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Thanks are due to Professors P. Sims-Williams and P.-Y. Lambert for their readiness to answer my questions, and to Dr V. Kalygin, who put me on the right path and first drew my attention to the gaps in Early Welsh lexicography.

Needless to say, that the faults of this publication are entirely mine.
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-appelative 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 I 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 gloes 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 homophonics 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 siendo 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 added 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 protoforms 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 (Astdieth o Orgaff Hen Gymraeg gan ei chynharu ag Orgaff 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 deserving 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 scriptoria. 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 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 haphazex, 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 lexis 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 deductible 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. This text is dated by L. Fleureot to 899; 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 glose en Britannique. // EC 16 (1979), p. 261-2. Undated; for the collection of the glosses see DGVB: 26-31; Lambert: 1983 and 1984. The references are to the MS.

Asser

CH
An OW gloss in the so-called Colloquia Hisperica (Bodleian MS. 865, f. 93*) 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 1983, 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. Gwengwyn Evans in LL: xli with notes by J. Rhyd; W. M. Lindsay in EWS: 46; J. Morris Jones in M J: 268-79; Zimmerman, forthcoming; see also D. Jenkins, Sylwadau ar y 'Surexit'. // BBCS 28 (1980), p. 607-11; Glamvile R. J. Jones, 'Tyr Telych' and Gwesfâu of Cynwyd Caeco and Caenwrod Caeco. // 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: 56; cf. LHEB: 46-7 for the further references). The text was edited by J. Gwengwyn 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: 56; cf. LHEB: 46-7). The text was edited by J. Gwengwyn 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: 56); see also LHEB: 47 and Watkins: 1972, 4. 10. Edited (partially) by J. Gwengwyn Evans in LL: xvi; 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. Gwengwyn Evans, LL: xlvii (alongside Chad 6). No date was suggested for it at the seminar in Lichfield. Edited J. Gwengwyn Evans in LL: xlvii (cf. also JO: 55). References are to LL.

Comp
The Computus Fragment (Cambridge University Library MS Add. 4543), dated by E. Williams to ca. 920 (cf. EWS: 45; LHEB: 54). Edited by E. 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); and 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 (Beda's De natura rerum) dated to the first half of the twelfth century. Edited by D. Huws (Huels: 501). The references are to the MS.

Gen
The Old Welsh Genealogies which contain Old Welsh onomastics and epithets are found in the MS in 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 14, 42 (Juvencus' poetical version of the glosses). 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. Huws, 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 Juvencus glosses to sec. xlv 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
the late ninth or early tenth century as its date. For the further references see
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).

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
Williams: 1980, p.100-121; and in Haycock: 3-16, with a Modern Welsh rende-
ing 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 Fleurby origin of the MS. The gloss was consid-
ered 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 (1875). See also Bishop: 262f. The references are to the MS.

MP

The Old Welsh glosses in De Mensuris et Ponderibus (Liber Communis, Oxoniensis
Prior), Bodleian MS. Auct. F. 4. 32, dated to 820 (I. Williams, Notes on Nenni-
us. // 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 Wil-
liams: 1930, 226-248 with a facsimile of fo 23r 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.4.03.// Archiv fur Liturgiewissenschaft 34 (1992),
p.121-53. The references are to the MS (brackets - page in Williams: 1930).

Nenu

The so-called Alphabet of Nennius in Bodleian MS. Auct. F. 4. 32, fo 20r; for the
date see above, cf. ibid. R. Dorolez, Runica Manuscripta, Brugge: De Tempel
The references are to Stokes: 1860-1.

Ovid

The OW glosses in Ovid’s Ars Amatoria (Oxoniensis Prior, Bodleian MS. Auct.
F.4. 32, (ed. 37r-42v; see also above), dated to the ninth-tenth century
(Bradshaw: 481; EWS: 8; Hunt: XIII; LHEB: 54). Edited by W. Stokes (Stokes:
in EWS: 56). For the gloss ledit gl. pulsat (fo 38r) see Williams 1933: 113. The
references are to the MS.
**Bibliographical Abbreviations**

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<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BBCS</td>
<td><em>The Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies</em>.</td>
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<td>CMCS</td>
<td><em>Cambridge (since Winter, 1993 – Cambrian) Medieval Celtic Studies</em>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>EČ</td>
<td><em>Etudes Celtiques</em>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>EI</td>
<td>I. Williams, *Einwa, Lezchedd, Lerpwl: Gwas y Brython 1945.</td>
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<td>ESSYa</td>
<td>(O. Trubachov, ed.) <em>Etimologicheskij slovar' slavjanskikh jazykov</em>. Moscow: Nauka, 1974-..</td>
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</table>
TPhS = Transactions of the Philological Society. London.
Williams: 1933 = I. Williams, Glosau Rhydychen a Chaergrawnt. // BBeS 6 (1933), p. 112-118.
### Grammatical Abbreviations

<table>
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### Language Names

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<td>W</td>
<td>(Modern) Welsh</td>
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Glossary

A

1 conj. 'and' [a]
MW a, OB (h)a
IE *ad-ghe; 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 dolca J 78

2 exclamative particle [a]
MW a; MB a, C a; Olf a, a
IE *6 'Ausruf', cf. Lat. o. See also ha.
GPC: 1; IEW: 772; Lambert: 1987, 287; LEIA: A-4; VVB: 28
a mein funiou gl. vitæ tenues Ovid 37
a hir etem gl. instita longa Ovid 37

3 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 a1. See, however, GMW for the occurrence of a for o in this meaning.
aguirdou pan dibu Juv 9 (4.2)
omnipotent auctor tidicones adiamorres [...] Juv 9 (1.1-2)

4 prep. 'by' (?)
According to Fleuriot, a in this gloss is Breton 'de, par', cf. a3: this could be Welsh as well. Cf. also a2.
DGVB: 56
a faut gl. a fortuna Prisc 24 b

5 relative particle
See hai.
anguorit anguoraut Juv 9 (5.2)
anguorit anguoraut Juv 9 (5.2)
**abailbrouanou** n pl 'Adam's apples'
A compound; the first element is *abalg* 'apple' (MW avel, aful), cf. OB abal gl. malum, abalen gl. malus; OC auullen gl. malus; G avello, 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 *-brouanou* (MW breuant, breuant) '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*rág–, v*e*r– 'verschlingen, Schlund' (IEW: 474–6; for details of the reconstruction, see De Bernardo Stempel: 85 and the literature cited there).

GCP: 40 and 321; Stokes: 1873, 404; VGK: I, 100 and 138; VVB: 29
ordubenection abailbrouanou gl. gurgulionibus exsectis MC 42 a.a.

**[ab]guidaer** n f 'alphabet' [aegwyddor]
MW aegwyddor; OB aetcer; OIr abgiter, abgitir
< Lat. **abecedarium** (M Lat *abecetorium* / *abagetorium*)
DGVB: 52; GPC: 49; LEIA: A–8; ML: 131; B. Ó Cuív in Éiriú 31 (1980), pp. 100–110; Williams: 1927, 257
[ab]guidaer Comp 1

**abruit 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 abruit Comp 6
isabruit icmenner Juv 9 (3.2)

**ac** conj. 'and' [aeg]
See a1.
áctet méi gl. retonde J 77

**agenei** v imperf. 3 sg 'to need' [aengen-]
< Cf. MW achen, angen 'need'; CB anken 'necessity, exigency'; OIr. écen 'need'.
IE *auke- '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 trichti naegenei Comp 16

**acup** v pres. 3 sg 'to contain' (?) [achub-]
MW achub; OB acapot
The standard derivation from Lat. *occupo* and the interpretation of I. Williams accepted by GCP is queried by White in view of the formal and semantic difficulties.

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

**achmonou** n pl 'groins' [achchen]
MW achchen
< IE *ken- 'frisch hervorkommen, entspringen' (IEW: 563). cf. OIr aicme.
GPC: 7; LEIA: A–26; VVB: 31; VGK: II, 62
hac orachmonou gl. inguinibus Ovid 41b

**ad1** prep. 'to'
MW at, ar; OB ad; G ad
< IE *ad- 'zu, bei, an' (IEW: 3)
ad ir loc. guac Comp 5
nitetid ag serenn arall Comp 17

**ad2** (?)
This could be Latin; if otherwise, see ad1.
ad stebill gl. ad limina J 52

**adadu** n m 'site, place, dwelling' [addod, addawd]
MW addawd
GPC does not provide any etymology for this entry.
GPC: 33; Williams: 1980, 116
rit ercis doesraut inadadu presen Juv 9 (8.1)

**adiamor** see diameor

**aedd 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. *ethwv, eth + yw*). Williams apparently prefers the other possibility – “as the sense requires a verb meaning ‘to reach, to arrive’ the *aedd* may be for *haedd*, seen in *cynraedd, dyhaedd*”: for the etymology (cf. MC *ethy* ‘reach’; MB *dirhast*, OIr *sag*–), see now F. O. Lindesay in BBCS 30 (1983), pp. 49–50, and (differently) Isaac: 319–20.
pan aed bid. ad ir loc. guac. issi. in triti ird. Comp 5

**aeccum see aor is aencumhal**

**agit v pres. 3 sg 'to go' [af]**
< IE *afg- 'treiben', cf. Lat ago.
GMW: 119; GPC: 40; IEW: 4; Isaac: 334; LHEB: 460, 607; VGK I: 96. IF: 338. 451; White: 103–4
agit eterin (agit?) – see Williams: 1930, 235 and cf. Loth’s doubts. VVB: 33 MP 22b (234)
hegit hunnuid MP 22b (234)
ail n f 'brow, eyebrow' [ael]
MW ael
GPC: 36; Stokes: 1873, 390; VVB: 34
itdagatf ail gl. coniuere MC 4 b.a.
ichthriudual gl. glabella medietas MC 9 b.b.

silotou n pl 'members or organs of body' [aelog]
MW aelawt, aelod; cf. MiR aige
< *(p)ag-iau, *pag- '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.
DGV: 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 Prise 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 *ghal-ar-'Schade, Gebrechen' (IEW: 411; GPC: 1373).
GPC: 74; VVB: 35
alar Nemn

aleullan n m 'olive oil'
Hapax in Welsh.
Compound which contains oleu (see oleu), and linn. The latter component = MW ilvyn 'drink' (OB ilvyn gl. humores, G. linda, OIr lind) < IE *leuvh- 'Naß, Quelle' (DGV: 243; GPC: 2642; IEW: 675; Lane: 253; VGK: I, 37).
GPC: 2642; VVB: 199
aleullan gl. olivum J 85

altuar n f 'altar' [allor]
MW alluar, allawr; OB altar; OC altor gl. altere; OIr altóir
< Lat. altere
GPC does not consider this instance.
DGV: 59; GPC: 76; LEIA: A–64; ML: 131; OCV: 324; PECA: 7; VGK: I, 203
moys altuar gl. catenum Prise 12 a

am prep. (1) 'about' [am] (1)
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 treibann 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.
DGV: 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 *ambri- + cyn, cen 'as, so' (VGK: II, 198; GPC: 777).
GPC: 86; I. Williams in BBCS 7 (1933), p. 36
Amcen creiriou gurh cyrrguenn Pad: 3

amchibret n m 'breath, width' [amgyffred]
MW amgyffret, amgyffred 'grasp'; amgyffred 'breath, width'
Morphologically segmented into (am-)cyf(-)fred (GPC: 713) 'running together, of equal speed and pace', see s.v. rete; 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
amchibret ir mae MP 23* (241)
amchibret ir bis MP 23* (241)

amdifys adj. 'huge, awful, wonderful' [amdifwys]
According to GPC this word contains a prefix (*ambri-), and (MW) difys '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
Amdifys daul bael patern Pad: 4

amdinnt v pres. 3 sg 'to defend'
Hapax in Welsh. Perhaps a combination of *ambri- 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
Amdinnt trynt trelenn Pad: 1

angnaubot n 'sense, reason'
Hapax in Welsh; < am + *gnawbot, cf. adnabod (GMW: 148).
GPC: 97; LHEB: 437; Rhys: 1873, 233; VVB: 36; VGK: II, 447
hep angnaubot gl. sine mente Ovid 38b

angucant v pret. 3 pl (historical pres. ?) 'to dispute' [amagy-]
MW amwyn, amuc
IE vajuīk- 'energische, bes. feindselige Kraftäußerung'; see also ganguithe.
angucant pel amantuddi Chad 2
amrawd n m 'mind, intention' [amrawdd]

MW amrawd; OIr immin-ráid-
< *ambi-rád-, IE *h₂rohyd- (Pokorny's Vrédh-, rõdh- to *ur- 'fügen, passen').
GPC: 99; IEW: 59; Isaac: 306; LEIA: R-3; VGK: II, 591-2; VVB: 37

amrawd gl. mens est J 78

amrais adj. 'long, trailing'

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 iais, see s. v.

GPC: 94; VVB: 37

amrawsl gl. dimissia Ovid 39a

amser¹ 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. òr 'because'). According to H. Pedersen this is a -stero- / -sterd- derivative of a cognate of Irish amm 'time' with no commonly accepted etymology (but cf. c.-j. Guyonvarech 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 1: 80; Williams: 1930, 236

nichiolam hinnoid amser is chibun argant agit eterin MP 22b (234)

amser² 'when' (¼ 'time')

The instance is not quoted in GPC. See amser¹.

DGVB: 62

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

amtanndi prep. 3 sg f 'about her'

Based on am. see s. v.; MW amandei, 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 nibóth anbodlaun ?

There are two readings of this gloss. According to Stokes, this could be translated as "whether bullion or coin" in view of OC bát ('coin', gl. nummisma), which is a borrowing from Latin báta. see PECA: 12. cf. w bath. T.H. Parry-Williams in his

list of the words found in the Juvencus glosses which show non-Welsh features quote 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 nibóth anbódlúan gl. pars inhians nummis J 35

amnoum n pl 'blemishes, defects, deformities, wounds' [anaf]

MW anaf, anau; 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 40a

anbic v pres. subj. 2 sg 'to be (from), come (from)' [hanfod]

MW hanuot; MB (b)ambhout, handbout

Etymologically, han (OIr sain) 'separation', see han; and the form of the verb 'be'. cf. Sanskrit sam-bhavat '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; HEB: 607; VGK: II, 443-4; WG: 352-3; (differently) VVB: 39; White: 142 and 265

anbiic guell gl. magister aue Ox2 46b (10.26)

anbithaul adj. 'mad' [ynfydaw]

An -ol derivative of inbith, see s. v.

VVB: 39

anbithaul gl.fervida J 61

anbodlaun see an nibóth anbodlaun

anguastathaoei v pres. subj. 3 sg 'to be inconstant, waver' [anwastat-]

The form anguastathaoi 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 genestad, gnostad are most commonly found. The form contains a negative prefix, *-sag-., and the base is a cognate of Irish fosáid < *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

< Celn. gelyo- (MW gwyl, MIr fial 'modesty, shame') with a negative prefix. See guiled.

GPC: 168; Williams: 1933, 117

anguil gl. pudendas J 78
anit '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
ánit árbér bit gl. num uscitur J 92

aniscteth n m ‘phantom, appearance, pretence’
Hapax in Welsh. A combination of a negative prefix an-, and (MW) (y)sgeth
‘appearance’, cf. MW yseith, gosgeith.
CA: 76; GPC: 157; VVB: 41; Williams: 1933, 113–4
irseiscth gl. nullum pulverem Ovid 39*

antermetetic adj. ‘half-reaped’
Hapax in Welsh. Consists of anter ‘half’, see hanther, and metetic ‘reaped’ an-etic
ledig derivative of medaf (cf. OC midil gl. messor, OB dicomit; Ir. methel), < IE
*mē-, ‘mähnen’. See also etimet.
DGVB: 138; GPC: 1821; IEW: 703; LEIA: M–45; Stokes: 1860–1, 222 and 291;
VGK: I, 162; VVB: 42
antermetetici gl. semiputura J 77

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

anuona n pl ‘perjuries’ [anudon]
MW an(n)udon
< Celt. *an-to. ‘oath’ (W ud(on), OIr oeth, to IE Vei- ‘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
ánudonad gl. perjuria J 21

anuona n pl ‘perjuries’
See anuona.

anuonaun gl. perjuria Ovid 42*

aper see aperou

aperous 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 -aia (Breton -iatae) could indicate
the Welsh provenance of this word. A derivative of IE *beh- ‘tragen, bringen’ (IEW:
128f), for this stem see Hump: 1982. For the semantics, see A. Faliyevy, CT / PT
VII, 23–24 kar yu aber / i oed y diwyfrad adur breuer en the frühwalisische
Schlachtkatalogtradition. // Akten des Zweiten deutschen Keltologen-Sympos-
iums. Tübingen: Max Niemeyer 1999. This instance is not quoted in GPC. Consi-
der also aper huer (Chad 6); di aper ferus (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 Welsh Language. In “Water Expanse” ..
/ W. Meid, ed., Studien zum indogermanischen Wortschatz, Innsbruck 1987, p. 95;
apou gl. ostia Ang 17 a

aperth n m&f ‘victim, offering’ [aberth]
MW aber; Ir edhbar
< Celt. *ad-ber(t)-, IE *bher- ‘tragen, bringen’ (IEW: 128f); for this stem see
Hump: 1982. See also aperthou.
GPC: 2; LEIA: B–40; E. Hamp in JIES 1 (1973), p. 320; VVB: 43; VGK: I, 480
aperth gl. vicima Ovid 41b
aperethou n pl ‘offerings of gift, prayer’
See aperth.
diaperthou gl. muneriebus Ovid 37h
aper[eth]hou gl. sacra Ovid 38a

arall pron. ‘another’ [arall]
MWC arall, OB al(l)all arall; Gaul. allo-brog; OIr arail
< *alaios; IE *alios ‘anderer’ (IEW: 25); see also led.
niged ad serenn arall Comp 17

arafater n m ‘plough’ [aradr]
MW aradar, aradyr; OC aradar gl. aratum, MB araz; OIr arathar
< Celt. *aradrom, 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
arafater gl. aratum Ox2 42h (4.6)
aruant n f ‘prayer’ [arward]
MW arwaw; OIr orrít
< 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
aruant dimadu J 1

arber vn ‘to take, partake of’ [arfer-]
MW aruer, arver, arfer; OIr arbeir biuth ‘jour de, profiter de’
< Britt. *are-ber-, IE *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
áin árber bit gl. num uescitur J 92

arctbrenou n pl ‘buried corpses’ [argyfrain]
MW argyvain, argyfrein
ha arctbrenou gl. sepulti Ovid 39*

arcimeir prep. ‘opposite’ [argyfair]
MW arkiveir; OB ercemer; cf. OIr airchomair.
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 eircimeir) 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. dirghaisce).
GPC: 181; Haycock: 9–10; Williams: 1927, 267; Quiggin and EWS give arcimeir) Comp 13

arcup n pl ‘shoes’ [archenad]
MW arwen; OC archnat gl. calciamentem; MB archenat; OIr acran
Morris-Jones’s attempt to see in this word < *park- a metaphor of *karp- (Lat. carpisculum) is no longer accepted; another suggestion (see OCV) considers a

metaphesis to *ork-, ark-, cf. Lat. occea.
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 duiu ‘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’. duiu. 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. doxilis of the text was rejected by H. Lewis in favour of argenteus(s); the word is segmented into ar- before, in front of, dom, and ol. For the etymology, see dometic and cf. duiu.
GPC: 188; IEW: 200; Lewis: 1932, 111; Stokes: 1873, 397; VVB: 45–6
ardomaul gl. argenteus(s) MC 9 a.b.

argant n m ‘money, coin’ [arian(t)]
MW arvant, ariant; OC gnedur argans gl. argentarius. OB argant, argent; G argento-, arcano- in Argentomagus, arcanus(os). etc.: Pict. Argentocoxos (Dion Cassius 76.16); OIr argat
< Celt. *arganto-, cf. Lat. arguentum. 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 22b (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 ihou Comp 18
pet guardi. did di aries Comp19

arm n m&t ‘weapon, arm’ (name of a letter) [arf]
MW arf; C arf; 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 Oc2 43 (5.5)
arpeteticion adj. ‘wretched, pitiable’

Hapax in Welsh; < *ar-pat-, as in diasbad, < IE *k*êt-, etc. ‘schütteln, beuteln’ (IEW: 632)

GPC: 177; VVB: 47; I. Williams in BBCS 13 (1950), p. 203
dir arpeteticion ceintiru gl. miseris patrueilibus Ovid 38°

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 22b (234)

astal n ‘building, premises’ (?)

According to VVB: 49, this (as well as OB atal), consists, contra Zeuss: 1059, of at = Ir. aith, and tal = Ir tale ‘salaire’. On the OB form see DGVB: 76. I will discuss this entry elsewhere. GPC does not consider this instance. astal gl. vicem Ovid 42°

atar n pl ‘birds’ [adar]

MW adar(en); see also eierinn.

hou bein atar MP 22b (234)

astos v prael. (?) 3 sg /impers.?: ‘to leave’ (?)

This entry was interpreted by P.-Y. Lambert as a passive preterite form of the verb at- ‘to leave’, thus ate[zi] = MW adwys (adar). Etymologically, *ate-au-, Vayg ‘gerin 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 irnauou rernanserunt iii gl. quamis ad nonas portiones tria remanerunt Ang 14a

aur1 n f ‘hour’ [awr]

MW awr, OB or, MB eur; OIr úar

< Lat. hora; see also oraur, aur2, and cf. aor is aencumhal.

DGVB: 277; GPC: 242; LEIA: U-9; LHEB: 307; ML: 135; WG: 95
dou trean haur gl. bise Ang 56 a
ir ir tri ui. aur Comp 3
pan diconent ir. othaur hinith Comp 4

aur2 n ‘hour’

It was noted by Fleriot that this form in an otherwise Breton gloss “présente une graphic d’apparence gall.” See aur1.

DGVB: 321 and 77
tripêrannaur. III. pæti. plûi dt gl. hore trium Ang 65 b

aur3 n ? ‘gold, os’ (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. arcimer and LEIA: C-163; for the prefix, see cimerindiu; see also aur1. GPC does not consider this instance.

Stokes: 1873, 407; VVB: 50
aurcimerdricheticion gl. oropica leg. horoscopa (?) MC 46 a.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 ((the) ‘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

bacf n f ‘staff’ [bagl]

MW bag(y); Ir bachall

< Lat. baculas

Amidifys dau bal patern Pad: 4

bach n m&f ‘hook, peg’ [bach]

OW (LL) bach, MW baco, bach; OB bâh; 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.

Bachillery: 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 'axe' [bwyall]
MW bwyall, bwy(ell); MB bouth(haz); MC boell; Ir. biaill
< *hesi- < IE *bheoi-; *bhe- 'schlagen'; see also luaba.

**bann** see dibann

barddual adj. 'bardic, poetic' [barddoll]
De Bernardo Stempel: 80-1; GPC: 258; VVB: 51 orbardaul leteinepp gl. epeica 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 *hakes- '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* (3.6)

**be?ta**
W. Stokes (1860-1: 219) suggested reading *belou and compared it with W. bely- se(n) 'bunches of baulm or straw for thatching', which according to GPC: 271 is a loan from English butes, 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?ta gl. filia J 56

beantidrient see veoyaltaun beantidrient

behet prep. 'as far as'
See bet.

behet hirmain guindae Chad 4

behet cam dubh Chad 4

bereduton see teowereduton it guirdoon

behet prep. 'as far as' [bed]
MW het, OB bit; see behet, biheid, and cf. bicheit.

DGVB: 84; GMW: 196; GPC: 266; VVB: 52; WG: 415 bet cfireinn frigsloldun gl. usque sub occiduum coeli J 84

**beid in m 'the Christian world, Christendom' [bedydd]
MW bedydd
< Lat. baptido. See also phetid.
GPC: 267; ML: 137; Williams: 1980, 104 nit arcup beid hicoud canlau 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, Pedersen, Stokes), relating this word to IE *bhaid-, *beheid-, *beid-., and *ged-: 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 becan
Note the discrepancy between Brittonic and Goidelic (OIr c = [g] vs Brit. (g). Apparently an *agno- derivative from W bach, OIr be(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 22h (234) irniner bichan MP 22a (238) ir bis bichan MP 23a (241)

bicheit see bichit

bid n m 'world' (?)
MW bid, byt; OB bit, B bitu-; Ir bith
< Celt. *bitus < IE *g'ei- 'leben'; this instance is not mentioned in GPC.
DGVB: 84; GPC: 360; IEW: 468; VGK: 1, 41; VVB: 53 nácénbid gl. nulla J 71

bicheit prep. 'as far as, until'
OB bicht, bicit, bicett 'jusqu'à'; see bet.
DGVB: 82f, 84; GPC: 266; VVB: 52-3; WG: 415: Williams: 1927, 268; Williams: 1930, 242
bicheit heitham ir eguin hitoi ir hunc MP 23h (241)

bichit prep. 'as far as, until'
See behet, bicheit, bet.
Williams: 1927, 268
bichet paniu pet guarid. did di aries Comp18

*binfic n m 'loan, that which is borrowed or lent' [bentyg]
MW benfyp; MB benhuce
< Lat. *beneficium
EL: 25; GPC: 272; ML: 138; Russell: 1990, 69; VVB: 54

*bis n m 'fingertip' [bys]
MW bys(s); OC bes gl. digitum, bis gl. digitus, bisruit gl. allux, bess[et] (or bese, see OCV) gl. digitus; OB bis (bes) in inbissiu, ennbisiu, inues; Olr bisse (ega)
Traditionally analysed as cognates of Old Norse kvistr 'branch', from IE *gʰes-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° (241)
ir bis hithi erguid MP 23° (241)

*bif n m 'bile, gall' [bust]
MW bystyl; OB bistou; OC bistel
< *bis-ti-, IE *bis-ti- 'Galle'? (only Celtic and Latin), cf. Lat. bifis. The instance is not quoted in GPC.
DGVB: 84; GPC: 349; IEW: 102; OCV: 51; PECA: 14; VGK: I, 84
ir du bisi gl. melonocla Ang 68 a

*bisie n m 'an intercalary day' (Latin -?)
< Lat. bisie(ciua)
or bisse: Comp 3
hit niritarner rann. irbisisei Comp 10

*bii n m 'food' (?)
MW byd; cf. Olr bbad
< Celt. *bii-; IE *gʰei- 'leben'; this instance is not mentioned in GPC; see also arber.
GPC: 361; Schrijver: 246; LEIA: B–47–8; VVB: 54
ánit árber bit gl. num uscitur J 92

*bleuporthetic adj. 'wool bearing'
Hapax in Welsh.
This compound consists of bleu 'hair, hairs, fur', later bloe, cf. OC bleu < *bless, which was linked by G. Lane, Language 7 (1931), 279 to IE *mell- 'Wolle' (IEW: 721 without this instance), cf. Elsie: 101; PECA: 15; and porithedig, a loan from Lat. portare.
GPC: 286; LHEB: 68; ML: 198; VVB: 55

nom *bleuporthetic gl. lamigerae templua Ovid 38°

*bloidin n f 'year' [bwydden]
MW bwydden, MB bloe, bloaz; cf. OB blidan, bliden, OC bliþen, Olr. bliadain < √blobid- of the unknown origin; for a possible connection with IE *bhlei- 'glänzen' (IEW: 155), see Pennaod.
ir bloidin hunnuthi Comp 20
bloidin salt Comp 22

*bloeteit 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 blat gl. farina, OB unblot gl. simulaginem, Olr mlath, all from IE *mele-. The word formation remains, however, obscure; the reflex of the root-vowel makes the Cornish affinities of this entry very likely.
bloeteit gl. spumaticum OX 42° (3.7)

*boned n m 'stock, pedigree' [bonedd]
MW bonhet, bon(h)ed; Ir bunad
GPC does not consider this instance. See the next.
GPC: 299; LHEB: 684; VGK: I, 290, 362; VVB: 57
boned gl. gentem J 57

*boned n m 'stock, pedigree' [bonedd]
According to I. Williams (1933: 116), who rejected Stokes' reading berned (1860–1: 209, cf. VVB: 52, and Thurneysen: 1890a, 93, where it is suggested, that the word stands for *pened = Ir. coiced 'province'), this corresponds to MW boned , bon(h)ed 'lineage, nobility, etc.', which is an -ed derivative of bon (Ir. bun), see GPC: 299 and LEIA: B–117–8. See also boned.
bohod gl. tribus J 7

*bos n f 'palm of the hand, fist' [bos]
W bos; B hôz; Olr bos, bas
< Celt. *bosa, *bosta. The attempt to consider this word as belonging to a sub-stratum (J. Pokorny in ZCP 18 (1930) p. 111) should be possibly abandoned in favour of a connection with IE *gôs-, gôs-, 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. palmæ MP 23° (245)

both see an niboth anbodlaun

*bracaut n m 'braggert' [bragod, bragawd]
MW brachaut, bragawt, bragot; Olr bruc(h)oit 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. *bratum*; OIr *mrach*, *braich*, G. (acc.) *bracam* 'genus farris' (Pline, H. N. XVIII 62); Deus Braciiara 'dieu de la bière ou du malt', traditionally < IE *merk-, *mer- '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* (*mellicratum* Ox2 42 8 (6.21) *bracaut* gl. *mulsum* Ox2 42 8 (3.10)

*bracaut* see *bracaut*

*brait* n 'judgement' (brawd)

MW *brait*, *brait*; C breis, 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 βρατον to the discussion lead to the reconsideration of this traditional etymology. The Celtic words now grouped under Pokorny's *gɛr̥(e)-* 'die Stimme erheben' (IEW: 478, for this base see also s. v. *bardaute*), 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 *brait* Chad 2

*brait* n 'judgement' (name of a letter)

See *brait*.

*brait* Nemn

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

MW *breni*, cf. Y Freni Fawr, OC *breniut* gl. *proreta*; OIr *brane*, *brone*

A word with an uncertain etymology. See LEIA.

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

*brí* *breni* gl. *proram* J 31

*brethinnou* see *map brethinnou*

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

MW *briger*, *briger*

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


ircarnottul *bricer* gl. *uita* crinalis MC 4 a.a.

*briceriauc* adj. 'hairy'

An *au* derivative of *bricer*; see *bricer*

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

DGVB: 89; GPC: 325

*briceriauc* gl. *crinalis* Prise 7 b

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

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

< *merk-to, perhaps to IE *mer- 'flimmern, funkeln'. See also *bronbreith*.


brith gl. *pictam* J 30

*bronbreith* n pl 'thrushes, missel-thrushes' [bronraith]

MW *bronureith*, *brofairth*

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

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

cecinet *bronbreith* gl. *ciaca* Ovid 40b

*bronned*

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 *brom* 'sein' and *ced* (Irish *cedac* 'manteau, voile'). He translates this hapax as 'voie pour le poitrine'. GPC does not mention this instance. *bronned* gl. bullo Ox2 43º (5.3)

*brouannou* see *abalbrouannou*

*brat* adj. 'hot, inflamed, zealous, passionate' [brawd]

MW *brat*, breut; OC *bredion* gl. *cocio*, OB *brot* gl. zelotipiae; OIr *bruth*

< *bhreú-to < IE *bhreus- 'sich heftig bewegen, wallen'

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

is brat m [= mihil] gl. est animus J 66

*buch* n 'cow' [bucw, buch]


buch gl. *juvencae* Ovid 38º
budicnul n ‘victor, winner, conqueror’ [buddugol]
MW budugaw, budugawt; OB budicol
Substantivised adjective, an -ol derivative from W buddig, buddug (MW butic)
‘victorius, triumphant’, cf. W budd ‘profit, etc.’, OB bud gl. bradium, OIr báid
(Pokorny’s *bhouadh- ‘Sieg’, OEW 163; see LEIA B-107).
DGVB: 91; GPC: 346; Lane: 246; VVB: 61
budical gl. vict Ovid 39b

caisue n m ‘little book’ [caieg]
W caeog
An -og derivative of cae ‘hedge, fence, enclosure; brooch, &c’ (cf. OB caio gl.
minimanta) < IE *kogh-, *kogh- ‘fessen, einfassen; geflochtene Hürde, Flecht-
werk’, DGVB: 94; IEW: 518; VGK: I, 97; WG: 165
GPC: 384; VVB: 62
iricaauc gl. libellum Ovid 39a

caitor n m & f ‘pubes, pubic hair, private parts’ [cedor]
MW cedor; MB queazour; MrR caither
The etymology and the relationship of the words is not clear.
GPC: 446; LEIA: C-24; VGK: II, 50; VVB: 63
o caitor gl. pube Ovid 41b

calamennou n pl ‘stalks, reeds’ [calalaf]
MW calaw, calaf, OC kalauglui gl. stramentum
< Lat. calamus
GPC: 390; ML: 142; OCV: 346–7; PECA: 20; VGK: I, 121; VVB: 63
cálamennóu gl. culmos J 25

calaur n m & f ‘cauldron’ [callor]
MW calawr; OC callor gl. cacabus; MB cauter
< Lat. caldara
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’ [callastr]
MW cyllystyr, calastr. C cellaster, B callastr
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 calastr.
DGVB: 94; GPC: 395
‘callistr (or calastr) gl. silicum Ang 15 b

can see kan:
canam v pres. 1 sg ‘sigh’ [can-]
MW kan-, C. cane; MB canaff; OIr can.; cf. OC canoris gl. cantrix
< IE *kan- ‘singen’
nicananiguardam 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 ha-
pax which contains can ‘song’ (see canam), and lou ‘bright’, see loyr, loseetic.
lober, guollesin, diguoluichetic.
nit arcup betid hicoid canlou Juv 9 (2.1)
cannuill n f ‘candle’ [cannyll]
MW can(h)wyll, cannyll; OC cantuill gl. candela, MB cantoell, OIr candel
< Brit. Lat. cantela (cf. LHEB: 509), Lat. candel
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 44b (7.23)
cant1 num. card. ‘hundred’ [cant, can]
MW cant: C cans, OB cant, Ir cét
< IE *kanpom ‘hundert’ < *(d)kanpom ‘(Zehner)dekade’. The instance is not quoted
in GPC.
De Bernardo Stempel: 96; DGVB: 276 and 96; D. Ellis Evans in BBCS 27 (1978),
pp. 235–6; GPC: 418; IEW: 192; LEIA: C-82; VGK: I, 46
oith guedl guar cant gl. ratio cognosce celsos decennouenales XXVIII describ Ang 21 a

cant2 prep. ‘with’ [gan]
MW can(n), gan: OC gur cans grueg gl. maritus, OB cant: OIr cét-
< IE *kanpa ‘neben, entlang, abwärts, mit’ (to √komp).
De Bernardo Stempel: 96; DGVB: 96; D. Ellis Evans in BBCS 27 (1978),
pp. 238–9; GOI: 501; GPC: 1379; E. Hamp in ÉC 14 (2014), pp. 467–472; IEW:
613; LEIA: C-83; PECA: 21; VGK II: 292; WG: 406; VVB: 64; J.-E. Caerwyn
Williams in BBCS 13 (1950), pp. 20–21.
trean cant mel MP 22b (230)
dou eternann cant hunnoid di assa .i. asse bichan MP 22b (234)
cantareint 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, 
scamhegint) 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 3pl passive; he argues that the form consists of a preverbs 
cant- and ar-, and the stem car (see s.v.), thus W argae. GPC: 197. The instance is 
not quoted in GPC.
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.

cared n f 'transgression, sin, crime' [caredd]
MW karet, cared; MB carez, MC cara; OIr caire
< IE *kʰar-, Vskar- '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 38b

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 (p. 111); IEW: 576; PECA: 22.
GPC: 430; Stokes: 1873, 390; VVB: 64
carnotaul bricer gl. uitta crinais MC 4 a.a.

carrecc n m f 'stone' [carreg]
MW carrec; C carrag, OB carrec; cf. MIr carric
< IE *kær- 'hart', see also carrecou, careic, cerric.
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 carrec and cf. careic, cerric.
carrécoù gl. scropea [leg. scrupea] J 26

carrec n pl 'stones'
According to Fleuriot, this could be a Welsh plural form. See carrec, cerric, 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. ceraus; MB caru
< IE *kʰer- 'gehörnt, hirschköpfig, als Subst. Hirsch oder Kuh'
GPC: 434; IEW: 576; OCV: 252; PECA: 22; VGK: I, 51
dipannant irearu Chad 6

cas n m 'haired' [cas]
MW cas; C, MB cas; cf. MIr cais

< *kʰad-tō-, IE *kʰad-, etc., 'Haß'
GPC: 435; Hamp: 1977–8, 3; JO: 104; LEIA: C–22; MJ: 272
nam ir ni be cáis igridu Chad 2

casgoord n f 'retinue of attendants, bodyguard' [cosgoruid]
MW cascord, cosgor(t); OC goscor gl. familia; den coscor gl. cliens
Several etymologies have been considered: 1) < Brit. *u(n)skor(f) (Vsker-): 2) Celt. *go-eks- (as in W cordd 'tribe, clan, family', Irish cùire 'troupe, armée'; GPC: 553; LEIA: C-275); 3) cost (as in OB costad 'gardien', W costeg 'mastiff') (GPC: 570), FT VII. 2 neu ti rygoystein bwyf tceu (see FT: 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 mair Gen: 11
casgoord gl. satilites meos Ox2 43b (5.27)

casulhetice adj. 'wearing a chasuble'
Hapax in Welsh; an -ed derivation 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
casulhetic gl. penulata MC 14 b.b.

cat n f 'battle' [cad]
MW cat, cad; C: cas; Ir cadh. G. Catu-
< IE *kát- 'kämpfen'; the word is used throughout the "Annales Camerio", e.g., cat pencon (s.a. 722).
GPC: 374; GPN: 171–5; IEW: 534; VGK: I, 132

catteirial adj. 'pertaining to a chair' [cadeiriol]
W caderiol
< Lat. cathedralis (Stokes, GPC), or < Lat. cathedra (VBV, ML: 141–2)
GPC: 377; Stokes: 1873, 406; VVB: 66
icatteirial retetteic strotur gl. sella curulis MC 45 a.a.

cecinet n pl 'jays' [cegin]
MW cegin; MB quiquin
GPC: 449; Williams: 1933, 115
cecinet bronbrothetul gl. cicadac Ovid 40b

ceenn n m 'murex, purple dye made from the juice of the purple-fish' [cen]
MW ken(n)
Cl. 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:
celfy n m 'horse' [ceffyl]
MW celfy; OB pois cefel; OIr capall
There is no certainty that the word is surely Welsh and not Breton in view of the Breton examples cited by Fleuret. The etymology of the word, and its connection with Lat. ceffyl is disputable, see the discussion of it by P. Kelly, cf. LEIA: C-34 and OWAV. GPC does not consider this instance.
See also cefel.
celgl. tursedus Prisc 11.1

celen adj. 'fine, fair' [cin]
MW keen, cin; MB quen; OIr cin (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 cin guodemisauch gl. non bene passa Ovid 39

celimicium v 'to honour, to praise' [ceimmyg-]
MW ceimmyg-
A compound, for the first component see s.v. cein. The second element is *mygu, found, e.g., in dirmymyg < IE *meik- 'flimmer, 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
celimicium uenou ran Juv 9 (6.2)

celtir n m 'first cousin' [cefnfwr]
MW keynnderw, keunydyru: C kanderu, B kenderf
From (W) cein 'third cousin' (< IE *kom-nepots) and derw 'true, etc.', see s.v. demin.
VVB: 67
dir arpeteticon celtirau gl. misetis patrueibus Ovid 38

ces v imp. 2 sg 'to seek' [ceis-]
MW ceis(47); OB (?). Leiden Leech-Book) cæs
A word with no established etymology. J. Loth though listing it alongside the other Latin borrowings (< Lat. cesio) 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 queso.
DGVB: 93; GPC: 455; ML: 147; White: 266
Ces iniir loyr Comp 21

cellell n f 'knife' [ceylll]
MW kallet, kyllell; OC collet gl. cultellus; collet graudio 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 42b (4.7)
celmed adj. 'skilful, skilled' [ceffyd]
MW celuit, celuddy; OB celmed; MrT cnun
< Brit. *kalmoj-; 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 -yd derivative from cyfogy, i.e. cyf-(h)ogy '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- 'sharfc, spitz, katig', IEW: 18f.
GPC: 689; LHEB: 606, 659, 668; PT: 31; VVB: 67; Williams: 1929, 3
cemecid gl. lapidaria Ox2 42a (4.3)
cemmein n m (old pl) 'steps, strides' [cam]
MW cam; MB C cam, cf. OIr ceminn, CI Camann
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 38a

cen conj. 'although, even though' [cyd, cyn]
OW (LL) cin: MW kin, cyn; OB cenit; OIr cin, ce
The connection between the Brittonic and Goidec forms (cf. Ogam Ir C1) was suggested by D. Greene. See also cet.
cen nit boi loc guac iner o. et a. in pagina regulari. Comp 11

cennel n f 'tribe, clan' [cenedd]
MW kenetyl, kenedel, kenedyl; OC kinethel gl. generatio; OB chenedel, chenedll, keneti; OIr cenel
< *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
tubbule hai cenell Chad 2

ceneticion see ununctetion
cennin n pl 'leeks, daffodils' [cennin]
MW cennin, kerryn; OC kenin euynoc gl. allium; MB quinghenh; OIr cainenn
It was suggested by A. Lubotsky (see Schrijver: 456), that these words go back to
*kasn-Ind, from *ken- (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\(^a\) (3.7)

cennini prep. 'with us'
OB centen ni
See cant, ni.
DGVB: 102
cennini gl. oriens maior Ang 13 b

centhliat n m 'singer'
Attested twice and only in the Juvenius glosses; cf. MW gorchethleit. An -iad
derivative of (MW) cathi 'song' (B kentiel, MLr cétal, GPC: 441) < *kantlom, IE
\(<kan- 'singing' (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
centhliat gl. Davida canorum J 7
centhliat gl. Davida canorum J 49

cyp n f&m 'pickaxe, mattock, hoe; ploughshare' [caib]
MW caib, keyp; Scottish Gaelic caibe
See OWAV.
GPC: 389; VVB: 69
cyp gl. fosarium Ox2 42\(^a\) (4.3)

cephitor v. pres. impers. 'to have, obtain, find'
See chepi.
ismod. cephitor. did. hanaud Comp 1

cep n f&m 'halter, tether, cussedness, evil' [cebystr]
MW kebystr, kebestr; MB cabestr
< Lat. capistrum
GPC: 444; LHEB: 337; ML: I; 146; VGK: 1, 192; VVB: 69-70
cepister gl. camum Ox2 43\(^a\) (5.2)

ceroenhou n pl 'mash-vats, tuns, tabs, casks, barrels' [cerwyn]
MW cerwun, cerwun; OC kerin gl. cupa
The difficulties in the interpretation of this word as a loan from Lat. caroenum are
summarised in PECA. For -o-re representing [ul], 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

cerrice n m&f pl 'stones'
For the etymology and references, see carrecc and cf. carreic, carrecon,
ouicerrice gl. cautium 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; < *kombrando-magos. For the second element, see maesid.
The first component of this compound (= Irish comhradh) contains prefix *kom-,
and IE *(e)nek- 'reichen' (IEW: 316f), on this see De Bernardo Stemple: 99-100.
GPC: 710; Koch: 476
cibracma Chad 4

ciberno n 'thirfty'
OB cobrho
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
ciberno gl. frugi Prisc. 34 a

cihitan, cihutan prep. 'along; as far as' [cyhudun]
OW (LL): 122 orlech cihitan dital icceyn, OB cohitin, cohiton
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-ton), see Loth
in RC 37 (1917-1919), p. 54.
DGVB: 113; GPC: 746; VVB: 71; Williams: 1930, 247.
hor elin cihutan hi torr MP 23\(^a\) (246)
hou boit cihutun ceng ir esceir is moi hinnoid MP 23\(^a\) (246)
cibun(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 hoistou hou bein atar ha beinn cibun MP 22b (234)
is cibun argant agit etenin MP 22b (234)

chitun see chitun

ciclet n m 'coverlet, sheet, blanket' [cylched]
MW cylched, cyclctic; OB colchet gl. agipa; Olfr colcled gl. agipam
< Lat. culcita; see also cicletou.
DGVB: 113; GPC: 748; LEIA: C-157; LHEB: 668; ML: 156; VGK: I, 196; VVB: 71
ciclet gl. tapiseta Ox2 44ª (6.25)
ciclet gl. stratorium Ox2 44ª (6.26)

cicletou n m pl 'coverlets, sheets, blankets'
See ciclet.
ir cilchetou gl. vela Ovid 38ª

ciliauc adj. 'faulty'
An -iog derivative of Celt. *kulo-,. cf. MW cwl 'fault, blame'; OB col gl. nefariat rem, caul gl. piacula j, absenca; 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.


cilin n 'crooked hinder part of the plough'
This hapax is omitted in GPC; for the etymology of this compound (< IE *skulo- to */sk/ue/- etc., 'Verstek, Hinterteil', IEW: 951, and min, GPC: 2460) see A.

VVb: 72; Williams: 1929, 3
cilin gl. buris Ox2 42ª (4.7)

cilurn n m 'pail, pitcher, vessel, bucket, tub' [celwrn]
MW kelurn. celwrn. OB chilorn gl. urceus (ch=k), PN Cilurnum; Olfr cilornn gl. urceus


DGVB: 105; GPC: 458; IEW: 555; LEIA: C-99; LHEB: 475; Parry-Williams: 121; VGK: I. 94, 365; VVB: 72; WG: 125
cilurn gl. urceum 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 cumachabail, and MW kyuchael 'to raise, extol', see GPC: 673 and 680. The first word of this gloss, hoyloit, was analysed by Lambert as SW British. The entry itself is perhaps a hybrid, with apparently Welsh reflex of the prefix. cf. here cinemphi, see s.v. GPC does not consider this instance.


cimadas adj. 'suitable, befiting' [cyfaddas]
MW camadas; OB camadas gl. habitis; Olfr camadas

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

iscimadas gl. par MC 4 a.b.

iscimadas gl. par est MC 4 b.b.

ciman adj. 'whole, entire, complete' [cyfan]
MW kyutan(n)
Analysed in GPC as < (?) Britt. *kom-ann-
GPC: 676
is did ciman. haci Comp 3

ciman n f 'assembly' [cyman]
MW cyman; Olfr commant, Mrl 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 'allience, pact, company' is commonly analysed as a loan from Lat. convention.

GPC: 754; Haycock: 13; LEIA: C-178; Williams: 1980, 112
it clu(i)s [it] dhbhn iciman guorsed Juv 9 (6.1)

cimarcimeir prep. 'opposite, facing'
See ercimeir.

DGVB: 106


cimarguith[i]ejt n m&f 'well-informed person, expert' [cyfarwydd]
MW kywairw, cyfarwyd, cyuarwyd; Olfr comard(ale)
< Britt. *kom-are-yeid-, IE *v(y)el- 'erbllicken, sehen'

GPC: 685; IEW: 1125; JO: 53-4; LEIA: C-166; VGK 1, 352 and II, 6

imallitidh cimarguith[i]ejt Chad 3

cimengaen v pres. 1 sg 'to narrow, tighten' [cyfyng-]
W cyfyng-; cf. Olfr cumung
< *kom-ingu-, IE *vangh- 'eng, einengen, schnüren'.

GPC does not consider this instance.

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

ciméghaam gl. ango Prisc 40 a

**cimer drí** **n** **pl.**

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

Lambert: 1982a, 22; Loth in RC 32 (1911), p. 307; Stokes: 1873, 391; VVB: 155-6

cimédrídion **n** **pl.**

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

GPC: 753; VVB: 72

cimémaeticion **n** **pl.**


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

cimémaethéreress **gl.** colactae MC 1 **b.a.**

cimémaethéreress **gl.** colactae MC 8 **a.b.**

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

MW cymhen-; MB qaempen

This word which shows Welsh characteristics and is found in the Breton gloss was not considered as 'f.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 cinperen aer Ang 65 a

**cinperet** * 'comparative'

OB cinperet; Olr 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

haecoucimp& gl. superlatius multo Prisc 27 a

nircircilia. cimpilllauasauc oirei gl. ad plures sui generis fit comparatio Prisc 27 a

**cinceu** **n** **mc** '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 loanwords. The instance is not quoted in GPC.

DGVB: 106

cinceu gl. concavus Ang 16 a

**cindraíd** **n** **neap tide**

Cf. MW (T 41.13) kyn traeth; OB cindraíd; Mır cónwart

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

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

cindraíd gl. ledona DNR 2v

**ciminer** **n** **m** **adj.** 'equal number' [cymfer]

MW cenuer, c(y)nuer; MC cenyuer

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

GPC: 791; Williams: 1980, 107

isabruid iciminer Juv 9 (3.2)

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

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

Cinfit hoys irloc guacl hinnhui In pagina regulari Comp 14

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

MW cyffyll

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

GPC: 734; Stokes: 1873, 395; VVB: 72-3
ciphillion gl. surculis MC 8 a.b.

**circhin** **n** **m** **mc** 'circle'

Hapax in Welsh, but cf. MW derivatives kyrchynyat, kychynurid; OB circhin(n); Mır cercend, C yn-kerghen

< Lat. circhyn(n)us. See also dameirchinnou.

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

bét circhin frguollcndi gl. usque sub occiduum cochi J 84

**circhl** **n** **m** **mc** 'circle' [cyllch]

MW cyllch. MB kelch

< Lat. circulus

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

seraul circhl Comp 2
hai bid im guar phenn circhl nauncet Comp 23
in ir losetic 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-
*stenen', 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

cissol'tou n pl 'connections' [cyswlt]
MW kyswllt, kyswllt, kyssyllt
< Lat. consoldo. The instance is not quoted in GPC.
DGVB: 109; GPC: 819; ML: 158
cisoll'tou gl. commissure hapsidum Ang 13 a

**cithremmet adj. 'even, exact' [clythremmed]**
MW cithymhet; OIr cuthrumme
< Celt. *kon-trum-, see trumm.
GPC: 827; LEIA: C-298-9; Stokes: 1873, 401; VVB: 73–4
cithremmet gl. bjhjlancale 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 θληφος. For a consideration of a different
IE stem (*klā- 'breit beliegen, darauflegen', IEW: 599), see A. Falileyev, N. Kaza-
sky in Yazyk i kul'tura keltov, St. Petersburg 1998, pp. 10–13. See also clorion.
Chantraine: 542–3; De Bernardo Stempiel: 41; GEW: 872–3; GPC: 491–2; IEW:
545; LEIA: C-113-4; Schrijver: 182; VGK: II, 49; VVB: 74
cláir guipqu. 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'
Elise: 109; GPC: 493; IEW: 601; LEIA: C-114–5; Schrijver: 118; VVB: 74
ór cled hín gl. limitae levo J 26

cleteirou n pl 'castanets'
According to Stokes, this could be an onomatopoeic 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 cledr.
Lambert: 1982a, 22; LEIA: C–248; ML: 150; Stokes: 1873, 399; VVB: 74
nouricleteirou gl. crotularum MC 10 a.a.

cloiumn see dolium

clorion n m pl 'boards, planks, surfaces, faces, plates'
See claur.
GPC: 492; VVB: 74
oclorion gl. tabellis Ovid 38

clois ?
I. Williams connects this word with MW glus 'fair, beautiful', with it causing
proyection, or with the adjective derived from the verb clwyd 'to hear'.
Haycock: 13; Williams: 1980, 111
it clu(i)s [it] dībān icīman guorset Juv 9 (6.1)
it cluis it humil inhared celmed Juv 9 (7.1)

clo 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 OWA.
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*(6.32)

collam v pres. 1 sg 'believe' [coeli-]
MW coel-, coyll-; OB coilhaam 'je examine, je consulte' in etn coilhaam gl. anis et
aspicio
A derivative of coel, etc., for the etymology see s.v. coilhou.
ni choilam hinnid MP 22b (234)
nichoilam MP 22b (238)

collaunc n m 'augur, soothsayer'
Hapax in Welsh; OC chullioc gl. augur
An -iog derivative of coel, see coilhou.
GPC: 533; VVB: 77
collaunc gl. augur MC 2 a.b.

collitou n pl 'omens, portents, auguries, divinations' [coel]
MW coel; OB coel gl. (h)auspiciem; OC chullioc gl. augur, cuilloges gl. phito-
nissa; Inscr. de Lamas Toledo Caciolbrigui; Ir cel borrowed from Brit.
< Celt. *kailo-< IE *kai-lo- 'heil, unverschert, auch von guter Vorbedeutung'.
See also collam, colliauc.
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. colliou gl. extorum MC 2 a.a.
ooloiu gl. auspicis Ovid 39b
colliou see coll(iou)
colginn n m 'sting, awn' [colyn]
MW colyn
De Bernardo Stempel: 99; Fowkes: 96; GPC: 546; Joseph: 51–2; LEIA: C–157;
LHEB: 466. 590. 607; VGK: 1. 105; VVB: 78
cölgnín gl. aristam J 26

coll n coll. 'hazel' [coll]
MW coll(en); OC colîdion gl. corilios, OB limn-collin gl. tilia; Mfr coll
< *kost- < IE *kost(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 dû chefuidoc gl. Deus omnipotens; Ofr cumactae
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 *kom-ankdak-; the traditional etymology derives it from *kom-o[t]–, with IE *enek- , *nek- , *en[ ]– *en[ – ]-rek), erreichen, erlangen' (IEW: 316).
Fleuriot in EC 16 (1979), 204-5; GPC: 708; Haycock: 15; LEIA: C–286; OCV: 32;
PECA: 29; VGK: I, 124; Williams: 1980, 115

gurdd meint icomoid imolaut Juv 9 (7.3)

comantou 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
orcomantou gl. bombis MC 10 a.a.

corn n
According to Zeus: 1056 and VVB: 82, this stands for co – orn, orn 'tressaillement, criante', the meaning of corn being thus 'applaudissement'. In view of the frequent doubling of the letters in this manuscript (cf. pipaur, 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

corn gl. in medio plausu Ovid 38b

comnoitauc 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 elf. anhysbys. GPC does not consider this instance.
DGVB: 119; GPC: 564
Cor.noitauc gl. gibberous Prisc 16 b

coruiui n f 'thong, latchet, lace' [carrail]
MW carru, carrieu, carr(ie); cf. MB curren
< Lat. corrigia; differently by D. E. Evans, who derives it from Celtic *ko(m)-ro-reig-, which contains IE *reig- 'bind', or *reig- 'stretch', or a crossing of these stems.
Schrijver: 313–6; VGK: I, 195; VVB: 83; WG: 165

ccoliui gl. corigium Oxz 43a (5.4)

cors n f 'reed, cane' [cors]
See corssen.

orcuetic cors gl. ex papyro textil MC 8 b.a.
cors vel pentras gl. cananulas MC 14 b.b.

cosseren n f sg. 'reed, cane' [cosseren]
MW cors(es); OC korssen (MS cossen) gl. calamus. B korz(enn); cf. Ofr 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
corsssen gl. argundine Ovid 40a

coeiddid n f 'company' [cyweithydd]
MW cyweithyd; C. cowethe
An -id (= -idd) derivative of (W) cytwaith, which is analysed by GPC as < Britt. *ko-yrht-, IE *negh- 'bewegen, ziehen, fahren' (IEW: 1118f. cf. GPN: 283).
GPC: 832; LHEB: 659, 668; Williams: 1980, 98
isdiscrior micoeiddid Juv 3 (3.2)

couer adj. 'complete' [cywair]
MW kyweir; Ofr cûir
< *ko(m)-yari-; IE *yer- '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 intcouer Juv 9 (9.2)

conid n m 'poem' [cywydd]
MW cywyd(id): Ir cubaid
< *ko(m)-yedu-, IE *yidhu- 'Baum' (IEW: 1177), for the possibilities of the semantic motivations, see LEIA. OC coweid liuer (recte copiedliuer), considered by GPC, does not belong here, cf. Williams: 1944, 342 and OCV: 342.


nit arcup betid hicouid canlou Juv 9 (2.1)

crol see ort

creatical adj. 'created, original' [creadigol]

W creadigawl

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

GPC: 583, 584; ML: 154; VVB: 87
creatical plant gl. genialis preaeda Ovid 38

creaturou n pl 'substances' [creadr]

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 creaturo gl. subtiolioribus elementis Ang 15 b

creirrhou n m pl 'relics, holy or sacred objects, treasures' [crair]

MW creireu; MIr cretair

< *kred-ro-, IE *kred-dhē- 'Zauberkraft 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 creirrhou gl. purshances Pad: 3

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

MW creman, cryman. C. cromman, MIr crommán

A derivative from (W) crwm (cf. C crom, OB crum gl. gibbler; OIr crmom) '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)ker(h)-, (skremb- 'drehen, krummen', not in IEW: 948f, see G. Lane in Language 8 (1932), pp. 296-7. See also crummahuo.

DGVB: 124; GPC: 622; LEIA: C-244–5; LHEB: 668; VVB: 87
cremen gl. baxus Ox2 42 [4.6 L]

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

W crychedd

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

GPC: 619; VVB: 88
cRiched gl. ruga Ovid 40

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

MW crin; OB crin; OIr crín

< IE *sker- 'verschreien'

DGVB: 122; GPC: 597; IEW: 578; LEIA: C-236–7; Stokes: 1873, 412; VGK: I, 498; VVB: 88
crin gl. ar[j]ldum J 27

crip see ha crip

crit n m 'shivering, tremble' [cryd]

MW crid, cryt, cryd; OB crit gl. fremesin; C crys: Ir crith

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

DGVB: 123; GPC: 620; IEW: 937; LEIA: C-239–40; VVB: 89–9
crit gl. timore (leg tremore) J 5

cruitr n m 'winnowing fan, winnowing shovel, sieve' [crywdyr]

Hapax in Welsh, but cf. W crywdyr (MW crudir, crywydr) 'wandering, roaming'; OC croider gl. cribrum, OB crioir gl. crebrum, MB croezr; MIr criathar

< Celt. *krei-tro-. < IE *skeri- etc., 'schneiden, scheiden', cf. Lat. cribur, AS hrider


cruitr gl. pala J 14

crummanhuo n pl 'reaping hooks'

Note the spelling of the plural ending. See creman

o crummanhuo gl. scrobipus J 77

crum adj. 'round, circular' [crwn]

MW crwn; OB cron gl. tomatili; OIr cruind

< *kransi-. < IE *s)ker- 'drehen, biegen'

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

nourierunnoi gl. oui MC10 b.a.

crumnolunou n pl 'round wheels' (?)

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

VVB: 90; Stokes, 1873, 391

crumnolunou gl. orbiculata MC 4 b.a.

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

MW cuall; OB cuolach (cf. Pers. name Marccoual)

J. Loth suggested a derivation < *kom-yall-, *yell- 'entourer, enrouler'.

DGVB: 124; GPC: 626; Loth in RC 37 (1917–9), pp. 37–8; VVB: 90
cuáll gl. maturato (leg. motura, monitura) J 90

cweeicc adj. 'knitted, woven' [gweédig]

W gweuedic. gweudig
An -edig derivative of (W) gweu 'to weave', cf. OB gueg gl. textrix, OC guiat gl. tele, Olr fge, etc., < IE *gweg- 'weben, knüpfen' see GPC: 1608; PECA: 56. Note initial c for g.

DGVB: 186; GPC: 1614; IEW: 1117; VVB: 91; Stokes: 1873, 395

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

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

MW cwyno; MB queinyff; Olr coind

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: 1,125; VVB: 91; WG: 323; White: 122

cuinhaunt irruin mein gl. perpetuis deflebit subsita poenis J 55

cultel n 'knife'

This could be a Latin word or a learned loan from Lat. cultellus (cf. cellell). VVB: 91
celleell gl. art[a]uum (i. cultel) Ox2 42b (4.7)

culture see the next entry

cultir n m 'coulter'

MW kuldyr, cwlytr, kwlldr; MB coulth; Mfr coltar
< Lat. culturum; cf. also art[a]uum i. cellell gl. culter Ox2 42b (4.7)

GPC: 640; LHEB: 337; LEIA: C-160; ML: 155; VGK: 1,233; VVB: 91
cultir gl. cultrum Ox2 42b (4.6)

cusam v 'chat'?

The word was considered by I. Williams to be a variant spelling of cosmos, 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

nisianiguardam nicusam henoid Juv 3 (2.1)

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

MW cussyl, kysyll; OC cusul gl. concilium, MB kusul
< Lat. consilium (*cosilium)

GPC: 818; ML: 155; OCV: 110; PECA: 34; Russell: 1995, 176; VGK: 1, 205; VVB: 92
cusul Nemn

cusnud eticc?

Lewis rejected Stokes's reading cusnudieticc in favour of cusnud eticc. The gloss remains obscure.

Lewis: 1932, 112; Stokes: 1873, 399; VVB: 92
cusnud eticc gl. confercta 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
cutinniou gl. illis (nodis) MC 8 b.b.
inrcutinniou 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

cuiis chefel gl. mannos .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.


ha chepi. hinn inguir Comp 21

chet n m 'tribute, tax' [ced]

MW cot, ked

GPC: 445

ismet hiceth triciuentiorth Chad 4

choilam see coimat

D

dueiraut?

For possible interpretations of this entry see Williams: 1980, 115-6. rit crics dueiraut 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 dirgatiss. See also digata(mou).

GPC: 1113; VVB: 93; White: 208-9

itdagatte ail gl. comiuer 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)

**damcirchirneid** n ‘delayer’
Hapax in Welsh; see *damcirchirnuou*
GPC: 884; Stokes 1873, 392; VVB: 94
damcirchirneid gl. demorrator MC 6 b.b.

**damcirchirnuou** n pl ‘a going around, a circulating’
Hapax in Welsh; OB *damcirchinn* ‘fait le tour de’
< *do-ambi + cyrchyn, see circhinn.*
DGVB: 128; GPC: 884; VVB: 94; WG: 27
ordamcirchirnuou gl. ambagibus J 56

**damfraudatuis** [Latin]
Several interpretations of these two difficult glosses, both of which occur in the Juvenecus 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 (*datiuis fraudattius*). See P.-Y. Lambert in Revue de philologie 57 (1983), pp. 39-45; cf. Lambert: 1986, 110.

dáfraudatuis gl. animae J 18

darnaes 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: 1850-1, 291; White: 173-175; Williams: 1933, 118
ítámaRéin térli gl. agitare J 88

**das** n m&f ‘stack, heap, file’ [das]
MW *das*; OB *desi*; Ir *daiss*
< *dastoh- < IE *dhe- ‘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);* OB *dadl* gl. concio, OC dathelurr gl. concionator; OFr *dál*< *dhon-t-lo-, IE V *dhe- ‘setzen, stellen, legen’; see also the next.*
DGVB: 127; GPC: 870; IEW: 237; LEIA: D-16f; OCV: 110; PECA: 36; Schrijver: 80; VGK: 1, 135; VVB: 95
in irguorunthetic *datl* gl. in argusto foro Ovid 38a

**datlo cou** n pl ‘places of debate’
Hapax in Welsh, see *dall* and loc. for the formation cf. mynachlog
GPC: 872; VVB: 96
datlo cou gl. fora Ovid 38a

**datsebimou** n pl ‘establishments, cattle-sheds’
According to Fleuriot, “Ie sens et la formation rappellent le lat. *siabulum*. 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 *datnaf* ‘stay of blood’, which is a cognate of *sfyll*, etc.; on this word see GPC: 904. The instance is not quoted in GPC.
DGVB: 274
ó *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 *tymnig*), then ‘démangeaison ou spasme pour rejet’. Stokes: 1873, 399; VVB: 96
dattotimb gl. gestione MC 10 a.a.

**daul** n m ‘share’
Hapax in Welsh, but cf. *didaul*, Ofr *dál*.
Perhaps, to IE *dá- ‘teilen’ (IEW: 175).
GPC: 906; LEIA: D-16-18; Williams: 1980, 184
Amidufys *daul bac patern* Pad: 4

**daum** n m ‘son-in-law; member of a retinue, guest’
See *daun*. GPC does not consider this instance.
DGVB: 130
daum gl. cliens Prisc 34 b

**daun** n m ‘son-in-law; member of a retinue, guest’ [daw]
MW *daw;* OC *dol* gl. gener; MB *deuf;* Mfr *dám*< Brit. *dám*- (since O’Rahilly) < IE *domes* ‘house(hold);’ see also *daum*.
daun gl. cliens Ovid 38a

**deccolion** n pl ‘decimals; tenth parts’ [degol]
W degawl, degol
An *of* derivative of deg ‘ten’ < IE *dakm-t- ‘zehn’, IEW: 191; see also De Bernardo Stempel: 105-6 with bibl.
GPC: 916; Stokes: 1873, 394; VVB: 97
deccolion gl. *decadibus* MC 7 b b.
deigion 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: xlii; MJ: 271
imaguant 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: 91

delehid gl. sera Ox2 44· (6.12)

delun f ‘image, statue; idol’ [delw]
MW delw; C del; Olr delb
<A Celt. *delu- or *delu-. See CELT: 696. (GPN: 188; GPC: 932; JO: 101~)


demn n sg. ‘oak-tree’ [derwen]
MW derven; B deruenn; Brittonic Derventio; Olr 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')


den deru iid. pres. 3 sg ‘to happen’ [darfuad]
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 lacou 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

di1 prep. ‘to’
MW y; OB da, do; Olr do
< IE *to-; see also didi.
diapcrthou gl. munerihus Ovid J7 h
hin map di ioh gl. love dignus Ovid 39 h


bhihit dir terni Comp 16
ara aut dinuadu J 0

di gl. excusa medulae J 38

dir arpeteticon ceintiru gl. miseris patruelibus Ovid 38

diliatu gl. Latio Ovid 39

dittihun gl. tibi soli MC 9 a.a.
di asa .i. asse bichan MP 22b (234)
di mesur MP 23a (229; cf. Lewis: 1926, 1)
surexit turbulc . . . dierchim tir eli rh Chad 2
This form frequently occurs in Chad 6

di2 prep ‘to’
DGVB: 141 and 136; the form houl ‘sun’ is Breton. See di1.
di houl gl. in aduerso Ang 58 a


di3 prep. ‘from’
dicones iheus dielimu phetid Juv 9 (4.1)


di4 prep. ‘from’
OB di; Ir de, di
< IE *dè-
JO: 105; IEW: 182; MJ: 272; Lambert: 1987, 288; Caerwyn Williams: 1948, 1-10
dimedichat Chad 2
bichtet paniu pet guarid. did di aries Comp19
anu di iuno gl. Suadae MC 1a.b.
enuein di iunoni gl. Iterducam et Domiducam MC 11 a.a.
anu di iuno gl. Populonam MC 11a.a.
enuein di Sibellae int hinn gl. Erytria quacque Phrigia Me II h.
omen di cretae gl. Mac[a]ronesos MC 49 b.a.
omen di tauro gl. caucassus MC 50 b.b.
diaperthou gl. munetibus Ovid 37
hin map di ioh gl. Iove dignus Ovid 39


di5 prep ‘from’
MW diwac, dir. OC diuoc gl. piger, OB diuoci


dinuac adj. ‘lazy’ [diug]
MW diuac, diug; OC diug gl. piger, OB diuoci
<di- (neg.) + IE *ōkū-s 'schnell'
DGVB: 143; GPC: 1026; IEW: 775; OCV: 141; PECA: 38; VGK: I, 48; VVB: 99
diáuc gl. segnum 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’.
it clu(i)s [it] dibän iciman guorsed Juv 9 (6.1)

dibid v pres. 3 sg ‘to come’ [deuf]
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
Irnidibid ir loyr di. Comp 9

di bribery v pret. 3 sg ‘to come’
See s.v. dibid.
GMW: 134; GPC: 791; White: 187–8; Williams: 1980, 109
aguirdu pan dibu Juv 9 (4.2)

dicnchiriueticon adj. pl?
According to P.-Y. Lambert this stands for dich(i)rio-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.
irdicnchiriueticon 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.
omnopenens auctor tiricon diaman[...] Juv 9 (1.1)
dicones pater harimed presen Juv 9 (3.1)
dicones thesul dieilimu pbetid Juv 9 (4.1)
gur dicones remedaul[i] elbid Juv 9 (5.1)

diconent v pret. (? ) impers. ‘to make, to do’

pan diconent ir. oithaur hinnith Comp 3

did n m ‘day’ [dydd]
MW dit, dyt, dyd(d); OC det; OB ded; OIr dia
< *dīēu-; see also dūiu sul.
ismod. cephitior. did. hanaud Comp 1
is did ciman. haci Comp 3
irdid hinnith Comp 9
irdid. hinnuith Comp 11
pet guard. did Comp 18
did braut Chad 2

diddaul adj. ‘without a share, deficient, deprived of’ [diddawl]
MW did(d)aul
< *di (IE *dē-) + daul, see s.v., and cf. Lat. ex-per(t)-s.
GPC: 967; VVB: 100
didaul gl. expers Ox2 45* (8.2)
didaul gl. expers Ox2 47* (11.17)

Didi prep. pers. 3 sg
A personal form of di3 (see s.v); see also guotiapair oimer didu.
GMW: 68; Williams: 1980, 110
Guotiapair oimer didu Juv 9 (4.3)

dificiuou n pl ‘lack, want’ [diffyfg]
MW diffyfg, diffic: C dyfygy
< Lat. dificium
GPC: 993; ML: 160; Russell: 1990, 69; VVB: 101
dificiuou gl. dispenderia J 4

Difrit n m ‘a heating’
Hapax in Welsh. The word is analysed as a combination of the prefix di- and the stem is found in frfydio, etc.
GPC: 992; Stokes: 1873, 104; VVB: 101
fonnaul difrit gl. fustuarium Me 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 derogisse.
GPC: 1113; LHEB: 437, 458, 658; J. Rhys: 1873, 230–1; VVB: 102
iridigatma gl. arec Ovid 37b
digatma gl. circus Ovid 38b
digatmaou n pl 'enclosures for animals'
A plural of digatma, see s.v. for the further references.
iridigatmaou gl. circus Ovid 39

digmaihit ?
According to J. Loth, -n is a scribal error for -w; he divides the gloss into di (verbal particle), and glauhit which he analysis as a 2 pl imp. form of the verb, cognate with gloit (see s.v.).
VVB: 102

hac digmaihit gl. [et] aliqua Ox2 44 (7.20)

diguedham adj. 'last, ultimate, final' [diweth]
MW diwetha
A *samo- derivative from diued, see s.v.
GPC: 1059
issued diguedham oil Comp 15

diguolouichetic adj. 'bright, shining' ?
Hapax in Welsh; GPC suggests di- (cadarnhol) -g(w)ol-llewychedig; llewych 'light' < ?Britt. *lug-isk, vieug-; according to P.-Y. Lambert this word shows confusion of two stems: *diguolou-etic (cf. di-o-lo 'découvert') and *louich-etic (W llewychu 'briller', goulau, etc.).
GPC: 1060; 2170; P.-Y. Lambert in ÉC 27 (1990), p. 348; VVB: 102
diguolouichetic gl. proditus Ovid 41

See s.v. for the further references.
DGVB: 141; Lambert: 1982, 198
diguormach gl. adiectionem i. diriuationem Prisc. 15a

diguormechis v pret. 3 sg 'to add'
OB duguormach 'addition' in duguormachetion, degurmehi te, degurme(h); OIr do-formaig
Hapax in Welsh which contains \*/mag- \* IE \*meg(h)- 'groß'; -ch- was explained by J. Loth (RC 40 (1923), p. 342) as a development *mag-s (s-subjective) > *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 BCCS 10 (1941), p. 40
diguormechis lucas MP 22 (234)
dilin v (vn) ? 'to delete, erase' [dil-]

MW dil-; OIr do-lega
< Celt. *di-leg-n. IE \*leg- 'tröpfeln, sickern, zergehen' (IEW: 657)
GPC: 1012; LEIA: D-161; Stokes: 1873, 404; VGK: II, 562; VVB: 103
dilin gl. abolitio MC 40 a.b.
dilin n m 'shame, reproach' [diliw]
MW diliw, dilu; OB dilu (?)

Since Stokes's edition (1860-1: 211-2, cf. VVB: 104) this word was analysed as di- (privative) + lju 'colour'. J. Strachan (in RC 28 (1907), pp. 197-8) interprets the prefix as the equivalent of Irish do- (Greek δύνας). The word was considered alongside OB dilu, dilu 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.
dilu 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 derivitive from W dinau 'to pour, flow, stream out' (cf. C denewy, MB dinou). This perhaps contains di-, and IE *snä- 'fließen, Feuchtigkeit' (IEW: 9711), cf. Irish sniáid (LEIA: S-154).
GPC: 1020; VVB: 104
dinaut gl. pipininis (for bipennis) Ox2 42 (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).
diprotant gerutur o gurie Chad 2

dirgatisse v pluperfect 3 sg 'to leave, permit' [dya-]
MW dyadu
Etyologically, di + gadu 'permit' (on this see Isaac: 329) with the affirmative particle -r (MW ry, Ir ro) inserted after the preverb. See also dagatte, digatmaou.
GMW: 166; GPC: 1113; Loth in RC 29 (1908), p. 8; White: 257
dirgatisse loccul gl. concesserat MC 8 a.b.

diriimprosuni v pluperfect (pret. ?) 1 pl (1 sg ?) 'to extract, choose'
L. Fleuriot suggested that this stands for diriimprosuni (ni), with a prefix diri- (cf. dirgassee) and a stem found in W limpro, OB dislambrette. The semantic shift, putative -osun, and etymology were left unexplained. Recently P.-Y. Lambert has shown that the word corresponds to Irish tolimnrad, which is a calque on Lat. excerper; he also notes, that "la déssinence -osun-i est certainement l'équivalent du gall. moy. et mod. -asun, 1er sg. de plus-que-parfait de l'indicatif. [...] Le pronom d'empahse affixé est d'ailleurs normalement i à la 1er pers. du sg."
diriimprosuni gl. excersipus i. collegimus Ang 12 b

dirwestat adj. 'hungry, starving'
Hapax in Welsh, but cf. W dirwest (MW dywest, dyswet) 'abstinence' fact


diruestiat gl. jejunam J 64

discir n 'common, poor'  
This segmentation of the line was suggested by I. Williams, who noted that W dyeig ‘scream, shout’ is not a suitable comparanda. Instead he refers to MR discir ‘fierce’ and doeescar ‘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 discir. GPC lists the word as a hapax. The etymology is obscure.


discir n f ‘dish, plate’ [dysgl]

MW dyskyl; cf. OB disc (< Lat. discis)  
< Lat. discus < disculus

DGVB: 144; GPC: 1149; ML: 162; VVB: 106

o disc gl. lance J 59

dissuncgnetic adj. ‘sucked out, drained’

Hapax in Welsh. The entry is analysed by GPC as *di + sugn + edig, for the stem cf. W sugno, Irish sugig < (or a cognate of) Lat. sugo, see Elsie: 57; VGK: I, 72.

GPC: 1051; IEW: 913; LEIA: S–201; Stokes: 1873, 369; VVB: 106

dissuncgnetic gl. exanciata MC 3 a.a.

diu num. card. f ‘two’  
See dòu; for the fem. formation consider LEIA: D–6

Stokes: 1873, 398; VVB: 107

ithriðiuail gl. glabella medietas MC 9 b.b.

diued n m ‘end’ [diwed]

MW diuet, diwet, diwed: MC deweth; B divez, OIr dead, diad  
< di (see s.v. di*) + Vgradation ‘führen’, IEW: 1115–6.

GPC: 1056; JO: 99; LEIA: D–29; WG: 251

ho diued Chad 2

diu sul n m ‘Sunday’  
MW dywsl

The form contains diu ‘day’, see s.v. did; and sul < Lat. solis (ML: 208).

gueth diu sul innmón AC s.a. 876 (Phillimore: 166)

dluiethruim n ‘lever’

The suggestion of W. Stokes was to read luth for dluiath (Llwyth ‘a weight’), and rain = W rhwyf = Lat. remus; cf. VVB: 108. According to J. Rhys, dluiath stands for luth: W lûad. L. Fleuriot’s analysis suggests a derivation from *dliet- in view of B diawen. Apparently, lit. ‘weight – beam / oar’.

DGVB: 146; LHEB: 479–80; Parry-Williams: 121; Stokes: 1860–1, 226

ô már dluiethruim gl. vecte moveri J 90

dociin ?

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. astrucctio MC 40 a.b.

dofinn ?

According to I. Williams, Loth’s reading mas cloiumn (VVB: 181) should be abandoned. The gloss remains obscure.

Williams: 1929, 7
dofinn gl. metallum Ox2 42b (4.5)

dometic adj. ‘tamed, subjected’ [dofedig]

W dovedig, dofedig

An -edig derivative of (MW) dof ‘tame’ (MB dof, Lat. domo). According to Pokorny, IEW: 199–200, this is a loan from Latin domo. It is not, however, listed by Lewis, and is perhaps an authentic word, < Celt. *domes (ā) < IE *donhu-o-, see Schrijver: 37. See also duan and ardemon.

GPC: 1072; Russell: 1990, 77; VVB: 111

ordometic gl. domito Ovid 39a

dor n f ‘door’ [díir]

MW dor, B dor, MC dor; OIr dorus; G doro  
< Celt. *dorr < IE *duro- ‘Tür’. See also duos.

GPC: 1076; IEW: 278–9; LEIA: D–181; Schrijver: 352; VGK: I, 32; VVB: 111

dor gl. super uluam Ox2 44a (6.12)

dosseheitic adj. ‘dripping’

It was suggested by L. Fleuriot that the word contains the stem dos and the suffix -etheic (cf. -hegetic, -habetic, etc.),DGVB: 208. The stem was compared to that of diddos watteright (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 dosseheitic gl. gutatim Ang 15 b

dou num. card. m ‘two’ [dau]

OW (LL) dou, MW deu; C dow, deu; OB dou; OIr dâu, dò  
< Celt. *dho, IE *dau-. Pokorny’s *dōt(a); see also diu.
W. Cowgill in Münchenner 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 hair 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 22b (230)
dou punt MP 22b (234)
dou eterninn MP 22b (234)
dou~;n

MW deu vgein, deugein(t)
A compound, dou (see dou), and ugain(t) 'twenty' (aIr fiche, C ugens, B ugent)
< IE *li~t·

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 [dou]ceint mannuclenn Chad 3

douhouceint num. card. 'forty' [deugain]

MW dou ygein, deugein(t)
A compound, dou (see dou), and ugain(t) 'twenty' (OIr fiche, C ugens, B ugent)
< IE *gięnts-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 [dou]ceint mannuclenn Chad 3

douhouceint num. card. 'forty'
See douceint.

DGVB: 232
is douhouceint gl. XL Ang. 59b
doid see t=erdutou f1 gaund****

dreb n ?
According to J. Loth, this is a word for 'tas'.

VVB: 113
guari+dreb gl. edito MC 3 a.a.

drissi n pl 'briers, brambles, thornbushes' [drysi]

MW drys(s)i, drís(s)i; OC dreis gl. uepres, OB drisoc gl. dumetum; OIr driss gl. vepres
A widely accepted derivation from *driς-to- (Greek δρος, 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
örd rissi gl. de tribulis J 27
drissi gl. spinis J 56
< IE *dhr₃- 'schlagen' (IEW: 117).

E
drus n m 'door-way, door' [drws]

MW drws. MC darat; cf. OIr doras
< IE *dhr₃yor- '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 drus are thoroughly obscure", Schrijver: 413.

GPC: 1089; IEW: 278-9; LEIA: D-182; VVB: 113-4
drus gl. claustrum J 66
du adj. 'black' [du]

OW (AC, HB) Dub.-, OW (LL), MW du; OC duþ gl. niger; OB du; OIr dub; G Dubis
A derivative of IE *dhubh- (v/duhe-); for an underlying form *dubyo- 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.

ir du bisl gl. meloncolia Ang 68 a
dub see du
dubenecticion 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
ordubenecticion abalbrouannou gl. gurgulionibus execest MC 42 a.a.
duiuit n m 'divinity'

MW dwydit

GPC: 1107; IEW: 185; LEIA: D-64; LHEB: 375
eo quod ipse narravit generationem Christi heruid düuitt J 0
dur adj. 'hard, cruel' [dur]

MW dur; B dir, OIr dür
< Lat. durus

GPC: 1099; LEIA: D-223-4; ML: 162; VVB: 114
dur gl. dira Ovid 41b
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'.
o e leidim gl. processu Ang. 61b
edil n f 'plough-handle' [haeddel]

MW haeddel; MB hæcll
< IE *s̥r̥gʰ- 'festhalten, halten' (*s̥r̥kład)
elinn n m&f 'elbow, forearm' [elin]
MW elin, OC elin gl. angulus, elin gl. ulna; OB olm 'coude, angle' in tri-olinocone; Olr uilen
< Brit. *olmà < IE *el-, etc., *biet, etc.; see also elinou; on trionocone gl. triquadrum see I. Williams in BBCS 10, (1940/1), p. 135.
DGVB: 276; GOI: 47; GPC: 230; IEW: 307; LEIA: U-18; LHEB: 595; OCV: 56; PECA: 42; Schrijver: 259; VGK: II, 59;
hor elin MP 23* (246)

elinou n pl 'elbows, forearms'
The presence of an OB form olin caused Fleuriot 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
elleshection? 
According to Stokes and Loth, this is connected with eliw 'music'. GPC does not consider this instance.
Stokes: 1873, 394; VVB: 116
elleshection gl. meli MC 8 a.a.
em pron. pers. independent 3 sg 'he, it' [ef]
MW ew, cf. e; OB em, C ef. Ir som, sem
< IE *sem- 'eins', or from the IE demonstrative *e- (IEW: 281); the quotation from the Juvences glosses ("that is cisemic") shows the omission of copula. see Watkins.
isem hicet triucent torth Chad 4 (see Watkins: 1997, 580)
isem ir _e_ hinnuith issid diguchdham on in pagina regulari Comp 15
e we cisemic gl. qui primus J 7
issemi anu gl. Genius MC 11 a.b.
emenedo n m pl 'bronze, brass, copper' [efyd]
MW euy(d)d, efydd; Olr umae
< Celt. *omino < *om-ejo-; traditionally, to IE *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 *em- 'rot' is postulated. For the form humid in BN Lat. 10720 12 b see E. Bacheller in EC 11 (1964-5) pp. 111-112. cf. also Lambert: 1982a, 22 fn. 1. See also emid

equin n m&f 'nail of the finger or toe' [eulin]
MW euin, OC euin gl. unguis, ejincarn gl. ungula; OB eguin gl. adungem; Olr ingen
< Celt. ansu-tàd from IE *h2mP-g-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
er eguin MP 23a (241)

eirimotor n pres. impers. 'to count' [eirif-]
This entry was considered by L. Fleuriot as an impersonal form of W eirifaf, cf. W eirif 'number' (OIr dram) < *ad-rimo-, GPC: 1196, which contains a reflex of IE *(a)es- (*rIm- (IEW: 60; cf. LEIA: R-31); see also Hamp: 1977-8, 6. The instance is not quoted in GPC.
DGVB: 156; Elise: 87
eirimotor gl. dies Ang 54 a

ebolid n m f 'world' [elyddy]
MW eiuil, eluyd, G Albi(o)-; Ir Albu
< *albi-o-, IE *albi-o- 'weiß' (IEW: 30)
gur dicones remedau(t) ebolid Juv 9 (5.1)

eilimlu n m 'great host' [elyflu]
MW eiluлу, elyfu, elifu
A compound containing the affected form of alaf 'herd of cattle, wealth, luxury' (cf. MrI alam, < IE *al- 'nahren', IEW: 26, but see LEIA: A-60), and lu 'host', see s.v. telu.
GPC: 1209, Williams: 1980, 109
dicones ihesu dicilimu pbcid Juv 9 (4.1)
emennin n m 'butter' [ymenyn]
MW emenin, emenyen; OC amanen gl. butirum; OIr imb
< IE *'gen'- 'Salbe' (= *heng{~q}e); see also enmeni.
GMWL: 296; IEW: 779; Jackson: 1950, 75; OCV: 367–8; PECA: 8; Schrijver: 351;
VGK: I, 46; VVB: 118
ha guorthoueir emennin Chad 4

enid n m 'bronze, brass, copper' [efydd]
See emedou.
nouiremid gl. aeris MC 4 b.a.
omen gl. ex acre MC 46 b.b.

emmeni n m 'butter'
See emennin.
emmeni gl. babtuta Ox2 42* (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 inmme, imma. For the root he suggests a connection with
OIr leim (W llam) 'to leap', with a prefix (Ir fo-, W gwo-), meaning 'to prevent,
anticipate'. For further possibilities for the interpretation and their possible draw-
backs, see White.
White: 96–8; Williams: 1927, p. 269–70
Salt emmi guollig hinntih ir bloidin hunnith 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
nactenigl. nulla J 71

enderic n m 'bullock, steer, (bull) calf'
MW (h)enderic, enderic, An -ig derivative, cf. MW an(n)er '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 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
Itö sive enderic gl. vitulus J 0

enep n m 'face' [wneb]
MW wene, weneb; OC weneb gl. naesna; OB enen uwert; OIr enech, ainech
< *(ep)-eni-Hak*-a, cf. IE *ok* 'see'
VGK: I, 38; VVB: 119–120
ham hol enep cl. et totam facienn mean Ox2 41b (1.10)

enniteouu n pl 'nods, signs, hints' [amnaid]
MW amnaiad. emnaiid; OB enmiteam gl. innu; Ir sméit-
The connection with Greek μνιναίοδ 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 enmiteouu gl. per nutus Ovid 38b

ennian n m &f 'anvil' [eining]
MW ein(g)on, ein(i)on; Ir indin
According to H. Pedersen this goes back to *ndhi-poni, the root of which he
compares to Greek πνωμ. i.e. IE *s(p)en-(d)-'rheen, spannen' (IEW: 988); on
this difficult base, see Chantraine: 881–2.
GPC: 1190; LHEB: 587; VVB: 120; WG: 114
ennian gl. incudo Ox2 42b (4.5)

enuein n pl 'names'
See anu.
enuein di iunoni gl. Iterducum 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, ebill; OC obil (for eibil?) gl. clauari, ebilhoerc leg. ebilhoern gl. clauus:
MB (h)ibil
< Celt. *ak-ihlo-; IE *āk* '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 arceime
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
narnercit mi nep reguenin heinid Juv 3 (3.1)
ercis v pret. 3 sg 'to seek, ask for, request'
See erchim, ercit.
White: 183–4
rit ercis dest rawt inadaut presen Juv 9 (8.1)
erchim vn 'to seek, ask for, request' [arch-]
MW erch-, arch-; MB archass; Olr arcu
< *arku < *pbgk-, IE *perk-, etc. 'ragen, bitten'; see also ercit and cf. gurth cimarch.
GPC: 179; IEW: 821; JO: 96; LEIA: A–86; VGK: I, 44; White: 299
(surexit tubule . . .) dierchim tir telih Chad 2

erguid prep. 'according to' [herwydd]
MW herwyt, heruit; OB heruid
< Celt. *ari-uid-, IE *druid- 'see, etc.'; for hhl, t., in el herwydd, see Williams: 1930, 244. See also heruid.

esceir n f 'limb' [esgair]
MW esgeir, eskeir; OC elecher (possibly for uel escher, see Williams: 1944, 92) tibia; Ir escir 'ridge'
For the difficulties of the derivation from *eks-kara- (cf. Irish cara) see PECA.
Elsie: 109; GPC: 1242; DeV: 63; PECA: 43–4; VVB: 123

estid n 'seat' (eistedd)
MW eistydd; OB estid; cf. OIr ast· < Brit. *estid-. < Celt. *estied- < Celt. -eks .. dr .. sed-, IE *ysed-'sitzen' (lEW: 884); for the semantic, 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

etem n m 'thread, yarn' [edau]
MW edeu. edau; Gael. aitheamh 'fathom'
< Celt. *etami-, IE *pet-'ausbreiten'
GPC: 1163; IEW: 824; Lane: 249; VGK: I, 132; VVB: 124
a hir etem gl. instita longa Ovid 37

eterin(n) n m sgl. 'bird'
See atar.
agit eterin illud MP 22b (234)
ir pimphet eterin MP 22b (234)
dou eterinn MP 22b (234)

etlol?
This gloss is obscure. For various possibilities for its interpretation see OWAV.
VVB: 115
etlol gl. crouitorio Ox2 41b (1.13; cf. Craster: 135)

etmet v imp. 2 sg 'reap again'
A combination of et, (?), and medi. *tr zegen', see etmetfora, for a suggestion.
**fistl** n 'fistula'
Hapax in Welsh; not registered in GPC, EL, Haarman.
< Latin fistula; W fistula was borrowed from English (GPC: 1290).
ML: 168; VVB: 126
fistl gablau gl. fistula [s]bilatrix MC 62 b.a.

**flair** n f 'smell, stink' [Flair]
MW ffler; OC flair gl. oder, OB fleriot 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
flailmaur gl. oacem MC 14 a.a.

**foinouc** n 'rose garden' (?)
Though the form of the suffix looks Welsh, the radical is Breton, cf. **fonnuac**. Fleriot points to the possible Breton origin of this entry; alternatively, this could be a bretonised Welsh form. See fionouc. GPC does not consider this instance.
DGVB: 171
foinouc gl. rossetum 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.
lonnell vel fonn gl. ferculum MC 14 b.b.

**fonnual** adj. 'pertaining to a stick or spear'
Hapax in Welsh: an -owl -of derivative of **fonn**, finn 'stick', see s.v.
GPC: 1302; Stokes: 1873, 404; VVB: 127
fonnual difrit gl. fustuarium MC 41 a.a.

**franc** n m 'foreign mercenary'
MW frane
< 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.
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 ffrythlon), 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) ffrythlonaidd 'fruitful, mature, prolific', ffrythlon 'productive, fertile' (GPC: 1320).
fruidlonaid gl. fertilitas Ox2 46 (10.11)

**fruinn** n m & f 'bridle, restraint' [frwyn]
MW fruin, fruyn, (ff)wyn; OIr srian
< Lat. fenum; see also ruinn.
GPC: 1319; LEIA: S–186; ML: 171; VGK: i, 221; VVB: 128
fruinn gl. fenum Ox2 43 (5.1)
fruinn gl. paglum Ox2 43 (5.2)

**faul** n f m 'feet, lower, guide, ounl, shackle, bonds' [hual]
MW hual, MB hual; cf. OIr sial(b)
The Brittonic words are usually considered as loans from Lat. fultula, 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. Failey in Ireland and Europe in the Early Middle Ages. Texts and Transmission (submitted for publication).
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 (5.4)
fual gl. compes Ox2 43 (5.6)

**fungu** n f pl 'band, fillet' [ffyn]
MW fun; OB funious gl. rudentibus
< Lat. funis
DGVB: 172; GPC: 1324–5; ML: 171; VVB: 128
a mein funiou gl. viticæ tenues Ovid 37°

G

**gablau** adj. 'split open, cleft, forked' [gaflaw]
MW gaflaw
An -aw derivative of *gabl (OB gabl gl. aestumaria. OIr gabl < IE *gabh(o)lo-
'Astgelb, Gabelung, Gabel' see IEW: 409. DGVB: 173 and cf. gehel), and not a plural form, as J. Loth maintained. For the Latin context see Stokes.
AP: 53; E. Bacheller in EC 8 (1958), p. 225; GPC: 1370; Stokes: 1873, 409; VVB: 128
fistl gablau gl. fistula [s]bilatrix MC 62 b.a.
gaem n m 'winter' [gaef]
MW gayaf; gaefe, gaew; OC gowf gl. hyemps, OB guoiam; G. Giamon[ios]; Ir gem, ga(i)m
< Brit. *gijen-, IE *gifen-. 'Winter, Schnee'
DGVB: 196; GPC: 1368; IEW: 425; LHEB: 359; OCV: 201; PECA: 51-2; Schrijver: 101 and 108-10; VKG: I, 66; WG: 100
in irgaem Chad 3

garn ?
According to I. Williams (1929: 5; contrast VVB: 129, where this is rendered as 'milieu'), this stands for garn '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

gelb n f 'tongs, pinchers, nippers' [gefyl]
MW gefel; OC geul hoern gl. lunctorium, MB gevel
The word is compared with MW gaf 'fork' and was considered to go back to IE *gaf(h)o- 'fork' by GPC, see gablau. IE *gabh- 'fassen, nehmen' (IEW: 407f.) should be perhaps considered here.
DGVB: 172; GPC: 1386; IEW: 409; OCV: 338; PECA: 48; VVB: 129; Williams: 1929, 5
gelb gl. dolabra Ox 2 42 (4.5)

gelb n m 'gyre, shackle, fetter, chain' [gefyn]
MW gyn, gynf; OIr gymba
< IE *gyn- 'fassen' (Fessel') (IEW: 368)
GPC: 1386; Stokes: 1873, 404; VVB: 129
gelb 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 genero; 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 a; 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
latharadai l. genniec 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' [iethi]

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 *gier- 'hervorstrecken' (IEW: 440), see OWAV.
GPC: 2012; OCV: 157; PECA: 47; VVB: 129
gerthi gl. iure Ox 2 42 (4.7)

gilb n m 'sharp point, sharp-pointed instrument, knife' [gylf]
MW gylfi, gyllyf; OB PN Regulbium; OIr gulba
< Brit. *gulbio-, IE *glebh- 'schaben'.
According to Zeuss (1061), glosses rostrum. See also gilbun.
GPC: 1794; IEW: 367; LHEB: 559; PNHB: 446; VVB: 130; VKG: I, 118; Williams: 1929, 5
gilb gl. foratorium Ox 2 42 (4.4)

gilbin n m f 'point' [gyllin]
MW gyllun, gyllin, gyllin; OB golbin, OC geluin gl. rostrum; OIr gulban
< Brit. *gulbino-; see gilb and also the next.
gilbin gl. acumen J 70
gilbin gl. ostrum Prisc 14 b

gil ?
This dry stylus gloss was found and read by H.H.E. Craster as gil. 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.
gil gl. secalium Ox 2 42 (Craster: 136; Latin context 3.5)

glanstfalinim vn 'pure / holy speaking'
A hapax, consisting of glan (MWCB glan, OIr glan. < IE *ghel-a- 'glänzen, schimmern' IEW: 429, see Schrijver: 173 for the identification of the IE stem; De Bernardo Stempel: 117; GPC: 1400) and stlinnum, see s.v. stlinnum. For a possible Irish influence, see Parry-Williams.
LHEB: 417, 527; Parry-Williams: 121; VVB: 130; White: 302
o glanstfalinim gl. stoneh sancto J 5

glas adj. 'blue, green' [glas]
OW (LL) and MW glas; OB glas gl. iacinctinum; MC glas; Lat.G glastum 'wood'; OIr glas
< *glasva- < IE *ghel-a- 'gänzen, schimmern; gelb, grün' (IEW: 432), see Schrijver: 173 for the form of the root.
glas gl. caecula J 39
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. lacirtrum [leg. hyacinthinum] DNR 1′

*gletu*?
This reading by W. Stokes was accepted by J. Loth. I. Williams (1933: 117) pointed
to the possible readings *gletu*, *gliu* and *gloiu*.
VVB: 130
gletu gl. gleybis J 56

*gliu* n m ‘the clear of a liquid’ [gloyw]
MW gloyw, gloew; OB gloeu; OIr *gloiu*< *glo-i-o-s, IE *ghlei-
MW *gloyw, gleyw; OB gloeu; OIr *gloiu*< *glo-i-o-s, IE *ghlei-
DGVB: 199, 267; GPC: 1411; LHEB: 325.6; VGK: 1, 67; VVB: 131; WG: 98, 130

gliuethit see *digliuethit*

*gobail* n f ‘smithy, forge’ [gfail]
MW gwail, gweyl
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
OIr gob<e>e, G *Gobannius*. 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: 1, 86 and II, 112

gobail gl. officium J 34b

*goudonou* n pl ‘moths’ (?)
This entry was analysed by Stokes as a plural of *goudon*, which he compared with
OC *goufor* gl. linea; PECA: 51 offers no etymology for the latter and quotes only
B *gofor*, cf. also OCV: 270. The etymology is not clear.
Lambert: 1982a, 22; Stokes: 1873, 388

*nourigoudonou* gl. tile.arnum MC 2 a.b.

golanc adj. ‘empty’ [gwag]
MW gwac, gwag: OB guac
< Lat. *vacuus* (vacuus).
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 guac Comp 9
loc guac Comp 12, 13

goupel n m &f ‘saddle, pad’ [gobell]
MW gobel
The word is analysed by GPC as “go + elf.anhysbys *pell*”. Note the spelling -li for
-li, and the variation -uo- l -ua-.
GPC: 1417; VVB: 132
gupeppi gl. sudaris Ox2 43a (5.4)
guopell gl. ultia Ox2 43a (5.5)
guar^1 prep. 'over'

See guar; cf. also the next.

... Wort gaur cant gl. ratio cogit cicles decennouenales XXVIII describi (Ang 21 a; see DGVB: 276 and 181-2; cf. DOB: 531 where the entry is rendered as 'out of'). aries thou guar kalendis Ianuarius Comp 18 guarrindeb gl. edito MC 3 a.a.

guar^2 prep. 'with'

The sequence guar un. and pimmint, 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 rodiolir guar un silab 'on ne fait pas de sens avec une seule syllable'. Is identical with guar^1, see s.v.

Lambert: 1982, 194

pimmint. guar. un. gl. unde quinquaginta Prisc 14 a

guar see strudugar

guarai n m&f 'play, amusement, theatre' [gware]

MW gware(ate), chwarae; OB Ran Guarai, guarima, anhuariatan, anhuariat, MB chory; MC hwary

No etymology; VGK suggests *worigo- as a protoform, cf. Irish fúirech *< fo-rig; see guaroioua, guaroiou.

DGVB: 182; GPC: 1577 and 841; Schrijver: 216; J. Vendryes in ÉC 3 (1938), p. 41; VGK: 1, 434; VVB: 133; WG: 100

guarai gl. scena Ovid 38a

guar^1?

Stokes connects this (for gwarth 'covering') with guard^2; J. Loth treats them separately (just question marks).

Stokes: 1873, 406; VVB: 133

oguard gl. flameo MC 44 a.a.

guard^2?

According to Stokes, this is 'throwing of the covering'; see guard^1.

Stokes: 187, 412; VVB: 133

eicentem guárd gl. iuuenem J 32

guardam v pres. I sg 'to laugh' [chwardd-]

MW chward-, chwerti.; OC hPerijn gl. risus, MB huerzin < IE *kward- 'lachen', for chwa-/gwa-, cf. chwarae / gware.


niguardam Juv 3 (2.1)

guaroimaoou n pl 'plays, playgrounds' [gwarwyfa]

MW gwarwywua, gwarwyfa: OB guarima gl. circus < guaroi + *-ma. see guarai, guaroiou, maesid.

DGVB: 182; GPC: 1589; VVB: 133
guaroimau [sic] gl. theatris Ovid 38a

guaroiu n pl 'plays, frolics, games' [gvarwy]

MW guarvy, gvarye

See guarai, guaroimaoou.

GPC: 1589; VVB: 133

guaroioiu gl. teathra [leg. theatra] Ovid 38b

guar phenn n m 'end, termination' [gorf]

MW gorffen; MB goruffen; OIr forcen

A combination of the prefix guar / gorffen with the word for 'head' penn; see s.v.s.

GPC: 1483

hai bid im guar phenn circhl nauncenc Comp 22-3

guas n m 'boy, groom' in guas marc'hau 'groom, stable-boy' [gwasa]

OW (LL) and MW guas; OB guos gl. stipulatones; C guas; G vass; OIr foss < Celt. *yo-sto- < IE *upo-sto-, *up-sto (IEW: 1005)


guas marc'hau gl. adulter Ovid 41a

guas see also strudugar

gubennid n m&f 'pillow, bolster, cushion' [gobennydd]

MW guben(n)yd(id); MB gupener

An -id derivative of *yo-k"enn- 'under-head'; see penn.

GPC: 1417-8; LHEB: 69; LEIA: C-66; Schrijver: 112; VVB: 134
gubennid gl. cereucal Ox2 44a (6.25)

guercissau n pl 'girdles, belts' [gwregysau]

MW gwregis; OB guercissiowu

This form is quoted as OB by GPC: 1701. This is a cognate of OC gregis (MS grug', see OCV: 342), cf. OW (Gen.) cistrun, Mfr fochsun, explained as *n(pr)okoedstere, IE *kerd- 'gürt en'. 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 PrP 'through'.

DGVB: 185; IEW: 579; LEIA: C-239; PECA: 53; VGK: 1, 42

inom ir guercissau gl. hapsidum extremeuq Ang 13 a

gued n 'time, occasion' [gwath]

MW gweith; cf. OW (AC) gueit 'battle'

< IE *tuig₁- 'bewegen, ziehen, fahren' (IEW: 118f); for the set-phrase, vn un weith, cf. Ir. ind flecht so, i n-oinsfecht 'on this occasion, now'. See also gueith.

DGVB: 276 and 186-7; GPC: 1564; Williams: 1980, 117
mith guerid guant cant gl. ratio cogit ciclos decennouenales XXVIII describ Ang 21 a inunquei guoled triantat Juv 9 (8.3)

guemmonou n pl 'seaweeds' [gwymon]
OB guumou; C guuman; OIr femn
This form is quoted as OB by GPC: 1769. The Celtic forms were tentatively considered by J. Pokorny in his entry *ueib-, *yu-m-b- (to *ueip-, *yeib- 'drench'), 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 *yeip-, and proposes north-western European *yis-mon-, allowing for contamination *ypsma- x *yis-mon. The other suggestions are 1) to analyse these as cognates of Sanskrit vapa\"it (VGK: 1, 93), or 2) to discuss them with reference to IE *yeis- 'futtern, schmausen' (R. Thurneysen in KZ 48, 1918), p. 67).

guind n m 'battle' [gwairth]
Used throughout the "Annales Cambriae", cf. gueith cair legion (s.a. 613), gueith hirforf (s.a. 760), etc. The word is well-attested in this meaning in the later Welsh. For the etymology see s.v. gueid.

guel n m 'grass' [gwel]
OW (LL): guel; MW guel, gwel; OB guelt; OIr gelt
< Brit. *gelt- (cf. HPB: 239). Though the words are found in Pokorny's entry *gel- 'Haar, Wollene' (cf. gulhilhim), it was also noted that these could belong to IE *gel- 'verschlingen' (IEW: 365); for the connection with MW gyllt 'wild' with an extensive bibliography, see Sims-Williams, and contrast Schrijver. See OWAV. DGVB: 1878; Ebie: 100; GPC: 1632; IEW: 1139; Schrijver: 60, 67; Sims-Williams: 1981, 224-7; VGK: 1, 96; Williams: 1980, 106
cet treidin guel haguid Juv 9 (2.2)

gueiri n 'calendar of religious festivals'
OB guiler, guileri; OIr felire
The word occurs twice in Welsh, and both times in the Computus Fragment. < Lat. vigiliarium or an -eri derivative of W gwyll (cf. Lat. vigilia, ML: 176, cf. Schrijver: 225).

guel n m 'bed' [gwely]
MW guel, gwyly, OC gueli gl. lectum l. lectulum, liein gueli gl.indo, kala gueli gl. stramentum, dillat gueli gl. fulcra

< Celt. *yeo-leg-. IE v/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
gueld liein gl. cubile Ox2 44b (6.25)
guell adj. 'better' [gwell]
MW guell, guel; C gwel, B gwell
Perhaps to IE *gel- etc., 'wollen, wählen' (IEW: 1137), see the discussion in GPN: 272f.
GPC: 1630; VGK: II, 121; VVB: 135

anbic guell gl. magister aus Ox2 46b (10.26)
guerclud n f&m 'meadow' [gweirgliod(d)]
MW guerciclud, guerciclud
GPC: 1622; VVB: 136

guerciclud gl. prato OX2 41b (1.13)
guerin n m&f 'people' [gwerin]
MW guerin, gwerin: OB guerin gl. in duas factiones: OIr foinenn gl. factoio < *uirind, IE *ier- 'binden, anfreien'; see Schrijver: 129 for *yeir- *ier-

guerin gl. factoio J 24
guertid 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: *yer- of this form was claimed by GPC to be a variant of IE *yed- (Sanskrit vadan), which is not in IE:W. Bromwich: 1980, 99-100; GPC: 1152; White: 110; Williams: 1980, 99
dou nam riceus unguctid Juv 3 (3.3)
guetig adv., prep., conj. 'after(wards)'

rodesit elcu guetig Chad 2
dimeschit guetig hit did braut Chad 2
greftaf guetig Chad 2

guinannu n m 'spring' [gwawyn]
MW guhanhwn, guyanuhi, guahanuyn, guaenhuen, gwanhwn, gwa(e)n(n)-
wyn; OC guaintoin gl. ver
< *yseantêno-, IE *y(a)es-. 'Frühling'
GPC: 1575; IEW: 1174; HEB: 361; OCV: 200; PECA: 53; VGK: I, 74; VVB: 137
o guianuyn gl. vere Ovid 40b

**guich**<sup>1</sup> adj. 'violent, fierce, (brave)' [gwychr]
MW guichir, gwychy; OB guichr gl. ferinus; OIr feuchir, feuchuir
The entry is traditionally connected with IE *yeyik- 'energische, bes. feindselige Kraftäußerung'. The -ch- is left unexplained. See also the next entry.
DGVB: 190; GPC: 1749; IEW: 1129; OEv: 290; PECA: 56; VGK: I, 74; VVB: 137

**guich**<sup>2</sup> (name of a letter)
See guich<sup>1</sup>.

**gued** n (coll. 'tree(s)' [gwydd]
MW guit, guyt, gwyd; OC guiden gl. arbor, OB guid, OIr fid, G. vidu-
< IE *yidu- '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 -ai derivation from guil, see guiled.
GPC: 1760; VVB: 138

**guiled** n m 'modesty' [gwyled]
MW guilet, gwyld; OB guiled gl. honestas; OIr féile gl. honestas
An -ed derivative of Celt. *yel- (MW gwyl, gysyl 'modest', cf. Irish fial); 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 reconsidered by E. Hamp (in BBCS 28 (1980), p. 213) who analyses it as a participle in *-lo- of the root *yel- 'drehen, biegen', on which see IEW: 1120. Cf. also anguil.
DGVB: 191; GPC: 1761; VVB: 138
ó guiled gl. pudore J 5

**gullihim** n (s. 'sheep-shears, scissors' [gwella]
MW guelliu, guelle(u), gwellau; MB gueltff
A derivative from gwalti 'hair' (OC gols, OB guolt) < IE *yuel- 'Haar, Wolle'; note the suffix. See also gulan.
GPC: 1631; IEW: 1139; VVB: 138
gullihim gl. forceps Ox2 42b (4.8)

**guin** n m 'wine' [gwin]
MW gvin, gwin, OC guin fellet gl. accetum, MB guin, guyn. OIr fin
< Lat. vinum
GPC: 1662; ML: 175; OCV: 371–2; PECA: 57; VGK: I, 210; VVB: 138–9

**guil**<sup>1</sup> adj. '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
dlâu guicip gl. prelum (quod fit super faciem torcularis) J 78

**guilann** n f 'vineyard; vine' [gwinllan]
MW gwinllan
See guin, and lann (illann).
GPC: 1665; Stokes: 1860–1, 221; Wg: 73; VVB: 139
guinllan gl. uitis J 77

**guir**<sup>1</sup> n m 'law' [gwir]
MW guir, gwiw; OC guirion gl. verax; OB guir; G Covirus; Ir ffr
< Celt. *yêros < IE *yêros 'wahr' (IEW: 1166)
GPC: 1762; HEB: 58; ML: 177; OCV: 210; PECA: 58; VGK: I. 214; VVB: 140
guir gl. herbida MC 6 a.a.

**guirdglas** adj. 'sea-green, dark-green' [gwyrdglas]
MW gwyrd(d)las; B gurlas
See guird, glas.
GPC: 1783; Lambert: 1982a, 22; VVB: 140
oguirdglas gl. salo MC 3 a.a.
nourioguirdglas gl. sali resplendens MC 3 a.a.

**guirdliu** n & adj. 'green (colour)' [gwyrdliw]
MW gwyrddliw, gwyrdliw, gwyrddliw; the ()W form not considered
This compound contains guird 'green', and liu 'colour'. See guird, liu and cf. glasliw.
GPC: 1783
guirdliu gl. gramineum DNR 1
guiridou n pl ‘miracles, signs’ [gwyth]

MW guirith, gwyrrth; OIr firru
< Lat. virtus

GPC: 1786; ML: 177; Williams: 1980, 109
aguirdou pan dibu Juv 9 (4.2)

guith see guith

guithenou n pl ‘veins’ [gwith(i)en]

MW gwith(i)en
A -en derivative, cf. W gwith (MW guith, gwyth(i)), OC gudl gl. vena, OIr féith ‘vein’; OB goed (Leiden Leech-Book) does not belong here. According to J. Pokorny this is a loan from Lat. vittae; according to E. Campanile the words go back to *witt- “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
guéthénóò gl. uenae J 43

guithlaun adj. ‘angry, furious’ [gwythlon]

MW gwythlawn, gwythlon
A -laun (see s.v. reudaun) derivative of W gwith, for this see guoguith, guithenou.

GPC: 1792; VVB: 141
ór guithlaun tal gl. fronte duelli J 51

gulan n m ‘wool, down, soft hair’ [gwlod]

MW gwlod; OC glan gl. lana; MB glan; OIr olann from British
< Celt. *gulan- < *gel- ‘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

gulat n f ‘country, kingdom’ [gwlad]

OW (LL) gulat, MW gulat, gulad, gwlad, gwlat; cf. OW (Gen: 10) glectic; OC gulat gl. patria; OB gletic; OIr flatha
< Celt. *gél-< *gel- ‘stark sein’

DGVB: 193; GPC: 1676; IEW: 1112; OCV: 310; PECA: 59; Schrijver: 171-2; VGK: I, 157; VVB: 141; WG: 82
issité padú iféi gulat gl. celsi thronus est cui regia coeli J 19

guled n f ‘feast’ [gwleidd]

MW gulet, gwled; OC Ceenguled, cf. G. Vlido-rix; OIr fled
< Celt. *gél-< *gel- ‘wollen, wollen’ (IEW: 1137)

De Bernardo Stempel: 11; DGVB: 193; GPC: 1682; VVB: 141
guléd gl. pompea J 86

gulip adj. ‘liquid, wet’ [gwylyb]

MW gulip, gwlip, gwlyb; OB gulip, OC glibor gl. humor; OIr fluch
< IE *gul-< *gel- ‘fuchst, nult’ (IEW: 1145)

gulip gl. fluctus in liquidis J 60
gulip gl. lequefacta (timore) J 60

guobri adj. ‘dignified, honourable’ [gosiri]

MW gowri, gosiri
The word contains a prefix guo (< *go) and the stem bri ‘honour’ (C bry, OB cumbri, uoburi, MB bry, OIr breg) < *g³er-i-. Vg³er- ‘schwer’ (IEW: 477; US: 185; VGK: I, 101 and II, 661).

guobri gl. gravis Ovid 40

guobriach adj. comp. ‘more dignified’

Comparative degree of guobri, see s.v.

GPC: 1432; LHEB: 448, 459; VVB: 142
guobriach gl. sapientior Ovid 37

guoceleseticc adj. ‘tickled’

Hapax in Welsh: an -(i)edig derivative of W goglais ‘tickle’. goglesio ‘to tickle’ < go + clais (cf. OIr clais) < IE *klati- ‘schlagen, hauen’, see GPC: 489; IEW: 545; LEIA: C-114. See also guercdual.

GPC: 1437; VVB: 142
natoaid guoceleseticc gl. nulla... titillata MC 12 a.b.

guodemaisauch v pret. 2 pl ‘to suffer, bear, tolerate’ [goddef-]

MW goddef; C godhaf, B gonvaz; OIr fodaim-
I. Williams suggested reading guodemaisauch instead of the previously accepted guodeimisauclt. Etymologically, Celt. *go-dam- to IE *dama-, doms- ‘säumen, bändigen’.

GPC: 1425; IEW: 199-200; LEIA: D-10; VGK: II, 295, 374; VVB: 142; White: 186; Williams: 1929, 5
ni cein guodemaisauch gl. non bene passa Ovid 39

guogaltou?

Stokes considered this to be guo-galt ‘energy’, cf. galt?

Stokes: 1873, 409; VVB: 142
guogaltou gl. fulcrum 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

guoilaut n m ‘bottom, base’ [gwaelod]

OW (11) guoilaut. MW gwaelawt: MB gonedal. Mf. goles
A derivative of (M)W gwael ‘miserable”; the word is quoted in IEW: 1111 in the entry *uni- ‘schwach, elend’, cf. J. Loth in RC 39 (1922), p.417; GPC: 1549; J. Morris Jones’s alternative explanation (IE *uipo-ped-lo- in view of Lat. pessi­mus; WG: 247) was claimed to be more persuasive, cf. Schrijver: 132; GPC: 1550; Schrijver: 115

in guollaut clun Chad 6

guoelde vn ‘to retreat from, avoid’ [goleithi-]

MW goleith

Etymologically, contains go-, and llaiith, which according to GPC could be identical with the word for ‘death’ (GPC: 2091).

GPC: 1448; White: 292-5; Williams: 1980, 118-20

inunogeuI guoelde trintaut Juv 9 (8.3)

guoelledin m ‘the west’ [gorllewin]

MW golllewin, gollewin, gorllewin

This reading (instead of the earlier guoelledin) 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

béi circhfn írliguolllin gl. usque sub occiduum coeli J 84

guollling vn ‘to let go of, let fall, drop; set free’ / ‘release’ [gollling-]

MW golllin, golll(n)g

< Celt. *gol- *-long: < IE *legh- ‘(sich) legen’ (IEW: 658); differently by J. Lloyd Jones (to IE *lonk / lek); according to Parry-Williams: 122 this instance shows Irish interference. See Schrijver: 434.

GPC: 1457; J. Lloyd Jones in BBCI 1 (1923) 7; VVB: 144

guolling i. ruid gl. uacuum J 65

guopelI see guopelI

guor prep. ‘over’ [gor-, gwor-]

OW (LL) guar. MW gor, gwar; C gor, OB guor-, gor-; Ir for

< Celt. *gor-; < IE *super- ‘über, oberhalb’ (IEW: 1105); see also guor and guorosam.


VVB: 132

Intrited retec. retit loryr .. guorhir seraul. circhl Comp 2

guorauvt v prep. 3 sg ‘to deliver, to save’ [gwared-]

MW guorau, gwared(-), gwared(-); G. Vorotovirus, Olr fo-reith

< *gware-, cf. Lat. succurrro; see also guorit. For the etymology, see retec.

GPC: 1582; White: 188; Williams: 1980, 110

anguorit anguoraut Juv 9 (5.2)

guorosam v pres. 1 sg ‘to talk’ (?), ‘to watch over’ (?)

According to J. 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 costawg ‘to watch over’ (see gosger), then ‘I do not keep guard’, which according to R. Bromwich, gives “excellent sense in the englyn”. See also ciasaf.

Bromwich: 93; GPC: 568; White: 73-5; Williams in BBCS II (1943). pp. 81-2; Williams: 1980, 92-3

niguerosam Juv 3 (1.1)

guorosamnus n m ‘perverseeness, repugnance’ [gorldyfyn]

MW gorldyfnt, gorldwyn

According to GPC, < *gor- + di- (neg) + *ment-, as in gorffyn (< *gor-ment-) ‘zeal’, the element -itus is thus left unexplained.

GPC: 1473; LHEB: 503; VVB: 145; Williams: 1933, 114.

oguorosamnus gl. ab invito Ovid 39b

guorenniuc n pl ‘fractions, ounces’

OB duguorennam 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 vesel, 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 than, cf. OC renniat gl. diuisor, for this see LEIA: R-7, PEC: 90-1; see rann. Note the plural ending, which is exceptional for this period.

DGVB: 148; 295; GPC: 1474; LHEB: 371; VVB: 145

is xxk ha guorenniuc guotig MP 22a (230)

guorfrf n m ‘addition, extension’ [gorffyrd]

OW LL 56 lanwrfrf, 287 lan Worfrf, 62, 124, 255 lann gurfrf, 215 guorfrf; MW (gorffrt; cf. OB gurprfi gl. superstitione

Possibly a cognate of Irish sreth, see Williams: 1930, 243-4; cf. I. LEA: S-93-5 for etymology. See also ancreibret.

DGVB: 202; GPC: 1483

isit peguared pard guor frf nim MP 23a (241)

guorgnium n ‘great toil, exertion’

This word is found (twice) only in the Juvcncus 9. Etymologically, guor- (see s.v.), and gnim ‘labour, toil’ (OB inguognum, Olr gnim, VGK: II, 540ff), cf. Olr forganem.


ni guorgnium molin trintaut Juv 9 (5.3)

nigurognium molin map meir Juv 9 (9.9)

guorgnac adj. ‘entirely empty or void’

MW gorwac
P.-Y. Lambert rejects the reading of Fleuriot, who compared this entry with W *diwrw." 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 gorwac (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
diguaruac 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-*nbhman-
mod- is superseded by that of E. Hamp who considers here a chain *uks-mod >
*ymod- > *gor-*ymod; see also P. Russell's comments.
ir hat bid oit guor mod in ir salt Comp 20.

gurosed n m & 'assembly, court, hall' [garsedd]
MW gors(set)., guorused; MB gouruse, OIr forad
The word contains a prefix *gor- and the stem sed-, IE V-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 chlu(ii) [it] dibh an icman guoresed Juv 9 (6.1)

guorsengir v pres. impers. 'to press' [gorseng-]
W gorseng-, guorsang-
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

guorthoweir ?

ha guorthoweir emeninn Chad 4

guorunthetic adj. 'noisy'
Hapax in Welsh. The reading is suggested by H. Lewis. An -edig derivative of
goreu (cf. MB kærum) 'noise'.

GPC: 1502; H. Lewis in BBCS 11 (1944), p. 84; VVB: 145
in irgornuetic datl gl. in arguto foro Ovid 38 a

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 BBCS 13 (1950), pp. 6-7 and PKM: 170. The spelling,
however, is noteworthy.
GMW: 209; VVB: 145, 149; Schrijver: 116; WG: 399
innir bichan gutan irnuir nimer MP 22b (238)
ho hinnoid guotan ameiB fret MP 23a (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' [gweidi]
MW (g)wedy. (g)wedi; OB gueti (or guetig) gl. secundum, guted
< Brit. *guoi-g. IE *steig- 'stehen, sitzen' cf. OIr *teig-. 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 guorumieguig MP 22b (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
inni ir guotodinou gl. hie ethesiarum flatu Ang 68 b

guotricusegeticina ?
Cf. OB guotric, W godrig: on the latter see GPC: 1423
DGVB: 200; Lambert: 1987, 303; Williams: 1933, 115
nouingguo/tricusegetician gl. nec delata diu J 4

guoun n 'meadow' [gwaun]
OW (LL) guoun; MW gwaun, gweun; OC guen gl. campus; OB goen, MB gueun;
British PN Vagniacis; cf. OIr fann
The traditional reconstruction, which was suggested first by V. Henry and accepted
by Loth, contrast WG: 95 and J. Lloyd-Jones in BBCS 2 (1925), p. 290, is
*udg-nā from IE *ug-. *ug- 'gebogen sein'. Its relationship to Lat. urginus is
disputable. See OWAV.
L. Fleuriot in ÉC 23 (1986), pp. 72-3; GPC: 1603; E. Hamp in BBCS 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 *gwr- ‘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. celebrit MC 4 b.a.
guragun v. imp. 1 pl ‘to make’ [gwn-]
IE *gwr-eg-, *gwr-eg ‘wirken, tun’
GPC: 1688–90; JO: 101–2;IEW: 1168; LL: xliv; MJ: 271–2; Isaac: 333–4; White:
270–1
guragun tagc Chad 2

gurd prep. ‘according to’ [wrth]
gurd meint icomoid imolaut Juv 9 (7.3)
gurehic adj. ‘female’
A cognate of W grwag, OC grueg, greg, MB gnueg. According to Loth (RC 36
(1915), p. 127) h is used here to indicate a diphthong. The origin is uncertain; cf.
GPC: 1698, VGK: I, 161; VVB: 147–8
strotur gurehic gl. sambucu Ox2 43a (5.5)
gurmaur adj. ‘very great, huge’ [gorfawr]
MW gurmaur
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 9 (1.2)
gurt prep. ‘against’ [wrth]
MW wrth; OB gurt MC (w)orth; Ir fri(th)
The traditional reconstruction derives this preposition from IE *gur-t ‘drench, wenden’; according to P. Schrijver (in Ériu 45 (1994), pp. 151–89), the Celtic forms reflect Celt. *gur-i (PIE dative or locative of the root-noun *gur-). See also gurd.
De Bernardo Stempel: 115; DGVB: 203, 145; D. S. Evans in BBCS 17 (1958),
pp. 15–21; GMW: 213; E. Hamp in BBCS 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 pwp gl. consistes [i.e. contra quemvis] Ovid 39b

**gurt trichi(th)ı v pres. 2 sg ‘to decide’ (?)**
Hapax in Welsh. According to I. Williams, gwrth-trichi-di (cp. helghati gl.
venare), with the stem trichi ‘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(d)ych ‘look upon’ (with the root < IE
*dérk- ‘blicken’, IEW: 213), but the orthography of gurt trichi(th)ı makes this
assumption dubious.
GPC: 1718; Williams: 1927, 267–8; White: 84–5

gurt tum n m ‘overgrowth, increment’ [gorthwIf]
W gorthwIf, gordwIf
A combination of gur, which was compared by I. Williams with that of Juv. gur
maur, and tum (MW tut, OB tum < IE *tunum- ‘duck’). IEW: 1082; DGVB: 325
and 334). A rather tentative suggestion of I. Williams on the connection of this Welsh
word with G (Coligny) VERTOMV, rectic DIVERTOMV, has been recently
considered by St. Zimmer: alongside a tentatively offered proto-form for the Gaulish
word as *di- + *yoir-tum-no- (IE *yoiqH. ‘schwelen’) he elaborates several other
suggestions.
DGVB: 325; GPC: 1499; Hamp: 1977–8. 12; St. Zimmer, Gallisch DIVERTO-
MIV, kymrisch *lavour, tocharisch A want-wrask, // A. Lubotsky, ed., Sound
Law and Analogy. Amsterdam - Atlanta: Rodopi 1997, pp. 253–4; Williams:
1927, 263
is gurt tum tarnctor ir loc guac haibid post. a. Comp 7

gurthı prep. ‘opposite’
See gurt, and gurhret.
hacet isgurth. ir scrern Comp 10

gurth ‘in comparison with, compared with’
See gurthı.
Aem cepirriu gurth cryurguen Pad: 3

gurtharet n ‘one who strives, or longs for something’
Hapax in Welsh. Analysed by GPC as gwrth- (see gurt) + elf. anhyshys. Accor-
ding to Fleuriot, DGVB: 311, the second element here is tur ‘ventre’, cf. OB tar;
but see s.v. tor.
GPC: 1715; VVB: 149

gurtharet gl. appetitorium Ox2 43a (5.5)

gurth cinarch v ‘to address, inquire, ask’ [gwrthgyfarh-]
The gloss has been rendered as ‘head of the council’; see also penn. This word
finds a perfect match in W gwrthgyfarh, cf. OIr freorc, though GPC does not
quote this example. It is analysed as gwrth- (see gurt) + cyfarh, i.e. cyf – arch. see erchim.
DOB: 537; DGVB: 284; GPC: 1725–6
penngurthcinarch gl. primas Prisc 37a

gurtho 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*).

GPC: 1720; VVB: 149; Williams 1933: 115

gurthdo gl. obistit J 3

gurth[ret] v pres. 3 sg ‘to run back, run opposite, retrograde’ [*gwrthred-]*

MW *gwrthred-* i.e. *gurth + rhed-, see s.v.; according to I. Williams, in Comp. this is ‘either a scribal error for *gurhret* 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 *pigurhret ret* (“what star against-which runs the moon”), in which case the verb is a simplex *ret-, see *reiet*. This instance will be discussed in an article by A. Falilieyev and G. Isaac (in progress).

GPC: 1731; Hamp: 1975–6, 65; White: 98–7; Williams: 1927, 261

**passerenn. pigurhret. loyr in Comp 4**

**guruchèltorou n pl ‘heights’ [goruchelder]**

MW goruchèldor

Contains base *achel* (see s.v. *uac*), 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 gurucheltóò gl. deffectum gl. conuexitatibus Ang 14 a**

gutan see guotan

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**H**

**ha’ conj. ‘and’**

See a’. See also *hac, ha crisp, hai*, and cf. the next.

har doù trean gl. tertias duas unius hore Ang 65 b

du chepi. hinn inguir Comp 21

hagener turti Chad 2; but see s.v. gener

haluixt iuguret Chad 2

doueint toorth ha maharuin Chad 3

ha doueint toorth Chad 3

ha huch Chad 3

ha [dou]ueint mannuclenn Chad 3

h[a maharuin Chad 4

ha guorthoerei emeninn Chad 4

cet treidin guef haguid Juv 9 (2.2)

un hamed *hapiul* haper Juv 9 (9.1)

**ha’ conj. ‘and’ (with various interpretations)**

1) un hamed *hapiul* 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 guorenne*ic* 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’ prep. ‘of’?**

According to P.-Y. Lambert this stands for ‘and’. See *ha*.

dicones pater harimed presen Juv 9 (3.1)

**ha’ relative particle**

See *hai* and also *a’, ha crisp*.

d is did ciman. haci Comp 3

hirloc quac habid post.o. Comp 9

harodes Chad 7

hoid hoitou hou bein atar ha beinn cihunn MP 22b (234)

**ha’ exclamative particle**

See a

ha archirenou gl. sepulti Ovid 39*

**ha crisp ‘who comb’**

Most interpretations of this entry consider it as a gloss over *cum pectert* and rendered this phrase as the combination of the conjunction ‘and’ (a), and *crip* (n m&k ‘comb, wool-card, curry-comb’). MW *crib, crvb; MB crih*; see DGVB: 54.

GPC: 594; Hamp: 1973, 91–2; VVB: 88. It was suggested by P.-Y. Lambert that this is a gloss over *pectert*; he analyses *ha* as a relative particle, and *crip* as a personal form of the word ‘to comb’, ‘qui pigine’.

Lambert: 1976–7, 529; Williams: 1987, 300

ha crisp gl. pectens Ovid 42*

**hac conj. ‘and’**

See ha’.

hac in igucrii Comp 16

hacoei gl. excusciendus [leg. exclutiendus] erit Ovid 39*

hac orachmonogl. inguimbibusque Ovid 41*

hac digluhibl gl. [et] eliqua Ox2 44h (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(e), ha(e)*, see s.v. Morris-Jones suggests a protoform *aggiveni*.

GPC: 1811; Henry: 165; VVB: 150; WG: 443

hacen gl. habelus 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 nogyi, noget) ‘so’. See a, ha.

DGVB: 205; GMW: 231; GPC: 5; Williams: 1927, 265

hacett. nitigid. d.i.a. Comp 8

Hacet isguorth. ir serenn hai bid in eir cimeir .o. Comp 10

hac & ouimip & gl. superlatius multo Prisc 27 a

hai1 relative particle

MW ac, ai, ay

According to P. Schrijver, this could go back to *sosin, cf. Irish a n- ‘that (which)’, and the development of *hoi (n-) to hai and a is explained by the loss of stress.


ir serenn. hai bu in arcimeir. o. Comp 7

ir loc guac haibid 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 cirrh nauncant Comp 22

tir telih haioid ilau elcu Chad 2

hai2 ‘and his; see ha, i’

JO: 107

tutbulc hai cenenl Chad 2

hair n f ‘war, battle’ [aer]

MW aer, OB air, G. Veragri; Ir ár

< *agro-, IE *ag- ‘treiben’ (IEW: 4)

DGVB: 58; GPC: 37; LEIA: A-82; LHEB: 461; VGK: 1, 103; VVB: 34-5

hair gl. cladis Ox2 46a (9.28)

hal see aor is aencumhal

halou n p1 ‘filth, dung, manure’


DGVB: 206; Elsic: 88; GPC: 1815-6; IEW: 879; LEIA: S-16; J. Loth in RC 43 (1926) pp. 139-141; VGK: 1, 72, 216; VVB: 150

halou gl. stercora Ox2 44b (7.5)

ham = (h)a’m ‘and my; see ha1, m

VVB: 151

ham hol enep gl. et totem faciem mean Ox2 41b (1.10)

ham n m ‘summer’ [haf]

MW haf; OB ham, MC haf, G. Samon[ios]; OIr sam
< IE *sauH- (*sen- ‘Summer’). IEW: 905


in irham Chad 3

han adj. ‘different, other’ [hán]

MW han; OIr sain; according to GPC, this is the only adjectival usage of han ‘separatin’ in Welsh

< *sain- < IE *seni- ‘für sich, abgesondert’; see also hanaud


han gl. alium MC 51 a.a.

hanaud prep. 3 sg m ‘out from/of him / it’

See han, o.


ismod. cephitor. did. hanaud Comp 1

hanner n m ‘half’ [haner]

OW (LL). MW hanner: OB hanter, C. hanner

< IE *supero, Vsem- ‘cins’ (IEW: 902). For the gloss in Ang., see Lambert: 1984a, 186-7. See also anterometetic.


moment ha hanner gl. semuncias horarum Ang 13 b
dou punt petguar hanther scribl MP 22b (234)

hanther see hanner

hared n m &f ‘song, verse’ [araith]

MW arait; 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 arait, see s.v.

GPC: 176; Haycock: 14; Williams: 1980, 114

it cluis it humil inhared clcmed Juv 9 (7.1)

hatbhid v pres. 3 sg ‘to pass away, vanish’

Prefix ad- (see s.v. ad1), and the form of the verb ‘to be’; for the MW forms see GW: 145.

GPC: 30; Williams: 1927, 271

ir hat bid oit guor mod in ir salt Comp 20

haur see aur

hegit see agit, egit
heitham n 'extremity, end' [eithaf]
OW (LL) eithaf; MW eithaw, eithaf; OB etam
< IE *éghs-'aus'
DGVB: 167; GPC: 1202; IEW: 292; VGK: I, 404; VVB: 151; WG: 176
biheit heitham ir egain MP 23a (241)

helcha vn 'to hunt'
See heighnait.

helghat(th) v imp. 2 sg 'to hunt' [hel-]
MW hel-, OC helhát gl. persecutor, helhjur gl. venator, MC (verb) helghya; OB a olguo gl. indagatione, MB (verb) (h)emholch; Irish selg; probably in the tribe-name Seigome
< Brit. *selg-, IE *sēg- 'loslassen, ensenden, werfen, ausgießen'
helghait gl. venare Ovid 388

hen see hendat

henessaoe n pl 'antiquities'
A brittonised Irish form (OIr sencas, 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
henessau gl. monimenta J 49

hendat n m 'grandfather' [hendad]
MW hendat, hendat, hendad; OB hentatol gl. paternus auus (?); OC hendat gl. auus
The compound contains OW hen 'old' (OW (Gen: 10) [R]derch hen, Dumngual hen: LL hen(n), MW hen, G. Seno-; Ir. sen) < IE *sen- 'alt', IEW: 907, and tat 'father' (OC tat, B. tad) < IE *tata- 'Lallwort' (IEW: 1056).
DGVB: 209; Elsie: 94; GPC: 1850; OCV: 76-7; PECA: 62; VVB: 152
hendat gl. auus Ox2 43b (5.28)

hennam n f 'grandmother' [hennam]
MW henvam, hennam
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
hennam gl. habita Ox2 43b (5.28)

heinid adv. 'to-night' [heno]
MW heno(eth); C'haneth; MB henoez

< *te- noxt, IE: *to-, and *mek", etc., 'Nacht'
hennad Juv 3 (1.1; 2.1; 3.1)

hepp prep. 'without' [heb]
OW (LL) heb, MW hep, heb; C heb, B hep; OIr sech
< 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 amnagubot gl. sine mente Ovid 38b

hepdud prep. 3 pl 'without them'
This instance could be OB as well. See hepp.
hepdud gl. sine quibus Ang 15 b

hepp v pres. 3 sg 'to say' [heb-]
MW heb; Mr sech-
< IE *sek-, *'sagen'
GMW: 154; GPC: 1830; IEW: 897; LEIA: S-62-64; Stokes: 1873, 400; White: 99-100; VVB: 153
hepp Philologia gl. pertulorem MC 11 a.a.
hepp philologia gl. intelleixelam conspiciari 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. prospicio MC 46 a.b.
hepp Geomotria gl. ego ipsa peragraui MC 47 a.b.
sum hep Geomotria gl. Percursus breuiter terrarum situs MC 51 a.b.

heruid prep. 'according to, after' [herwydd]
MW herwyt, herwit, herwyt, heruwyt, herwydd: OB heruid; C herwyth
< Celt. *ari-id-; see also erguid.
DGVB: 210; GPC: 1860; Hamp: 1975/6, 63; VGK: I, 408, 413; VVB: 153; WG: 415
heruid duiütit J 0

hestuar n f&m 'measure of quantity' [hestor]
MW bestawr, hestaur
< Lat. sextarius
EL: 40; GPC: 1861; Haarmann: 123; LHEB: 514; ML: 178; VVB: 153
hi hestaur mel gl. in sextario MP 22b (230)
is trimucceu hestaur mel MP 22b (231)
hestaur gl. sestertium MP 21b (233)
hestoriou n pl 'measures of quantity'
See hestaur.
ir hestoriou oleu MP 22b (231)

heueith 'not ? difficult (?)'
MS heuei. The amended form heueith was compared with W hywaith (hy +
gwaith) 'beneficial, easy' (Z: 1061; VVB: 154); according to GPC: 1987, MW
hywaith is first attested in the R 1222. 22-3.
heueith gl. non difficile Ox2 42a (2.26)

hi\(^1\) pron. pos. 3 sg 'his, her, its' [eil
MW (h)i, y, OB (h);< *esiiis;
see also it .
GPC: 1186
isem hicet triucent torth Chad 4
chutun hi torr MP 23a (246)

hi\(^2\) prep 'to, in (?)'
MW y, OB i; Olr f;
See i\(^1\), in.

hili ?
I. Williams (I. Williams: 1930, 244-5) has considered several possibilities of inter-
pretation of this passage - hili, 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.
amicibfret ir bis hili erguid MP 23a (241)

hin n 'side, edge'
Hapax in Welsh, but cf. MW hiniog, amhiniog, etc.; Olr sfn
< IE *sēr-, 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 hin gl. limite lev J 26

hinnie n m 'head, chief, superior, lord' [hynny]
MW hyn(e), 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 46a (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 crist gl. Christus quem J 81
entein di Sibullae int hinn gl. Erytria quaque Cumca 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 39b

hinnith pron. demonstr. 'it, that, those, they' [hynny]
MW hynny(d), hen; 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, hinnuhith, hinnoid.
prinit hinnoid MP 22b (234)
i choilaam hinnoid amser MP 22b (234)
ho hinnoid MP 23a (241)
is moi hinnoid MP 23a (246)

hinnuith pron. demonstr. 'it, that, those, they'
See hinnith, hinnuith, hinnoid.
irrid hinnuith Comp 9
retit loyr irrid. hinnuith Comp 11
ir loc guac hinnuith Comp 14
isem ir .e. hinnuith issid diguedham ill in pagina regulari Comp 15
ir bloidin hinnuith Comp 20

hint see na(m) hint eirei

hir\(^1\) adj. 'long, tall' [hir]
OW (LL) hir, MW hir; CB hir; G (Ecritu)siri; Olr sir
< Celt. *sēro- < IE *sēro-, *sē(i)- 'entsenden, werfen, fallen'
Else: 110; GPC: 1869; IEW: 891; LEIA: S-115; VGK: I, 51; VVB: 155; WG: 84
a hir etem gl. instita longa Ovid 37a
nourhiricmerdridou gl. lucubrationum perennium MC 4 b.a.

hir\(^2\) definite article
The following two instances are considered here:
Intrited retet. retit loyr .. guorhir serafl circlh Comp 2 (see Williams: 1927, 259)
hir doguonimereticaiath gl. ut arithmetica Prise 19 b; the word following hir is
Breton. See DOB: 483; DGVB: 212. See ir.

hiraun 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.

hit prep. ‘until’

OW (LL) hit; MW hyd, hid, hyt; OB het, hit, OIr sith-

< *si-tu, IE yse(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 hyn, yny, oni. See hit, ni.

GMW: 244; GPC: 1949; JO: 106; IEW: 891; LEIA: S–120; MJ: 272; WG: 84

hit did braut Chad 2

hit verbal particle

See it.

biheit heitham ir eguin hittoi ir hunc MP 23ª (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 *hith-oi.


aries hithou Comp 13

aries i thou Comp 18

holomou ?

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. holomou gl. glomerarium Ox2 43ª (5.5)

ho prep. ‘from, out of’ [o]

See o.


DGVB: 212; GPC: 1928; IEW: 1038; LEIA: S–158; OCVC: 255–5; PECA: 64

ha huch Chad 3

hui pron. pers. 2 pl ‘you’ [chwil]

MW chwi. C why. OB hui, MB huy; OIr sí

< Celt. sís-, to IE *sí- ‘ihr’
Several etymologies for this word have been forwarded, see a summary in LElA; it was often considered to be a borrowing from Germanic (OHG *segel, AS *segl). Most recently P. Schrijver reconstructed Celt. *siglo-, cf. VGK: I, 483.

GPC: 1937; LElA: 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; LElA: U-25; ML: 214; OCV: 189; PECA: 66; VGK: I, 196; Wi1...

Iiams: 1980, 114

it cluis it hurnil 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 mi hun gl. ipsa MC 51 b.a.

hune see unc

hunnoi d pron. demonstr. 'that, he (him), she (her), it'

MW hun(n)u, hon(n)o

See hinnith, hinnuuth, hinnoi, hunuoid.

GPC: 1931; Klingenschmidt: 219

ir pimphet it erin diguormechis lucas hegit hunnoi MP (22)

dou etern cante nunnoi MP 22b (234)

hunnoi d pron. demonstr. 'that, he (him), she (her), it'

See hinnith, hinnuuth, hinnoi, hunuoid.

irgur hunuoid i. mercurius gl. celebrat MC 4 b.a.

I

-1 pron. pers. 1 sg 'I'

See dirlimprosuni

-1 pron. infixed genitive 3 sg

See hait
It may be that this phrase is connected to the name of a letter [iechyd].

This entry is traditionally considered as a case of metathesis of the form, similar to the (later) attested *y-ringsium (ni); see JO. As was recently suggested by G. Isaac, this could be a copyist’s error for *irridu, or a confusion of the two stems.


Fleuriot argued to belong to a pattern CONJUNCTION TO IE *kel- ‘bergen, verbüllen’.

DGVB: 218, 242 and 269; GPC: 2227

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This line where this form occurs has caused a dispute. According to R. Thurneysen (1980): 205-6, we should read *uimet cela, with *uimet = OIr *imhed ‘beaucoup’ and, apparently, a verb in the impersonal. H. Lewis would see in *uimet ‘en myf’ (Lewis: 1926, 3). Following J. Williams (Williams: 1930, 240), *uim-ed-jefl; then, a derivative, cf. MW celu ‘hide, conceal’, OB anuiced, OIr celid, Lat. celo, from IE *kel- ‘bergen, verbüllen’.

DGVB: 50; GPC: 455; IEW: 5534; 1. LEA 1: C-53; White: 87

According to T. H. Parry-Williams, this is to be compared with W vmod; Fleuriot suggests the derivation *uimet-attun, see attu. Could this stand for *uimotetin? See the next entry.

DGVB: 279; Parry-Williams: 122; Stokes: 1873, 413; VVB: 161

immotetin i. pupis gl. iactata J 60

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DGVB: 279; Parry-Williams: 122; Stokes: 1873, 413; VVB: 161

immotetin i. pupis gl. iactata J 60

immotimou wn pl (? ) ‘to touch; handle, move’ ? [ymodi-]

H. Lewis rejected Stokes’s reading immotimou gl. gestationes. Instead he suggested the reading which is quoted here; see also White. This word could be the plural form of the vn *ymodifans) ‘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 odorum MC 9 b.b.

in1 prep. ’in’ [yn]

OB, G in, MWC wn, MB en: OIr in

DGVB: 223 and 221; Flisc: 106; GOI: 521; IEW: 311; VVB: 162; Watkins: 1957: WG: 404
in ir loco secetici circle. gl. circulus [ . . . ] ardentior in ruborem Ang 13 a
inom ir guercissou gl. hapsidum extremque Ang 13 a
innó ir guotodinou gl. hieme ethesiarum flatu 68 b
In irritid urd Comp 1
Intrited retec Comp 2
in trii 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 eircmeir 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 loy Comp 21
in ois oisou Chad 2
in irham Chad 3
in irgaem Chad 3
in irguornethic datl. gl. in arguto foro Ovid 38*
it chuis humil inhaed colmed Juv 9 (7.1)
rit ercis dorraret inadaut presen Juv 9 (8.1)
inungueid guoed trintaut Juv 9 (8.3)
inrcuilinniu gl. ion condylos MC 6 b.b.
inir[ldolte gl. in fainis MC 7 b.a.
inhelcha gl. in uenando MC 39 a.b.
in² adv. 'there, then' [yn]
W yna, yno; OIr and
LEIA: A–75; Williams: 1927, 261
passerenn. pigurthet. loyr in Comp 4

in³ adverbial particle
See int.
inguir Comp 21
in³ see Miasnuc

in³ particle ?
This instance is considered to be in origin the demonstrative pronoun, cf. ir¹. See also s.v. pan¹.
GMW: 72; Lewis: 1956, 299
in pan aed bid. ad ir loc. guac. issi. in trii urd Comp 4

inbann see albann

inbith adj. 'mad' [ynfyd]
MW ynyt
W. Stokes equated this form with OB enhit gl. dibilis, contrast VGB: I, 21, where the word is analysed as a loan from AS unwiht, 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 “welshtisation” of Irish anfuth.
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. in² and cf. VGB: II, 183; Lambert: 1981, 137; Lambert: 1987, 302.
inoid gl. maculata J 78
inoid gl. extincta J 78
intoid gl. pressus J 92

inn predicative particle (cf. adverb. part)
MW yn; OB int, cnt
Lambert: 1982a, 23; Lambert: 1987, 303; Williams: 1933, 115
nouinguotuscegeticion gl. nec delata diu J 4

int adverbial particle
OB int; OIr ind
The origin of this particle is not clear. Cf. also ir and the previous entry.
DGVB: 225–6; Wiliams: 1980, 121
int dossehetic gl. gutatim Ang 15 b
piouboi int groisauc luv () (R.2)
uuc nem
intedou
According to W. Stokes (1860–1: 215 and 289) this “perhaps stand for interguedou, cp. onguedou gl. eexa but more likely is the pl of intered, derivative from inter”.
VVB: 202
permedintcredou gl. eilia J 35
opermedintcredou gl. medullis J 51

iot n m 'pap, pottage; porridge' [uwd]
MW iwt, iwd; OC iot gl. puls; B iud, OIr (hit)th ('pap, pottage') gl. plus; G.-Rom. iutta
< *[iutation]. IE */wet: 'vermengen, bei der Speisezubereitung'. It was noted by Jackson, LHEB: 55, that the word (as well as ?Latinised isom, see below) agrees “better with OC iot, ModB iud, than with ModW iud"

iothn  npap, pottage
See iot
iothn gl. (boleferum) ius OX2 42a (3.8)
iothn gl. ius OX2 44a (6.16)

ioth n f yoke  [i1au]
MW iau, yeu, iau; OC (Welsh?), “Vocabularium Cornicum”) ieu gl. iugum, MB yeu; G Iowyixws, Veriugodunus
< IE *iugo- *Joch or < Latin iugum; see aWAY

The definite article goes back to a demonstrative pron., with n > r. See also ‘r and cf. in", init,竣工. 

amseparatos irnowu remanserunt iii gl. quamis ad nonas portiones tria remanserunt Ang 14a
in ir loscetic circhl gl. circulus […] ardentior in ruborem Ang 13a
inom ir gueccissou gl. hapsidum extremeque Ang 13a
no ir felchou gl. placentarum Ang 55a
ir du bisl gl. meloncolia Ang 68a
ir lanu gl. aestum Ang 68a
innir ir guodionou gl. hieme ethesiarum flatu Ang 68b
ir parth aill gl. his litoribus abiens Ang 62b
In irnridid  urd Comp 1
ir ir tri u. aur. Comp 2
pan dicometet ir. oithaur hinnith Comp 4
ad ir loc. guac Comp 5
ir loc guac hinnuth Comp 6
ir serenna. hai bu in arcimeir. o. Comp 7
ir loc guac haibid pov. o. Comp 8
irrid hinnuth Comp 9
irloc guac Comp 9

Irnidibid ir loyr di. a. Comp 9
hit nitirtnner rann. ribissei Comp 10
hactet isgurth. ir serenn Comp 10
riti loyr irdid. hinnuth Comp 11
irloc guac hinnuth Comp 14
issem ir e. hinnuth Comp 15
 haci in irgueuri Comp 16
ir loc guac Comp 17
ir loc guac hai bid in irgueuri Comp 17
ir blodin hinnuth Comp 20
in ir salt Comp 20
Cesi inir loyr Comp 21
imgudant ir region Chad 2
in irham Chad 3
in irgaem Chad 3
di pul ireduvren Chad 6
dipennant ircaru Chad 6
nourirmgugedou i. colinou gl. cxtorum MC 2 a.a.
nourigoudonou gl. tincarum MC 2 a.b.
guarindreb gl. edito MC 3 a.a.
nousirgourglas gl. sali resplendentis MC 3 a.a.
ircarnatalo bricer gl. uita crinalis MC 4 a.a.
turg humuini. a. mercurius gl. celebrat MC 4 b.a.
nouricemid gl. aereis MC 4 b.a.
nourhirrcimerdrindou gl. lucubrationum perennium MC 4 b.a.
incucintiiniou gl. in condylos MC 6 b.b.
trpoulaur gl. pugillarcm paginam MC 6 b.b.
im[i]dolte gl. in fansis MC 7 b.a.
trui ir unolion gl. per monades MC 7 b.b.
nourfionou gl. rosarum MC 9 b.b.
ithirdiualil gl. globab medietas MC 9 b.b.
nourircleteirou gl. crotularum MC 10 a.a.
nourirrcunmou gl. oui MC 10 b.a.
irhinn issid illc gl. ut si dicans Anton il1c MC 14 b.b.
ircettirael retettic strotur gl. sella curulis MC 45 a.a.
nou iraurleou gl. gnomonom stilos MC 46 a.a.
nouriercrcc gl. cautium stilis MC 51 a.a.
ir tri u. a. MP 22b (230)
ir petgur pimp MP 22b (230)
ir hestoriso oleu MP 22b (231)
ir pimphet eterin MP 22b (234)
inarmer bichan MP 22b (238); see imnitr cel.
imaur nimer MP 22b (238)
ir bis bichan MP 23a (241)
ir maut MP 23* (241)
ir eguin MP 23* (241)
ir hunc MP 23* (241)
ir bis MP 23* (241)
ir esceir MP 23* (247)
ir digatma gl. aera Ovid 37b
nom irbleuporthetic gl. Ian ir guerunhetic datI gl. in arguto foro Ovid 38a
ir emedou gl. aera Ovid 38a
ir cilchetou gl. veia Ovid 38a
ir ansceh gl. nullum pulverem Ovid 39a
ir digatmaou gl. cirrus Ovid 39a
ir caiauc gl. libellum Ovid 39a
inc glinau ir leiLl gl. Romanaque pectora Ovid 39a
iranamou gl. mendae Ovid 40a
irtinetic gl. ti ncta Ovid 40a
ironguedou gl. exta Ovid 41a
ir centhiliat gl. Davida canorum J 7
Ir breni gl. proram J 31
euinhaunt irruim mein J 55
im ir cisemic gl. qui primus J 70
im ir triui. aur. Comp 2

**is pron. (infixed) 3 sg.**
immisline gl. alinearbat MC 8 a.b.

**is prep. 'under, below' [is]**
OW (LL) is, MW is, ys. OR is
< IE *pēd-sur-, */ped- 'Fuß' (IEW: 790); see also the next.
DGVB: 230; GPC: 2031; VGK: 1, 50
uuc nem issem intcouer Juv 9 (9.2)

**isel adj. 'low' [isel]**
MW is(s)el; OB isel, MC yssel; OR isel
See is, and below
DGVB: 232; GPC: 2033; VGK: 1, 50; VVB: 168; WG: 248
0 isel gl. ex humili J 5

**iselah adj. comp. 'lower'**
As opposed to iselah, see s.v., this form was considered by Fleuriot as ultimately W. See also isel. This instance is not quoted in GPC. See above.
DGVB: 232

**isel adj. 'low'**
The form was considered Welsh by Fleuriot due to the presence of the preposition a in this gloss. This instance is not quoted in GPC. See above.
DGVB: 232 and 275
o isel gl. humili Ang 15 a

**iselah adj. comp. 'lower'**
As opposed to iselah, see s.v., this form was considered by Fleuriot as possibly Welsh. GPC quotes this instance as Welsh. See above.
DGVB: 233

**istlinnit v pres. 3 sg 'to proclaim'**
MW (CA) sdlinet; OB gurstli(n). OFr sluindid
For the connection with Lat. splendere (VGK: 1, 83-4) notwithstanding the scepticism of LEIA, advocating a double treatment of *spl-*, see Schrijver.

**ir 2 causal conj. / prep. 'for' [yr]**
MW yr, er; OB yr
DGVB: 228; JO: 103-4; Lewis: 1956, 297; MJ: 272; J. E. Caerwyn Williams in BBCS 11 (1944), p. 18
Irnidbid ir loyr di.a. Comp 9
ir hat bid oit guor mod in isalt Comp 20
ir nider uid hinn. hou nit boidin salt Comp 21
nam ir ni be eas igriu Chad 2

**ir 3 prep. 'through, throughout, during' [er]**
GPC lists this under er (C yr, 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 L. 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

**it 1 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: 1989, 111 and cf. it'.
DGVB: 234; E. Hamp, Why Syntax Needs Phonology / S. Steever et al. eds.

itdarnestr gl. agitare J 88

it clu(i)s [it] dhbán iciman guorsed Juv 9 (6.1)
it cluis it humil inheread celmed Juv 9 (7.1)

itdagatte ail gl. coniucrc Me 4

if adverbial partirle

The origin is not clear. See also DaVB: 234; VB: 286--7

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 *it ercludant*, 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

**i-thr** prep. 'between' [ythr]

OW (VSB: 315), MW ythr; C inter, yentre, OB entr-, instr.; OIr etir, eter; cf. CI en Tafa

< IE *"gter- 'zwischen - hinein'; see De Bernardo Stempel for the further comparanda and bibliography.


ithridualt gl. glabella medietas MC 9 b.b.

**i-thu** see **iithu**

**iudeoit**?

This gloss is obscure; see Stokes: 1860-1, 289.

iudeoit gl. obscura J 36

**iurghell** n 'female roe-deer' [iwrch]

MW yerchel, iyrchell


DGVB: 227; GPC: 2043; VVB: 169; Stokes: 1873, 401

iurghell gl. capreca MC 12 b.a.

K

**kam** n 'wrong, evil' (name of a letter)

OW (LL) and MW cam; OB camm; OC cam(-); G Cambu: OIr camm

The name of a letter in "Alphabet of Nemnias" 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 dau**?

Stokes: 1873, 397 left this gloss unexplained.

laclad dau MC 9 a.b.

**lacladai ar**?

Stokes: 1873, 397 left this gloss unexplained.

lacladai ar MC 9 a.a.

**laedum**?

L. Fleuriot queried the Welsh affinities of the word, which remains altogether unclear.

DGVB: 236

laedum (fr)ans diem gl. kalendis primum martii Ang 58 b

**lais** adj. 'loose' [llaes]

MW laes; OIr lax

< Lat. laxus

GPC: 2081; ML: 180; VGK: I, 218; VVB: 170

lais gl. diffusa J 76

**lais**?

This gloss was found by H. Lewis. If it is Welsh, cf. then **lais**.

Lewis: 1932, 112

lais gl. totaque unereratne supplianes MC 12 b
laidwer?
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.
laidper gl. lactifica Ox2 42* (3.8; Craster's reading)

lann 1 n 'church, church-yard' [llan]
OW (LL) and MW ([l]an, C. lan, British (Vindo)-land(a); OIr lann
IE *lendh- 'freies Land, Heide, Steppe' (IEW: 675). See OWA V, and cf. ilann; see
also the next.
GPC: 2094; VVB: 171
lán gl. act[h]ra i.e. ala eiti J 15

lann 2 n 'frying pan'
Etymologically identical with lann 1. See OWA V.
VVB: 171
lann gl. sartago Ox2 42b (4.8)

lanu m n 'tide, flow' [llaw]
MW llaw; OB lanu
The word is preceded by a Welsh article and identical with OB. This instance is not
quoted in GPC. Etymologically, < IE *plago-, *pel-: 'gießen, fließen'.
De Bernardo Stempel: 123; DGVB: 226-7; GPC: 2095-6; IEW: 798
ir lainu gl. aestum Ang 689

lataraucc 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 laith- '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
átharlauc le gennóc gl. barathri coeoo J 81

lau n f 'hand' [llaw]
MW (l)aw, (l)aw; (l)au; OC lof gl. manus; OB lom in lomrod; OIr lám
< Celt. *lámːa, IE *pel-, *plː- '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: 1, 53;
WG: 82
haioid ilau elcu Chad 2

laubel n f 'hand-hatchet'
MW llaw wywell
For the etymologies of the components of this compound see lau, bahel.
GPC: 2111; VVB: 172
laubel gl. secularia Ox2 42* (4.2)

laun see s.v. reulaun and cf. locclau, guithlaun, anbodaun

laur n m 'floor, place' [llaw]
MW laur, llaww; OC lor gl. pauimentum; OB lor gl. OIr lár
< *lráo-: < IE *pláro, *pela-: plː- '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; VGK: 1, 48
laur gl. platea Ang 51 b

leder n pl 'letters' [llythyr]
MW llyther, llether; OC litheren gl. littera; OB litterenn; OIr liter
< Lat. littera: for the Celtic forms (without this OW instance) see LHEB: 399;
OCV: 324; PECA: 72; VGK: 1, 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; Mr 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
ledlit gl. pulsat Ovid 38b (Williams: 1933, 113)

lecces n f 'laywoman' [lleyges]
MW leic, llleie; OB leic gl. laicus
< Lat. laicus
GPC: 2172-3; LHEB: 605; ML: 181; OCV: 72; PECA: 71; VVB: 172
lecces gl. maritae J 80

lefet ?
J. Loth (VVB: 172) compares this entry with W llefrith 'milk, new milk'.
lefet gl. fordalium Ox2 42* (3.7)

legeuendid m n 'joy' [llawenydd]
MW lleuenit, lleywenit, llywenit; MC lowene; OB Louuniid
GPC: 2109; LHEB: 387; VGK: I, 373; Williams: 1980, 97
namereit mi nep leguened h端午n Juv 3 (3.1)

leidim vn 'to moisten' [llith-]
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 llath (Ir. leg-), < IE *leg- to-, *leg-: 'triipfen, sickern, zergehen'.
DGVB: 274-5; GPC: 2150 and 2091; IEW: 657; VGKII: II, 562
nis leidim gl. processu Ang 61 b
leill pron. 'other(s)'
MW (pl.) leill; OB a(i)all; OIr alaile
< *elaili-; see also arail.
GPC: 2091; Schrijver: 321; VVB: 172

len n 'curtain, veil' [llein]
MW llen; OC len gl. sagum; OB esei lena gl. cortina; G lena; OIr llen
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
lenn gl. pallam J 30
lenn gl. pallae MC 5 b.a.
lenn gl. cortina MC 62 a.a
lenn gl. saga Ox2 44* (6.26)

les n m 'benefit, advantage' [les]
MW les; OC les gl. commodum; Ir leas
For the connection with Greek πολος, see PECA.
L. Fleuriot in ÉC 23 (1986), pp. 75–6; DGVB: 240; GPC: 2156; OCV: 147; PECA: 71
nirinciriles. cimpillillausauc oire gl. ad plures sui generis fit comparatio Prisc 27a

lestir n m 'cup, dish, vessel' [leistr]
MW lester, liestyr; OC lester gl. navis, OIr lestr
Traditionally < Celt. *les-tro- (= Umbr. vekstla, vekstu < *les-ilo-); cf. VGK
where < *lore-tro- (= Lat. linter); OIr lestr was borrowed from Brittonic.
DGVB: 241; GPC: 2158; IEW: 680; LHEB: 337; OCV: 128;
PECA: 71; VGK: I, 81; VVB: 173
lestr gl. rati J 61

leteinnepp n m 'page, surface' [lledwynneb]
MW letwynneb; OB letenepp; OIr lethenach
This compound contains let (liked 'breadth, width'), so Stokes, Loth; or 'half' ac­
cording to L. Fleuriot; for the derivation from IE *H₁ert- `one of a pair' see J. Puh­
vel, Hititit Etymological Dictionary, Mouton 1984, vol. 2 p.270. E. Hamp in
Historische Sprachforschung 101 (1988), pp. 79–80; differently by P. Schrijver in
Écriu 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
orbadaul leteinnepp gl. epica pagina MC 1 a.b.

leuesicc?
According to Stokes, who followed Ebel, this is lau 'lice' + esic (ysg 'fretting').
Loth considered this as an -icc derivative of leues = *logas, cf. Ir. logain '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' [liaus]
MW liaus, l(i)aus; OB lius gl. pleraque nominis; MC lues, lyes; cf. OIr lia
< IE *plé-tós-t-, *pél-, *pel- '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 39a

liaussee see illiaussee

licat n m&f 'source of river or well' (< 'eye') [llygad]
OW (HB, LL) licat, MW l(l)ygat; OC lagat gl. occlus; MB lagat
< IE *leuk- `leuchten'
GPC: 2261; IEW: 687; OCV: 46; PECA: VGK: II, 36
licit acid dipil retinoc Chad 6

lichou n pl 'lakes, swamps, marshes' [lichw]
OW (HB, LL) luch, MW l(l)uch, l(l)wch; OB luch, 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 Brit­
tonic words "must show conflation with another etymon (light, shining?)".
DGVB: 244; GPC: 2234; LHEB: 668; Stokes: 1865, 422; VVB: 174
lichou gl. palud[i]es Ox2 44* (7.5)

liein n m 'linen, cloth' [liain]
MW lieyn, licin, llini; OB lien gl. manutergium; OC licin gueli gl. sindol; lien duiol gl. manutergium l. mantile
E. Campanile derives these words from Brit. *liamajo-; the forms are found in the
entry *tino- `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
gliu liein gl. cubile Ox2 44* (6.25)

limnint v pres. 3 pl 'to make smooth, polish' [llynf-]
MW llyfn (but see Williams: 1933, 117); OB limm gl. lentum; OIr slemun 'smooth'
Traditionally, < IE *(s)leu- `schleimig, durch Nässe glitschiger Boden, ausgeleiten'; see, however, P.-Y. Lambert in ÉC 17 (1980), p. 180 for a comparison of this form with Ir. lonraid.
DGVB: 242; Elsie: 132; GPC: 2255; IEW: 663; LEIA: S–130; Stokes: 1873, 413;
VGK: I, 84; VVB: 175; White: 120
limint gl. tendent 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'. noulfn gl. lini M' 45 b a.
linisant v. pret. 3 pl ‘to infect, defile’ [llyn-]  
MW llyn-, OIr lend-  
Perhaps, to IE *lesi- ‘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

linnouerl n pl (a plural dublet) ‘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 aleuim. The instance is considered as Welsh by GPC.  
DGVB: 243; GPC: 2272; IEW: 675; OCV: 320–1; PECA: 88; VGK: 1, 37  
linnouerl gl. in laciis lacunisque Ang 16 b

linou n pl ‘seas, oceans’ [llyr]  
MW llyr, MFr ler  
< *le-ro, *lot- ‘gießen, fließen’. This etymology is queried in GPC. According to P.-Y. Lambert, this is a ‘terme poétique qui désigne aussi des entités mythiques’, referring to Bedegiüaran ub Llyr, etc.  
GPC: 2275; IEW: 664; Lambert: 19828, 21; Stokes: 1873, 408  
noulirou gl. aequorum MC 51 b.a.

lissiu n m ‘lye, lotion, decoction’ [leisw]  
MW leisw, leisow; OB liu siu, liusiu gl. lixa  
< Lat. lixium  
DGVB: 244; EL: 41; GPC: 2149; LHEB: 535; ML: 99, 181; VGK: I, 218; VVB: 176  
lisiiu gl. lixam Ox2 44° (7.20)

litau n ‘Latium’  
MW lǐdw, cf. G. Litavi-, OIr Letha  
< IE *plau-it-; Vlat- ‘breit, flach’ (IEW: 833)  
De Bernardo Stempel: 125–6; DGVB: 14; GPN: 217; VVB: 176  
dilaut gl. Latio Ovid 39b

litimasaur 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. luidt). R. Thurneysen read the word as timmaur and considered it as Irish (cf. timmar ‘nombres’). The second i, however, still exists, see A. Harvey. GPC analyses this hapax as containing (MW) llídw ‘host, company’, perhaps connected with (MW) lledw ‘plenty, abundance’. The second component is mawr, see s.v.  
GPC: 2252; Harvey: 192; Stokes: 1860–1, 212; Thurneysen: 1890a, 93

litimaldou n pl ‘feast-days, birthdays’  
The present reading and interpretation of this hapax was suggested by I. Williams (contrast VVB: 68, s.v. centiolaid). The present reading is accepted by GPC, which compares this to OIr lifh ‘festival’. B leh, G Lieh- (on these and the etymological lay-out, see GPN: 217–8). The form is analysed as containing suffixes -of, and -orth.  
GPC: 2176; Williams: 1929, 6–7

litoladou gl. natales Ovid 39b

liu n m ‘colour, (colour of) complexion or skin’ [llyw]  
MW llyw, lliw; OC liu gl. color; OIr liu gl. neum; OIr lif  
< *lit-h-; IE *pleu- ‘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  
6 rud liu gl. roseo colore Ang 17 a  
luiu gl. gratia J 25

liou n pl ‘rudders, helms, tillers’ [llyw]  
MW (l)lw; OC leu gl. clausus; OIr innaluae gl. gerbancerulum  
Traditionally, from IE *pleu- ‘rinnen, fließen’, for a different explanation see OWAV.  
liouu gl. ligones J 25

loî n m ‘calf’ [llo]  
MW llo, OC loch gl. ultilus, loch euch gl. hinnulus, MB leue; OIr lóig  
lō sive ënderic gl. vitulus J 0

lo² n ‘church, abbey, monastery’  
A dry stylos gloss on Lat. podi (‘religious settlement’). common in LL. see W. Davies, Early Welsh Microcosmos. Studies in the Llandaff Charters. London 1978, pp. 371, 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. podi 42a (context 2.71; Craster: 136)
lo3?
According to P.-Y. Lambert, this could stand for Lat. Io. See also lo.
Lambert: 1987, 292
lo gl. ipsa [i.e. vitulus] Ovid 38

loc n f 'place' [llog]
MW l(l)oc, OB loc, loch (menech); Ir loc < Lat. locus; see also datlocou and cf. lo,
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 guac Comp 9
loc guac Comp 12, 13

loclau?
Stokes suggests reading loc laun or locelau; the gloss remains obscure.
Stokes: 1873, 395; VVB: 177
dirgatisse locclau gl. concesserat Me 8 a.b.

locell n m & f 'litter' [llogell]
MW llogell; OC logel gl. locculus; B logel < Lat. locellus
DGVB: 244; GPC: 2203; ML: 182; OCV: 326; PECA: 73; Stokes: 1873, 402; VVV: 177 and 127
locell vel fonn gl. ferculum MC 14 b.b.

loinou n pl 'bushes, shrubs, brakes' [llwyn]
OW (LL) luwyn; MW lwen, 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 *lugnoo (as E. lock), while P. Russell suggested a derivation from *luknoo (IE V<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: 1, 73; VVB: 177
loinou gl. frutices Ovid 35 a

loiraul adj. 'lunar' [loerol]
An -al derivative of W loer, see loyr. The instance is listed as W. by GPC.
DGVB: 246; GPC: 2199
loiraul gl. monath Ang 35 a

losgetic adj. 'burnt, charred' [losgetig]
MW llosgetic, llkosedicig; OB loscitic; cf. lesctic
An -edig derivative of Welsh llag: llagof, OC losc gl. arsura, Ir. losc < *luk-sk-, V<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

louer 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. *biir-, 'tragen, bringen' (IEW: 128f), or 'flow', on this stem see Hamp: 1982.
GPC: 2167-8; VVB: 178
louer Nenn

louhi?
The gloss is obscure.
VVB: 178
louhi gl. rosarium Ox2 42 b (4.5)

loyr n f 'moon' [lloer]
MW loir; OC lui gl. luna, OB loir < *lugad, to IE leuk- 'leuchten, light'
DGVB: 245; Elsie: 112; GPC: 2198; IEW: 690; OC: 33; PECA: 75; VGK II, 49-50
retit loyr Comp 2
passerenn. pigurthet. loyr in Comp 4
Irinidib ir loyr Comp 6
retit loyr Comp 11
Ceis inir loyr Comp 21

luchauc adj. 'muddy' [llychog]
MW lluchave
An -atc 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, lorret; OC leid gl. progenies, cf. luith, luir; G luxtus; OIr luich
< *luig-, IE V<leuk- 'brechen'
DGVB: 214, 246; GPC: 2248; JO: 97-8; IEW: 686; LHEB: 405; OC: 90-1; PECA: 73; VGK: I, 73
haluidt iguret Chad 2
luith grethi Chad 3

luith n m 'vegetable or kitchen garden' [lluuth]
MW luarth, lluuth; OB loit, hoiloi, loiret; OC leid gl. progenies, cf. luith, luir; G luxtus; OIr luibhert
The compound contains a continuation of Celt. *luib- 'herb' (OIr luibh) < IE *leuh-, etc., 'abschliessen, entrinden'; and Celt. *geith- to IE *ger- 'gerzen, fassen, umfassen' (IEW: 442).
M

m pron. pers. 1 sg 'my, me, to me' ['m]
MW m; OB -m; OIr -m-
GPC: 2293; Williams: 1980, 96-7
mi am (franc) Juv 3 (1.3; 2.3)
namerict Juv 3 (3.1)
ham hol enetü gl. et totam faciem meam Ox 2 41º (1.10)

maessid n pl 'fields' [maes]
OW (LL) mais, MW maes; OB maes, Gaulish -magus, OIr mag; cf. MaCasi(a)m
<b Britt. *mages-tu- < IE *meg(h)-, *mēg(h)- 'groat'
maessid gl. plana Ang 17 a

maharun n m 'ram, wether' [maharen]
MW maharan(a), myharen
According to WG, mahar- < *mas-go 'male' (= Lat. mas) + oen 'lamb'. The word is hesitantly compared by GPC with Welsh mehyr, myhyr 'spear, spear, fig. of a bold leader', and the phonetic development of the last syllable is there paralleled to halwyn > halen > halen.
GPC: 2321; H. Lewis in BBCS 4 (1928), p. 136; Schrijver: 216; WG: 114
ha maharun Chad 3
ha[a maharj]uin Chad 4

mail adj. 'bald; bare, defective' [moel]
MW moel; Mfr måel
*<mail. < IE *mæ- 'hauen, abhauen'; note the spelling ai for oe.
GPC: 2474-5; IEW: 697; LEIA: M-6-7; Stokes: 1873, 405; VVB: 179 mail gl. matium MC 42 b. a.

maisaw n f 'district, territorial and administrative unit' [maenor]
MW maynaur, maenawr, maenaul

Oostendit ista cosrispos nobilitatem mainaur med deminiv 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 ducies; steward, official, official' [maer]
OW (LL) mair, MW maer; OC maer gl. praepositus; OB maer, pl. meir; Mfr mäer < 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: 1, 215-6; VVB: 180
maer gl. ad suum praepositiun Ox 2 45º (8.20)
maer gl. prepositus Ox 2 46º (9.35)

malgueretic ?
J. Loth (VVB: 180) suggests a comparison with Irish mellaim; L. Fleuriot (DGVB: 251) considers this word in his discussion of OB malainoc.
malgueretic gl. deceptus Ovid 41º

mannuclenn ?
The word, which is a hapax in Welsh, was considered by J. Gwenogvryn Evans (hesitantly) as a diminutive of hame 'a sucking pig'; the initial consonant was explained by Baudis as a result of nasal mutation, but see, LHEB: 641, n. 1. Rhev'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. manuclennum. This loan is not attested in any of the studies of Latin borrowings in Welsh.
Baudis: 144; Davies: 1982, 263; GPC: 2439; LL: xlv
ha [do]uceint mannuclenn Chad 3

map n m 'son' [mab]
OW (LL) mebion; OW (Harl.), MW mab, map; OC mab gl. filius, OB mab, map; cf. G. Magurux; OIr mac
*< Britt. *mapo- < Celt. *mak-o- < IE *maghos 'jung'
DGVB: 249; GPC: 2293; IEW: 696; LEIA: M-1; OCV: 79; PECA: 75; VGK: 1, 128; VVB: 180
nitguorgnim molim map meir Juv 9 (9.9)
hin map di iob gl. love dignus Ovid 39º

map brethinnou n pl 'swaddling-clothes'
The word occurs twice in Welsh (see also maprith i. onnu). The compound consists of map 'son' (see s.v.) and (pl.) brethinnou, MW brethyn(ə) 'cloth, woolen cloth' < *brettino-, cf. (or from ?) OIr bratt. The further etymological connection are doubtful, see A. Breeze in ZCP 47 (1995), p. 90; GPC: 320; LFIA: B-81; VVB: 58.

Considered by GPC (with a question mark) as an -aur (hist. pl. or < Lat. -arius) derivative from maen 'stone'.
GPC: 2310
medichat n m 'ruling, control' 
MW met, med; MC meth, MB mez; G Medugmus (?); 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* (6.20)

med2 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; LElA: M-49; Watkins: 1982, 42; White: 100; Williams: 1980, 120
un hamed hapuil haper Juv 9 (9.1)

mein adj. 'fine, slender' [main]
MW mein
Compared (hesitantly) by GPC to W mwyn 'tender, mild' (OC main gl. gracilis. OB moin gl. dulcis) for these see DGVB: 258; IEW: 711-2 (s.v. *meli- 'mild, weich, lieblich'); PECA: 81.
GPC: 2400; JO: 105-6; MJ: 272
dimedichat Chad 2

mel n m 'honey' [mel]
MW mel; OB mel gl. nectar, OC mel gl. mel, G Su-meli, etc.; OIr mil (gen. mela) < IE *meli-t 'Honig'
GPC: 235; IEW: 2418; GPN: 114-6; IEW: 723; KGP: 242; LEIA: M-50; PECA: 78; VGK: I, 247; VVB: 183
treon cant mel MP 22b (230)
his hestaur mel MP 22b (230)
is trimuceint hestaur mel MP 22b (230)
melin adj. ‘yellow’ [melyn]
OW (LL) melen, melyn; MW melin, melyn; OC milin gl. fuluus l. flauus; OB milin gl. flauus
< Brit. *mēlino; perhaps to IE *mēli- ‘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; DeV: 276; PECA: 78
melinou uel elinou gl. cardin ales Ang 15 a

mellhionou n pi ‘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 me/de.
GPC: 2409; Jackson: 1950, 16; PECA: 78; OCV: 288; Stokes: 1873, 396; VGK: I, 137; VVB: 184

menntauJ gl. bilance

merion n pi ‘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. mensura).
DGVB: 147, 257; GPC: 2440; Haarmann: 124; LEIA: M-41; LHEB: 331; ML: 187; PECA: 106; VVB: 185
irmsur gl. numnum J 80
di mesur gl. ad libram MP 23* (229)

mi1 pron. pers. independent 1 sg ‘I, me’ [mi]
MW my, mi; OB me (?: see Lambert: 1986, 109); MC my, me; OIr mé
< IE *me-
minn gl. sertum MC 6 b.a.
minn gl. sertum MC 7 b.a.

*minnou* n pl 'crows, 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, Olr mod  
< Lat. *modus*
DGVB: 258; GPC: 2473; LEIA: M-56; ML: 188
ismod. cephirior. did. hanaud Comp I

*modreped* n pl 'aunts'  
I modryb I  
MW modryb(ed); OC modereb abar~
mam gl. matertera; 08 motTep gl. mater­tera  
< Celt. *māt(ri)k* i, to IE *mātér-* 'Mutter'.
modreped gl. matertere

*moi* adj. comp. 'bigger, larger, more' [mwy]  
MW muy, mui, mwy; OB roui, Olr roo  
< *medis, 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(um)*, see *molim.*
GPC: 2479
gurd meint icomoid imolaut Juv 9 (7.3)

*molim* vn 'to praise' [mol-]  
MW mol-; MB meuliff; Olr 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)
nigguornim molim map meir Juv 9 (9.9)

*mor* exclamative particle 'so (great), how (great), such (as)' [mor]  
MW mor, cf. CA XXXIII, 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
morialus gl. quam multitus Ovid 39a

*mor* n 'sea' see *mormeluet*

*morduit* n m&f 'thigh-bone), haunch, ham' [morddwyd]
MW mortuit, mord(r)wyt; OC morþoi gl. femur, MB morzat
The traditional connection with OHG *muriot* 'thigh' (then < *morjeitŭ*) 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, Olr mui) < IE *mor- 'Meer' (IEW: 748; but see E. Hamp in ZCP 46 (1994), p. 11), and *leuet* 'snail' (DC melpen, MB mclhued) < IE *n̥el- 'zermehmen, 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' [morthwyll]
MW morthwl, morthwyll, morthwl, myrthwl, myrthyl; MC morthal, MB morzol  
< Lat. *martulus* (MLat. *mártulas*).  
EL: 42; GPC: 2494; LHEB: 665; ML: 188; VGK: I, 239; VVB: 189; WG: 113
morthol gl. seta Ox2 42b (4.5)

*moyss* 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. ebeno (Leiden)

*muin* n m 'treasure' (name of a letter) [mwyn]  
MW mwyn; Olr main, moin  
< *mei-no, *ymi- '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 muis gl. mensa, OIr miás
< Lat. mensa; see also møyys.
DGVB: 260; GPC: 2523; LEIA: M-47; LHEB: 543; ML: 189; OCV: 365; PECA: 82; Stokes: 1873, 407; VGK: 1, 208-9; VVB: 189
muiss gl. disci MC 46 a.b.

munutolau n 'twigs'
Hapax in Welsh. OB munutolou gl. samentis
< Lat. minutal(ia)
DGVB: 257; GPC: 2502; ML: 188; VVB: 190
munutolau gi. fornilium

mur n m 'wall' [mur]
MW mur, MB mur; OIr mur
< Lat. murus
The instance could be Irish as well.
GPC: 2502; ML: 189; Haf"ey: 191; LEIA: M-76; VVB: 190
moenia aul. i. mur

n pron. (infixed) 1 pl 'us'
See an.
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 naegenei Comp 16
namerdha Juv 3 (3.1)

na(m) hint ?
Obscure. Bint was suggested (DGVB: 63) to be a form of the verb 'to be'.
DGVB: 263
na[m] hint gl. tantum dissyllaba Prisc. 34a

nam n m 'lord' [nat]
MW nat
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 naye); see R. Fowkes for the semantic evaluation.
GPC: 2548; Fowkes: 1958, 2-3; Williams: 1980, 98
don nam ricerc unamuid Juv 3 (3.1)

nam 'except' [nam(n)]?
Was considered as a suspension of nammuin (MJ: 272, for this word see now AP: 43 and E. Hamp in BBCS 30 (1993), p. 288) or nammui (JO: 103), see s.v. GPC: 2551 considers this as belonging to namys and cites examples from MW and W (nam, namn 'except'). It was suggested by St. Zimmer (forthcoming) that the word belongs to the previous syntagm, and he translates the passage as 'the cheval, trois vaches. (plus) precisement trois vaches qui viennent de veiller'.

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
hönit nammñí 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 guoceleseticc gl. nulla ... titillata

nauncant n 'cycle of nineteen years'
Hapax in Welsh. GMW glosses naunc as '19' and nauncant 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. Fr. noidecdae. Following Quiggin I. Williams compares this with B naunc '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 naudcánt. Etymologically, nau 'nine' and deg 'ten', for the etymologies see nauou, decollation.
circhl nauncant. Comp 23


**nauou num. pl 'nine'** [naw]
MW nau; OB nau; OIr nof

**nedim n f 'adze, axe'** [neddyf]
MW nedif, ned(d)if; MB ezef

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(t)nadh- 'einschneiden, schnitzen' (IEW: 972-3).

GPC: 2561; VVB: 1; 165; VVB: 192
nedim gl. ascia Ox2 42b (4.3)

**nem n f&m 'heaven'** [naf]
MW new, nef; OC nef gl. celum; OB nem; OIr nem
IE *nebh- 'leuchtet, Wasser' (IEW: 315)

GPC: 2565; VVB: 192
necnem gl. intcouer Juv 9 (9.2)
necnem gl. intcouer Juv 9 (9.2)

**nemheaurnur '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 medon, < IE *medhi- 'mittlerer', IEW: 706, LEIA: M-28) and aur (see s.v.)


niguorcvolam nemheaurnur henoid Juv 3 (1.1)

**nep(p) pron. 'someone, anyone'**
OW (LL), MW neb; OB nep; G. nepon; OIr nech
< IE *ne-k'o-c; see also nepun

GPC: 2560; GOI: 311; GPC: 2560; LEIA: N-6; OCV: 32; PECA: 82; VVB: 1, 255
uuc nem is nem intcouer Juv 9 (9.2)
uuc nem is nem intcouer Juv 9 (9.2)

**neth n m&f 'strength'** [neth]
MW neth; OB neth gl. robur; G. nerto-, OIr nert
< Celt. *ner-to- < IE *ner- 'magische Lebenkraft, Mann'. This instance is not quoted in GPC. For the gloss, cf. W o neth 'by the power of, by, through, with the help of'. See also nerhenti, nertthi.

GPC: 275 and 266; GPC: 2571; GPN: 237; IEW: 765; LEIA: N-10; J. Loth in RC 41 (1924), pp. 207-8; VVB: 1, 136, 414
o'i neth gl. sua ui Ang 15 b

**nertthenti v pres. 3 pl 'to make strong(er), reinforce'** [nertthâf: nertthâu]
MW nertth; cf. OIr nertagid

A -hau derivative of neth; see s.v. and cf. nertthi.

GPC: 2572; VVB: 11, 338; VVB: 192; White: 121
nérthéint gl. arman J 89

**nertthiti(v) imv. 2 sg (or pres. 2 sg) 'to make strong(er), reinforce, strengthen'** [nertthaf: nertthu]
MW nertth; MB nertziff; OIr nert-

A derivative of neth; see s.v. and cf. nertthient.

GPC: 2572; Lambert: 1987, 295; VVB: 11, 337; VVB: 192; White: 268
nertthiti gl. hortabere Ovide 39b

**nes adj. comp. 'nearer'** [nes]
MW nes: MCB nes, OIr nesa; G neddamon
< IE *ne- 'zusammentreihen, knüpfen'

GPC: 234 and 266; GPC: 2573; IEW: 758; LEIA: N-12; VVB: 1, 480
issid nes gl. imficror Ang 81 b

**ni1 pron. pers. 1 pl 'we, us'** [ni]
MW ni, ny, MC ny, OB ni; OIr ní
< IE *ne- 'wir' (IEW: 758)

GPC: 102; Elseie: 144; GPC: 2581; LEIA: S-150; VVB: 11, 168; VVB: 193
cennini gl. oriens minor Ang 13 b
issi ni gl. nostri qui eam Ang 60 b
nuni gl. nostrum MC 44 b.b.

**ni2 negative particle 'not'** [nid]
MW ny(t); MC ny(m); OB ni(t), ne(t); G ne-; OIr ni, ni; cf. CI ne
< *ne (Satznegation), < *n (Wortnegation); see also nt.

GPC: 267-9; DOB: 526-7; Elseie: 116; GMW: 173-4; GOI: 153; GPC: 2581; IEW: 756; LEIA: N-14; VVB: 1, 250 II; 252 f.; VVB: 193; WG: 422-4

Oraur. ni hois. ir loc guac hinnith. in pagina regularis Comp 5

nitarhner Comp 8
Hraidhidir ir lover di.a. Comp 9
nirtarn(her) Comp 10

cen nit boi loc guac inter a. et a. in pagina regularis Comp 12
This entry is very controversial. According to Zeuss (p. 1055) *nom* here glosses *templum* and corresponds to *W neuf* '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 BBCS 15 (1953), pp. 121–2

**nom**

**no**

**notuid**

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This entry is very controversial. According to Zeuss (p. 1055) *nom* here glosses *templum* and corresponds to *W neuf* '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.

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**nom**
nouinguotricusegetiion 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 perhaps be amended to nowel (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-taught’ (?)**
Hapax in Welsh; this word is analysed as a compound of the two elements, represented by W newydd ‘new’ and lo ‘call’ (see lo¹). 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 iestri (JO) and 2) explained as a Latinism, a flection of n. pl. noun (B. Schulze-Thulin). For the interpretation of this term as an Irish entry, see OWAV.

GPC: 2599–;

**nouodou n pl ‘halls’ [nuoeddd]**
MW neuad
GPC (which follows H. Lewis) derives the W forms from Brit. *nom-o-d* (with queries) and refers to a putative nom gl. *templ*, see nom².

GPC: 2575; H. Lewis in BBCS 15 (1953), pp. 121–2; VVB: 196
nouodou gl. palatia MC 7 a.b.

**O**

**o prep. ‘of, from, with, by’ [ö]**
OW (LL, HB), MW ö; OB o; OIr ó, úa
IE *au, herab, weg von* (differently VGK: I, 438)
See ho, hanau, oraur.

VB: 290–1
o guruchelhóó gl. deffectum gl. connexitatibus Ang 14 a
ó isel gl. humili Ang 15 a
ó i neth gl. sua ui Ang 15 b
or tenui creatorou gl. subtiolioribus elementis Ang 15 b
ó datsebimou gl. stabulis Ang 15 b
ó rud liu gl. roseo colore Ang 17 a
or timuil gl. nocte ceca Ang 50 a
ó e leidim gl. processu Ang 61 b
ór ree ssid pellaham gl. a superioribus continentur Ang 81 b
or bisaí Comp 3
diprotant gener tutri o guir Chad 2
ocrit gl. timore (leg tremore) J 5
ó glanshinnin gl. famine sancto J 5
ó guiled gl. pudore J 5
ó isel J 5
ór cléd hín gl. limite levo J 26
órd'isí gl. de tribulis J 27
ór teú gl. obtusso [leg. obtuso] J 37
ódás gl. aceruo J 45
ór guithlam tal gl. fronte duelli J 51
opermedinteredóu gl. medulis J 51
ordamcichinnuou gl. ambagibus J 56
ó disel gl. lance J 59
ó crummanhuo gl. scrupibus J 77
ór mâu druíthriam gl. vecte moveri J 90
órbardaul leteinpep gl. epica pagina MC 1a b.
oguirdglas gl. salo MC 3 a.a.
órdeccolion gl. decadibus MC 7 b b.
órcueeticc cors gl. ex papyro textili MC 8 b a.
órcomtantou gl. bombis MC 10 a a.
órdubencticion abalbruannou gl. gurgulionibus exactis MC 42 a a.
óguard gl. flammeo MC 44 a a.
oeid gl. ex aere MC 46 b b.
omorduit gl. femine MC 51 a a.
orgarn gl. medio Ovid 37 a
ór olin gl. rota Ovid 37 h
ócloriou gl. tabellis Ovid 38 a
órdometric gl. domito Ovid 39 a
ócoiuol gl. auspiciis Ovid 39 h
óguordiminntius gl. ab invito Ovid 39 h
ócoceenn gl. harundine Ovid 40 a
óceenn gl. mirece Ovid 40 a
ó guiaunnin gl. vere Ovid 40 h
ó caioir gl. pube Ovid 41 h
hac orachmonou gl. inguinibusque Ovid 41 h
nirinciriles. cimp'lliausac orei gl. ad plures sui generis fit comparatis Prisc 27 a
ocet n f ‘harrow’ [oged]
MW oget, oged; MB oget
< IE *oke−- ‘edge, Geräte 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: 19756, 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 cowf), and och. Far from clear.
ochcul gl. capsus Ox2 42b (4.2)

ocolain n f ‘whetstone’ [agaienia, caalen]
MW agalen, OB ocoloin gl. cotes pro cautes
< IE *oek−, oek− ‘scharf, spitz’; see also s.v. cemicid, diauc and cf. Greek ὀξύν (‘pierre à aiguiser’) (Chantraine: 43).
DGVB: 274; GPC: 47; IEW: 18; VGK: I, 412; VVB: 198
ocolin gl. cos Ox2 43a (6.8)
oimor see guotiapaur oimor didu

ois n f ‘age, century’ [oes]
MW oes; OC huis gl. seculum; OIr áes, áis, óes, óis; cf. CI auiusaś
< *ai-to, see oii, 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 Vai− ‘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

‘oithe num. card. ‘eight’ [wyth]
MW wyth; OB eth. MC eath; OIr ocht; cf. G. oxtumeto[s]
< Celt. *ōtē < IE *ōkth- ‘acht’; see also uith.

DGVB: 156 and 276; Greene: 540; IEW: 775; LHEB: 405; LEIA: O-6-7; Schrijver: 350
oith gueid guar cant gl. ratio cogit ciclos decennonaeles XXVIII describi Ang 21 a
or bissie pan deconent ir. oithaur hinnith Comp 4

oleu n m ‘oil’ [olew]
MW olew, OC oleu gl. oleum; OIr olae
< Lat. oleum (MLat. oleum)
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 h (231)

oil n f & m ‘wheel’ [olwyn]
MW olwyn; Ir. fulumain
< IE *el- ‘biegen’ (IEW: 308). See also crunmolomun, holoinou.
DGVB: 213-4; GPC: 2644; VVB: 199
ol olin gl. rota Ovid 37b

oll pr. ‘all’
See hol.
issem ir. e. hinnith issid dugedham oll in pagina regulari Comp 15

onguedow?
According to J. Loth, onnguedow of the text perhaps stands for monnguedow; 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 -ged. According to I. Williams, the form in the MS is onguedow.
Loth in RC 40 (1923), p. 375; VVB: 199; Williams: 1929, 8
ir onguedow gl. extrata Ovid 41a

onnpresen?
A very difficult word. J. Loth (VBV: 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’. onnpressen gl. foratorium Ox2 42a (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 er, etc., see I. Williams in BBCS 4 (1928), pp. 137-141. Cf. cyfor, dygfor listed under Pokorny’s *er- (IEW: 328).
DGVB: 277 and 164; GPC: 2651; LEIA: O-26; VVB: 199
or Nem

orrur conj. ‘since, because’
See ar, a, yr. Cf. OB ann a ar; OIr. oir, tiand tair. See J. E. Caerwyn Williams,

DGVB: 66; GMW: 234; GOI: 509; H. Lewis in BBCS 6 (1931), pp. 63–4; Lewis: 1956, 298; Williams: 1927, 262
Oraur. ni hois. ir loch 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 ord(ovices); OR ord
H. Pedersen connects these Celtic words with Armenian urn and traces it to IE *ordh- (?); 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. maleus Ox2 42b (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: 1099

orubinmitt?
According to Stokes (1865: 422), this is a combination of or (< Lat. aurum) and “dunkel” ubinmitt. VVB: 200 considers the second element as the name for ‘bronze, brass, copper’.
orubinmit gl. auricalcum Ox2 42s (2.16)

ot v imp. ‘to snow or sleet, fall (of snow), hurl’; ‘throw’ (Fleuriot) [od-]
MW ott-; cf. OB ot a te gl. toile (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 tiitd- (< *ptiitd-). See also Isaac: 438–9.
DGVB: 279; GPC: 2616
ot ti gl. toile 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 *kʷə-
GPC: 2661; Hamp: 1975/76, 60f.; Stokes: 1874, 393; VVB: 201
passerennt. pigurthet. loyr in Comp 4

pamint gl. quam J 31
papep bi gl. quid ? J 37
panepp gl. quis MC 7 a.a.
patupinnac 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’.
issit padiu itā gūlāt gl. celsi thronus est cui regia coeli J 19
padiu gl. quid Ovid 41a

pan1 pron./conj. ‘when / [pan]
MW pan, OB pan, MC pan; ORI cuin or can
Apparently from IE *kʷə-; the connection with Goidelic is still disputable, see LEIA. See also pan2.
DGVB: 280; GOI: 289, 292; GPC: 2677; LEIA: C–272
amserpanatos irnauou remanserunt iii gl. quam is ad nonas portiones tria remanserunt Ang 14a
in pan aed bid. ad ir loc. guac. Comp 4
agirdou pan dibu Juv 9 (4.2)

pan2 pron. ‘whence, that’ [pan]
MW pan; ORI can
Perhaps to pī (see s.v.), and an, for which cf. ORI an. See also pan1.
GMW: 79–80; GPC: 2678; LEIA: C–27
Or bissei ~ diconentic ir. oithaur hinnith passerenn. pigurthet. loyr in pan aed bid. ad ir loc. guac. issi. in triti urd. Comp 3–5
bichet paniu pet guarid. did di aries Comp 18

papedpinnac see pa, ped, pinac

papep see pa, pedd

pard, part, partth n m ‘part’ [parth]
OW (LL) and MW parth; OB parth; OC *parth deduced from abard. abard. ML parth
< Lat. pars (partis); for a possibility of crossing with an authentic word, see LEIA: P–2.
ir parth alall gl. his litoribus abiens Ang 62 b
teir petguared part MP 23a (241)
isit petguared pard MP 23a (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 1966, 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* (5.3)

parth see pard

parth (name of a letter)
See parth.
parth Nemn

papel 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 anpalel Juv 3 (2.3)

patupinnac see pa, w, pinnae

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 dieJimlu 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
< 1E *k'êd-; 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 Me 43 a.b.
papep bi gl. quid ? J 37

pel adj. 'far, long' [pell]
MW pell: MC pell; OB pell
< 1E *k'el-s-o-, √k*el·- 'fear'

pelechi n pl 'cudgels, clubs, staffs'
The only other known record of this word is found in BBC 31.41 (ew a guant penpalach); this is an -ach derivative from *pal- < IE *k-el-. cf. MW pol 'spade, shovel'.

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
δ rec 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 peno
< Celt. *k'enno- with no exact parallel in the other IE languages. See also gurth cinarch.
GPC does not consider this instance.
DGVB: 283; Elsie: 103; GPC: 2726; LEIA: C-65–6; OCV: 40; PECA: 86 penngurthcinarch 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 *n-o-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 cition.
GPC: 2754
dipennant irraru 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'êr- 'machen' (IEW: 641).
GPC: 2670; Williams: 1980, 120
un harned hapuil hapier 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 cane ‘branch’. GPC compares this with W. gwelging and does not provide etymology. See OWAW.


permed n m ‘gut(s), intestine’ [peddded]
OW (LL) and MW perued; MC aberweth; OB permed, permid
< Lat. *permellius*
DGV: 284, 6; GPC: 2771; ML: 195; VVB: 202; I. Williams in ZCP 21 (1938), p. 301
permedinterdeu gl. ilia J 35
opermedinterdeu gl. medullis J 51

peteu n m ‘well, cistern, tank; pit, mud’ [pydew]
MW pydew; OIr cuithc
< Lat. *pates*; “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 41b (1.9)

petguar num. card. m ‘four’ [pedwar]
MW pedwar, OB petguar; OIr eathtar; G petuar-
< *petuars < IE *kpeturs- ‘vier’.
DGV: 284; GPC: 2710; Greene: 539; IEW: 642; LEIA: C-86; LHEB: 397; McCone: 56; Schrijver: 122; VVB: 202-3
ir petguar pimp MP 22b (230)
petguar hanther scribl MP 22b (234)

petguared num. ord. ‘fourth’ [pedwerydd]
MW petedur, peterydd, petwared; OB petguare, G petuair(ios)
< *petuarii-; see petguar and petguared. For the hesitation on the form of the IE suffix, see Schrijver: 288.
bichet paniu pet guarid. did di aries Comp 18
teir petguared part eco MP 234 (241)
petguared pards MP 234 (241)

petguared see petguared

pi pron relative ‘(against) which’
< IE *kni(β); see Hamp: 19756, 65 for the analysis of this passage (cf. GPC: 2662), and contrast DGV: 285; GMW: 80-1; J. E. Caerwyn Williams in BBCS 23 (1969), pp. 21-30.
See also pa.

pi piper
piper n f ‘pipe, tube’ [piben]
OW (LL) piben. MW pypen, pibun; ML pipin

piipaur n m ‘piper’
Hapax in Welsh; an -awr derivative of *phu*; see pipenn 1. Williams’s reading (contrast VVB and Zeuss: 1056, where the readings pipaur and tibicine are offered) is now accepted.
GPC: 2793; VVB: 204; Rhy: 1873, 233; Williams: 1933, 113
piipaur tusco gl. tibicine tusco Ovid 38b

pimnunt num. cord. ‘fifty’ [pumwnt]
MW pymwnt, pymhwnt; OB pimnont
< *pimpont < IE *penk”e’kentu- ‘fünzig’
See also guar, un.
pimnunt. guar un. I gl. unde quinquagenia Prisc 14 a

pimp num. card. ‘five’ [pump]
MW pimp, pump, pumpy; OB pem(p). G pimple-. pempe-. pempe-; OIr creic
< IE *penk”e fent’; for an explanation of the Irish vocalism, see W. Cowgill. The etymology of Irish guidid and the outcome of *g””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 *pek”* is offered.
DGV: 283; Else: 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 22b (230)
hint tri pimp MP 22b (230)
ir petguar pimp MP 22b (230)

pinphet num. ord. ‘fifth’ [pumed]
MW pym(h)et. pem(h)et. pimhed; MB pempet. G pimpetos; OIr eicid
An *(e)to- derivative of the cardinal numeral ‘five’, see pimp.
GPC: 2927; Greene: 542; Hirunuma: 42
ir pinphet eterin MP 22b (234)

pinnac(c) pron. ‘(who)soever, (what)soever’ [bhnag, lenited]
MW baca. b(y)nac; MC penak. pryag. penag; OB bennac
DGV: 283; GPC: 364 and 2694
papedpinnac gl. quoduis MC 43 a.b.
patupinnac gl. quoequaque MC 14 a.b.

piao(boi) ‘to whom belongs, who owns’ [piau]
MW pyeu, pyeuw, pieu
A combination of *pi* (see pui), and 3 sg. pres. form of the verb ‘be’.
pioubui int groisauc Juv 9 (8.2)

pippur n f ‘pipe, tube’ [piben]
OW (LL) piben. MW pypen, pibun; ML pipin
An -en derivative from *pib 'pipe, tube' < Lat. *pipa (?); see also realaun.
GPC: 2794; ML: 195; Parry-Williams: 122; Williams: 1933, 116; VVB: 203
pippenn réau lauén gl. st[ri]a 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 clann < Lat. *plania
GPC: 2818; LEIA: C–112; LHEB: 496, 503; VVB: 204
creaticaul plant gl. genialis praedae Ovid 38b

plant honnour 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
plant hónnór gl. fodie ntur | 88

plumasc adj. 'feathered'; substantivised 'pillow, cushion' [pluog]
MW pluoé; OB plumoce; OC plufoc gl. puluinar; OIr clú(i)im.
An *ako- derivative from of plu(f) < Lat. *pluma.
DGVB: 286; GPC: 2829; LEIA: C–128; LHEB: 416; ML: 196; OCV: 347–8; PECA: 88; VGK: 1, 207; VVB: 205
plumauc gl. puliuinare Ox2 44* (6.25)

pois n m f 'weight' [pwyn]
MW pwnys, pwnys: OB pwns, pws; MC pwns; MIr pis
Fleuriot hesitated as to whether it was not a Breton word (pwns). Ifchefel is Welsh (see cefel, chefél), this could be OW too, cf. W pwnys (B. pouez); then pois chefél could mean 'cheval lourd', 'cheval de somme', see Lambert. GPC considers this instance as Breton.
< Lat. penaun
DGVB: 70, 287 and 291; GPC: 2953; Lambért: 1982, 192; ML: 200
pois chefél gl. mannus .i. equis breuis Prisc 7 b

posptu 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 toif) is listed under *p(t)eig- 'Schulter, Arm, Schenkel' ia IEW: 1018. Accoding to LEIA (T–92) it is preferable, however, to follow VGK (1, 116) where a comparison with Lat. *tibia is offered. See also WG: 422.

GPC: 2850; VVB: 205, 226
posptu gl. ambibarium MC 12 b.b.

postoloin n m 'saddle-crupper' [postolwyn]
W postolwyn
< Lat. postilaena
GPC: 2862; ML: 201; VGK: 1, 208; VVB: 205
postoloin gl. antella Ox2 43* (5.3)

poulloraur n m 'writing-tablet' 
Apart from this occurrence in the OW glosses, the word is found only "The Book of Talesin", T 25.11 poullorur: cf. OIr púlair.
< Lat. *púllorur-
GPC: 2790; LEIA: P–11; ML: 198; Stokes: 1873, 393; VGK: 1, 222; VVB: 205; WG: 109
irpuullorur gl. pugillarem paginam MC 6 b.b.

presen n m f '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 prescn Juv 9 (8.1)

pressuir adj. 'constant, continuous' [pressyl]
MW pres(swyl, pressvel; OB presqur gl. diutino (see I. Williams in ZCP 21. p.302)
DGVB: 289; GPC: 2879; VVB: 206
pressuir gl. adfixa MC 4 b.b.

print v pres. 3 sg 'to buy' [pryn-] 
MW pryn-, OB prin- in disapirner. guuprinetricium. compri; OC print in caid print; OIr cren-
< IE *k-*rei- 'kaufen'
GMV: 119; GPC: 2293; DGVB: 290; LEIA: C–229; IEW: 648; PECA: 89; VGK: 1, 128; VVB: 206; WG: 332; White: 106
print hinmoid MP 22b (234)

pucasu n imper. / 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, there is an imperfect, if it is a pluperfect, this could be a metathesised spelling for *pucasu (Loth, White). The etymology of the word is as yet unknown.
rit pucsanu mi diitrinaut Juv 9 (7.7)

potatou n m 'potato' [potatu]
GPC: 1323; VVB: 205, 226
potatou gl. amhifarium MC 12 b.b.
pui pron. interrogative 'what' [pwy]
MW pwy; C pwy, OB pou; OIr cia
< IE *pwe-; see also s.v. pa.
GMW: 74; GPC: 2946-7; Hamp: 1975/6, 59; LEIA: C–92; VVB: 206
pui gl. quid Ovid 41a

puml n m’t ‘wisdom’ [pwyll]
MW pwyll; OC gurñolluc gl. insanus; OIr ciail
< *pwe-; IE *pwel, ‘worauf achten’
GPC: 2948; LHEB: 317; 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 punt(n), punt, C puns, cf. OIr pond « Lat. pondo)
< AS pund; contra Loth, this is now considered to be an English borrowing.
hint c punt – MP 23a (229)
dou punt MP 22b (234)

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. guilhilann.
VVB: 206; Zeuss: 1059
quith Nema

r

‘r definite article
See ir, cf. eorair
or teneu creaturou gl. subtielioribus elementis Ang 15 b
or timuil gl. noce cca Ang 50 a
har dou trean gl. tertias duas unusius Ang 65 b
ôr ree issid pellaham gl. a superioribus continentur Ang 81 b
or bissi Comp 3
bihit dir teiri Comp 16

orrardual leiteinepp gl. epica pagina MC 1a.b.
ordeccecion gl. decadibus MC 7 b.b.
orweetic cors gl. ex papyro textili MC 8 b.a.
orcomtantou gl. bombas MC 10 a.a.
ordubenecticiou anbalbrouannou gl. gurgulionibus exsectis MC 42 a.a.
orgarn gl. medio Ovid 37a
dir arpeteticiou ceintiru gl. miseris patruelibus Ovid 38a
ordometic gl. domito Ovid 39a
hac orachmonou gl. inguinihusque Ovid 41b

racham prep. ‘before (him)’ [rach-]
OW (LL) rac, MW rac-, rag-; OB racdom
A 3 sg personal form of W r(h)cg.; < IE *proko, ‘vorwärts, vorn, voran’.
racdom 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
cceimnicum uncou ran Juv 9 (6.2)

rann n f ‘share, contribution’ [rhan]
MW rann, ran; MC ran, OB ran(n); OIr ran(n)
< * IE *pfnnd, to IE *per- ‘verkaufen, hinüberbringen’. See also ran.
De Bernardo Stempel: 135–6; DGVB: 293; GPC: 3035; LEIA: R–7; IEP: 817; Schrijver: 177; VGK: I, 52
hit niirirarnc rann. irbissei Comp 10

rascl n f ‘spokeshave, rasp’ [rhasgl]
MW rasgyl, raskel, raschil
< Lat. rasc(ula)-; see OWAV.
GPC: 3030; ML: 201; VGK: I, 220; VVB: 208
rascl gl. sartum Ox2 42b (4.3)

rat n m ‘grace (name of a letter) [rhad]
MW rad; OB Raduueten, MC ras; G Suratus, OIr rath
To IE *per- ‘verkaufen, hinüberbringen’ (IEP: 817).
De Bernardo Stempel: 136; DGVB: 293; GPC: 2995; LEIA: R–8; Schrijver: 178; VVB: 208
rat Nemn

reaity n pl ‘waterfalls, cataracts’ [rhaeadtr]
MW rayadyr, raedryr, rheidir; OIr riathor gl. torrcntum J 2X
ôr ree prnn. ‘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: 3090; LEIA R–10
or see siduell pellaham gl. a superioribus continent ur Ang 81 b

regenaul adj. ‘parental’ [rhien(i)ol]
W rienoll, rhienowl
< *pro-gen-al- (MW rieeni, rhyeni, W rieni ‘parents, ancestors’, see T. Jones in

P.Y. Lambert, Three Brittonic Lexical Notes. // J. Eska, R. Geraint Gruffydd,
N. Jacobs, eds., Hispano-Gallo-Brittonica, Cardiff: University of Wales Press
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
nirinciries cimp&illiausac oirei gl. ad rlures sui generis fitt comparatio Prisc 27 a

reid n m&f ‘spear’ [rhaiddd]
MW rheiddiau, redyewe, reidyeu
< 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

remedaut n m ‘wonder’ [rhyfeddod]
MW reudawt, ry wedawt, ryfredawt
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)

retic 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

reticol adj. ‘furry’ [rhegynog]
OW (VSB: 72) rediynac, MW redynawe
An -oc derivative of Celt. *rait- (MW redyn, OC reden gl. filex, G ratis, Mfr
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;
dipul reticol Chad 6

retit v pres. 3 sg ‘to turn’ [rheb-]
See retec and gurhret.
LEIA: R–23; White: 106; Williams: 1927, 259
Intrited retec. retit loyr .. guorhir seraul chirchl. Comp 2
retit loyr iridid. hinnuith Comp 11
retit loyr iridid. hinnuith cnet boi loc guac inter o. et a. in pagina regulari. Comp 11

retteticce adj. ‘running’
Hapax in Welsh. For the etymology, see s.v. retec.
GPC: 3044; VVB: 209
iricateiraull reteteticce strotur gl. sella curulis MC 45 a.a.

reulaun adj. ‘icy’
Etymologically, ‘ice-full’; reu (W rhe ‘frost, ice’, OIr reud, < *preuswo-; see
and -laun ‘full’ < IE *pel(a)- ‘gießen, füllen’, De Bernardo Stempel: 123; Joseph:
33; IEW: 798, cf. also loclau, guithlaun, anhodlaun.
Parry-Williams: 122; Williams: 1933, 116
pipenn réu laúin gl. st[i]ria J 14

ri particle
MW ry, OB ro–, ru–; OIr ro. cf. Cl ro
< *pro- ‘vorwärt, vorn, voran’ (IEW: 813–4); for an extensive bibliography see
Isaac. See also rieus.
hit niritarhner iridid hinnuith Comp 8
In niritarhner Comp 8
hit niritarhner rann. iribseei Comp 10

riberto n m ‘spring tide’ [rhyferthwy, rhyferthi]
MW ryuerthwy, ryuerthi; OB rebirthi gl. malina: OIr robarta
To IE *vher- ‘tragen’, see Hamp: 1982, 208.
riberto gl. malina DNR 2

rieus 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 -ut, from coel, or 3 sg. pres. ind. (with ry- denoting potentiality),
perhaps connected with MC keusel 'to speak', all from Lat. causor, or, less con­vinging,
from IE *get- 'to speak'.
White: 88-92 and 102; Williams: 1980, 98-9
dou nam riceus unguet Juv 3 (3.3)

rimed n 'wonders' [rhyyedd]
MW ryfed, rifed, ryuet
< *ro-med-
dicones pater harimed presen Juv 9 (3.1)

rincri v pres. imper. 'to need' [rhyn-]
MW ryn-, reg.: cf. also Early Irish ro-icc les meaning 'attains to the benefit (of),
needs' in each roiccu a less gl. necessitatis meae (Wb. 23 d 9); ro-n-ear less inna
diten (ML. 87 d 14) 'when the protection is needed'; W rhangu bodd rhywun 'to
reach someone's pleasure' > 'to please someone', B rankout, renkout 'fallour',
MB an pes a ranquer 'ce qu'il faut',
DGVB: 297; IEW: 317; Isaac: 441; J. Loth in RC 46 (1929) p. 156; J. Lloyd Jones
in BBCS (1921), p. 6.
Nirincirles. cinphillausauc oire gl. ad plures sui generis fit comparatio Prisc 27 a

ringuedalJion subst. adj. pl (?) 'virtuous' [rhinwedddol]
MW r Yinowedawl
This compound is traditionally analysed as containing a form which corresponds to
W rhin 'virtue, secret' (cf. OIr rin, < IE Vreu-, 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 ringuedulation.
VGK: II, 14; VVB: 210; Watkins: 1972-4, 10
ringuedalJion gl. arcana Ovid 388b

rit particle
See ri. The identification of -t with the preverbal particle yr was deemed implau­sible by Schrijver.
rit pucsaun mi dirintaut Juv 9 (7.2)
rit ecris dshrraunt 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' (Vendyres), or derive it from IE *dā- 'geben'
(WG: 386, cf. VGK: II, 473). See also the previous entry.

roenhol?
Until recently this entry has been considered as an adjective, 'of a lineage, patri­nomic', see the literature cited below. P.-Y. Lambert (Three Brittonic Lexical
Notes. // J. Eska, R. Geraint Grufydd, 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

rohodriasau?
An -auc derivative, cf. MW rhoydres 'display, affectation'.
The most recent analysis of this word by P.-Y. Lambert suggests rhgy-go-res, a
cognate of god 'adulter, pride' for which GPC: 1420 provides no etymology; cf.
CA: 121 where a segmentation rh-y-go-res is offered.
(1989), pp. 116-20
rohodriasau gl. ogganio Prisc 17 b

rud adj. 'red' [rhudd]
OW (LL), MW rud; OC rud gl. ruber; OB rudd; G. -roud-; OIr riad
< IE *roudo- 'rot'
DGVB: 300; Elsie: 121; GMWL: 260; IEW: 872; LEIA: R-147; OCV: 209;
PECA: 91; VGK: I, 174
ō rud liù gl. roseo colore Ang 17 a

ruccoJh adj. 'purple red' [ruddgcdh]
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. coccum.
ruccoJh gl. purpureum DNR 1°

ruddiu n & adj. 'red colour' [ruddliw]
MW ruddiu
See rud, liù, cf. glastiu.
ruddiu gl. igneum DNR 1°

rudiaJh adj. 'easy' [rhyddy]
MW rwyd, rwy; OB ruet; OIr réid
The traditional connection of the Celtic words with IE *reith- '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 garai­
dida 'arranged', English ready, etc.). For the semantics, cf. CA: 384. See also
abrud.
DGVB: 225, 300; JEW: 861; LEIA: R–16; LHEB: 330; Schrijver: 224–5; VGK: I, 58; VVB: 212; guollung I. ruid gl. uccum J 65

ruimmein n pl 'bonds' [rhym]
MW ryym
< *reig-smen < IE *reig- / reig- 'binden'
IEW: 862; VGK: I, 87; VVB: 212-3; WG: 136
cuinhuant i ruim meiu J 55

ruin n m 'bridle'
This reading /fruin/ was suggested by P.-Y. Lambert and was accepted in DOB. See fruin.
DOB: 456; DGVB: 206; Lambert: 1982, 193
halu aur. ruin gl. gomus Prisc 13 a

rump n m 'sager' [rhump]
MW rump
< Lat. r(h)ombus. This is not found in Haarmann and EL; OB rumb (MS röb) gl. situa which was rendered by Fleuriot as 'manche de carrue' 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. ungulum Ox2 42b (4.4)

runctiau n pl / vn 'snore' [rhwnc]
MW wnc 'snort, snore'
< Lat. rhoncus: note the spelling -ntn- for -ncn-.
VVB: 213; Stokes: 1873, 408; White: 297–9
runctiau gl. sterope, leg. stertore MC 57 b.a.

'S pron. 3 sg (infixed) '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)
immissine gl. allinebat MC 8 a.b.

salt n 'saltus Lunae' [salitt]
OB salt; OIr salt
< Lat. salts
petguar hanther scribl MP 22
sebedlauc adj. 'standing, stationary' [sefydlog]
sebedlauc gl. adsecula Prisc 34 b
seith num. card. 'seven' [saith]
seith gl. adsecula Prisc 34 b
selsic n f 'black-pudding, sausage' [selsig]
selsic gl. adsecula Prisc 34 b
serenn n f sgl. 'star'
serenn gl. adsecula Prisc 34 b
serr n m 'hillhook' [serr]
serr gl. adsecula Prisc 34 b
sich adj. 'dry' [sych]
sich gl. uoscera Ox2 42 b
sich gl. tridinium
such n f 'ploughshare'
Such gl. lusca Ox2 42 b
such gl. vomis
suic n ґ‘ploughshare’ [swch]
MW such, B souch; OC soch gl. vomer
< Lat. socius; 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;
suic gl. vomer Ox2 42b (4.6)

sumpl n m ‘goad’ [swmbwl, swmwl, swml]
MW swmbyl
< Lat. sumulus
An intermediary form *sum‘blis (< *stimulus) 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: 1, 219; VVB: 218
sumpl gl. stimulus Ox2 42b (4.7)
surg (name of a letter)
This letter-name was compared by Zeuss with OB personal name Eusorchet.
VVB: 218; Zeuss: 1059
surg Nenn

T

t pron. (object.) 3 sg. m ‘him’
immit cef irnimer bishan irnaur nimer MP 22b (238)
terduaton & guiroid*
According to I. Williams, this line could be read as tiberduaton ti guir douid “Thy glories (riches), O true Lord”. Berduaton, pl. of the (MW) berthid ‘wonder, power’ is commonly analysed as an *-du-derivative of berth (< IE *berhag: ‘glänzen, weiβ’. GPC: 274; IEW: 139). For the interpretations of douid, ti, ti, see Haycock and Watkins. See also gui®.
terduaton ti guiroid* Juv 9 (2.3)
tagh n m ‘peace’ [tang]
MW tang, tanc; G tanco-
< IE *terk- ‘sich zusammenziehen, fest, dicht werden’
GPN: 261; JO: 102; IEW: 1068; KGP: 275; LL: xliv
guragun tag: Chad 2
tal n m ‘forehead, front’ [tal]
OW (Ll.), MW tal, OC tal gl. frons; cf. OB talar; OIr talm
< IE *tele(re) ‘flach, flacher Boden, Brett’, cf. Lat. tellus. For the etymological summary see OWAV.

ôr guithlaun tal gl. fronte duelli J 51
talciipp n ‘bowl’
The word was compared with OIr tal-clubhe: J. Loth identified this instance with T. 32. 19 agwim tal kibedd. See tal, cip.
LEIA: T–180–2; J. Loth in RC 22 (1901), p. 330; Stokes: 1873, 408; VVB: 219
talciipp gl. crater MC 59 a.b.
tantou n pl ‘chords, strings’ [tant]
MW tant; OB tanntou; OIr têt
< IE *ten- ‘dehnen, ziehen, spannen’
DGVB: 311; IEW: 1066; LEIA: T–55; VGK: 1, 138; Stokes: 1873, 410; VVB: 219
tantou gl. fides MC 63 b.a.
tantou gl. fides MC 63 b.b.
tarator n m ‘auger’ [taradr]
MW taradyr, tarader; MB tarazr; OIr tarathar
< IE *terhj-trorn, cf. Gk. τροχήτων; MLat. taratum is a Celtic loan. As was noted by K. Jackson, “the svarabhakti in e is more OC than OW”.
tarator gl. scapa uel rostrum (i.foratorium) Ox2 42b (4.3)
tarneto 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 taw tarneto ir loc guac haibid post. o. Comp 7
tarnher v pres. subj. impers. ‘to count’ [tarn-]
See above.
White: 165
hit niritarhner irid uinuth Comp 8
niritarn(h)er Comp 10
teg guis?
According to VVB, this stands for teggus ‘beau à voir’, with tre (W teg) ‘beautiful’, and guis = Ir fis ‘visio’. I. Williams, however, accepts Zeuss’s (Zeuss: 1058) reading of the latter element as standing for wgwis, and offers the interpretation of the former as teg[raen], then teyrwiss.
VVB: 219; Williams: 1929, 8; Williams: 1933, 114
teg guis gl. aureus Ovid 39b
teir num. card. t 'three'
MW teir; OB teir; OIr teór
This form has caused a long-drawn dispute, see particularly Cowgill and McCone. The most recent treatment is that of P. Schrijver, who suggests *tesres or *tisrás. The reading of G. (La Graafsekenque) 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 une (pl. tertia pars unicae) MP 23* (241)
tebban 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' (Olr bean), then to IE *hend- '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
teu n m 'retinue' [teulu]
MW teulu, teylu; OC teulu gl. familia; Ir teglach
< *tègo-slùg-. The first part of this compound (OC ti gl. domus, OW (Asser) tig, OIr tech) goes back to *tègos, IE *tègo-s/òug- 'decken' (IEW: 1013); the second, (MW liu, OC liu, OIr slòg, slàg) — IE *slòugo- 'das Helfen, Dienen' (IEW: 96).
mitelu Juv 3 (1.2)
tenau adj. 'thin' [tenau]
MW teneu, OC teneu gl. latus; MB tanau, tanow; OIr tanac
The non-Celtic cognates are given under IE *tenu-s 'dünn' in IEW; the further study allowed for the reconstruction of PIE *tënyò-eu- (Hamp: 1965, 232; de Berardo Stempel: 143), or *tenhù-y- (Joseph: 40, rejected by Schrijver). The most recent analysis by P. Schrijver derives the Welsh form from *tanaëo- (masc.).
DGVB: 278; IEW: 1069; LEIA: T-26; OCV: 59; PECA: 99; Schrijver: 85 and 297
or teneu creaturo gl. subtiolioribus elementis Ang 15 b
termín n m 'boundary' [terfyn]
MW teruyn, terwyn: Mf terynn
< 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 fairmesc
An -etic derivative from (W) mysг- 'mixture, confusion' (Mf mesc-) < IE *mei-k- 'mischen' (IEW: 714).
LEIA: T-14, J. Loth in RC 37 (1917-9), p. 31; VVB: 220; Stokes, 1860-1, 235 and 292; Stokes: 1865, 421
termisceticion gl. sollicitos Ovid 38*
terni v or vn 'to reckon, to compute, to count'
According to I. Williams, this is a verbal noun. cf. tarm- (see s.v. tarnetor); the dropping of the lenited / finds correspondences in the same text. cf. triti: tritis, or isid: iti. 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
bhit dir terni Comp 16
teu adj. 'thick' [teuw]
MW tew, MB teo, teu; OIr tiug
< IE *tegu- 'dick'
Elise: 138; IEW: 1057; LEIA: T-76; Schrijver: 68; Lane: 263; VGK: I, 99; VVB: 220-1; WG: 131
ór teú gl. obtonso [leg. obtuso] J 37
ti¹ pron. pers. 2 sg 'you' [ti]
OB ti, te; C ty; OIr tú
DGVB: 311; IEW: 1097; LEIA: T-155-7
gurt trichiti nacgenni Comp 16
ítánnesté gl. agitare J 88
ommopotens auctor tidicones adiam* [ ] Juv 9 (1.1)
ditthun gl. tibi soli MC 9 a.a.
helghati gl. venare Ovid 38³
nerthiti gl.hortabere Ovid 39⁶

ti² pron. pers. 2 sg 'you'
See n¹. P.-Y. Lambert apparently considers this gloss as OB.
DGVB: 311
ot ti gl. tolle Ang 59 a

*ti³ see *tserduatou ti guierd***
tiis ?
The word was compared by J. Loth with W teis-ban 'coussin': taysia 'a coverlet'.
GMWL: 276.
VVB: 221; Zeuss: 1063
tiis gl. staptun Ox2 44a (6.26)
timuii adj. 'dark' [tywyl]
W tywyl, tywyl; OB temocel; cf. OC tiugnu gl. tenebrae; Ir temel
< "temel(·)"-, IE *tem- 'dunkel'

DGVB: 278; HPB: 598; IEW: 1063-4; LEIA: T-48; OCV: 196; PECA: 100;
Schrijver: 322
or timuil gl. noce ceca Ang 50 a

etinetic ?
MW Du Hir Tynnedic (?)
Cf. Lat. tingo 'dye, colour'
VVB: 221; Williams: 1933, 114
irtinetic gl. tincta Ovid 40*

tir n m 'land' [thr]
OW (LL) tir, MW tir, tyr; OC tir gl. tellus, MB tir, OIr tir
< IE *te(·)rsl-, cf. Lat. ferre 'bear, carry'?
For the etymological summary see OWAV.
Elsie: 90; GOI: 39; IEW: 1078, LEIA: T-74ff.; OCV: 35; PECA: 100; Stokes:
1860-1, 221; VVB: 222
tir telih Chad 2
ir tir gl. fundum J 73

tonnou n pl 'waves' [ton]
MW ton, OB tonn gl. lympha; MFr 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' [torcengi]
MW torcengi, torcyngei, torcegi
This compound is traditionally analysed as containing tor 'belly', see s.v., and
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: 211; VYB: 222
torcigel gl. uentris lora Ox2 43° (5.4)

torr n f 'belly', 'palms' ? [tor]
MW tor, OC tor gl. venter, OB tar, tor; OIr tarr-;
The word has been analysed as a derivative of *tθs-t-, to IE *sBer- 'starr, steif
sein'; but see E. Hamp who notes that the base could perhaps be eliminated by
'dry', see trir. 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: 1, 83
hi torr MP 23° (246)

torth n f 'lost' [torth]
MW torth; MCB torth; OIr tort
< 1 Lat. torta

GMWL: 278; LEIA: T-117; ML: 211; VGK: I, 233
douceint toth ha maharuin in irhaf Chad 3
douceint toth in irgaem Chad 3
istem hichet toriueint toth Chad 4

tra prep. 'over, beyond'
MW tra, OB trai; OIr. tar
< *trans < 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 Nemniius" was identified with MW (CA)
traus by Zeuss and compared with OB tros by Loth. According to Fleuriot, these
words as well as OB traus were borrowed from Lat. trans, for the preservation of -s,
see LHEB: 637.
DGVB: 322-4; VVB: 223; Zeuss: 1059
traus Nenn

trean num. card. (fraction) 'one third' [træen]
MW trayan, trayan; OB troan, troeann; G trian-; OIr træean
< *triano from *tris-ANO; see tre.
DGVB: 32; GMWL: 279; GOI: 250; Greene: 520; IEW: 1092; LEIA: T-141-2;
VGK: I, 66; VVB: 223; Williams: 1930, 248
trean gl. bissem Ang 47 a
dou trean gl. bisse Ang 56 a
har dou trean gl. tertias duas uni us hore Ang 65 b
trean cant mel MP 22° (230)

treidin v pres. (imperf. ?; subj. ?) 3 pl 'to relate' [treath-]
MW treacht-; 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
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White: 121, 216, 255; Williams: 1980, 105-6
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White: 121, 216, 255; Williams: 1980, 105-6

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

tremenid adv. 'day after tomorrow' [trennydd]
W trennydd, cf. OIr in tremendid gl. postridie
A combination of the word for 'day' (see s.v. did), and a preposition *tren (remod-
celled), see trea, tra.
LElA: 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 tri; G. tri-
< Celt. *tres < IE *oetres, Pokorny’s *trei- *drei’
DGVB: 320; Greene: 539 and 507; Hirunuma: 41; IEW: 1090–1; LElA: T–139f.;
McConie: 55; Schrijver: 448; VVB: 224
ir ir tri ui. auf. Camp 2
ir tri u MP 22b (230)
hint tri pimp MP 22b (230)

**trimucient num. card. ‘sixty’**
OW triucennau (DGVB) possibly for *trimucientau*
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. trimucient ist teils nach ‘70’ teils nach ‘20’
umgebildet” and IEW: 1075, where *trim* < *trem* ‘durch’, i.e. *trimucient* ‘Decade
über 20 hinaus’, see also O. Szemerényi, Studies in the Indo-European System of
Numerals, Heidelberg 1960, p. 11 and LElA. The recent study of the Latin text(s)
by P.-Y. Lambert, however, has shown that apparently this form denotes ‘60’, i.e.
3 x 20, then see *ugetum, tri*; the presence of -m- is explained as a consonantal glide.
See also *trucennau*.
J. Lloyd-Jones in BBCS 14 (1952), p. 36; VVB: 224
is trimucient hestaur mel MP 22b (231)

**trintaun n l ‘trinity’ [trindod]**
MW trindod, trinduat; OIr trindóit
< Lat. *trinitatem*
ML: 213
ni guor gnim molim trintaunt Juv 9 (5.3)
ríit pucsaun mi ditrantaunt Juv 9 (7.2)
inungueid gualed trintaunt Juv 9 (8.3)

**trist adj. ‘sad’ [trist]**
MWBC trist; OIr trist
< Lat. *tristis*
LElA: T–146, ML: 213; VVB: 224
trist gl. anxia J 63

**triti num. ord. ‘third’**
See *tritid*.
in triti urd. Comp 5

**tritid num. ord. ‘third’ [trydidd]**
MW trydidd; OB trete, trite, treded C trysse, trege, G tritos

< IE *tris-*, see *tri* and cf. *tritui*.
DGVB: 320; Greene: 542; Hirunuma: 41; Schrijver: 285 and 288
In irrititid urd Comp 1
Intrited retec Comp 2

**trimucient num. card. ‘sixty’**
See *trimucient*.
DGVB: 232; Lambert: 1984, 35–36
isem hichet trimucient toth Chap 4

**troi prep. ‘through’ [trwy]**
See *tri*.
troi enmeituou gl. per nutus Ovid 38b

**tru adj. ‘sad’ [tru]**
MW tru; OB tru[ed] gl. humanitas; C tru; OIr trúag
For an etymological summary see LElA.
CA: 165; DGVB: 324; GOI: 40; IEW: 1073, 1102; KGP: 263; LElA: T–154;
VGK: I, 101; VVB: 225
mortru gl. eheu Ovid 39a

**trucaracu adj. ‘merciful’ [trugarog]**
MW trugarog, trugaraw; B trugarek; OIr tr6caire
A *-car- (?) derivative from *tru*; see *tru*.
LElA: T–154; VVB: 225
trucaracu gl. mitia J 42

**trui ir unolion gl. per nutus Ovid 39b**

**trum mac brith mac ‘triumph’**
MW trui or unolion gl. per nutus Ovid 39b
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 *amtrybann* 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
Amddinnt trynith trylenn Pad: 1

trynith ?
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 GND 'work', or nyddu 'to spin'. In general, far from clear.
Haycock: 243; Williams: 1980, 186–7
Amddinnt trynith trylenn Pad: 1

tu n m&f 'side' [tu]
MW tu
See popptu.
patupinnac gl. quocumque MC 14 a.b.

tuci 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
tuci gl. curbanam CH 16.21

tuorchennou n pl (from sg.) '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 38b

tuss(s)lestr ?
This compound is analysed as containing tuss < Lat. thus, and lestr, see lestrir
Stokes: 1873, 396; VVB: 226
tuslestr J. turibulum gl. acerra MC 8 b.a.
tuslestr gl. acerra MC 10 b.a.
tuslestr gl. acerra MC 12 a.a.
tuslestr gl. acerram MC 14 a.a.

u

ucnou ?
Discussing this word, I. Williams refers to MW ygno (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 new.
Haycock: 14; Williams: 1980, 113
cerinicum ucnou. ran Juv 9 (6.2)

ueatuiatuat beantrident
This line is not clear.
Haycock: 14; Williams: 1980, 113
ueatuiatuat 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 23a (245)

uainst see doucoint

ui n m 'egg' [wy]
MW wy, OC uy gl. ovum; MB uy
IEW: 763 derives the word from IE *d(q)-om 'Ei'. See also PECA.
nouicrunnui gl. oui MC 10 b.a.

uidimm n m 'bill-hook, sickle; hedging-bill' [gwddfy, gwddi]
MW hudhyf, guedif, gwydyf, OF guedom, guodob; Olr fidha, G-Lat. vidubium
uidimm gl. ligni[c]mus Oxs2 42b (4.2)

uir n (name of a letter)
This name of a letter in “Alphabet of Nemnus” was connected by Zeuss with W wyr 'grand-child'.
VVB: 227; Zeuss: 1059
uir Nemn

uith num. card. 'eight' [wyth]
MW wyth, wyth, wveth; OB eith; Ir ocht
< *oxто- < IE *okto- '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

**un¹** num. card. *one* [un]
MW un; OB un, OIr oin, ón
< IE **Hoinos**, cf. Lat. *unus*. See also *hirunn* and cf. *unoloion*, *un²*.
DGVB: 327; Elsle: 117; Greene: 538; IEW: 286; LEIA: O–11; VGK: 1, 57 and II, 126; Williams: 1980, 99–100

hirun gl. quem J 51
dou nam riceus unguetid Juv 3 (3.3)
inungueid guoled trintaut Juv 9 (8.3)
un hamed hapull haper Juv 9 (9.1)

**un²** num. adj. ? *one*, *only*
The sequence guar. un. I. 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. I. 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 (241)
.i. is .i.cxx unc gl. congeus MP 23 (228)

**uncenetticion** (?)
According to Loth (VVB: 227), *cenetic* ia an -etic derivative of *canim*; he translates this gloss as ‘chantantes seules’.
unceneticion gl. solicanae MC 9 b.a.

**unn** see **un³**

**unolion** n pl ‘units, monades’ [unol]
W unawl, unol
An -ol derivative from *un*, see s.v.
VVB: 228
truí ir unolion gl. per monades MC 7 b.b.

**untsat** n m ‘unity’ [undod]
MW undawt, vndawt
< Lat. *unitatem*
ML: 214; VVB: 228; Stokes: 1873, 397
untsat gl. orbem MC 9 b.a.

**urd** n f ‘row’ [urð]
MW urd. OB urðhaom (vn in -haom); MB urz; OIr ord
< Lat. *ordo*
DGVB: 328; LEIA: O–29; ML: 214

In irritid 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 BBCS 16 (1954–6), pp. 254–6; Haycock: 16; IEW: 1107;
uuc nem isnem intocher Juv 9 (9.2)
Appendix I: *inc*glinau

A very difficult and uninterpreted gloss. Zeuss (p. 1057) read this as hin celtinau; Stokes (1860, p. 235) as *inc*glinau. The reading of I. Williams is *inc*glinau.

Williams 1929: 3

*inc*glinau irteill gl. Romanaque pectora Ovid 39b

Appendix II: ‘To be’, personal forms


To IE *es* - (IEW: 340f.)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Pres. indic. 3 pl.</th>
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<th>Pres. indic. 3 sg.</th>
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<tr>
<td>hint</td>
<td>hint c punt gl. ad sextarium MP 23a (229)</td>
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<td>tri pimp MP 22b (230)</td>
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<td>hold</td>
<td>hoid hoitou hou bein atar ha beinn cinth uith. In pagina regulari Comp 6</td>
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<td>hoys</td>
<td>Oratur. ni hois. ir loc guac hinnuth. in pagina regulari Comp 14</td>
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<td>hoys</td>
<td>Cinnit hoys irloc guac hinnuth. In pagina regulari Comp 14</td>
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<td>int</td>
<td>enuein di Sibellae int hinn gl. Erythra quaeque Cumea est vel Phrigia MC 11 b.</td>
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<td>int dou pimp MP 22b (230)</td>
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<td>is</td>
<td>is hepdud gl. sine quibus Ang 15 b</td>
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<td>iseith uith (*is seith uith) gl. septies octoni Ang 59 a</td>
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<td>is douhoueint gl. XL Ang 59 b</td>
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<td>ismod. cephtor. did. hanaud Comp 1</td>
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<td>is did ciman. haci Comp 3</td>
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<td>isgur tum zarnetor ir loc guac haibid posr. o. Comp 7</td>
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<td>Hacet isgurth. ir serenn hai bid in eir cimeir. o. Comp 10</td>
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<td>Is aries isid in arcimeir Comp 12</td>
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<td>isem hichet truicent thorth Chad 4</td>
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<td>ismi gl. quem J 3</td>
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<td>fihuf gl. quos J 19</td>
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<td>ismi Christus gl. quem J 54</td>
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<td>is brut mo [= mhib] gl. est animus J 66</td>
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<td>ismraud gl. mens est J 78</td>
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<td>isdiscr micoueidd Juv 3 (3.2)</td>
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<td>isabruid icinmer Juv 9 (3.2)</td>
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<td>ismicadas gl. par est MC 4 b. b.</td>
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<td>is xxx ha guorennieu gutotig MP 22b (230)</td>
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is trimucent hestaur mel MP 22b (231).
i. is i.cxe unc gl. congeus MP 23a (228).
amer is cihun argant agit eterin illud MP 22b (234).
is moi hinnid MP 23a (246).

**isid**  Pres. indic. 3 sg. (relative)

isid ni gl. nostri qui eam Ang 60 b

**isit**  Pres. indic. 3 sg.

biheit heitham ir eguin hitto ir hunc isit petguared

pard guoifrit nun MP 23a (241).

**iss**  Pres. indic. 3 sg.

issem ir .e. hinuith issid diguedham oll in pagina regulari Comp 15

isscimadas gl. par MC 4 a b.

isseni gl. intemerata MC 11 a a.

isseni anu gl. Genius MC 11 a b.

issqur gl. verum MC 13 a b.

**issi**  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.

**issid**  Pres. indic. 3 sg. (relative)

issid nes gl. inferiorea Ang 81 b

dr ree issid pellaham gl. a superiouribus continetur Ang 81 b

issem ir .e. hinuith issid diguedham oll in pagina regulari Comp 15

irhinn issid crist gl. Christus quem J 81

irhinn issid ille gl. ut si dicas Anton ille MC 43 b b.

issit padiu itid gulat gl. celsi thoronus est cui regia coeli J 19

**isit**  Pres. indic. 3 sg.

bic het paniu pet guarid. did di aries Comp 18

**nit**  Pres. indic. 3 sg. (negative)

nit abruid Comp 6

nit gurnaur Juv 3 (1.2)

nituognim molim map meir Juv 9 (9.9)

**oi**  Pres. indic. 3 sg.

biheit heitham ir eguin hitto ir hunc MP 23a (241)

tir telih haioid elcu Chad 2

natoit guocelesetice gl. nulla . . . titillata MC 12 a b.

nitoit gl. maculata J 78

nitoit gl. extina J 78

nitoit gl. pressus J 92

To IE *stā*- (IEW: 1004 f.)