>b</sup>

hac orachmonou gl. inguinibusque Ovid 41<sup>b</sup>

nirinciriles. cimp&illiausauc oirci gl. ad plures sui generis fit comparatio Prisc 27 a

**ocet n f 'harrow' [oged]**

MW oget, oged; MB oguet

< IE \**ókētā-* 'Egge, Gerät mit Spitzen'; see OWAV.

GPC: 2638; IEW: 22; VGK: I, 122; VVB: 197-8

ocet gl. raster Ox2 42b (4.6)

**och n m&f 'edge' [awch]**

This entry is usually compared with MW *awch* 'edge, point, sharpness'. GPC: 237 does not quote this instance.

DGVB: 273; Jackson: 1975/6, 44; Stokes: 1873, 412

och gladi gl. mochera J 10

**ochcul ?**

An obscure word. VVB: 198 hesitantly translates it as 'coffre de voiture, chariot couvert', and considers here W *cwl* 'corf' (in fact a late loan from English *cowl*), and *och*. Far from clear.

ochcul gl. capsus Ox2 42<sup>b</sup> (4.2)

**ocoluin n f 'whetstone' [agalen, calen]**

MW agalen, OB ocoloin gl. cotes pro cautes

< IE \**ak-*, *ok-* 'scharf, spitz'; see also s.v. *cemecid*, *diauc* and cf. Greek ἀκρόν 'pierre à aiguiser' (Chantraine: 43).

DGVB: 274; GPC: 47; IEW: 18; VGK: I, 412; VVB: 198

ocoluin gl. cos Ox2 43<sup>a</sup> (4.8)

**oimer see guotiapaun oimer didu****ois n f 'age, century' [oes]**

MW oes; OC huis gl. seculum; OIr áes, áis, óes, óis; cf. CI aiuisas

< \**ait-to*, see *oit*, and also *oisou*.

Eska: 40; GPC: 2627; IEW: 11; JO: 107; LEIA: A-21; MJ: 273; OCV: 197;

PECA: 66; VGK: I, 56

in ois oisou Chad 2

**oisou n pl 'ages, centuries'**

See *ois*; cf. WG: 204 for the final *-d*.

in ois oisou Chad 2

**oit n f&m 'time, period, space' [oed]**

MW oet, oed; OB oit; OIr áes

This word is derived in IEW from < \**ai-to*, IE  $\sqrt{ai-}$  'geben, zuteilen'; for the difficulties of derivation and further literature, see LEIA.

DGVB: 275; GPC: 2620; IEW: 10; LEIA: A-21; Williams: 1927, 271

ir hat bid oit guor mod in ir salt Comp 20

**oith num. card. 'eight' [wyth]**

MW wyth; OB eith, MC eath; OIr ocht; cf. G. oxtumeto[s]

< Celt. \**oxūi-* < IE \**oktō-* 'acht'; see also *uith*.

DGVB: 156 and 276; Greene: 540; IEW: 775; LHEB: 405; LEIA: O-6-7; Schrijver: 350

oith guaid guar cant gl. ratio cogit ciclos decennouenales XXVIII describi Ang 21 a or bissei pan deconetent ir. oithaur hinnith Comp 4

**oleu n m 'oil' [olew]**

MW olew, OC oleu gl. oleum; OIr olae

< Lat. *oleum* (MLat. *oleuum*)

EL: 12; GPC: 2641; LEIA O-19; LHEB: 367; J. Lloyd-Jones in ZCP 7 (1910), p. 464; ML: 191; PECA: 84; VGK: I, 194; VVB: 198

ir hestoriou oleu MP 22<sup>b</sup> (231)

**olin n f&m 'wheel' [olwyn]**

MW olwyn; Ir. fulumain

< IE \**el-* 'biegen' (IEW: 308). See also *crunnolunou*, *holoinou*.

DGVB: 213-4; GPC: 2644; VVB: 199

o olin gl. rota Ovid 37<sup>b</sup>

**oll pron. 'all'**

See *hol*.

issem ir .e. hinnuith issid diguedham oll in pagina regulari Comp 15

**onguedou ?**

According to J. Loth, *onnguedou* of the text perhaps stands for *monnguedou*; later, however, he turned back to the reading offered in the manuscript, suggesting a connection with Greek ὄντος 'excréments d'animaux', i.e. IE \**ondh-* and suffix *-gued*. According to I. Williams, the form in the MS is *onguedou*.

Loth in RC 40 (1923), p. 375; VVB: 199; Williams: 1929, 8

ironguedou gl. exta Ovid 41<sup>a</sup>

**onnpresen ?**

A very difficult word. J. Loth (VVB: 199) translates this as 'instrument à creuser', and compares (following Stokes: 1865, 422) the first part of this word with Irish *onn* 'pierre', and the second - with W *pres* 'a qui est aigu'.

onnpresen gl. foratorium Ox2 42<sup>a</sup> (4.4)

**or n f&m 'limit, boundary' (name of a letter) [or]**

MW or; OB orion gl. oram, erion gl. ora; OIr or

The attempts to see in this word a loan from Lat. *ora* meet serious phonetic difficulties. For the authentic origin of the word and its connection with MW *eryr*, etc., see I. Williams in BCS 4 (1928), pp. 137-141. Cf. *cyfor*, *dygyfor* listed under Pokorny's \**er-* (IEW: 328).

DGVB: 277 and 164; GPC: 2651; LEIA: O-26; VVB: 199

or Nemn

**oraur conj. 'since, because'**

See *aur*, *o*, *yr*. Cf. OB *ann a or*; OIr. *óre*, *úand úair*. See J. E. Caerwyn Williams,

Notulae. // J. Eska, R. Geraint Gruffydd, N. Jacobs, eds., *Hispano-Gallo-Brittonica*, Cardiff: University of Wales Press, 1995, pp. 304–8.

DGVB: 66; GMW: 234; GOI: 509; H. Lewis in BCS 6 (1931), pp. 63–4; Lewis: 1956, 298; Williams: 1927, 262

Oraur. ni hois. ir loc guac hinnith. in *pagina regulari* Comp 5

**ord n f 'hammer, mallet' [(g)ordd]**

MW orth, ord, yrd; OB ord (MS or) gl. maleus; G ordo(vices); OIr ord  
H. Pedersen connects these Celtic words with Armenian *uirn* and traces it to IE \**ōrdh-* (?); note that the word is masc. in Irish. LEIA considers these forms as “proprement celtique et d'origine inconnue”.

DGVB: 277; GPC: 1468; KGP: 252; LEIA: O-29; VGK: I, 144; VVB: 199

ord gl. malleus Ox2 42<sup>b</sup> (4.5)

**orn n (name of a letter) ?**

This instance was compared by Zeuss with W *orn* 'blame'; for this word see GPC: 2656, which does not list this OW example.

VVB: 200; Zeuss: 1059

orn Nemn

**orubimnit ?**

According to Stokes (1865: 422), this is a combination of *or* (< Lat. *aurum*) and “dunkel” *ubimnit*. VVB: 200 considers the second element as the name for ‘bronze, brass, copper’.

orubimnit gl. auricalcum Ox2 42<sup>a</sup> (2.16)

**ot v imp. 'to snow or sleet, fall (of snow), hurl'; 'throw' (Fleuriot) [od-]**

MW ott-; cf. OB ot a te gl. tolle (Ang 58 b)

GPC tentatively derives this word from IE \**pet-* ‘auf etwas los- oder niederstürzen, fliegen, fallen’ (IEW: 825) and refers to Greek πτωτός and Avestan *tātá-* (< \**ptātá-*). See also Isaac: 438–9.

DGVB: 279; GPC: 2616

ot ti gl. tolle Ang 9 a

**ou pron poss. 3 pl. 'their' ?**

OW (LL), ou, MW eu; OB ou

DGVB: 279; GPC: 1255

hac&oucimp& gl. superlatius multo Prisc 27 a

**P**

**pa pron. interrogative and relative 'which, what' [pa]**

MW pa; cf. MC py, pe; OB pe

< IE \**k<sup>a</sup>a-*

GPC: 2661; Hamp: 1975/76, 60f.; Stokes: 1874, 393; VVB: 201

passerenn. pigurthet. loyr in Comp 4

pamint gl. quam J 31

papep bi gl. quid ? J 37

panepp gl. quis MC 7 a.a.

patupinnacc gl. quocumque MC 14 a.b.

papedpinnac gl. quoduis MC 43 a.b.

papedpinnac gl. quoduis MC 43 a.b.

**padiu 'to whom, what for, why' [paddiw]**

MW padyu, pa diw

According to J. E. Caerwyn Williams, *pa* (see s.v.) + *diw*, 3 sg pres. ‘to be present, be of value’

GMW: 77; GPC: 2667; Hamp: 1975/76, 62; VVB: 200; J. E. Caerwyn Williams in BCS 23 (1969), pp. 217–33; WG: 293

íssít pádíú itáú gúlát gl. celsi thronus est cui regia coeli J 19

padiu gl. quid Ovid 41<sup>a</sup>

**pan<sup>1</sup> pron./conj. 'when' / [pan]**

MW pan, OB pan, MC pan; OIr cuin or can

Apparently from IE \**k<sup>o</sup>-*; the connection with Goidelic is still disputable, see LEIA. See also *pan<sup>2</sup>*.

DGVB: 280; GOI: 289, 292; GPC: 2677; LEIA: C-272

amserpanatos irnauou remanserunt iii gl. quamis ad nonas portiones tria remanse-runt Ang 14 a

in pan aed bid. ad ir loc. guac. Comp 4

aguirdou pan dibu Juv 9 (4.2)

**pan<sup>2</sup> pron. 'whence, that' [pan]**

MW pan; OIr can

Perhaps to *pi* (see s.v.), and *an*, for which cf. OIr *an*. See also *pan<sup>1</sup>*.

GMW: 79–80; GPC: 2678; LEIA: C-29

Or bissei *pan* diconetent ir. oithaur hinnith passerenn. pigurthet. loyr in *pan* aed

bid. ad ir. loc. guac. issi. in triti urd. Comp 3–5

bichet panu pet guarid. did di aries Comp 18

**papedpinnac see pa, ped, pinnac**

**papep see pa, pedd**

**pard, part, parth n m 'part' [parth]**

OW (LL) and MW parth; OB parth; OC \*parth deduced from abard. abarh; MÍr pairt

< Lat. *pars* (*partis*); for a possibility of crossing with an authentic word, see LEIA: P-2.

DGVB: 281; GPC: 2694–5; ML: 193; LEIA: P-2 and C-77; OCV: 86; PECA: 6; VVB: 201

ir parth alall gl. his litoribus abiens Ang 62 b

teir petgured part MP 23<sup>a</sup> (241)

isit petgured pard MP 23<sup>a</sup> (241)

**part** see *pard*

**partuncul n 'hinder part'**

According to J. Rhys (1873: 467), this corresponds to MW *pardwngyl*, (Owain, ed. R. L. Thomson, Dublin 1968, 12, line 283) *pardwngyl y kyfryw* 'the partuncul of the saddle' = 'hinder part of the saddle', see GPC: 2688; Rowland: 514. The word is not otherwise attested.

partuncul gl. femorale Ox2 43<sup>a</sup> (5.3)

**parth** see *pard*

**parth (name of a letter)**

See *parth*.

parth Nemn

**patel n f 'bowl, vessel' [padell]**

OW (LL) *petill*, MW *padell*; OC *padelhoern* gl. *sartago*

< Lat. *patella*

GPC: 2665; ML: 192; OCV: 388; PECA: 84; VGK: I, 232; Williams: 1980, 96  
mi amfranc dam anpatel Juv 3 (2.3)

**patupinnac** see *pa*, *tu*, *pinnac*

**paup pron. 'everyone, everybody' [pawb]**

OW (LL) *paup*, MW *paub*, *paup*, *pawb*; OB *pop*, OC *pup*, *pop*, *peb*; OIr *cách*  
< IE \**k<sup>h</sup>ok<sup>h</sup>o*, to \**k<sup>h</sup>o-*; see also *popptu*.

DGVB: 287; GOI: 311; GPC: 2703; Hamp: 1973, 88–91; IEW: 645; LEIA: C–3;  
VGK: I, 187 and II, 212; VVB: 202

gurt paup gl. consistes [i.e. contra quemvis] Ovid 39<sup>b</sup>

**pbetid**

According to I. Williams, this is a scribal error; the word is then *betid*, see s.v.

Watkins: 1982, 37; Williams: 1980, 109

*dicones ihesu dielimlu pbetid* Juv 9 (4.1)

**ped n m 'thing, object' [peth]**

MW *peth*; MC *peth*, *pyth*; MB *pez*; Pict. *pett-*; OIr *cuit*; cf. M. Lat. *petia terrae*,  
French *pièce*

< IE \**k<sup>h</sup>esd-*; for the example found in the Juvencus glosses, it was noted by Stokes (Stokes: 1860–1, 216) that the form in the MS is "apparently *papep*, but the last letter must be *p*".

GPC: 2789; E. Hamp in BBCS 17 (1958), pp. 158–161; LEIA: C–281; Schrijver: 261

*papedpinnac* gl. *quoduis* MC 43 a.b.

*papep bī* gl. *quid* ? J 37

**pel adj. 'far, long' [pell]**

MW *pell*; MC *pell*; OB *pell*

< IE \**k<sup>h</sup>el-s-o-*, √*k<sup>h</sup>el-* 'fern'

DGVB: 282; Elsie: 93; GPC: 2723; IEW: 640; JO: 99; LL: xliii; MJ: 271; VGK: I, 128; WG: 127

*amgucant pel amtanndi* Chad 2

**pelechi n pl 'cudgels, clubs, staffs'**

The only other known record of this word is found in BBC 31.41 (cw a *guant penpalach*); this is an *-ach* derivative from \**pal-* < IE \**k<sup>h</sup>el-*, cf. MW *pal* 'spade, shovel'.

GPC: 2671; J. Lloyd-Jones in Ériu 16 (1952), pp. 123–131; VVB: 202

*pelechi* gl. *clauæ* J 94

**pellaham adj. superl. 'the farthest'**

Due to its presence in a Welsh context the word was considered as Welsh by Fleuriot; cf. OB *pellam*; not considered in GPC: 2723. A superlative degree of *pell* 'far', for the etymology, see *pel*.

DGVB: 278 and 282

*ô ree issid pellaham* gl. *a superioribus continentur* Ang 81 b

**penn n m 'head' [pen]**

OW (Gen: 12) *pennissel*, (LL) and MW *pen(n)*, OB *pen(n)*, OC *pen* gl. *capud*;  
OIr *cenn*; G *penno*

< Celt. \**k<sup>h</sup>enno-* with no exact parallel in the other IE languages. See also *gurth cimarch*.

GPC does not consider this instance.

DGVB: 283; Elsie: 103; GPC: 2726; LEIA: C–65–6; OCV: 40; PECA: 86

*penngurthcimarch* gl. *primas* Prisc 37 a

**pennant n m 'upland, (head of a) valley' [pennant]**

MW *pennant*

GPC considers this as a compound, which contains *pen* (see s.v.) and *nant* 'valley' (OC *nans*, G *nanto*, < IE \**nm<sup>h</sup>-to-* 'gebogen' GPC: 2551; IEW: 764; PECA: 82). See, however, a set of examples listed in GPC: 2727 s.v. *pen* 'top, summit', particularly LL 78 *ipenn nant eilion*.

GPC: 2754

*dipennant ircaru* Chad 6

**pep** see *pa*, *ped*

**per n m 'chief, lord' [pair]**

MW *per*, *peir*

GPC suggests a connection of this with the verb *paraf*: *peri* 'to cause, to make', IE \**k<sup>h</sup>er-* 'machen' (IEW: 641).

GPC: 2670; Williams: 1980, 120

*un hamed hapuil haper* Juv 9 (9.1)

**percig n m 'mattock, hoe' [pergin]**

MW *pergy(n)g*, *perging*

According to Fleuriot, this is a compound consisting of *par* (= Ir *car* 'javelin') and *cainc* 'branch'. GPC compares this with W. *gweilging* and does not provide etymology. See OWAV.

DGVB: 284; GPC: 2774; D. Jenkins, M. Owen, eds., *The Welsh Law of Women*. Cardiff: University of Wales Press 1980, p. 213.

pcig vel bach gl. ligo Prisc 35 a

**permed n m 'gut(s), intestine' [perfedd]**

OW (LL) and MW *perued*; MC *aberveth*; OB *permed*, *permidit*

< Lat. *permedius*

DGVB: 284,6; GPC: 2771; ML: 195; VVB: 202; I. Williams in ZCP 21 (1938), p. 301

pérmedinterédoú gl. ilia J 35

opermedinteredou gl. medullis J 51

**peteu n m 'well, cistern, tank; pit, mud' [pydew]**

MW *pydew*; OIr *cuithé*

< Lat. *puteus*; "the three last letters are very doubtful" (Stokes: 1860–1, 239; cf. Stokes: 1865, 422).

EL: 12; GPC: 2959; LEIA: C-282; LHEB: 668; ML: 200; VGK: I, 196; VVB: 202  
peteu gl. ad *puteum* Ox2 41<sup>b</sup> (1.9)

**petguar num. card. m 'four' [pedwar]**

MW *pedwar*, OB *petguar*; OIr *cethair*; G *petuar*

< \**petuores* < IE \**k<sup>u</sup>etuor-* 'vier'.

DGVB: 284; GPC: 2710; Greene: 539; IEW: 642; LEIA: C-86; LHEB: 397; McCone: 56; Schrijver: 122; VVB: 202–3

ir *petguar* *pimp* MP 22<sup>b</sup> (230)

*petguar* *hanther* *scribl* MP 22<sup>b</sup> (234)

**petguared num. ord. 'fourth' [pedwerydd]**

MW *pedwerit*, *petveryd*, *petwared*; OB *petguare*, G *petuar(ios)*

< \**petuari-*; see *petguar* and *petguarid*. For the hesitation on the form of the IE suffix, see Schrijver: 288.

DGVB: 284; Elsie: 97; GPC: 2713; Greene: 542; E. Hamp in BCS 26 (1976), pp. 309–11; Hirunuma: 41–2; Schrijver: 285 and 288; VKG: II, 135; VVB: 203

*bichet* *paniu* *petguarid*. *did di aries* Comp 18

*teir* *petguared* *part unc* MP 23<sup>a</sup> (241)

*petguared* *pards* MP 23<sup>a</sup> (241)

**petguarid see petguared**

**pi pron relative '(against) which'**

< IE \**k<sup>i</sup>i(d)*; see Hamp: 1975/6, 65 for the analysis of this passage (cf. GPC: 2662), and contrast DGVB: 285; GMW: 80–1; J. E. Caerwyn Williams in BCS 23 (1969), pp. 21–30.

See also *pa*.

*passerenn*. *pigurthet*. *loyr* Comp 4

**piipaur n m 'piper'**

Hapax in Welsh; an *-awr* derivative of *pib*; see *pipenn* I. Williams's reading (contrast VVB and Zeuss: 1056, where the readings *pispaur* and *tibicine* are offered) is now accepted.

GPC: 2793; VVB: 204; Rhys: 1873, 233; Williams: 1933, 113

*piipaur* *tuscois* gl. *tubicine* *tusco* Ovid 38<sup>b</sup>

**pimmunt num. cord. 'fifty' [pumwnt]**

MW *pymwnt*, *pymhwnt*; OB *pimmont*

< \**pimpont* < IE \**penk<sup>u</sup>ē-konta-* 'fünfzig'

See also *guar*, *un*.

DGVB: 286; GPC: 2929; IEW: 808; Lambert: 1982, 194.

*pimmunt*. *guar*. *un*. *l*. gl. *unde* *quingenta* Prisc 14 a

**pimp num. card. 'five' [pump]**

MW *pimp*, *pump*, *pymp*; OB *pem(p)*, G *pinpe-*, *pempe-*, *pempe-*; OIr *cóic*

< IE \**penk<sup>u</sup>e* 'fünf'; for an explanation of the Irish vocalism, see W. Cowgill. The etymology of Irish *guidid* and the outcome of \**g<sup>u</sup>h* in Celtic. // M. Mayrhofer, M. Peters, O. Pfeiffer, eds. *Lautgeschichte und Etymologie*. Wiesbaden: Dr. Ludwig Reichert Verlag 1980, p. 62, fn. 14a, where a derivation from IE \**pu<sup>h</sup>k<sup>u</sup>-* is offered.

DGVB: 283; Elsie: 95; Greene: 509; GPC: 2928; IEW: 808; KGP: 256; LEIA: C-143; LHEB: 496; Schrijver: 27; VGK: I, 37; VVB: 203

*int dou* *pimp* MP 22<sup>b</sup> (230)

*hint tri* *pimp* MP 22<sup>b</sup> (230)

*ir* *petguar* *pimp* MP 22<sup>b</sup> (230)

**pimphet num. ord. 'fifth' [pumed]**

MW *pym(h)et*, *pem(h)et*, *pimhed*; MB *pempet*, G *pinpetos*; OIr *cóiced*

An \*-(e)to- derivative of the cardinal numeral '5', see *pimp*.

GPC: 2927; Greene: 542; Hirunuma: 42

*ir* *pimphet* *eterin* MP 22<sup>b</sup> (234)

**pinnac(c) pron. '(who)soever, (what)soever' [hynnag, lenited]**

MW *bennac*, *b(y)nnac*; MC *penak*, *pynag*, *penag*; OB *pennac*

DGVB: 283; GPC: 364 and 2694

*papedpinnac* gl. *quoduis* MC 43 a.b.

*patupinnacc* gl. *quocumque* MC 14 a.b.

**piou(boi) 'to whom belongs, who owns' [piau]**

MW *pyeu*, *pyeuwu*, *pieu*

A combination of *pi* (see *pui*), and 3 sg. pres. form of the verb 'be'.

GMW: 80–1; GPC: 2791; Haycock: 15; H. Lewis in BCS 13 (1950), p. 205; Watkins: 1982, 42–3; Williams: 1980, 116–7

*piouboi* *int* *groisac* Juv 9 (8.2)

**pipenn n f 'pipe, tube' [piben]**

OW (LL) *pibenn*, MW *pypen*, *piben*; Mlr *pipén*

An *-en* derivative from *pib* 'pipe, tube' < Lat. *\*pipa* (?); see also *reulaun*.  
GPC: 2794; ML: 195; Parry-Williams: 122; Williams: 1933, 116; VVB: 203  
pipenn réu láún gl. st[i]ria J 14

**pipennou n pl 'vessels, ducts'**

A plural form of *pipenn*, see s.v. GPC: 2794 hesitates about the link with the previous entry.  
pipennou gl. arterias MC 14 b.b.

**plant n pl 'children' [plant]**

OW (LL) and MW plant; OIr cland  
< Lat. *planta*  
GPC: 2818; LEIA: C-112; LHEB: 496, 503; VVB: 204  
creaticaul plant gl. genialis praeda Ovid 38<sup>b</sup>

**plant honor v pres. (future) impers. (pres. subj.?) 'to plant' [plann-]**

MW plann-;  
< Lat. *planto*  
GPC: 2817-8; LHEB: 503; ML: 195; Parry-Williams: 122; R. Thurneysen in KZ 59 (1932) pp. 16-8; VVB: 205; White: 122  
plánt hónnór gl. fodientur J 88

**plumauc adj. 'feathered'; substantivised 'pillow, cushion' [pluog]**

MW pluoc; OB plumoc; OC plufoc gl. puluinar; OIr clú(i)m.  
An *\*āko-* derivative from *of plu(f)* < Lat. *pluma*.  
DGVB: 286; GPC: 2829; LEIA: C-128; LHEB: 416; ML: 196; OCV: 347-8; PECA: 88; VGK: I, 207; VVB: 205  
plumauc gl. puluinare Ox2 44<sup>a</sup> (6.25)

**pois n m f 'weight' [pwys]**

MW pwys, pwys; OB puis, pus; MC poys; Mlr pis  
Fleuriot hesitated as to whether it was not a Breton word (*peus*). If *chefel* is Welsh (see *cefel*, *chefel*), this could be OW too, cf. W *pwys* (B. *pouez*); then *pois chefel* could mean 'cheval lourd', 'cheval de somme', see Lambert. GPC considers this instance as Breton.  
< Lat. *persum*  
DGVB: 70, 287 and 291; GPC: 2953; Lambert: 1982, 192; ML: 200  
pois chefel gl. mannus .i. equus breuis Prisc 7 b

**popptu n m 'every side' [poptu]**

MW poptu  
GPC lists this entry as a compound, though the separate treatment of the entries seems still possible. For the first part, see s.v. *paup*. The second element (W tu; OB tu (DGVB: 324) MC tu; OIr toib) is listed under *\*(s)teig'*- 'Schulter, Arm, Schenkel' in IEW: 1018. According to LEIA (T-92) it is preferable, however, to follow VGK (I, 116) where a comparison with Lat. *tibia* is offered. See also WG: 422.

GPC: 2850; VVB: 205, 226  
popptu gl. ambifarium MC 12 b.b.

**postoloin n m 'saddle-crupper' [postolwyn]**

W postolwyn  
< Lat. *postilena*  
GPC: 2862; ML: 201; VGK: I, 208; VVB: 205  
postoloin gl. antella Ox2 43<sup>a</sup> (5.3)

**poulloraur n 'writing-tablet'**

Apart from this occurrence in the OW glosses, the word is found only "The Book of Talesin", T 25.11 *peullawr*; cf. OIr pólaire.  
< Lat. *pugil(l)ar-*  
GPC: 2790; LEIA: P-11; ML: 198; Stokes: 1873, 393; VGK: I, 222; VVB: 205; WG: 109  
irpoulloraur gl. pugillarem paginam MC 6 b.b.

**presen n f m 'the world' [presen]**

MW pres(s)en(t)  
< Lat. *present-*  
GPC: 2877; Haycock: 11; ML: 198  
dicones pater harimed presen Juv 9 (3.1)  
rit ercis d\*\*\*raut inadaut presen Juv 9 (8.1)

**pressuir adj. 'constant, continuous' [preswyl]**

MW pres(s)wyl, pressvel; OB presquor gl. diutino (see I. Williams in ZCP 21, p. 302)  
DGVB: 289; GPC: 2879; VVB: 206  
pressuir gl. adfixa MC 4 b.b.

**prinit v pres. 3 sg 'to buy' [pryn-]**

MW pryn-, OB prin- in disapriner, guuprinitcion, comprit; OC prinit in caid  
prinit; OIr cren-  
< IE *\*k<sup>h</sup>rei-* 'kaufen'  
GMV: 119; GPC: 2293; DGVB: 290; LEIA: C-229; IEW: 648; PECA: 89; VGK: I, 128; VVB: 206; WG: 332; White: 106  
prinit hinnoid MP 22<sup>b</sup> (234)

**pucsaun v imperf. / pluperfect (?) 1 sg 'to love, desire' (?)**

MW puchaw ? GPC: 2926 does not list this instance in the entry dedicated to *puchaf*. There are two major possibilities for interpretation of this form. According to I. Williams, this is an imperfect, if it is a pluperfect, this could be a metathesised spelling for *\*pucasun* (Loth, White). The etymology of the word is as yet unknown.  
Haycock: 15; Loth in RC 29 (1908), p. 8; White: 206-7; Watkins: 1982, 31 and 41; Williams: 1980, 115  
rit pucsaun mi ditrintaut Juv 9 (7.2)

**pui** pron. interrogative 'what' [pwy]

MW pwy; C pyw, OB pou; OIr cía

< IE \*k<sup>h</sup>ei-; see also s.v. *pa*.

GMW: 74; GPC: 2946-7; Hamp: 1975/6, 59; LEIA: C-92; VVB: 206

pui gl. quid Ovid 41<sup>a</sup>**puil** n m&f 'wisdom' [pwyll]

MW pwyll; OC gurbulloc gl. insanus; OIr ciall

< \*k<sup>h</sup>eis-; IEW \*k<sup>h</sup>ei- 'worauf achten'

GPC: 2948; IEW: 637; LEIA: C-93; OCV: 175; PECA: 59; Schrijver: 224; VGK:

II, 490

un hamed hapuil haper Juv 9 (9.1)

**punt** n f 'pound' [punt]

MW pun(n), punt, C puns, cf. OIr pond (&lt; Lat. pondo)

< AS *pūnd*; *contra* Loth, this is now considered to be an English borrowing.GPC: 2929; LHEB: 317; LEIA: P-12; ML: 200; T.-H. Parry-Williams, *The English Element in Welsh*. London 1923, p. 30; VVB: 206hint c punt - MP 23<sup>a</sup> (229)dou punt MP 22<sup>b</sup> (234)

## Q

**quith** n m 'anger' (?) (name of a letter)As it was suggested by Zeuss, cf. Loth, *quith* could stand here for *guith*, see*guoguith* and cf. *guithlann*.

VVB: 206; Zeuss: 1059

quith Nemn

## R

**'r** definite articleSee *ir*; cf. *oraur*

or teneu creaturou gl. subtiolioribus elementis Ang 15 b

or timuil gl. nocte ceca Ang 50 a

har dou trean gl. tertias duas unius hore Ang 65 b

ôr ree issid pellaham gl. a superioribus continentur Ang 81 b

or bissi Comp 3

bihit dir terni Comp 16

orbardaul leteinepp gl. epica pagina MC 1a.b.

ordeccolion gl. decadibus MC 7 b.b.

orcueetic cors gl. ex papyro textili MC 8 b.a.

orcomtantou gl. bombis MC 10 a.a.

ordubenecticion abalbrouannou gl. gurgulionibus exsectis MC 42 a.a.

orgarn gl. medio Ovid 37<sup>a</sup>dir arpeteticion ceintiru gl. miseris patruelibus Ovid 38<sup>a</sup>ordometric gl. domito Ovid 39<sup>a</sup>hac orachmonou gl. inguinibusque Ovid 41<sup>b</sup>**racdam** prep. 'before (him)' [rhag-]

OW (LL) rac, MW rac-, rag-; OB racdom

A 3 sg personal form of W *r(h)ag*; < IE \**pro-ko-*, √*pro-* 'vorwärts, vorn, voran'.

DGVB: 126, 292; GPC: 2998; IEW: 815; VGK: I, 49; VVB: 207; WG: 401, 404;

cf. J. E. Caerwyn Williams in *ÉC* 6 (1953-4), pp. 11-20.

racdam gl. sibi J 67

**ran** n 'verse' (?)According to I. Williams this could be a cognate of Ir *rann* 'verse' rather than of W*rhan* 'part, share'. LEIA: R-7 mentions a possibility that Irish *rann* 'quatrain,strophe' is etymologically identical with Ir *rann* 'division, part'; see *rann*.

Williams: 1980, 113

ceinmicum ucnou ran Juv 9 (6.2)

**rann** n f 'share, contribution' [rhan]

MW rann, ran; MC ran, OB ran(n); OIr ran(n)

< \*IE \**p̥r̥snā-*; to IE \**per-* 'verkaufen, hinüberbringen'. See also *ran*.

De Bernardo Stempel: 135-6; DGVB: 293; GPC: 3035; LEIA: R-7; IEW: 817;

Schrijver: 177; VGK: I, 52

hit niritarner rann. irbissei Comp 10

**rascl** n f 'spokeshave, rasp' [rhasgl]

MW racsgyl, raskel, raschil

< Lat. *rascl(u)l-*; see OWAV.

GPC: 3030; ML: 201; VGK: I, 220; VVB: 208

rascl gl. sartum Ox2 42<sup>b</sup> (4.3)**rat** n m 'grace (name of a letter)' [rhad]

MW rad; OB Raduuten, MC ras; G Suratus, OIr rath

To IE \**per-* 'verkaufen, hinüberbringen' (IEW: 817).

De Bernardo Stempel: 136; DGVB: 293; GPC: 2995; LEIA: R-8; Schrijver: 178;

VVB: 208

rat Nemn

**reatir** n pl 'waterfalls, cataracts' [rhaeadr]

MW rayadyr, raeadyr, rheidr; OIr riathor gl. torrens

< Celt. \**riatrī* (sg. \**riatro-*), to IE \**rei-* 'fließen'

GPC: 2997; IEW: 330; LEIA: R-28; LHEB: 337; Parry-Williams: 123; Schrijver:

258, 385; VGK: I, 66-7; VVB: 208

réatir gl. torrentum J 28

**ree** pron. 'some' [rhai]

MW rei; MCB re; cf. OIr ré



The etymology is speculative; perhaps a cognate of OW *rann*, see s.v. See also *rei*.  
 DGVB: 278 and 295; Elsie: 133; GPC: 3030; LEIA R-10  
 ôr ree issid pellaham gl. a superioribus continentur Ang 81 b

**regenaul adj. 'parental' [rhien(i)ol]**

W riennoll, rhienawl

< \**pro-gen-al-* (MW *rheeni*, *rhyeni*, *W rieni* 'parents, ancestors', see T. Jones in BBCS 9 (1938), pp. 131-3; PKM: 165-7).

P.-Y. Lambert, *Three Brittonic Lexical Notes*. // J. Eska, R. Geraint Gruffydd, N. Jacobs, eds., *Hispano-Gallo-Brittonica*, Cardiff: University of Wales Press 1995, p. 99; LHEB: 453; Parry-Williams: 122; J. Vendryes in RC 32 (1911), p. 235; VVB: 209

ir regenaul gl. patris [leg. patrii] J 57

**rei pron. 'some' [rhai]**

This interpretation by P.-Y. Lambert is accepted by DOB and GPC. See *ree*.

DOB: 527; GPC: 3030; Lambert: 1982, 202

nirinciriles cimp&illiausauc oirei gl. ad plures sui generis fit comparatio Prisc 27 a

**reid n m&f 'spear' [rhaidd]**

MW rheiddiau, redyeu, reidyau

< Lat. *radius*

GPC: 3093; ML: 201; VGK: I, 224; VVB: 209

reid gl. spicum MC 62 b.a.

**(-)relin ?**

The last letters of the word are preserved on the margin of the manuscript.

Stokes: 1860-1, 212

-relin J 20

**remedau n m 'wonder' [rhyfeddod]**

MW reuedawt, ry wedawt, ryfedawt

An *-awt* (on this suffix see VGK: II, 38) derivative of *rimed*, see s.v.

J. Loth in RC 42 (1925), p. 437; Williams: 1980, 110

gur dicones remedau[t] elbid Juv 9 (5.1)

**retec vn 'to run' [rhedeg]**

MW *ret-*, *red-*; OC *redegua* gl. *cursus*, MC *resek*, OB *retec*, *rit(ec)*; OIr *rethid*; G *ad-reticio*

A vn in *-ec*, for the formation of MW *ehedec* 'fly', see Russell: 1990, 68; < \**ret-ek*; IE \**ret(h)-* 'laufen' (IEW: 866).

De Bernardo Stempel: 137; DGVB: 296; GMW: 157; GPC: 3043; IEW: 866; OCV: 34; PECA: 90

Intrited *retec* Comp 2

**retinoc adj. 'ferny' [rhedynog]**

OW (VSB: 72) *redinauc*, MW *redynawc*

An *-oc* derivative of Celt. \**rati-* (MW *redyn*, OC *reden* gl. *filex*, G *ratis*, MlR

*raith*), < IE \**prati-* see IEW: 850; LEIA: R-5; PECA: 90. For the quality of the vowel in the suffix consider the dispute between Watkins and Jackson; this was used for the dating of Chad 6.

GPC: 3047; LHEB: 293, 296; Jackson: 1975-6, 41-4; Sims-Williams: 1991, 31; Watkins: 1972, 203-4; Watkins: 1972-4, 10-1  
 dipul *retinoc* Chad 6

**retit v pres. 3 sg 'to turn' [rhed-]**

See *retec* and *girthret*.

LEIA: R-23; White: 106; Williams: 1927, 259

Intrited *retec*. *retit loyr* .. *guorhir seraul.circhl*. Comp 2

*retit loyr irdid*. *hinuith* Comp 11

*retit loyr irdid*. *hinuith cen nit boi loc guac inter o. et a. in pagina regulari*. Comp 11

**rettetic adj. 'running'**

Hapax in Welsh. For the etymology, see s.v. *retec*.

GPC: 3044; VVB: 209

*ircatteiraul rettetic strotur* gl. *sella curulis* MC 45 a.a.

**reulaun adj. 'icy'**

Etymologically, 'ice-full'; *reu* (W *rheu* 'frost, ice', OIr *réud*, < \**preuswo-*, see E. Hamp in JIES 1 (1973), pp. 215-223, also JIES 2 (1974), p. 95-6; cf. Elsie: 97), and *-laun* 'full' < IE \**pel(ə)-* 'gießen, füllen', De Bernardo Stempel: 123; Joseph: 33; IEW: 798, cf. also *locclau*, *guithlaun*, *anbodlaun*.

Parry-Williams: 122; Williams: 1933, 116

*pipenn réu láun* gl. *st[i]ria* J 14

**ri particle**

MW *ry*, OB *ro-*, *ru-*; OIr *ro*, cf. CI *ro*

< \**pro-* 'vorwärt, vorn, voran' (IEW: 813-4); for an extensive bibliography see Isaac. See also *riceus*.

Eska: 90; GMW: 166; Isaac: 387-88; J. Loth in RC 30 (1909), pp. 1-36

*hit niritarnher irdid hinuith* Comp 8

In *niritarnher* Comp 8

*hit niritarner rann*. *irbiscei* Comp 10

**riberthi n m 'spring tide' [rhyferthwy, rhyferthi]**

MW *ryuerthwy*, *ryuerthi*; OB *rebirthi* gl. *malina*; OIr *robarta*

To IE *√bher-* 'tragen', see Hamp: 1982, 208.

DGVB: 294; LEIA: R-36; Huws: 501, n. 6.

*riberthi* gl. *malina* DNR 2\*

**riceus v ?**

Due to the obscurity of the line where this word occurs, as well as the general spelling inconsistencies, the form allows for a variety of interpretations which are conveniently collected in the works referred to. It was suggested that the form is a

3 sg. pret. in *-us*, from *cael*, or 3 sg. pres. ind. (with *ry-* denoting potentiality), perhaps connected with MC *keusel* 'to speak', all from Lat. *causor*, or, less convincing, from IE *\*uet-* 'to speak'.

White: 88–92 and 102, Williams: 1980, 98–9

*dou nam riceus unguetid Juv 3 (3.3)*

**rimed n 'wonders' [rhyfedd]**

MW *ryfed*, *rifed*, *ryuet*

< *\*ro-med-*

I. Williams in BCS 1 (1921), pp. 24 and 29–30; Williams: 1980, 107

*dicones pater harimed presen Juv 9 (3.1)*

**rincir v pres. impers. 'to need' [rhyng-]**

MW *ryng-*, *reg-*; cf. also Early Irish *ro-icc les* meaning 'attains to the benefit (of), needs' in *neich roiccu a less gl. necessitatis meae* (Wb. 23 d 9); *ro-n-ecar less inna diten* (Ml. 87 d 14) '(when) the protection is needed'; W *rhyngu bodd rhywun* 'to reach someone's pleasure' > 'to please someone', B *rankout, renkout* 'falloir', MB *an pez a ranquer* 'ce qu'il faut'.

DGVB: 297; IEW: 317; Isaac: 441; J. Loth in RC 46 (1929) p. 156; J. Lloyd Jones in BCS (1921), p. 6.

*nirinciriles. cimp&illiausauc oirei gl. ad plures sui generis fit comparatio Prisc 27 a*

**ringuedaulion subst. adj. pl (?) 'virtuous' [rhinweddol]**

MW *rinwedawl*

This compound is traditionally analysed as containing a form which corresponds to W *rhin* 'virtue, secret' (cf. OIr *rún*, < IE *\*reu-*, see DGVB: 297; IEW: 867; Lane: 260; LEIA: R-53) and *guedol*, from *gwedd*, 'form'. It was claimed by T. A. Watkins that this is a mistake for *ringuedolion*.

VGK: II, 14; VVB: 210; Watkins: 1972–4, 10

*ringuedaulion gl. arcana Ovid 38b*

**rit particle**

See *ri*. The identification of *-t* with the preverbal particle *yt* was deemed implausible by Schrijver.

GMW: 166; P. Schrijver in Ériu 45 (1994), pp. 182–3; Williams: 1980, 114–5

*rit pucsaun mi ditrintaut Juv 9 (7.2)*

*rit ercis d\*\*\*raut inadaut presen Juv 9 (8.1)*

**rodes v pret. 3 sg 'to give' [rhod-]**

See the next.

*harodes Chad 7*

**rodesit v pret. 3 sg 'to give' [rhod-]**

MW *rod-*; MB *reiff*

Various etymological explanations of this verb have been offered, which consider its relationship with Sanskrit *rā* 'give' (Vendryes), or derive it from IE *\*dō-* 'geben' (WG: 386, cf. VGK: II, 473). See also the previous entry.

Elsie: 99; GMW: 118–9; JO: 102 (with Bibl); Isaac: 365; MJ: 272; White: 184–5  
*rodesit elcu guetig Chad 2*

**roenhol ?**

Until recently this entry has been considered as an adjective. 'of a lineage, patronymic', see the literature cited below. P.-Y. Lambert (Three Brittonic Lexical Notes. // J. Eska, R. Geraint Gruffydd, N. Jacobs, eds., *Hispano-Gallo-Brittonica*, Cardiff: University of Wales Press 1995, pp. 96–100) analysis this instance as a noun cognate with OB *roi(a)nt*, originally meaning 'kingdom' > 'patrimony, inheritance'.

Lambert: 1982, 199; LHEB: 50; Williams: 1933, 117; VVB: 211

*roenhol dei patris gl. patrii pecoris J 45*

**rohodrisauc ?**

An *-auc* derivative, cf. MW *rhyodres* 'display, affectation'.

The most recent analysis of this word by P.-Y. Lambert suggests *rhy-god-res*, a cognate of *god* 'adulter, pride' for which GPC: 1420 provides no etymology; cf. CA: 121 where a segmentation *rhy-go-tres* is offered.

DOB: II, 548; DGVB: 299; Lambert: 1982, 196–7; P.-Y. Lambert in BCS 36 (1989), pp. 116–20

*rohodrisauc gl. ogganio Prisc 17 b*

**rud adj. 'red' [rhudd]**

OW (LL), MW *rud*; OC *rud gl. ruber*; OB *rudd*; G. *-roud-*; OIr *ruád*

< IE *\*roudho-* 'rot'

DGVB: 300; Elsie: 121; GMWL: 260; IEW: 872; LEIA: R-147; OCV: 209;

PECA: 91; VGK: I, 174

*ô rud liu gl. roseo colore Ang 17 a*

**rudcoch adj. 'purple red' [rhuddgoch]**

MW *rudgoch*

For the first element of this compound, see s.v. *rud*; the second element, OW (LL), MW *coch* 'red' is a loan from MLat. *coctum*.

*rudcoch gl. purpureum DNR 1<sup>v</sup>*

**rudliu n & adj. 'red colour' [rhuddliw]**

MW *ruddliu*

See *rud*, *liu*, cf. *glasliu*.

*rudliu gl. igneum DNR 1<sup>v</sup>*

**ruid adj. 'easy' [rhwydd]**

MW *rwyd*, *rwyt*; OB *ruet*; OIr *réid*

The traditional connection of the Celtic words with IE *\*reidh-* 'fahren' has been recently queried by P. Schrijver, who considers this to be "no more than a possibility" and insists on closer links with the Germanic cognates (Gothic *garaida* 'arranged', English *ready*, etc.). For the semantics, cf. CA: 384. See also *abruid*.

DGVB: 225, 300; IEW: 861; LEIA R-16; LHEB: 330; Schrijver: 224-5; VGK: I, 58; VVB: 212

guollung l.ruid gl. uacuum J 65

**ruimmein n pl 'bonds' [rhwym]**

MW ruym

< \*reig-smen < IE √reig- / reig- 'binden'

IEW: 862; VGK: I, 87; VVB: 212-3; WG: 136

cuinhaunt irruim mein J 55

**ruinn n m f 'bridle'**

This reading [f]ruinn was suggested by P.-Y. Lambert and was accepted in DOB.

See fruinn.

DOB: 456; DGVB: 206; Lambert: 1982, 193

haloiu aur. ruinn gl. glomus Prisc 13 a

**rump n m 'auger' [rhwmp]**

MW rump

< Lat. r(h)ombus. This is not found in Haarmann and EL; OB romb (MS rōb) gl. stiua which was rendered by Fleuriot as 'manche de charrue' was alternatively explained as an abbreviated catchword in a Latin gloss by P.-Y. Lambert (Lambert: 1986, 112).

DGVB: 299; GMWL: 261; LHEB: 503; ML: 203; VVB: 213

rump gl. unglum Ox2 42<sup>b</sup> (4.4)

**runcniau n pl / vn 'snore' [rhwnc]**

MW rwnc 'snort, snore'

< Lat. rhoncus; note the spelling -ntn- for -ncn-.

VVB: 213; Stokes: 1873, 408; White: 297-9

runtniau gl. sterope, leg. stertore MC 57 b.a.

## S

**'s pron. 3 sg (infixd) 'him, it'**

MW 's; OB -s

See also nis.

GMW: 55; VB: 262

nis minn Chad 2

nisacup nis arcup leder Juv 9 (3.3)

nisacup nis arcup leder Juv 9 (3.3)

immisline gl. allinebat MC 8 a.b.

**salt n 'saltus Lunae' [sallt]**

OB salt; OIr salt

< Lat. salus

DGVB: 301; LEIA: S-18

Salt emmi guollig hinnith ir bloidin hunnuith Comp 19

ir hat bid oit guor mod in ir salt Comp 21

ir nideruid hinn. hou nit bloidin salt Comp 22

**scamell n f 'bench' [ysgafell]**

W ysgafell, OC scauel gl. scabellum, MB scabell

< Lat. scabellum (scannellum, EL, ML)

EL: 48; ML: 205; OCV: 334; PECA: 93; VVB: 214

scamell gl. tripus 62 a.a.

**scamnhegint v pres. 3 pl 'to lighten' [ysgafnh-]**

MW yscafnhau, cf. OC scuens gl. pulmo, MB scaff, Mlr scam

For a summary of etymological suggestions, see LEIA. It could be analysed as a \*-sag- derivative of \*skanno- / \*skabno- 'light', with no established further connections.

LEIA: S-31; LHEB: 453; OCV: 50; PECA: 93; Stokes: 1860-1, 208; VVB: 214;

White: 121

scamnhegint gl. leuant J 4

**scipaur n f 'barn' [ysgubor]**

MW escubor, escubaur; C scibor

The word was considered by Loth (ML) to be a loan from Lat. \*scoparium. Otherwise this could be an -awr derivative of the word borrowed from Lat. scopa, the same loan in the other Celtic languages, cf. Ir. sciap. As was noted by T. H. Parry-Williams, i in this word stands for u [ü]. See also P. Sims-Williams.

GMWL: 302; LEIA: S-56; ML: 216; Parry-Williams: 1922, 123; Sims-Williams:

1991, 25; Stokes: 1860-1, 210; VVB: 214

scipaur gl. horrea J 14

**scirenn n f sgl. 'splinter, lath' [ysgyren]**

MW escheren; B skirienn, cf. OB scarat gl. diiudicare

< IE \*sker- 'schneiden', IEW: 938f.

DGVB: 302; GMWL: 303; LHEB: 56; VGK: I, 44; II, 615; VVB: 214

scirenn gl. stella Ox2 44<sup>b</sup> (7.22)

**scribenn n f 'writing' [ysgrifen]**

MW yscriven, scriven; C scriven, OIr scrfb

< Lat. scribend-

LEIA: S-54; ML: 215; VVB: 215

scribenn gl. scriptura MC 38 b.a.

scribenn gl. scriptura MC 39 b.a.

**scribl n 'scruple' [a unit of currency]**

MW ysgrybyl, escrybyl, escribil; cf. OIr. screpul

< Lat. scrīpulum, scripulum

T. Charles-Edwards in BCS 24 (1972), p. 261; GMWL: 302; LHEB: 69; LEIA:

S-53; ML: 215; VVB: 215  
petguar hanther scribl MP 22<sup>b</sup> (234)

**sebedlauc adj. 'standing, stationary' [sefydlog]**

MW sefydlog, seuydlog; C. sevylyac  
< \*sabetlo- 'ce qui est fixé, placé'  
DGVB: 304; Lambert: 1982, 205  
sebedlauc gl. adsecula Prisc 34 b

**seith num. card. 'seven' [saith]**

MW seith, seyth; OB seith  
< IE \*septm̥ 'sieben', or < Lat. *septem*.  
This form could be also Breton.  
DGVB: 305; GMWL: 267; Greene: 540; IEW: 909  
iseith uith (\*is seith uith) gl. septies octoni Ang 59 a

**selsic n f 'black-pudding, sausage' [selsig]**

MW selsig, B silsig  
< Lat. *salsicia*  
EL: 46; LHEB: 605; ML: 206; VGK: I, 373; VVB: 215  
selsic gl. lucani[c]a Ox2 42<sup>a</sup> (3.7)

**seraul adj. 'starry' [serawl, -ol]**

An *-awl-ol* (< \**alos*) derivative of *ser* 'star'; see *serenn*  
seraul circhl Comp 2

**serenn n f sgl. (?) 'star', 'sidus' (in Comp.) [seren]**

MW ser(en), OB sterenn; OC steren gl. stella; G Sirona; OIr ser  
< IE \*ster- 'Stern'; see also *sserenn*.  
DGVB: 307; IEW: 1027; LEIA: S-90; LHEB: 530; OCV: 33; PECA: 96; Schrijver: 423; VGK: I, 78  
ir serenn hai bu in arcimeir. o. Comp 7  
ir serenn hai bid in eir cimeir .o. Comp 11  
nitegid ad serenn arall Comp 17

**serr n m 'billhook' [serr]**

MW ser; OB ser gl. *fiscina* (*fuscina*); OIr serr  
< Lat. *serra* or < IE \**serpā-* ('Sichel, krummer Haken', IEW: 911-2). See OWAV.  
E. Bachellery in *ÉC* 11 (1964-5), p. 122; GMWL: 267; GOI: 95; DGVB: 305; E. Hamp in *ÉC* 14 (1974), p. 197; LEIA: S-95; Lambert: 1982, 176; ML: 206; VVB: 215; VGK: I, 94; Zimmer: 152; WG: 125  
serr gl. uoscera Ox2 42<sup>b</sup> (4.6)  
serr gl. falce J 77

**sich adj. 'dry' [sych]**

MW sych, sich; MC sech; OB sech, MÍr secc

< Lat. *siccus*

DGVB: 304; LEIA: S-60; LHEB: 283-4; ML: 209; VGK: I, 230; VVB: 215  
sich gl. arentis MC 13 a.a.

**silgued n m 'substance, essential' [sylwedd]**

W sylwedd; OB solgued  
The word was treated as a loan from Lat. *solea* or *solum* (ML: 204, cf. OB *sol* gl. *bas*) with a suffix which corresponds to MW *gwaith*, see s.v. *gued* < IE \**ueǵh-* 'bewegen' (GPC: 1563; IEW: 1119; PECA: 54).  
DGVB: 305 and 306-7  
silgued gl. creidinem Ang 59 b

**sserenn n f sgl. 'star'**

Used for *sidus*, not *stella* (Williams: 1927, p. 260); see *serenn*.  
passerenn. pigurthet. loyr in Comp 4

**stebill n f pl 'rooms' [ystafell]**

MW estael(l); OC steucl gl. tridinium  
< Lat. \**stabellum*  
GMWL: 304; ML: 217; OCV: 401; PECA: 96; VGK: I, 219; VVB: 216  
ad stebíll gl. ad limina J 52

**strotur n f 'saddle' [ystrodur]**

MW estrodur; OIr srathar  
< Lat. *stratura*; see also the next.  
LEIA: S-182; LHEB: 290; ML: 218; VGK: I, 204; VVB: 217  
ircatteiraul retteticc strotur gl. sella curulis MC 45 a.a.  
strotur gurehic gl. sambuca Ox2 43<sup>a</sup> (5.5)

**strudugar ?**

Stokes: 1865, 422 suggests amendment to *strutur guar*. In view of *strotur gurehic*, J. Loth suggested (VVB: 217-18) reading this entry as *strutur guas* 'selle d'homme'. According to Craster (Craster: 135), the reading is *strudugar*, hence perhaps *strudur guar* (or *guas*). See *strotur*.  
strudugar gl. sella Ox2 42<sup>a</sup> (2.12)

**strutiu n pl 'the old'**

OIr sruith  
*Contra* Thurneysen: 1890a, 93 this should be considered as an OW form, perhaps cognate with OB *strot*, from IE  $\sqrt{\text{stru-}}$  'greis, alt', on this stem see Schrijver.  
DGVB: 309; E. Hamp in *Annales de Bretagne* 79 (1972), pp. 946-7; IEW: 1037; LEIA S-189; Schrijver: 453; VVB: 217  
strutiu gl. antiquam gentem J 6

**such n f 'ploughshare'**

See *suh*.  
such gl. vomis J 25

**suh** n f 'ploughshare' [swch]

MW such, B souc'h; OC soch gl. vomer

< Lat. *soccus*; or vernacular, cf. OIr *socc*, see *huch*. See also *such*.IEW: 1038; LEIA: S-158-9; ML: 208-9; OCV: 142 and 156; PECA: 95-6; R. Thurneysen, *Keltoromanisches*. Halle: Max Niemeyer 1884, pp. 112-3; VVB: 218; Zimmer: 152-3suh gl. uomer Ox2 42<sup>b</sup> (4.6)**sumpl** n m 'goad' [swmbwl, swmwl, swml]

MW swmbyl

< Lat. *stimulus*An intermediary form *\*stum'blus* (< *\*stimilus*) should be posited (for Romance, see REW: 12, 285). Note the exceptional development of *st-*. See OWAV.

Haarmann, 76; LHEB: 531, fn. 2; ML: 209; Schrijver: 399; VGK: I, 219; VVB: 218

sumpl gl. stimulus Ox2 42<sup>b</sup> (4.7)**surg** (name of a letter)This letter-name was compared by Zeuss with OB personal name *Eusorchet*.

VVB: 218; Zeuss: 1059

surg Nemn

## T

**t** pron. (object.) 3 sg. m 'him'immit cel irnimer bichan gutan irmaur nimer MP 22<sup>b</sup> (238)**t\*\*erdutou fi guird\*\*\*\***According to I. Williams, this line could be read as *tiberdutou ti guir doud* "Thy glories (riches), O true Lord". *Berdutou*, pl. of the (MW) *berthid* 'wonder, power' is commonly analysed as an *-id/-ud* derivative of *berth* (< IE *\*bherag-* 'glänzen, weiß', GPC: 274; IEW: 139). For the interpretations of *doud*, *ti*, *ti*, see Haycock and Watkins. See also *guir*<sup>2</sup>.

Haycock: 10-11; Watkins: 1982, 32 and 38; Williams: 1980, 106-7

**t\*\*erdutou ti guird\*\*\*\*** Juv 9 (2.3)**tagc** n m 'peace' [tang]

MW tang, tanc; G tanco-

< IE *\*tenk-* 'sich zusammenziehen, fest, dicht werden'

GPN: 261; JO: 102; IEW: 1068; KGP: 275; LL: xliiv

guragun tagc Chad 2

**tal** n m 'forehead, front' [tal]

OW (LL), MW tal, OC tal gl. frons; cf. OB talar; OIr talam

< IE *\*tel/(ti)-* 'flach, flacher Boden, Brett', cf. Lat. *tellus*. For the etymological summary see OWAV.A. Bammesberger in *ÉC* 18 (1981) pp. 117-9, and n. 11 on p. 119; DGVB: 310; GMWL: 270; E. Hamp in *ÉC* 20 (1983), p. 91; IEW: 1061; Schrijver: 84-5; VVB: 218

ór guithlaun tal gl. fronte duelli J 51

**talciipp** n 'bowl'The word was compared with OIr *tal-chube*; J. Loth identified this instance with T. 32. 19 *agwin tal kibedd*. See *tal*, *cip*.LEIA: T-180-2; J. Loth in *RC* 22 (1901), p. 330; Stokes: 1873, 408; VVB: 219  
talciipp gl. cratere MC 59 a.b.**tantou** n pl 'chords, strings' [tant]

MW tant; OB tanntou; OIr tét

< IE *\*ten-* 'dehnen, ziehen, spannen'

DGVB: 311; IEW: 1066; LEIA: T-55; VGK: I, 138; Stokes: 1873, 410; VVB: 219

tantou gl. fides MC 63 b.a.

tantou gl. fides MC 63 b.b.

**tarater** n m 'auger' [taradr]

MW taradyr, tarader; MB tarazr; OIr tarathar

< IE *\*terh<sub>1</sub>-trom*, cf. Gk. τέρετρον; MLat. taratrum is a Celtic loan. As was noted by K. Jackson, "the svarabhakti in e is more OC than OW".DGVB: 317; GMWL: 273; E. Hamp in *ÉC* 20 (1983), p. 91; LEIA: T-30; LHEB: 55, 337; ML: 210; Schrijver: 87; VGK: I, 134; VVB: 219; WG: 82tarater gl. scapa uel rostrum (i.foratorium) Ox2 42<sup>b</sup> (4.3)**tarnetor** v pres. impers. 'to reckon, to compute, to count' [tarn-]MW tarn- 'to rub off, wipe dry, clean', cf. Lat. *computo* (*puto* - 'to cleanse, to trim, to count'), IE *\*ter-* (IEW: 1071-4; the Welsh forms are not quoted); see also the next.

Williams: 1927, 263-5

is gur tum tarnetor ir loc guac haibid post. o. Comp 7

**tarnher** v pres. subj. impers. 'to count' [tarn-]

See above.

White: 165

hit niritarnher irdid hinnuith Comp 8

niritarn(h)er Comp 10

**teg guis** ?According to VVB, this stands for *tegguis* 'beau à voir', with *tec* (W *teg*) 'beautiful', and *guis* = Ir *fis* 'visio'. I. Williams, however, accepts Zeuss's (Zeuss: 1058) reading of the latter element as standing for W *gwisg*, and offers the interpretation of the former as *teg[irn]*, then *teyrnwisg*.

VVB: 219; Williams: 1929, 8; Williams: 1933, 114

teg guis gl. aureus Ovid 39<sup>b</sup>

**teir num. card. f 'three'**

MW teir; OB teir; OIr teóir

This form has caused a longing dispute, see particularly Cowgill and McCone. The most recent treatment is that of P. Schrijver, who suggests \*tesres or \*tisrās. The reading of G. (La Graufesenque) *tidres* is uncertain. See also *tri*.

W. Cowgill in *Language* 33, No 3 (1957), pp. 341–5; DGVB: 312; IEW: 1091; McCone: 70; VGK: II, 127–8; VVB: 220

teir petgured part unc (gl. *tertia pars unciae*) MP 23<sup>a</sup> (241)

**teirban n 'three parts (of the world?)'**

A combination of *teir* (see s.v.), and *ban* 'part, region'. If the latter is the same as W *ban* 'top' (OIr *benn*), then to IE \**bend-* 'vorspringende Spitze' (IEW: 96, LEIA: B-36; Schrijver: 455). The other interpretation of this entry takes into consideration a possible reference to the cross.

Haycock: 244; Williams: 1980, 188–9

Amtrybann teirbann treisguenn Pad: 2

**teulu n m 'retinue' [teulu]**

MW teulu, teylu; OC teulu gl. familia; Ir teglach

< \**tego-slougo-*. The first part of this compound (OC *ti* gl. *domus*, OW (Asser) *tig*, OIr *tech*) goes back to \**tegos*, IE \*(s)*teg-* 'decken' (IEW: 1013); the second, (MW *llu*, OC *luu*, OIr *slóg*, *slúag*) – IE \**slougo-* 'das Helfen, Dienen' (IEW: 96). GMWL: 275; LHEB: 440; LEIA: T-39; OCV: 80; PECA: 99; VGK: I, 84 and 99; Williams: 1980, 95

mitelu Juv 3 (1.2)

**teneu adj. 'thin' [tenau]**

MW teneu; OC teneþen gl. *latus*; MB tanau, tanow; OIr tanae

The non-Celtic cognates are given under IE \**tenu-s* 'dünn' in IEW; the further study allowed for the reconstruction of PIE \**t<sub>nh</sub>2-eu-* (Hamp: 1965, 232; de Bernardo Stempel: 143), or \**t<sub>nh</sub>2-u-* (Joseph: 40, rejected by Schrijver). The most recent analysis by P. Schrijver derives the Welsh form from \**tanaujo-* (masc.).

DGVB: 278; IEW: 1069; LEIA: T-26; OCV: 59; PECA: 99; Schrijver: 85 and 297 or teneu creaturou gl. *subtioribus elementis* Ang 15 b

**termin n m 'boundary' [terfyn]**

MW teruyn, terwyn; MÍr termonn

< Lat. *terminus*

GMWL: 274; LEIA: T-53; ML: 211; VGK: I, 239; VVB: 220

termin gl. ora MC 48 a.a.

termin gl. ora MC 48 a.b.

**termisceticion adj. pl. 'troubled ones' [cf. terfysg]**

MW terfysg, OIr tairmesc

An *-etic* derivative from (W) *mysg-* 'mixture, confusion' (MÍr *mesc-*) < IE \**mei-k-* 'mischen' (IEW: 714).

LEIA: T-14; J. Loth in RC 37 (1917–9), p. 31; VVB: 220; Stokes, 1860–I, 235 and 292; Stokes: 1865, 421

termisceticion gl. *solicitos* Ovid 38<sup>a</sup>

**terni v or vn 'to reckon, to compute, to count'**

According to I. Williams, this is a verbal noun. cf. *tarn-* (see s.v. *tarnetor*); the dropping of the lenited *-f* finds correspondences in the same text. cf. *triti*: *tritid*, or *isid*: *issi*. Alternatively, T. A. Watkins considers this as a personal form of the verb (2 sing. pres).

Watkins: 1987, 59 (fn. 2); White: 304–5; Williams: 1927, 268

bihit dir terni Comp 16

**teu adj. 'thick' [tew]**

MW tew, MB teo, teu; OIr tiug

< IE \**tegu-* 'dick'

Elsie: 138; IEW: 1057; LEIA: T-76; Schrijver: 68; Lane: 263; VGK: I, 99; VVB: 220–1; WG: 131

ór teú gl. *obtonso* [leg. *obtusos*] J 37

**ti<sup>1</sup> pron. pers. 2 sg 'you' [ti]**

OB ti, te; C ty; OIr tú

< IE \**tu* 'du'; see also t\*\**erdutou ti guird\*\*\*\**; cf. P. MacCana in SC 10/11 (1975/6), pp. 318–25.

DGVB: 311; IEW: 1097; LEIA: T-155–7

gurt trichiti nacgenei Comp 16

itdárnestí gl. *agitare* J 88

omnipotens auctor tidicones *adiam\*r\*\**[...] Juv 9 (1.1)

dittihun gl. *tibi soli* MC 9 a.a.

helghati gl. *venare* Ovid 38<sup>a</sup>

nerthiti gl. *hortabere* Ovid 39<sup>b</sup>

**ti<sup>2</sup> pron. pers. 2 sg 'you'**

See *ti<sup>1</sup>*. P.-Y. Lambert apparently considers this gloss as OB.

DGVB: 311

ot ti gl. *tolle* Ang 59 a

**ti<sup>3</sup> see t\*\**erdutou ti guird\*\*\*\******tiis ?**

The word was compared by J. Loth with W *teis-ban* 'cousin'; *teyspan* 'a coverlet', GMWL: 276.

VVB: 221; Zeuss: 1063

tiis gl. *staptum* Ox2 44a (6.26)

**timuil adj. 'dark' [tywyll]**

W tywill, tywyll; OB temoel; cf. OC *tijugou* gl. *tenebrae*; Ir temel

< \**temēl-(i)ō-*, IE √*tem-* 'dunkel'

DGVB: 278; HPB: 598; IEW: 1063-4; LEIA: T-48; OCV: 196; PECA: 100; Schrijver: 322

or timuil gl. nocte ceca Ang 50 a

**tinetic ?**

MW Du Hir Tynnedic (?)

Cf. Lat. *tingo* 'dye, colour'

VVB: 221; Williams: 1933, 114

irtinetic gl. tincta Ovid 40\*

**tir n m 'land' [tír]**

OW (LL) *tir*, MW *tir*, *tyr*; OC *tir* gl. *tellus*, MB *tir*, OIr *tír*

< IE \**te(:)rsǵ-*, cf. Lat. *terra*

For the etymological summary see OWAV.

Elsie: 90; GOI: 39; IEW: 1078; LEIA: T-74ff.; OCV: 35; PECA: 100; Stokes: 1860-1, 221; VGK: I, 83; VVB: 222

*tir* telih Chad 2

ir *tir* gl. *fundum* J 73

**tonnou n pl 'waves' [ton]**

MW *ton*, OB *tonn* gl. *lympha*; MÍr *tonn*

Etymology is uncertain; for a summary, see LEIA.

DGVB: 315; IEW: 972 and 1082; LEIA: T-109; VVB: 222; WG: 168

ir *tonnou* gl. *aequora* J 60

**torcigel n f 'saddle-girth' [torgengl]**

MW *torgengl*, *torgyngl*, *torgegil*

This compound is traditionally analysed as containing *tor* 'belly', see s.v., and *cigel*, cf. *W cengel* 'girth, saddle-girth' < Lat. *cing(u)la* (GPC: 450, ML: 148). It was noted by K. Jackson that "the svarabhakti in *e* is more OC than OW".

GMWL: 278; LEIA: T-65; LHEB: 55, 337; ML: 148; VVB: 222

*torcigel* gl. *uentris lora* Ox2 43<sup>a</sup> (5.4)

**torr n f 'belly'?, 'palm' ? [tor]**

MW *tor*, OC *tor* gl. *venter*, OB *tar*, *tor*; OIr *tarr-*;

The word has been analysed as a derivative of \**tr̥sV-*, to IE \*(*s*)*ter-* 'starr, steif sein'; but see E. Hamp who notes that the base could perhaps be eliminated by 'dry', see *tir*. According to I. Williams, this instance in the text denotes 'tu mewn'; see Williams: 1930, 246.

De Bernardo Stempel: 144-5; DGVB: 311; Elsie: 81; E. Hamp in *ÉC* 32 (1996), p. 88; IEW: 1024; LEIA: T-33; OCV: 56; PECA: 101; VGK: I, 83

hi *torr* MP 23<sup>a</sup> (246)

**torth n f 'loaf' [torth]**

MW *torth*; MCB *torth*; OIr *tort*

< Lat. *torta*

GMWL: 278; LEIA: T-117; ML: 211; VGK: I, 233

*douceint torth ha maharuin in irhaf* Chad 3

*douceint torth in irgaem* Chad 3

*isem hichet triuceint torth* Chad 4

**tra prep. 'over, beyond'**

MW *tra*, OB *tra*; OIr. *tar*

< \**trāns* < IE \**ter-* 'hindurch, über - weg'

DGVB: 317 and 321; GMWL: 278; GOI: 530-1; IEW: 1075; LEIA: T-28-9;

VGK: II, 129-130

*tra nos* Comp 13

**traus n (name of a letter)**

OW (LL), MW *traus*; OB *tros*

The name of a letter in "Alphabet of Nemnius" was identified with MW (CA) *traus* by Zeuss and compared with OB *tros* by Loth. According to Fleuriot, these words as well as OB *trus* were borrowed from Lat. *trans*, for the preservation of -s, see LHEB: 637.

DGVB: 322-4; VVB: 223; Zeuss: 1059

*traus* Nemn

**trean num. card. (fraction) 'one third' [traean]**

MW *trayan*, *trayn*; OB *troian*, *troean*; G *trian-*; OIr *trian*

< \**triano* from \**tris-ano*; see *tri*.

DGVB: 32; GMWL: 279; GOI: 250; Greene: 520; IEW: 1092; LEIA: T-141-2;

VGK: I, 66; VVB: 223; Williams: 1930, 248

*dou trean* gl. *bissem* Ang 47 a

*dou trean haur* gl. *bisse* Ang 56 a

*har dou trean* gl. *tertius duas unius hore* Ang 65 b

*trean cant mel* MP 22<sup>b</sup> (230)

**treidin v pres. (imperf. ?; subj. ?) 3 pl 'to relate, recite' [traeth-]**

MW *traeth-*; cf. OIr *tráchtaid*

< Lat. *tractare*; for the quantity of *a*, see LHEB: 405; LEIA: T-122; VGK: I, 229.

As the form follows *cet*, a subjunctive form could be expected.

White: 121, 216, 255; Williams: 1980, 105-6

*cet treidin guel haguid* Juv 9 (2.2)

**treisguen n 'holy power' ?**

According to I. Williams, this compound contains *treis* 'might, force', and *guenn* 'white, holy' (see GPC: 1770).

Williams: 1980, 189

*Amtrybann teirbann treisguenn* Pad: 2

**trennid adv. 'day after tomorrow' [trennydd]**

W *trennyd*, cf. OIr in *tremdid* gl. *postridie*

A combination of the word for 'day' (see s.v. *did*), and a preposition \**tren* (remod-elled), see *tra*, *traw*.

LEIA: T-135; J. Loth in RC 37 (1917-9), p. 31; Stokes: 1873, 393; VGK: I, 23; VVB: 223-4

trennid gl. postridie MC 7 a.b.

**tri num. card. m 'three' [tri]**

MW tri; OB tri; OIr trí; G. tri-

< Celt. \*trīs < IE \*trins, Pokorny's \*trei- 'drei'

DGVB: 320; Greene: 539 and 507; Hirunuma: 41; IEW: 1090-1; LEIA: T-139f.;

McCone: 55; Schrijver: 448; VVB: 224

ir ir tri ui. aur. Comp 2

ir tri u MP 22<sup>b</sup> (230)

hint tri pimp MP 22<sup>b</sup> (230)

**trimuceint num. card. 'sixty'**

OW triucennau (DGVB) possibly for \*trimuceintau

Since Zeuss's edition was considered as a numeral denoting '30', see VVB: 224, Thurneysen: 1936, 202; Williams: 1930, 232; GMW: 46, for the etymology see then VGK: II, 129-30, where "ac. *trimuceint* ist teils nach '70' teils nach '20' umgebildet" and IEW: 1075, where *trim* < \*trem 'durch', i.e. *trimuceint* 'Dekade über 20 hinaus', see also O. Szemerényi, *Studies in the Indo-European System of Numerals*, Heidelberg 1960, p. 11 and LEIA. The recent study of the Latin text(s) by P.-Y. Lambert, however, has shown that apparently this form denotes '60', i.e. 3 × 20, then see *ugeint*, *tri*; the presence of *-m-* is explained as a consonantal glide. See also *triucennau*.

DGVB 320-1; Lambert: 1984, 37-43; Lambert: 1984, 37-43; LEIA: T-29;

J. Lloyd-Jones in BCS 14 (1952), p. 36; VVB: 224

is trimuceint hestaur mel MP 22<sup>b</sup> (231)

**trintaut n f 'trinity' [trindod]**

MW trindod, trindaut; OIr trindóit

< Lat. *trinitatem*

ML: 213

ni guor gnim molim trintaut Juv 9 (5.3)

rit pucsaun mi ditrintaut Juv 9 (7.2)

inungueid guoled trintaut Juv 9 (8.3)

**trist adj. 'sad' [trist]**

MWBC trist; OIr trist

< Lat. *tristis*

LEIA: T-146; ML: 213; VVB: 224

trist gl. anxia J 63

**triti num. ord. 'third'**

See *tritiid*.

in triti urd. Comp 5

**tritid num. ord. 'third' [trydydd]**

MW trydydd; OB trete, trite, treded C trysse, trege, G tritos

< IE \*tr̥tijo-, see *tri* and cf. *triti*.

DGVB: 320; Greene: 542; Hirunuma: 41; Schrijver: 285 and 288

In iritritid urd Comp 1

Intrited retect Comp 2

**triuceint num. card. 'sixty'**

See *trimuceint*.

DGVB: 232; Lambert: 1984, 35-36

isem hichet triuceint torth Chad 4

**troi prep. 'through' [trwy]**

See *trui*.

troi enmeituou gl. per nutus Ovid 38<sup>b</sup>

**tru adj. 'sad' [tru]**

MW tru; OB tru[ed] gl. humanitatis; C tru; OIr trúag

For an etymological summary see LEIA.

CA: 165; DGVB: 324; GOI: 40; IEW: 1073, 1102; KGP: 263; LEIA: T-154;

VGK: I, 101; VVB: 225

mortru gl. eheu Ovid 39<sup>a</sup>

**trucarauc adj. 'merciful' [trugarog]**

MW trugarog, trugarawc; B trugarek; OIr trócaire

A \*-car- (?) derivative from *tru*; see *tru*.

LEIA: T-154; VVB: 225

trucarauc gl. mitia J 42

**trui prep. 'through' [trwy]**

OW (LL) trui, MW trwy, drwy; OIr tre

< Celt. \*trei-, to IE \*ter- 'hindurch, über - weg'. See Schrijver for the details and cf. *troi*.

DGVB: 319; IEW: 1076; LEIA: T-126; Schrijver: 246-7; VVB: 224; WG: 404

trui ir unolion gl. per monades MC 7 b.b.

**trumm adj. 'heavy' [trwm]**

MW trwm; OB (s)trom, trum, OIr trom

Traditionally, < Celt. \*trudsmo- < IE \*treud-. An alternative explanation forwarded by E. Hamp (ÉC 21, 1984, p. 138) derives this adjective from \*truks-mo-. See also *cithremmet*.

DGVB: 324; Elsie: 104; IEW: 1095; LEIA: T-151; VGK: I, 362; VVB: 226

irt'um gl. abrupta J 81

trumm gl. aegrum J 88

**trybann n (?) 'limit' ?**

MW tryfan

According to I. Williams, this is a combination of *try-* (intensive), and *bann* ('top, tip?'), see *teirban*. M. Haycock also suggests to consider the form *amtrvbann* as a verb, cf. the beginning of the previous line of the englyn.



Haycock: 244; Williams: 1980, 188  
Amtrybann teirbann treisguenn Pad: 2

**trylenn n** 'protection, refuge' **adj.** 'much loved'  
MW trylenn

Perhaps a combination of the intensive prefix with *lenn*, see s.v., or with a cognate of Ir. *lennán* 'love, sweetheart'. I. Williams compared this entry with Ir *tra chu* 'much loved, very dear' (with a query).

CA: 186; Haycock: 244; Williams: 1980, 187-8  
Amdinnit trynit trylenn Pad: 1

**trynit ?**

Several interpretations have been offered for this word by I. Williams. *Try* could stand for 'three' ('triple'), or alternatively is taken as an intensive prefix. The stem could be a cognate of *gnid* 'work', or *nyddu* 'to spin'. In general, far from clear.

Haycock: 243; Williams: 1980, 186-7  
Amdinnit trynit trylenn Pad: 1

**tu n m&f** 'side' [tu]

MW tu

See *popptu*.

patupinnacc gl. quocumque MC 14 a.b.

**tuic n f** 'garment' [twyg]

MW twyg

< Lat. *theca*; Stevenson: 113 suggests *curbana* (which occurs on the next page of the MS as well, his edition 17. 16) = 'wallet'.

E. C. Quiggin in RC 38 (1920-1921), p. 15  
tuic gl. curbanam CH 16.21

**tuorchennou n pl** (from *sgl.*) 'sods'

MW *teguarchen*, *tywarchen(n)*; B *taouarc'hennou*

The form was considered by T. H. Parry-Williams to show non-Welsh character.  
GMWL: 289; CA: 187; Parry-Williams: 122; Stokes: 1860-1, 219; VVB: 226  
tuorchennou gl. glebis J 56

**tuscois adj.** 'Etruscan'

VVB: 226 (cf. ML: 213) suggests rendering 'etruscans', from Lat. *tuscensis*; see also Williams: 1933, 113

piipaur tuscois gl. tubicine tusco Ovid 38<sup>b</sup>

**tus(s)lestr ?**

This compound is analysed as containing *tuss* < Lat. *thus*, and *lestr*, see *lestir*

Stokes: 1873, 396; VVB: 226

tusslestr .i. turibulum gl. acerra MC 8 b.a.

tuslestr gl. acerra MC 10 b.a.

tusletr gl. acerra MC 12 a.a.

tuslestr gl. acerram MC 14 a.a.

## U

**ucnou ?**

Discussing this word, I. Williams refers to MW *ygnou* (T), and suggests *uch* + *gnou* 'famous'. The possibility for a different analysis of this instance is considered by M. Haycock who notes that *nou* could stand for *W nau*.

Haycock: 14; Williams: 1980, 113  
ceinmicum ucnu. ran Juv 9 (6.2)

**ueatiutaut beantrident**

This line is not clear.

Haycock: 14; Williams: 1980, 113  
ueatiutaut beantrident Juv 9 (6.3)

**ug: Latin Contraction?**

According to H. Lewis, this could be a contraction for Lat. *pugnus*.  
Lewis: 1926, 4  
bos ug gl. palma MP 23<sup>a</sup> (245)

**ugaint see douceint**

**ui n m** 'egg' [wy]

MW *wy*, OC *uy* gl. ovum; MB *uy*

IEW: 763 derives the word from IE \**ō(u)j-om* 'Ei'. See also PECA.

Elsie: 92; GMWL: 291; LEIA: O-13; OCV: 224; PECA: 104; Schrijver: 299-300;  
VGK: I, 66; VVB: 90; WG: 107  
nouircrunnui gl. oui MC 10 b.a.

**uiddimm n m** 'bill-hook, sickle; hedging-bill' [gwddyf, gwddi]

MW *hudhyf*, *gudif*, *guedyf*, *gwydyu*, *gwdyf*; OB *guedom*, *guodoh*; OIr *fidha*, G-Lat. *vidubium*

< Celt. \**uidubjō-* < IE √*uidhu-* 'Baum' (IEW: 1177) + √*bhī-* 'schlagen' (IEW: 117). See OWAV.

DGVB: 185-6; FEW: 14, 434; GPC: 1607; H. Lewis in BCS 1 (1923), p. 14;  
LHEB: 387; J. Loth in RC 37 (1917-19), p. 301; Schrijver: 283; VGK: I, 165, 389;  
VVB: 227

uiddimm gl. ligni[ci]smus Ox2 42<sup>b</sup> (4.2)

**uir n** (name of a letter)

This name of a letter in "Alphabet of Nemnius" was connected by Zeuss with *W wyr* 'grand-child'.

VVB: 227; Zeuss: 1059

uir Nemn

**uith num. card.** 'eight' [wyth]

MW *vyth*, *uyth*, *vueth*; OB *eith*; Ir *ocht*

< \**oxtō-* < IE \**oktō-* 'acht'. See also *oith*.

DGVB: 237 and 156; GMWL: 291; IEW: 775; LEIA: O-7; LHEB: 405  
iseith uith (\*is seith uith) gl. septies octoni Ang 59 a

**un<sup>1</sup> num. card. 'one' [un]**

MW un; OB un, OIr ófn, óen

< IE \*Hoinos, cf. Lat. unus. See also *hirunn* and. cf. *unoloion*, *un*<sup>2</sup>.

DGVB: 327; Elsie: 117; Greene: 538; IEW: 286; LEIA: O-11; VGK: I, 57 and II, 126; Williams: 1980, 99-100

híruán gl. quem J 51

dou nam riceus unguetid Juv 3 (3.3)

inungueid guoled trintaut Juv 9 (8.3)

un hamed hapuil haper Juv 9 (9.1)

**un<sup>2</sup> num. adj. ? 'one', 'only'**

The sequence guar. un .l. and pimmunt, according to P.-Y. Lambert "sont de deux scribes différents". He translates the gloss as 'on exprime cinquante avec un seul l'.

See the previous entry.

Lambert: 1982, 194

pimmunt. guar. un .l. gl. unde quinquaginta Prisc 4 a

**unc n 'inch'**

< Lat. *uncia*; or otherwise a Latin word.

biheit heitham ir eguin hittoi ir hunc MP 23<sup>a</sup> (241)

.i. is .i.cxx unc gl. congeus MP 23<sup>a</sup> (228)

**uncenetticion (?)**

According to Loth (VVB: 227), *cenettic* is an *-etic* derivative of *canim*; he translates this gloss as 'chantant seules'.

uncenetticion gl. solicanæ MC 9 b.a.

**unn see un<sup>1</sup>**

**unolion n pl 'units, monads' [unol]**

W unawl, unol

An *-ol* derivative from *un*, see s.v.

VVB: 228

trui ir unolion gl. per monades MC 7 b.b.

**untaut n m 'unity' [undod]**

MW undawt, vndawt

< Lat. *unitatem*

ML: 214; VVB: 228; Stokes: 1873, 397

untaut gl. orbem MC 9 b.a.

**urd n f 'row' [urdd]**

MW urd, OB urdhaom (vn in -haom); MB urz; OIr ord

< Lat. *ordo*

DGVB: 328; LEIA: O-29; ML: 214

In irtridid urd Comp 1

in triti urd. Comp 5

**uuc prep. 'over' [uch]**

MW uch; OB uh; cf. OIr ós, úas

To IE \**upo* 'unten an etwas heran'.

DGVB: 326; E. Hamp in BBS 16 (1954-6), pp. 254-6; Haycock: 16; IEW: 1107;

LEIA: O-31; LHEB: 572; VGK: I, 75, 93; Watkins: 1982, 33; Williams: 1980, 121

uuc nem isnem intcouer Juv 9 (9.2)

## Appendix I: \*inc\*glinau

### \*inc\*glinau

A very difficult and uninterpreted gloss. Zeuss (p.1057) read this as *hin celtinau*; Stokes (1860-1, p.235) as *hinc:glinau*. The reading of I. Williams is \*inc\*glinau.

Williams 1929: 3

\*inc\*glinau irleill gl. Romanaque pectora Ovid 39<sup>b</sup>

## Appendix II: 'To be', personal forms

**Main references:** GMW: 136-45; Isaac: 371-83; Lambert: 1987, *passim.*; P. Schrijver, *Old British. // Compendium Linguarum Celticarum*. Wiesbaden (forthcoming), §4.8.7; VB: 320-2; VGK: II, 419-41; WG: 346-50; Watkins and MacCana; White, *passim.*; see also K. McCone, *The Indo-European Origins of Old Irish Nasal Presents, Subjunctives and Futures*. Innsbruck: 1991; R. Hemon, *A Historical Morphology and Syntax of Breton*. Dublin: The Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies 1975, pp.203-12.

### To IE \*es- (IEW: 340f.)

<b>hint</b>	Pres. indic. 3 pl.	hint c punt gl. ad sextarium MP 23 <sup>a</sup> (229) tri pimp MP 22 <sup>b</sup> (230)
<b>hold</b>	Imperf. indic. 3 sg.	hoid hoitou hou bein atar ha beinn cihunn MP 22 <sup>b</sup> (234)
<b>hois</b>	Pres. indic. 3 sg.	Oratur. ni hois. ir loc guac hinnith. in <i>pagina regulari</i> Comp 6
<b>hoys</b>	Pres. indic. 3 sg.	Cinnit hoys irloc guac hinnuith In <i>pagina regulari</i> Comp 14
<b>int</b>	Pres. indic. 3 pl.	enucin di Sibellae int hinn gl. Erytria quaeque Cumea est vel Phrigia MC 11 b.b. int dou pimp MP 22 <sup>b</sup> (230)
<b>is</b>	Pres. indic. 3 sg.	is hepdud gl. sine quibus Ang 15 b iseith uith (*is seith uith) gl. septies octoni Ang 59 a is douhouceint gl. XL Ang 59 b is mod. cephitor. did. hanaud Comp 1 is did ciman. haci Comp 3 is gur tum zarnetor ir loc guac haibid post. o. Comp 7 Hacet isgurth. ir serenn hai bid in eir cimeir .o. Comp 10 Is aries isid in arcimeir Comp 12 isem hichet triuceint torth Chad 4 ismi gl. quem J 3 ishuf gl. quos J 19 ismf Christus gl. quem J 54 is brut m <sup>i</sup> [= mihi] gl. est animus J 66 isamraud gl. mens est J 78 isdiscirr micoueidid Juv 3 (3.2) isabruid icinimer Juv 9 (3.2) iscimadas gl. par est MC 4 b.b. is xxx ha guorennieu guotig MP 22 <sup>b</sup> (230)

		is trimuceint hestaur mel MP 22 <sup>b</sup> (231) .i. is .i.cxx unc gl. congeus MP 23 <sup>a</sup> (228) amser is cihun argant agit eterin illud MP 22 <sup>b</sup> (234) is moi hinnoid MP 23 <sup>a</sup> (246)
<b>isid</b>	Pres. indic. 3 sg. (relative)	isid ni gl. nostri qui eam Ang 60 b Is aries isid in arcimeir Comp 12
<b>isit</b>	Pres. indic. 3 sg.	biheit heitham ir eguin hittoi ir hunc isit petguared pard guoifrit nun MP 23 <sup>a</sup> (241)
<b>iss</b>	Pres. indic. 3 sg.	issem ir .e. hinnuith issid diguedham oll in pagina regulari Comp 15 isscimadas gl. par MC 4 a.b issmi gl. intemerata MC 11 a.a. issemi anu gl. Genius MC 11 a.b. issguir gl. verum MC 13 a.b.
<b>issi</b>	Pres. indic. 3 sg. (relative)	pan aed bid. ad ir loc. guac. issi. in triti urd. Comp 5 issimi gl. ipsa MC 15 b.a. issi gl. mortalis MC 10 B.a.
<b>issid</b>	Pres. indic. 3 sg. (relative)	issid nes gl. inferiora Ang 81 b ðr ree issid pellaam gl. a superioribus continentur Ang 81 b issem ir .e. hinnuith issid diguedham oll in pagina regulari Comp 15 irhinn issid críst gl. Christus quem J 81 irhinn issid ille gl. ut si dicas Anton ille MC 43 b.b.
<b>issit</b>	Pres. indic. 3 sg.	Issft pádfú itáú gúlát gl. celsi thoronus est cui regia coeli J 19
<b>iu</b>	Pres. indic. 3 sg.	bichet panu pet guarid. did di aries Comp 18
<b>nit</b>	Pres. indic. 3 sg. (negative)	nit abruíd Comp 6 nit gurmaur Juv 3 (1.2) nitguorgnim molim map meir Juv 9 (9.9)
<b>oi</b>	Pres. indic. 3 sg.	biheit heitham ir eguin hittoi ir hunc MP 23a (241)
<b>oid</b>	Imperf. 3 sg.	tir teliñ haioid elcu Chad 2 natoid guocelesetic gl. nulla . . . titillata MC 12 a.b. initoid gl. maculata J 78 initoid gl. extinca J 78 inftóid gl. pressus J 92

To IE \*bheu- (IEW: 146f.)

<b>be</b>	Imperf. subj. 3 sg.	nam ir ni be cas igridu Chad 2
<b>bein</b>	Imperf. subj. 3 pl.	hoid hoitou hou bein atar ha beinn cihunn MP 22 <sup>b</sup> (234)
<b>beinn</b>	Imperf. subj. 3 pl.	hoid hoitou hou bein atar ha beinn cihunn MP 22 <sup>b</sup> (234)
<b>bi</b>	Future / Pres. 3 sg.	paped bī gl. quid J 37
<b>bid</b>	Pres. habit. 3 sg.	ir loc guac haibid post. o. Comp 8 irloc quac haibid post .o. Comp. 9 ir serenn hai bid in eir cimeir .o. Comp 11 ir loc guac hai bid in irgueleri Comp 17 hou nit blouidin salt hai bid im guar phenn circhl nauncant Comp 22

<b>bit</b>	Imper. / Pres. 3 sg.	Assit [leg. adsit].i. bit J 32
<b>boi</b>	Pres. subj. 3 sg.	cenit boi loc guac Comp 12 piouboi. int groisauc Juv 9 (8.2) hachoi gl. excusendus [leg. excutiendus] erit Ovid 39a
<b>boit</b>	Pres. subj. 3 sg.	hou boit cihitun ceng ir esceir MP 23 <sup>a</sup> (246)
<b>bu</b>	Preterite 3 sg.	ir serenn. hai bu in arcimeir. o. Comp 7

To IE \*stā- (IEW: 1004f.)

<b>itau</b>	Pres. indic. 3 sg.	Issft pádfú itáú gúlát gl. celsi thoronus est cui coeli J 19
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