

II.—A CORNISH GLOSSARY. By WHITLEY STOKES, Esq.

The following glossary is intended as a supplement to the Rev. Robert Williams' *Lexicon Cornu-Britannicum* (Llandovery, 1865), and contains about two thousand words, most of which are omitted from that Dictionary. The explanations or etymologies there given of the words now collected and marked with an obelisk (†) are either insufficient or (to my thinking) inaccurate. The present glossary has no pretension to be a complete supplement to Mr. Williams' work. Lhuyd's *Archæologia Britannica* has not yet been exhausted of its store of Cornish words; the list of names of places in Pryce's book should be scrutinised; and the mediæval Cornish charters and registers mentioned by Professor Max Müller in *Macmillan's Magazine* for April, 1867, will, doubtless, yield much valuable material to Cornish lexicographers more fortunately situated than the present writer. The Breton chartularies of Redon and Landevenic will also throw light on many names of Cornish persons and places.

Many, perhaps most, of the following words are borrowed from French, Anglo-Saxon (Old English), or Middle English. These words, which seem designedly omitted by the Rev. R. Williams, will be found not only to elucidate some of the phonetic laws of the Cornish language, but also to suggest interesting considerations as to the political and social connections of the Cornish people. It will, for instance, be observed that, of the French loan-words (for example, *cummyas*, *vyaġ*) several are taken from the Southern French or Provençal, and not, as might have been expected, from the Langue d'oïl. A similar remark may be made as to the loan-words in Middle Breton.

As to pure Cornish words, it will be found that I have differed from Mr. Williams and followed the spelling of all

the manuscripts, except the Museum vocabulary, in writing *gh* for *ch*, the latter being reserved for the palatal surd in *chy* 'house' and loanwords such as *châchy*, *chattell*, *cheften*, *chet*, *chyffar*, etc. The palatal sonant (English *j*) I denote by *ġ*. In inlaut I have written *dh* for *th*, where the change is justified by etymology or the authority of the *Passion*, in which poem *ȝ* is, as a rule, written for *dh* (ȝ). But I have invariably written *th* in auslaut. In this respect Mr. Williams has throughout his *Lexicon* been misled by Welsh analogy, and failed to see that at the end of a word an old *dh* (ȝ) has always been sharpened into *th* (þ). In the *Passion*, with the single exception of *molloȝ*, P. 66, 3, (*ȝ* = *dh*) never occurs as a final, but only a *th*. Moreover, words which, in Old Cornish, may have ended in *dh*, rhyme in the Middle Cornish poems with words which unquestionably end in *th*. See, for example, the *Passion*, stanza 49, 4, where *beth* 'erit' (W. *bydd*) and *feth* (W. *ffydd*, from *fides*), rhyme with *haneth* (W. *henoeth*, Ir. *innocht*) 'to-night,' and *tergweith* (W. *teirgwaith*) 'thrice.' So in P. 52, 3, *useth* (W. *eistedd*, O.W. *estid*) 'seat' rhymes with *haneth*. I conclude from this that in *all* words ending, according to the MSS., in *th*, that combination was pronounced sharp, as in Welsh, and should be so printed. A similar sharpening has occurred in the case of the final *v*: cf. *moneth Oliff* 'Mount of Olives,' P. 52, 1. So, too, both in Cornish and Breton, where the final *v* is an inflected *m*, Zeuss, 135, 136, as in *palf*—*palma*, *eneff* = *anima*, or *b*, as in *barf*—*barba*, *goff*—O. Welsh *gob*, Ir. *goba* 'smith.'

The abbreviations which I have used and which may require explanation are as follows:—

- B. *Brlez Santez Nonn*, Paris, 1837.
- Cath. *Le Catholicon de Jean Lagadeuc*, ed. le Men, 1867.
- Cr. *The Creation (Gwreans an Bys)*, London, 1863.
- D. *Passio Domini nostri*, ed. Norris, Oxford, 1859.
- Dd. *Domesday Book (Cornwall)*, Southampton, 1861.
- Juv. *Juvenius*, Cambridge University Library; see *Beitr. zur. vergl. sprachf.* iv. 385.
- Lh. *Lhuyl's Archaeologia Britannica*, Oxford, 1707.
- L.L. *Liber Landavensis*, Landoverly, 1840.
- M. *Le grand Mystère de Jésus*, ed. de la Villemarqué, Paris, 1865.

- O. *Origo mundi*, ed. Norris.
 P. *Pascon agan Arluth*. Trans. Philological Society, 1861-2.
 R. *Resurrectio domini*, ed. Norris.
 Red. *Cartulaire de l'abbaye de Redon*. Paris, 1863.
 W. Welsh.
 Z. *Zenss' Grammatica Celtica*, Lipsiae, 1853.

- A [MS. ha], 'go thou,' P. 34, 4. W. *á*.
 †A-BARTH=Br. *a-perz*, M. 127^b; Fr. *de par* in *de par(t)* le roi, etc.
 ACCOMPTYA, 'to count,' Cr. 1321. p. part. *acomptys*, Cr. 605, 1447, 1623.
 ACHEBRAN, n. pr. Dd. 3^b.
 †ACHÊSON, see *chêson* 'occasion,' so in Mid. French, Burguy III., 268.
 ACORD 'accord,' P. 8, 2. O. 1248, 1252.
 ACORDYE 'to accord,' P. 40, 4.
 ACQYTTYA 'to acquit,' Cr. 1537. M. Br. *accuitaf*, M. 26^b.
 ACUSYE 'to accuse,' D. 1625. p. part. *acusyys*, D. 1859, 1999, *acusys*, D. 2386. M. Br. *accusaff*, Cath.
 ADAM, n. pr. P. 152, 4.
 ADELUAN, v. *Penn-*.
 ADVER, in *hitadver* (gl. *messis*), from *ad-* and *ber*: cf. *ertrag* and *biado*, *blé*, M. Lat. *ablatum*.
 ADVOW, 'avows,' Cr. 2353. M. Br. *avoef* 'avouer,' M. 100^a.
 AFYL, 'is able,' O. 2057.
 AFYNES, Fr. *affiné*, Cr. 537.
 AGE, 'age,' D. 1184.
 AHAS, adv. O. 2062.
 †AIDLEN (gl. *abies*). A Br. *aedlen* or *édlen* 'sapin,' pl. *édlennou* is given in Villemarqué's ed. of *Legonidec*. Sed *quære* its genuineness.
 AIL, v. *Gofail*.
 ALLM, n. pr. Dd. 4^b.
 ALABAUSTER, D. 3136.
 ALMAYN, 'Germany,' R. 2148.
 ALOES, D. 3198.
 ALONG, 'belongs,' Cr. 2353.

- †ALS (gl. litus)=Br. *aut, aot* 'rivage de la mer,' Red. xci.
W. *allt* 'cliff.'
- ALSI, n. pr. Dd. 7^b. 10^a. quære if Celtic?
- ALUENA, n. pr. Dd. 5^a. do.
- AMAL, n. loc. Dd. 6^b.
- AMENDYE, D. 1862, 2062, *amendya*, Cr. 2147, 2341, 'to amend;'
p. part. *amendyys*, O. 2522. M. Br. *amantaf*,
M. 197^b.
- AMENDYS: *yn amendys ad peghosow* 'in amends for thy sins,'
O. 2259.
- AMEYS (Norris: *A meys*) 'amazed,' O. 193.
- AMONTYE, 'to compute,' P. 40, 2; 59, 3.
- †ANAHEL (gl. procella)=W. *enawel*, s.f. 'tempest,' O. Pughe.
(*auhel*, ἀέλλα).
- ANCOOTHOS, 'unknownness,' R. 2548, from the neg. pre-
fix *an-*, *coth* (as in *coth-man*), from A.S. *cūð* and *bos*
'being.'
- †ANCRES=Br. *ēnkrez* 'chagrin,' 'inquiétude,' whence Vicomte
de la Villemarqué brings the O. Fr. adj. *engrès*.
- ANDROW, n. pr. P. 53, 1. R. 1043.
- †ANETH, s. 'rest,' R. 1302. *Bos-aneth*, O. 2767, n.l. 'rest-
house.' O. Ir. *anad* 'to rest.'
- †ANFUETH, s. 'misfortune'= *anfues* D. 2940, *anfues* R. 2137,
anfus D. 1501. Plural *anfúgy* (*y* as *tevyt anfúgy* 'they
shall have misfortunes,' O. 2328), *anfúgye* Cr. 1028,
enfúgy Cr. 510. From *an-* and *fueth*, borrowed from
Lat. *fátum*.
- †ANFUSYK, adj. 'unlucky,' R. 1520, pl. *anfesusgyon* R. 85=
anfúgyk D. 1424. From *anfues*: cf. the Old Fr. *dur feü*,
mal feü, Diez, E.W. ii. 269.
- ANGER, s. 'angor,' R. 499.
- ANGOYS, s. P. 224, 1 [MS. *angus*, as in P. 59, 1, and 221, 4,
but the rhyme shows that we should read *angoys*]. M.Br.
angoes, M. 124^b. Fr. *angoisse*.
- ANGRE, 'to anger,' P. 195, 3. *me a angras* 'I was angered,'
Cr. 1683.
- ANNABOW, 'knew,' R. 2120=W. *adnabu* (3d. sg. perf. of
adwaen)=ate+gnâ+bu.

- ANTARLICK, 'a play,' 'comedy,' Lh. 49^o, is, like the W. *antariwot* there cited, a corruption of Eng. *interlude*.
- ANTECRIST, R. 224, 239. M. Br. *Anticrist*, Cath.
- ANTONE, n. pr. Dd. 3^b. M. Br. *Antoan*, Cath.
- †ANTROMET, (gl. *sexus*, 'the sexual organs'). The *antro-* seems *ἀνδρο*; the *met* may perhaps be *μήδεα*, 'genitals.' cf. the Lat. *andriveneris*, i.e., 'cupidi' 'libidinosi' of the Luxemburg glosses.
- †ANUEIN (gl. *invalidus*). From *an-* and **mein*, *men* (*toth-men* D. 662), also found in *yn ven* 'strongly,' P. 57^a, *tus ven* 'strong folk,' R. 363. Cf. Gaelic *anmhuinn* 'weak,' *anmhuinn* 'weakness.'
- †ANYSYA 'to heap up,'? R. 399: *an beth me re anysyas*, 'I have heaped up the grave.' From Fr. *amasser*, with (if rightly read) the change of *m* to *n*. But I suspect we should read *amyssyas*. Cf. the Gaulish *karnidu logan* 'heaped up the tomb,'¹ of the inscription of Todi.
- APARELL, s.m. Cr. 1036. M. Br. *apparail*, Cath. Fr. *appareil*. Diez, s.v. *Parecchio*.
- APESYS, 'appetivit,' P. 10, 2: cf. M. Br. *appetaff* 'I desire,' B. 50.
- APOYNTEs, Cr. 443, *appoyntys*, Cr. 986, *appoyntyes*, Cr. 1322, 'appointed.' M. Br. *appoentaff*, Cath.
- AQUYTTYS, 'acquitted,' D. 310.
- ARABY, s. O. 1930, 1943.
- ARANS, O. 2100=*arhans*, *arghans*, *argans* 'silver.'
- ARAY, O. 1967.
- †ARCHAEL (gl. *archangelus*), pl. *arthelath* for *arghelath*, Cr. 61. Br. *archael*, M. 127^b.
- ARCHER, Cr. 1561.
- AREN, n.pr. O. 1842. 'Aaron.'
- ARGANS, s. *gueidvur argans* (gl. *argentarius*), 'silver,' *argan*, Lh. 43^b. O. Br. *argant* in the names *Argantan*, *Argant-hael*, *-lon*, *-louuen*, *-monoc*. Gaulish, *Argento-ratum*, *Argento-magus*.

¹ *Loga* seems = O.W. *lo* in the Ogham TRENACCAT LO, found at Llanfechan, Cardigan, on a stone with the Latin inscription *Trenacatus is iacit filius Maglagni*.

- ARGAN-LIS, n.l. Dd. 7^a. 'silver-fort': cf. Ir. *Airget-ros*,
Airget-glinn.
- ARGENTEL, n. l. Dd. 5^a.
- †ARGHADOW, s. See *Falladow*.
- ARGUMENT, D. 1661.
- ARGYE, 'to argue,' D. 2467.
- ARLETH, s. 'lord,' Lh. 55^b=*arluith*.
- ART, s. Cr. 2194. M. Br. *art*, pl. *ardou*, M. 80^a.
- ARWENNEK, n.l. O. 2592.
- ASAYE, 'essay thou,' R. 2051. v. *Assaye*.
- ASCUSIE, 'to excuse,' D. 2211. M. Br. *escus*, Cath.
- ASEDHAS (MS. *asethas*), 'he sat,' P. 77, 4: *te asetathe* 'sit
thou,' Cr. 54, leg. *aseth*.
- ASGAR, n.pr. Dd. 5^a. Quære if Celtic.
- ASSAYE, 'to essay,' 'to begin,' O. 2477; *assaya*, Cr. 200;
dal asias, 'as he has begun,' D. 1845; *rak the'saye*, 'to
try thee,' D. 2308. See *ym-assaya*. M. Br. *essae*,
Cath.
- ASSENTYE, 'to assent,' D. 2037, R. 583; *assentyas*, 'he
assented,' Cr. 247; p. part. *assentyes*, Cr. 273; *yn
assentyas*, Cr. 654. M. Br. *assantaff*, Cath.
- ASSHEW, 'issue,' Cr. 931, 2137; *ayshew*, Cr. 989.
- ASSPEAS, 'to espy,' Cr. 1490.
- †ASTEL, 'to discontinue,' O. 2426. Br. *astal* 'discontinua-
tion,' 'interruption.'
- ASTRANG, adj. 'strange,' O. 1402. M. Br. *estrang*. Fr.
estrange 'extraneous.'
- †ATAL, in *atal the kesky*, O. 427, 'to lie (lit. sleep) in fallow.'
Perhaps the A.S. *atol* (O.N. *atall*) tetricus, dirus, diritas,
malum. cf. Sp. *escalio* from *squalidus*. Perhaps the Fr.
attelle 'splint,' from *astula*, whence Prov. *asclar* 'to
split': cf. the Germ. *brach-feld*, Fr. *friche*, and the It.
rompere il terreno, 'to fallow,' *dissodare*. The mysterious
atal sarazin probably means 'shivers, splinters, or shingle,
dug up.' See infra s.v. *Sarsyn*.
- ATENDYE, R. 477, *attendya*, Cr. 1568, 'to attend;' p. part.
attendijs, P. 202, 4.
- ATLANT, v. *Port-atlant*.

- ATTES, 'at ease,' R. 1679.
- AU for Ow, P. 26, 1.
- A-UGHAF, 'above me,' O. 216.
- A-UGHON, 'above us,' O. 1861=*a huhon*, D. 3, R. 2612;
a-ughan, a-huhan, Cr. 623, 2077, 2155.
- A-US, adv. 'above,' P. 152, 2; Cr. 1470; *a y yus* 'over them,' D. 786.
- †AUON (gl. amnis), root AV 'movere,' whence Skr. *avani*, 'fluvius,' and the Old-Celtic river names *Avos, Avara, Ava*.
- AVALDE, n. l. Dd. 9^a.
- AVALSA, Cr. 1810, 'it seemed' for *havalssa*.
- AVELL, s. 'apple,' P. 152, 4; *avel*, P. 6, 3.
- AVELLA, 'as he,' Cr. 643.
- †AVAIN (gl. imago vel agalma). Br. *aven* 'figure,' Catholicon as cited by De Courson, p. 404. [In Le Men's ed. of Cath. the only meaning given to *auen* is 'joue,' 'gena.']
- AVEY, s. 'enmity,' O. 314: cf. Br. *avy* 'invidia,' *avius* 'envieux.'
- AVICE, v. *avysya*.
- AVONSYE, 'to advance,' O. 2612; *afonsye*, O. 2609. M. Br. *avancsaff*, Cath.
- AVOROU (gl. cras). Ir. *abárach*.
- AVOW, 'avows,' D. 1301. Fr. *avouer*. Diez, E.W. 206.
- AVOYD, Cr. 465.
- AVYSYA (MS. *avycya*). M. Br. *avisaf*. Fr. *aviser*, Cr. 1803.
Hence *avice*, 2d. sg. imperat. Cr. 1799.
- AVYSSHES, p. part. C. 1736, 2367.
- AWELL, s. 'desire,' P. 10, 4=*awel*, O. 366. W. *ewyll*, m. 'will.' Cf. also W. *awydd* 'strong desire'; Lat. *av-idus*, *avárus*, *avère* ('nihil est quam cupere,' Festus) *avus*; Skr. root AV. Perhaps the O. Fr. *avel* 'inbegriff alles wünschenswerthen' may be borrowed from the Celtic. Diez, however, E.W. ii. 205, and Burguy, iii. 27, bring it from *lapillus*. Siegfried compared with W. *ewyll* the O. Ir. adverb *indeolíd* (gl. gratis) Z. 42. M. Br. *youll*, M. 10^a, now *ioul*, seems=W. *ewyll*, though the genders differ. M. Br. *am eoll* 'à ma volonté,' Cath.
- A-WOLLAS, Cr. 18, *a-wolas*, Cr. 59, 'below.'

A-WRONND, 'around,' O. 1083.

AY, 'from his,' 'of his,' *ay du*, P. 77, 1; *ay oys*, P. 135, 4; *ay ben*, P. 133, 3, 173, 3; *ay woys*, P. 149, 2.

AYLAAS, Cr. 795, 'alas!' *aylace*, Cr. 1118; *aylas*, Cr. 1261, 1570, = *elhas*, P. 24, q.v. M. Br. *allas*, Prov. *ailas*; Diez, E.W. i. 246.

†BAHET (gl. *aper vel verres*). De Courson gives a Br. *bahut* 'sanglier' from 'Dict. MS.'

†BAIOL (gl. *enula*). The word comes in the old Vocabulary between *diploma* and *purgamentum*. I therefore purpose to regard *enula* as written for *penula*, *paenula* 'a cover,' 'an envelope,' and to bring *baiol* from the Latin *bajulus* 'a letter-carrier,' whence there are Romance derivatives, see Diez, E.W. i, 45, s.v. *Bailo*, and cf. *baiolat portat*, Z. 1097. As to the loss of *p* in *enula*, cf. *etlehas* cited by Ducange from the *Capitulare de villis*, cap. 40: 'ut unusquisque iudex per villas nostras singulares ['wildboars'] *etlehas*, pavones, fasianos . . . semper habeant,' where *etlehas* is obviously the acc. pl. of some low-Latin word borrowed from *περαλλῆς ὄσ*, 'a full-grown sow.' Diez has not seen this. E.W. ii. 344, s.v. *Laië*. A *p* seems also lost in Varro's *opulus* (whence Ital. *oppio*) for *populus*.

†BANATHEL (gl. *genista*), O.W. *banadil*, Lib. Landav. 204. M. Bret. *balaznenn*, Cath., *banazl*, Legonidec s.v. *Balan*, which is for *balazn*, *banazl*, *banal*. Diez, E.W. ii. 208, has not seen this.

BAR, s. ordneugh *bar* the ysedhe, D. 2225, 'order ye a bar to be set.' (See Ital. *barra*, Diez, E.W. i. 56).

BAREF (gl. *barbam*). Here, as in *coruf*, *coref* (gl. *cerevisia*), *κοῦρμι*, the second vowel is due to the liking which a liquid has to a vowel on each side. Ebel, Beitr. v. 161. So in *cader*, *moderuy*, *diberi*. Old Bret. *barb difeith* 'Rough-beard,' a man's nickname, Red. 66. *Barfus*, *barcoas* 'a codfish,' is borrowed from *barbâtus*.

BARGAYNE, s. Cr. 488, 671, 717, 786; Diez, E.W. i. 53: s.v. *Bargagno*. Hence *bargidnia*, Lh. 50°, 'to consent, agree, accord.'

- †**BARLIZ**, 'barley,' Lh. 66^a; *barlys*, Cr. 1066.
- †**BARTHUSEK**, *barthesek*, R. 1177, R. 109, 'marvellous,' from **barthus*=M.Br. *berzut*, M. 142^b, 'a prodigy,' 'a marvel,' now *burzud*, which is like Ir. *fert*, Prov. *vertut*, from Lat. *virtus*, *virtutes*. See *Marodgyan* and cf. the Vulgate, Mark vi. 5: 'et non poterat ibi *virtutem* ullam *facere*.'
- BASKET**, Lh. 45^b, *basket dorn* 'a hand basket,' Lh. 51^c.
- BATEL**, s.f. O. 2177, *bateyl*, R. 109. M. Br. *bataill*, M. 69^a. Fr. *bataille*: pl. *batayles*. P. 51, 1.
- †**BATH** (MS. *bat*) gl. numisma. Cf. *diboth* 'coinless,' *bodlaun* 'coinful,' Juvenius; Br. *paz arc'hant* 'monnaie d'argent;' Ital. *bezzo*; Germ. *bats*; all, I think, referable to *batuere*.
- BAYYS**, s. D. 261, pl. of *bay* 'laurus.'
- BAZON**, s. 'a bason,' P. 45, 3. See *bacin*, Burguy, iii. 29.
- †**BEGETH**, s. 'face': war *bedgeth* an dowrow 'on the face of the waters,' Genesis i., from *visage*, whence M.Br. *bisaig*, M. 33^a. So *lydnyath*, from Fr. *lignage* 'lineage.'
- BEGIDHIAN**, 'baptism,' Lh. 44^b.
- BEGGARS**, s. R. 1507, Eng. pl. of *beggar*.
- BEHETHLAN**, O. 2767, *Behethlen*, O. 2588, n. loci.
- BELA**, 'to make war': *ow pela*, Cr. 1443. If, as I suppose, the *b* of *bela* is prolected here, cf. W. *bela* 'bellare,' Prov. *belar* (Diez, E.W. i. 234). M. Br. *bellaff*. If, however, there is no prolection, *pela* may be the Fr. *peler*. Diez, E.W. i. 312.
- BEL-ABER**, s. 'bel-amour,' O. 2271. Should we read *bel-aver*, or is this an instance, like *belin*, of *b* representing *m*?
- BELEN**, adj. *mar velen* 'so villanously,' P. 183, 2. M. Br. *bilen* 'villain,' Cath., pl. *bilenet*, M. 73^b.
- BELENY**, s. P. 80, 4, 127, 2=*belyny*, P. 162, 4, 'villainy.'
- †**BELIN**, s. 'a mill,' is, like Ir. *muilenn*, from Lat. *molina*. So in Welsh, *burgun* 'a morkin,' is, like Ir. *muirtchenn*, from Lat. *morticinium*.
- BELL**, s. 'bellum,' P. 249, 4 (leg. *bel*?). M. Br. *bell*, M. 96^b.
- BELSABUK**, n.pr. D. 3038.
- BEN**, s.f. 'woman,' 'female,' *pur-luen yma thym ow whans*

an *ven* cowethes ordnys, O 91, 92, 'very great (lit. full) is to me my desire of the woman, a companioness ordained;' pl. *benow*, O. 990, Welsh and O.Ir. *ben*. This is the Indo-European *gvānā*, of which the *v* is preserved in Goth. *gvino*. Its former presence is indicated in the Zend *ghena* by the aspiration of the *g*, and in the Gr. *γυνή* by the *v*.

†**BENE-TU-GANA**, late Cornish for *benneth Du ganas* 'God's blessing (be) with thee!'

BENFYS, s. 'benefice,' O. 2613. From the French or English. M. Br. *benefice*, Cath. O.W. *binfic* is from the Latin.

BENNARTONE, n. loci, Dd. 2^a (*benn*=W. *bann*, Ir. *benn*? 'hill'). The *-tone* here and in other local names may be the W. *ton* 'layland.'

BENTEWOIN, n. loci, Dd. 10^a (*ben*=W. *ban* and *tewain*, Br. *tevenn* 'côte de la mer,' or =W. *tewyn* 'brand'?)

†**BER** (gl. *veru*) W. Br. and Ir. *ber*. Ir. *birdae* (gl. *verutus*) Z. 26, seems exactly *Birdei*, the name for a king of the of the Picts. Nennius § 57.

BER, s. 'leg,' war y dhew *ver*, P. 173, 3; W. *bèr*.

†**BER**, adj. 'short,' *ber-dermyn*, O. 1601, 2381, 'a short time' (*terminus*): *ber-speys*, O. 947; *ber-spys*, O. 1540, D. 509, 'a short space.' Br. *berr* 'court,' *brevis*. O.W. *bir* in *bir-main* 'short stone,' Z. 627, citing the Book of S. Chad, if this is not a mistake for *hir-main*.

†**BÈRN**, s. 'sorrow,' 'concern'=*bearn*, Cr. 1092. B. *bernout* 'importer.' Ir. *brón*.

BERNEL, n. loci, Dd. 4^b, a diminutive of *bern* (gl. *acervus*)?

BERNERH, n. loci, Dd. 2^a.

BERRION, n. prop. 'Canonici s. Berrione tenent Eglos-berrie,' Dd. 3^b. Cf. *Din-Birriion*, Lib. Land. 201.

†**BERTHUAN** (gl. *parrax*), 'a screech-owl,' literally, I suppose, 'a bard-owl,' from *barth* 'bard,' and *uan* 'owl,' q.v. There is another bird's name, *bardaea* or *bardula* 'a lark' (Dief. O.E. 241) cognate with *bard*. From *berthuan*, the place-name *Triberthan*, Dd. 7^b, is perhaps derived.

BESL, Lh. 59^a=*bistel* (gl. *fel*), Vocab. *bezl*, Lh. 11^b.

BESSEDE, 'Bethsaida,' O. 2783.

- BESTER, s.f. 'a window,' in *Ti-bester*, q.v. This is Lhuyd's *beisder*. Corrupted from *fenestra*.
- BESY, adj. 'busy,' 'important,' P. 19, 3; O. 405, same as *bysy* q.v. in Wms.
- BETNECOTE, n. loci, Dd. 7^b.
- BEU, adj. 'vivid,' O. 1152=*bew* in Wms.
- BEUGHE, 'vivat,' P. 72, 2. Cf. W. *buch* 'life,' *bucheddu* 'to lead a life.'
- BEVESHOC, n. loci, Dd. 10^b { Quære if Celtic. The *-tone* in
BEWINTONE, n. loci, Dd. 1^a { *Bewintone* may be the W. *ton*
'layland.'
- †BEWNAS, s. 'life,' P. 12, 1.
- BEWSENS, s. 'life,' O. 701.
- BEZ, 'but,' Lh. 43^c=*mes*.
- BÊZ, s. 'finger,' Lh. 18^c.
- †BIDN, 'against,' Lh. 51.^a
- †BIDN-ETHEIN (MS. *bidneþein*) gl. *ancipiter*. From *bidn*=
Lat. *bûteo*, *bûteonis* (whence Germ. *buse*, *busshart*, Eng.
buzzard), and *ethein*, q.v.
- †BINDORN (gl. *refectorium*). This seems the Fr. *viande* with
a Romance termination.
- †BISOU (gl. *anulus*), M. Br. *besou*. Br. *bizou*, *bizeu*. Fr. *bijou*.
From *bis* 'finger.'
- BLÂM, s. 'blame,' D. 1857, 2215; R. 657; *blame*, Cr. 808,
809. Fr. *blâme*.
- BLÂMYE, 'to blame,' P. 108, 4; 120, 3; O. 266; *blâmya*,
Cr. 161, 878, 1371, 1651; *blâmyough*, D. 3013; *blâmyowg*.
R. 649; *blâmyas*, P. 92, 2; p. part. *blâmys*, P. 125, 4.
M. Br. *blam*. Fr. *blâmer*. *βλασφημῆν*.
- BLANS, s. 'mixtio.' See *dyblans*.
- BLANOGATHE, s. 'will,' Cr. 2242, for *bolunġeth* 'voluntas.'
- BLATTYA, 'to bellow:' me a wel un lodn bras yn bush ow
plattya 'I see a great bullock in a bush a-bellowing,'
Cr. 1547. This, like the Br. *blġja* 'mugir,' seems from
the A.S. *blætan* 'balare.'
- BLEAW, s. 'hair,' Cr. 1508, 1605; *bleawe*, Cr. 1666 = *bleu*,
Vocab. M. Br. *bluenn*, O.W. pl. *bleuou*. Z. 1099.
- BLECHU, n. pr. Dd. 1^a.

- BLIGH (MS. *blygh*) s. 'a wolf,' Cr. 1149, for **bleith* (MS. *bleit*) gl. lupus. M. Br. *bleiz*, Cath. Br. *bled*. Z. 100.
- BLOGON, s. 'bludgeon,' O. 2709.
- BLOHIN, n. p. Dd. 41^a.
- BLOV, adj. 'blue,' Lh. 45^b.
- †BLUDHE, P. 53, 2, 'to weaken' (?); Ohg. *blōdan*, *blōdi*, 'weak;' *blōdt*, 'hebetudo.' See Diez, E.W. ii. 270, s.v. *éblouir*, and cf. the Provençal form *em-blauzir* 'to blind,' there cited. [Ebel, Beitr. v. 167, translates *orth ow bluzye* by 'me cruentans.' A.S. *blōd* 'blood.']
- †BLYN, s. 'top,' O. 779. W. *blaen*. Br. *blein*.
- †BOBA, *bobba*, s.m. is ultimately, like Sp. Port. *bobbo*, from Lat. *balbus*.
- BOCHENOD, n. loci, Dd. 9^b.
- BOCLERS, P. 74, 2; pl. of *bocler* 'buckler,' Fr. *bouclier*, Ohg. *buckeler*. The M. Br. *bouclezr*, Cath. has an obscure s, which is probably a 'stummes zeichen,' like the s in *esve*.
- †BOD, s. 'a dwelling.' *Bod-bran*, Dd. 9^a. *Bod-witghi*, Dd. 6^a. *Bodeworgoin*, Dd. 6^a. *Bodewoywei*, Dd. 1^a. *Bodmine*, Dd. 2^b. See *Bos-*, *Bot-*.
- BODY, s. 'a body,' O. 61, 2069, 2146, 2242; D. 1732, 3199, Cr. 347; *dew vody*, O. 2461.
- BOLETONE, n. loci, Dd. 4^a. 7^a. See *Bennartone*.
- BOLD, adj. P. 78, 2; Cr. 163.
- BOLDER, s. P. 163, 4, 'boldness.'
- BOLNOGETH, O. 2352; *bolnegeth*, D. 957, 1072; *bolenegeth*, D. 1139; from *voluntas*, *voluntat-is*.
- †BOM, s. 'a blow'; pl. *bommyn*, D. 2088, 2729; *bommenow*, O. 2324. O. Ir. *béim*, pl. *béimmen*.
- †BONY, s.f. 'a hatchet,' D. 2564: cf. O. Ir. *búain*, gen. *búana* 'cutting,' 'reaping.'
- BORA, 'a boar,' Lh. 33^o, 43^a.
- BORDEN, s. (in *fa-borden*, q.v.) Fr. *bourdon* 'bass' or 'bass-string,' Diez, E.W. i. 76.
- BORGE, n. loci, Dd. 9^a. Quære if Celtic?
- †BOSAF, 'to be,' Cr. 1116, 123, 133, 318, 1264. = *bosof*, Cr. 128. Perh. Lat. *futare*; Gr. *φουρᾶν*, a frequentative from the root BHŪ.

- BOSE, 'to be,' R. 2447.
- BOS-ANETH, n. loci, O. 2767, 'rest-house.' *Bos-uene*, n. loci, O. 2399.
- BOSTERYON, pl. of *boster* 'boaster,' D. 2109.
- BOT-CHATUUCO, n. loci, Dd. 1^b. *Bot-cinnii*, Dd. 3^b. *Bot-conoan*, Dd. 1^b. *Botharder*, n. loci, Dd. 7^a. *Bot-iled*, n. loci, Dd. 9^b. *Bot-ival*, n.l. Dd. 11^a. M. Br. *bot-*. Z. 209.
- BOTEN, n. l. Dd. 1^a.
- BOTLER, s. 'butler,' O. 1903, 2042, 2170; *boteler*, O. 1917; *botteler*, O. 2202, 2215.
- †BOUNDER, s. (gl. pascua). From **boun*=O. Fr. *vuin* (Burguy iii. 178), 'regain' (which comes from Ohg. *weida*) and *ter*=Br. *ter*, *tir*.
- BOX, s.m. 'a box' (pyxis), P. 35, 1; D. 485.
- †BOX, s. 'a box' (ictus), P. 81, 2; D. 1269; pl. *boxow*, P. 120, 4; *buxow*, P. 138, 3; *boxsusow*, D. 1389; *boxsesow*, D. 1362, 1368.
- BOXUSY, 'to strike,' D. 1274; *boxscusy*, P. 83, 2. See Diez, E.W. ii. 15; s.v. *Bussare*.
- BOYA, s.m. 'a boy,' Cr. 1396, 1651.
- BOYS, 'to be,' P. 49, 2; 110, 2; 122, 1; for *bós*. So *doys*, P. 171, 2 for *dós*, *goyf* for *góf*.
- BRAGÝ, s. 'malthouse,' 'tavern,' from *brak* 'malt,' (M. Lat. *bracium*) and *chy* 'house'=Ir. *teg*, Gr. *τέγος*.
- BRAKES, s. Cr. 1363; Eng. pl. of *brake*.
- BRANCH, s. O. 1122; *branche*, Cr. 2462; pl. *branchis*, D. 267; *branchys*, O. 275, D. 244, 249.
- BRAS, s. 'perfidy,' R. 2334=W. *brad*. Ir. *bráth*.
- †BRAS (gl. grossus); *braas*, Cr. 1340; *braes*, Cr. 1513, 1876, 1913; *brase*, Cr. 2450. In composition: *bras-envy*, Cr. 473; *bras-lavarou*, D. 908.
- BRASTER, s. 'greatness,' P. 26, 4; †*broster*, Cr. 81. M. Br. *brasder* 'granditas,' Cath.
- †BRE, s. 'a hill,' =W. and Br. *bre*; O. Celtic *briga*, Glück K.N. 126; also, **brega*, ib. 128. This is the English and German *berg*, Goth. *baïrg*, ib. 130.
- †BRECHOL (gl. manica). Br. *brachel* 'tartevelle de moulin,' De Cours. 407.

- †BREILU (gl. rosa). Br. *brulu* 'hollyhock' (passe-rose) ib.
 BRENNIAT (gl. proreta); cf. O.W. *brei* (gl. proram) Juvenicus,
 p. 31. Br. *blénia* 'conduire.' Ir. *braine* 'prora,' *brainecha*
 (gl. proretas).
- †BRENTYN, *bryntyn*, D. 1542, adj. 'noble.' O.W. *breenhin*,
 **briantim*, **brigantino-s*; cf. *Brigantes*, *Brigantius*, and
 see Glück, K.N. 129, where the non-existent *brynt*
 'procer,' 'dominus' is quoted. (Pryce's *bryntyn* 'nobles,'
 'lords,' is wrong).
- BREST, s. I. 'breast,' O. 2717; II. 'brass,' Lh.
 BRESYS, p. part. 'judged,' P. 88, 3.
 BRETEL, n. pr. Dd. 9^b.
 BRETHEI, n. loci, Dd. 6^a. *Bret'*, Dd. 9^a.
 BRETAL, 'brittle,' Lh. 33^o: see *Brotall*.
 BREYF, adv. 'promptly,' Cr. 229. Fr. *bref*.
 BRIEND, n. pr. Dd. 9^a. = O.W. and Bret. *Brient*, LL. 30, and
 Red. 272; cf. "Q. BRIGANTI." Steiner, 1728.
 BRISMER, n. pr. Dd. 2^b, 4^b.
 BRIXI, n. pr. Dd. 1^a, 8^a.
- †BRO, s.f. 'country.' M. Br. *bro* 'pays,' 'patria,' Cath. Ir.
brugh .i. ferann. O'Donovan's Suppt. to O'Reilly.
 Gaulish *brox*, Glück K.N. 2^b.
- BROCHE (gl. spinter) is like M. Br. *brochenn*, Ir. *proiste*, from
 Fr. *broche*.
- BRODEHOC, n. loci, Dd. 5^a. (bro-tehoc? TIOC 'farmer; ' cf.
 O. Bret. *Brouerhoc* = *bro* + *Gweroc*, 'terra, Gueroci,' Red.
 BRODRE, n. pr. Dd. 7^a. (*bro* + *tre*? 'townland').
- †BROS (gl. acculeus), M. Br. *brout*, M. 101^a. O.N. *brodor*,
 'point.' A.S. *brord* from **brozd*.
- †BROS, s. 'broth.' A.S. *broð*. See Diez, E.W. i. 88, s.v. *Brodo*.
 BROTALL, adj. 'brittle,' Cr. 614, 2223, = *bruttall*, Cr. 452.
 A.S. *breóten* 'frangere.'
- BRUSTPLAT, s. 'a breastplate,' R. 2591.
- †BRYBOR, s.m. 'a beggar,' D. 375, 1452, 1710; cf. Wallon.
briber 'to go out begging,' from *brib* 'alms.' Diez,
 E.W. i. 85. Burguy iii. 51, has *bribe* (*brife*? comme
 dans le patois picard) morceau, reste de pain d'un repas:
 de là *briber*, *brifer* manger gloutonnement, mendier,

briberesse mendiante, *coureuse*, *bribeur* mendiant, *gueux*,
brifaud homme vorace, gros mangeur.

BRICKE, s. Cr. 2186; *bryck*, Cr. 2182.

BRYDNAN, Lh. 10^b = *brunnen* (gl. *juncus*).

BRYGHT, adj. O. 771.

BUCHENT, n. loci, Dd. 5^b.; *buch-hent* 'cow-path'?

BUDHEK, in *Plu Vuthek*, O. 2463, the parish of S. Budoc.

O. Br. *Budic* or *Budoc*.

BURGES, s.m. 'a burgess,' P. 214, 1.

BUSH, s.m. Cr. 1093; *bushe*, Cr. 1544, 1547; pl. *bushes*, Cr.
1365, 1520, 1607. See Diez, E.W. i. 78; s.v. *bosco*.

BUYLDYA, 'to build,' Cr. 2297.

BÛK, s. 'a he-goat,' Lh. 25°, 65°. O.Corn. *boch*, W. *bûch*;
so *kok* = W. *cwch*.

BYEN, adj. for *byhan* 'little.'

†BYGYENS, s. O. 131. This is either the pl. of *bus*, *boys*;
O. Corn. *buit* (gl. *cibus* vel. *esca*) or an infinitive in
-ians, W. *-iant*. The context is *hanwaf goyth ha yar a*
sensaf ethyn hep par the vygyens den 'I name goose and
hen, (which) I hold birds without equal for foods of man,'
or . . . 'to feed man.'

BYHGH, 'wonder thou,' O. 122, 2d. sg. imperat. act. of a verb
borrowed from Fr. *ébahir*. The context is *saw, na byhgh*,
which corresponds with the M. Bret. *saf, na vez abaff*,
M. 183, 'arise, do not be astonished.'

BYNC, s.f. 'bench,' *dyeskyn an vynk*, D. 2868. A.S. *benc*, f.

†BYSNE, s. 'example' ? me an knouk fest dybyte man géffo
pup ol *bysne*, ow myres worth y vody, D. 2091 'I beat
him quite pitilessly, that every one may have an example,
looking at his body.' A.S. *bysen*, *bisen*.

BYSVYCKEN, adv. O. 1239, R. 421, 'for ever' = *bys vickan*,
Cr. 7, 30; *bis vyckan*, Cr. 147. M. Br. *bizhuyquen* 'nul
temps,' 'jamais,' Cath.

†BYSY, s. 'tribulation,' O. 335, from A.S. *bysigu*. Elsewhere
it is an adjective or adverb. A.S. *bysig*.

†CABLYS, *camlos*. W. *cablyd*, Br. *camblid*, occurs in the
phrases *deyow*, P. 41, 3; *duyow hamlos*, P. 654, 'Holy
Thursday;' W. *dydd Iau cablyd*; Br. *Iaou gambliid*. In

Cormac's Glossary I find *Caplat* [Cod. B. *Caplait*] .i. nomen do çhend-ló chásce .i. quasi capitulavium cend diunnach .i. iarsinní berrthar cách and ocus negthair a cend oc airichill [Cod. B. oc aurfochill] a cosmata isin caisc '*Caplait*, a name for (the) first day of Easter, quasi *capitolavium*. 'headwashing,' because every one is tonsured then and his head is washed in preparation (?) for his anointing on the Easter Sunday.'

CABULIAN, n. loci, Dd. 10^b.

CACHYE, 'to catch,' D. 55; *cachaf*, O. 2816; *cache*, D. 452; *cach*, D. 2074; *cachyas*, P. 143, 3; *kycheugh*, D. 2523; *cacher*, D. 987; p. part. *kechys*, D. 2293; *kychys*, R. 2596.

CADER (MS. *carder*) gl. speciosus vel decorus, is to O.W. *cadr* (gl. decorus), Z. 122, M. Br. *cazr*, M. 47^b, 156^a, as Corn. *moderuy* (gl. armilla, is to W. *modroy* 'ring.'

CADUVALANT, n. pr. Dd. 2^b (*cad* = Gaulish *catu*; Ir. *cath* 'battle.')

CAENRIT (MS. *chahenrit*) gl. torrens, from *caen*, W. *cain*, *καίνος* 'recens,' from *καίος* and *rit* = Br. *réd* 'courant,' O.Ir. *rith* 'a flux.' So in English we say 'the freshes.'

CAER, nom. loci, Dd. 5^b, 'a town,' (W. and O. Bret. *caer*) generally *car*.

†CAFAT (gl. vas) Br. *caff* 'vaisseau à mettre le vin,' De Courson, 409. Here f=pp: cf. *cappa*, Sp. *capazo*, *capacho* 'a basket,' rather than Martial's *gabata*.

CALEKE 'caulks,' Cr. 2286.

CALEF, n. pr. O. 1880. So in Early Middle Irish: *esu nave* [Ἰησοῦς Ναυή¹] *no calef* (gl. parvulus), Ps. viii. Southampton Psalter (*Goidilica*, p. 44).

†CALES, adj. 'hard,' Glück, K.N. 44; *calish*, Lh. 43^b; *callish*, Lh. 54^c.

CALESTOCH, n.l. Dd. 3^a, 5^a.

CALVARY, P. 162, 1.

CALWETONE, n.l. Dd. 1^b,

CAM, 'son of Noah, O. 1052 = *Cayme*, q.v.

†CAM, 'wrong,' *cam-dip*, R. 996, 'thinks (*tip*) wrongly,' *cam-worthebys*, 'he answered (*gorthebys*) wrongly.'

¹ This identification is due to my accomplished friend, C. B. Cayley.

- KANKAR, s. 'a crab-fish,' Lh. 7°.
- †CANNA (leg. CANN?) gl. lagena, Br. *kân*, Ir. *cann*.
- †CANS, prep. from **canta*, *kará* (Ebel).
- CANS, 'singing,' 'a song or tune,' Lh. 46°.
- †CANTULBREN (gl. candelabrum), Br. *cantolbren*, cited by De Courson, 409. The form in Cath. is *cantoeller*.
- CARADUC, n. pr. v. *Tragaraduc*. Br. *Karaduc*, *Caradoc*, O.W. *Caratauc*, Ir. *Carthach*, O. Celtic *Caratácos*.
- CAR-BIHAN, n. loci, Dd. 11^a, 'little town.' *Kar-salan*, n.l.Dd.11^a: *car*, W. *caer*, Bret. *ker* or *kéar*, f. is perhaps from **cad-ra*: cf. Lat. *castrum* from *cad+tro*, *cassis* from *cad+tid*. In Cornish *car* occurs at the end of a compound in *Penn-ehal-gar*, *Penn-hal-gar*.
- CARENTOCH, n.pr. Dd. 3^b.
- CAREWRGE, n. loci, Dd. 2^a (*car+ewrge*).
- CARGAV, n. loci, Dd. 3^a.
- CARIAHOIL, n. loci, Dd. 1^a (*car+iahoil?*).
- CARIORGEL, n. loci, Dd. 7^a (*car+iorgel?*).
- CARN SUYOW, n. loci, O. 2311.
- CARNALL, adj. 'carnal,' Cr. 1315.
- CARNAN, v. *Ros-carnan*.
- CARNETOGE, Dd. 1^b, 7^a.
- CARPENTER, s. m. pl. *carpenters*, O. 2557; *karpentoryon*, O. 2422; *karpentorryon*, O. 2410.
- CARRAK, s.f. 'a rock,' O. 2464.
- CARRAS, 'to go,' Lh. 57^a=*kerras*, Cr. 720.
- CARRET, in *Lis carret*, now *Liskeard*, *quadrata?*
- CARVENOW, n.l. R. 94.
- CARWINOC, v. *Trevo Carwinoc*, Dd. 11^a.
- CARYN, s. 'carrion,' Cr. 2465; pl. *carynnyas*, O. 1103, 1107; Fr. *caroyne*. M. Br. *charaing*.
- CÁS, s. 'case,' P. 257, 3; O. 1401; *case*, Cr. 130, 1368, 1754, 2041.
- †CASAK, s.f. 'a mare,' Cr. 406; *kazak*, Lh. 30^b=*cassec* (gl. equa), M. Br. *casec* 'jument,' O.W. *cassec* in *Porth Cassec*, Lib. Land. p. 141.
- CASALEK, adj. 'hateful,' O. 2784. Mr. Norris reads *cafalek*; but cf. the W. *casawl* 'hateful.'
- CATUVO, n. pr. See *Bot*. Perhaps=O. Bret. *Catuu*.

- †CAUGÉON, s. D. 2921, R. 137, 644, from Fr. *cochon*. Diez, E.W. ii. 251.
- CAVAL, 'to have;' *dho gaval*, Lh. 64.
- KAVATSH, 'cabbage,' Lh. 33.
- CAUDARN, 'caldron,' Lh. 45^b.
- †CAWYS, 'to get,' 'to have,' R. 1957. (Price's *cawys* 'dirty' is wrong.) M. Br. *caffeut trouver*.
- CAYFAS, n. pr. D. 564, 573.
- CAYME, n. pr. Cr. 1065, 1144 = *Cam*, q.v.
- KAZHER, 'sieve,' Lh. 52^b.
- KE-GYLLEK, O. 2593, n.l.
- †KEBER (gl. tignum) W. *ceber* (O.W. pl. *cipriou* gl. tigna, Z. 1099) is the Latin *caper*, as Fr. *chevron* is from the same. Diez, E.W. ii. 247.
- CHEIN (gl. dorsum) M. Br. *queyn*, M. W. *kefyn* now *cefn*, Gaulish *Cebenna*, Glück, K.N. 57.
- KEL, v. *Talgel*.
- CHELENOCH, n. loci, Dd. 6^b: cf. W. *celynawg* 'abounding in holly,' from *celyn*, O.Corn. *kelin* (gl. ulcia), Ir. *cuilenn* = A.S. *holen*, *holegn*, Scotch *hollin*.
- KELMA, 'to bind,' Lh. 7^b.
- †KENDE, adj. from A.S. *cynde* 'naturalis;' *yn kende* 'naturally,' D. 1731.
- CHENISI, n. pr. Dd. 6^b. Here as in *Chein*, *Chelenoch*, *Chenmerch*, *Chenowen*, *Cherhit*, *Chilcoit*, *ch* = *c*.
- CHENMERCH, n. loci, Dd. 10^a.
- KENOW, pl. of *ken*, de-genow 'to tortures,' R. 2561.
- CHENOWEN, n. loci, Dd. 6^b; cf. the 'virgata terrae' *Chen-ciniac*, Red. 22.
- CHENRET, n. pr. Dd. 1^a; cf. perhaps, the Old Breton names *Chen-bud* and *Chen-monoc*, Red. 57, 157.
- CENTURIE, s.m. 'centurion,' D. 3119.
- KER-ARLUTH, 'dear lord,' R. 571.
- KER-MARIA, 'dear Mary,' R. 1200.
- †CHERHIT (gl. ardea). M. Br. *quercheiz* 'heron.' Ir. *cerc*. Skr. *kṛka*, *kṛkara*, *kṛkana*.
- KERR, 'away:' *dho kymeraz kerr*, Lh. 44^a = Old Cornish *Kerd* (gl. iter).

- CERTAN, adv. O. 489, 501, 1103, 1344; in *sertan*, Cr. 5; *sertayn*, Cr. 133; *rag sertayne*, Cr. 256. M. Br. *certen*. } 'certainly.'
- CERTUS, adv. O. 2122. M. Br. *certes*.
- CESAR, n. pr. D. 1575 = *Sesar*, P. 146, 2, 4.
- KESKIANS, s. 'conscience,' Lh. 50°.
- QUESHEVIN (MS. *guesheuin*) gl. primas, W. *cysefin*, O. Welsh *cisemic primus*.
- KETOPONON, P, 141, 3; 181, 4; 'every one.' Br. *guitibunan* is, according to Ebel (Beitr. v. 184) from *ket-poponon*.
- KEVUTHOC (MS. *chefuidoc*), gl. omnipotens; cf. Ir. *cumacht*. W. *cyfoeth* 'power,' and the name of the Pictish king *Cemoith*. Ann. Cambr. 776, 856. (MS. *Cemoyd*, *Chemoith*) *Cemoyth*.
- KĒZ, 'cheese,' Lh. 14°.
- CHILCETON, n. loci, Dd. 1^b. Quaere if Celtic.
- CHILCOIT, n. loci, Dd. 6^b. 'the back of the wood'? *chl* (gl. *cervix*). Ir. *cúl*.
- CHILORGORET (?) n. loci, Dd. 5^a.
- †KIN-BYK, 'a wether-goat,' Lh. 65°, i.e. 'a castrated goat.' Sk. *ḡnyya*, *κενός*.
- †KINETHEL (gl. generatio), like *caen*, q.v., and the Gaulish *-cnos* 'son,' seems cognate with Skr. *kanā*, *kanyā* 'girl,' *καυός*.
- CITE, s. 'city,' D. 231. M. Br. *cite*, Cath.
- CHITEL, n. pr. Dd. 8^a. Quaere if Celtic?
- KIULAT, s. 'coverlet,' Lh. 33°.
- CLAUILE, n. loci, Dd. 2^a.
- CLAUSTER (gl. *claustrum*). Br. *claustr*. v. *Clowster*.
- CLER, adj. O. 1918; D. 650, 3242; *clere*, Cr. 1862; 'clear.'
- CLEM, s. occurs once, in R. 625, where Mr. Williams translates it by 'defence': me a lever thys rak *clem*, dyswe thynny Nychydem. The Breton *klemm* 'plaindre' and A.S. *hlemman* 'to sound,' appear to be cognate.
- CLOK, s. 'cloak,' D. 2382.
- CLOCH (MS. *choch*) *diberi*, glosses *cymbalum*, which Diez, E.W. i. 447, explains as 'das glöckchen das die mönche

zur mahlzeit rief." This confirms Mr. Norris's conjecture, *Cornish Drama*, ii. 339: *diberi*=O. Welsh *diprim* 'cibus.'

CLOF (gl. claudus). W. *cloff*. Lat. *cloppus* *χωλός*, Diez, E.W. ii. 251. O. Fr. *clop* 'boiteux.' The *f* (*ff*) in the British forms regularly arises from *pp*, as *ch* from *cc* and *th* from *tt*, Zeuss, G.C. 173. So W. *cyff*=Lat. *cippus*. So, perhaps, *Coppus*, the name of a Gaulish potter (Pelet, Cat. du Musée de Nimes, 5me ed. 1859, p. 40) may be W. *coff*, Br. *kôf* 'ventre.'

CLOS, s. 'enclosure,' O. 1691. M. Br. *clos*, M. 25^b.

CLOSE, adj. Cr. 528, 866; *pur-glose*, Cr. 859.

CLOTTE, s. 'a clot,' D. 1399.

CLOUT, s. 'a blow, *clout*,' R. 384, 397. See *cloutte*.

CLOUTYS, p. part. p. 'patched,' 'clouted,' R. 1509.

CLOWD, s. Eng. pl. *clowdes*, Cr. 4; *clowdys*, Cr. 76.

CLOWSTER, s. Cr. 2026, 'claustrum.' M. Br. *cloastr*, Cath.

CLOWTE 'strikes,' 'clouts:' *me ages clowte*, Cr. 220, 'I will strike you.'

CLUN-EWIC, n. loci, Dd. 7^b, 'the deer's haunch:' *chun* (gl. *clunis*), *ehic* (gl. *cerva*).

COG in *dihog* (gl. *proavus*), *hen-gog* (gl. *abavus*), *gurh-hog* (gl. *atavus*), is possibly cognate with *κοκύαι*, 'ancestors.'

COIT, s. 'a wood,' 'a collection of trees,' in *coit-finel* (MS. *coifinel*) gl. *serpillum*, *coit-iorch* (MS. *kytiorch*) gl. *capreolus*, *coit-linhat* (MS. *coiclinhat*) gl. *archangelica* (W. *linhad y coed*, Wms.), *Chil-coit* supra, *Ti-coit* (MS. *Ti-coith*) Dd. 6. In Middle Cornish, *coys*, pl. *coosow*. O.W. *coit maur* (gl. *silva magna*) Asser. O. Br. *coet* in *Camp-coet*, *Coet-bot*, *Coet-haoloc*, *Coit*, *Coit-louh*, Red. M. Breton *coat*, Buh. 38; pl. *coatdou*, Buh. 32. Ir. *coit* in *Sal-choit* 'salicetum,' near the town of Tipperary. Possibly borrowed from *coetus* (arborum), which is an u-stem, like *coit*, *coat*.

COLLĒL (gl. *cultellus*). O.W. *cultel*, gl. art(a)uum.

†**COL**, 'collis,' 'arista,' cf. *caulis*, *καυλός*?

COLLET (gl. *jacture*). O. Ir. *coll* 'loss.'

COLO, n. pr. Dd. 6^a, 10^b.

- †COLOIN (gl. *catulus*). Ir. *cuilian*, *cuilenn* in *cuilenn-bocc* (gl. *cynyps*). A.S. *hvel-p* (Siegfried).
- COMBRICAN, s. 'lituus,' in the gloss *ceniat combrican* (gl. *liticen*) from *comb* = Prov. *comb*, Sp. *combo* 'bent,' (W. *com* 'a curve,' 'a circle,') and *rican*, q.v.
- COMFORT, s. P. 22, 2; 199, 4; 225, 2; *confort*, O. 1341, D. 1052, R. 688, 891, 1175; Cr. 542.
- COMFORTYE, 'to comfort, *conforter*,' P. 18, 3; 35, 3; 55, 4; 58, 2; O. 2628; *confortye*, R. 437, 464, 473, 510; *worth y homfortye*, 'comforting her,' P. 167, 1; p. part. pass. *confortis*, P. 257, 1; *confortys*, R. 503. M.Br. *confortaff*.
- COMMANDEMENT s. Cr. 632, 660.
- COMMANDYAF, 'I command,' Cr. 245; *comannya* 'to command,' Cr. 36; *me a gomann* 'I command,' Cr. 138 = *me a comond*, O. 1585; *commonnd*, O. 1094; *comonnd*, O. 2552.
- COMNER, s. 'commoner,' Eng. pl. *comners*, D. 2470.
- COMPANY, s. O. 2031, D. 868, R. 556, 2641, Cr. 1672.
- COMPARYA, 'to compare,' Cr. 160, 216.
- COMPREHENDYS, p. part. p. 'comprehended,' Cr. 11.
- COMPRESSA, 'to oppress,' O. 1424.
- COMPTYS, p. part. p. 'counted,' Cr. 794, 1990. M.Br. *contaff*.
- CONCLUDYE, 'to conclude,' D. 1464; *conclud*, 'concludes,' D. 1656, 1659; p. part. p. *concludyys*, D. 1777; *concludys*, D. 1675, Cr. 237. M.Br. *concluaff*, Cath.
- CONCYANS, s. 'conscience,' D. 1979; *conciens*, D. 2433; *conssyans*, Cr. 2408. M.Br. *conciance*, B. 30.
- CONDUYKE, s. 'conduct,' Cr. 86.
- CONJOR, 'conjures,' D. 1321. M.Br. *coniur*, M. 80^a.
- CONNYNGH, s. 'cunning,' D. 1458. A corruption of this word seems to occur in Cr. 1406: a *skeans y fyth lenwys hag a gonycke magata*; and cf. *kwdnick* 'crafty, subtle, cunning,' Lh. 43, 47.
- CONOAN, n. p. See *Botconoan*.
- CONQUERRYE, 'to conquer,' O. 909. M.Br. *conqueuro* 'conquerira,' M. 17^b.
- CONQUEST, s. R. 2629.

- CONSELAR, O. 2255; *conseler*, s.m. O. 1566, 1579; R. 1605; *consler*, R. 13.
- CONSTRYNE, 'to constrain,' D. 1512.
- CONSUMYS, p. part. p. 'consumed,' Cr. 2152, 2188, 2230, 2320, 2537.
- CONTENTYS, p. part. p. 'contented,' Cr. 668. M.Br. *contautaff*.
- CONTERNOT, s. 'counternote,' O. 561.
- CONTRADYE, 'to contradict,' 'contredire,' D. 2426. M. Br. *contredit*, M.
- CONTRABY, adj. P. 146, 4; Cr. 630.
- CONTRARYUS, adj. 'thwarting,' D. 1731.
- CONTROLLYA, 'to control,' Cr. 1680; p. part. p. *controllys*, Cr. 1125.
- CONVICTIJS, p. part. p. 'convicted,' P. 18, 2.
- CONYCKE, v. *conduyke*.
- COPEL, s. 'couple,' O. 1024; pl. *coppow*, Cr. 2412. M. Br. *coubl*, Cath.
- †COR, s. 'wax;' *avel cor* (=W. *fel cŵyr*) 'like wax,' D. 2723;¹ 'sicut cĕra,' Micah i. 1. M. Br. *coar*.
- CORBEL, s. Eng. pl. *corbles*, O. 2446.
- *CORHOLETH, s.f. 'a request'? This word only occurs twice. Eve says, O. 674, *byneges re bo an prys may fe guryrs an gorholeth* 'blessed be the time that the request [? see O. 667] was made.' Dhe welas an passyon a Jhesus hep *gorholeth* . . . : *deug a dermyn*, O. 2840, 'to see the Passion of Jesus come ye in time without an invitation.' (?) Cf. the Breton *korka* 'to beg.' Mr. Williams regards *gorholeth* as the primary form. But if this were so we should have had *hep worholeth* in O. 2841. He also makes the word masculine; but nouns in *-eth*, W. *-aeth*, Ir. *-acht*, are, I think, invariably feminine.
- CHORI, n. loci, Dd 8^b.
- CORSEN—MS. *kaisen*—(gl. *calamus*)=O.W. *corsenn* (gl. *harundine*). Br. *corsenn*, M. 109^a. Fr. *courson* 'vine-shoot.'
- CORTES, adj. 'courteous,' R. 675. M. Br. *courtes*, Cath.
- COSCAF 'I correct,' 'I instruct,' R. 1691. W. *cospi*, 'to chastise.'

¹ Mr. Norris's text has *a uel cor*. Mr. Williams reads *a well cor*, and translates 'in the best way.'

- Ir. *cosc*, *cosc innam-moge* 'reproof of the servants,' Z. 237; *dige cuisce* 'a corrective drink,' *Senchas Mór*, 200; *coscid* (gl. corripite), Z. 998. Cf. perhaps A.S. *hosc* 'contumelia.'
- COSCOR, 'family,' *den coscor* (gl. *cliens vel clientulus*), M. Welsh *coscor-vaur* (gl. *magne familie*), M.Br. *coscor*, M. 156^b; *cosquor*, Buh. 48. From *co-* and **scor*=A.S. *scearu* 'turma,' Nhg. *schaar*.
- †COSEL, adv. O. 2074, 'sleepily,' 'restfully;' *kozal* (gl. piger), Lh. 120^b=W. *cysawl* 'sleepy' (Pughe). Cf. O.W. *ni guorcosam* 'I sleep not much' ? Juvenicus, 48.
- COST, s. 'a coast,' py *cost ynna trygyv* ? 'in what coast is he dwelling?' O. 1552. M. Br. *costez*.
- COSTYA, 'to cost;' *i costyans* 'they have cost,' Cr. 2445.
- †COTHMAN, D. 1106, 2220, 2431; Cr. 579, 716, 764, 2304; A.S. *cúð man*, gen. pl. on *costunge cúðra manna*, Ps. lxx. 19, Grein i. 172.
- †COUGH, adj. 'red,' D. 2326=O. Corn. *coch* in *lesen-goc(h)*, gl. *solsequium*. Ir. *cuicc* 'red,' *cocuir* (gl. *murex*), *corcu* 'rubefacio' (Beitr. iii. 48) for *cocru*.
- †COUL, adj.=*cowal*, 'complete.' O.W. *cuall* (gl. *matura*) and perhaps the O.Br. *coual* in *Maet-coual*, Red. 211, occurs in composition in *coul-drehevel*, O. 2340, 'to fully erect;' *coul-dhreha* 'he will fully erect,' O. 2342; *cowalvudhys* 'quite drowned' (*budhys*), O. 1710; *coul-lenwys* 'fulfilled,' O. 655=*col-lenwys*, Cr. 72; p. part. p. of *col-lenwall*, Cr. 241, 341. The *u* (*w*) is a vocalised *m*, and the *ll* in the Old Welsh is right. Cf. O. Ir. *comallaim* 'I fulfil,' *comallad* 'completion,' Z. 1067, gl. 13, for *com-alnaim*, *comalnad*, and then for **com-lan-aim*, *com-lanad*.
- COURSER, s. 1959, O. 1965. M. Br. *courser* cursor.
- COUWYTH, s. 'comrade,' R. 1303=*coweth*.
- COVA, 'to lie,' Cr. 1848, from Lat. *cubare*.
- COVAYTIS, s. 'covetousness,' P. 15, 4; 16, 4=*coveytes*, Cr. 1000. M. Br. *couetis*, Cath.
- COWARD, s. O. 2157. M. Br. *couart* *segnis*, Cath.
- COWARDY, s. 'cowardice,' O. 2161. M. Br. *couardis*, Cath.
- KOWLTYR, 'a coulter of a plough,' Lh. 53^a.
- COWSALL, 'to speak,' Cr. 557, 2349=Mid. Corn. *kewsel*.

†COYNT, adj. 'cunning,' D. 1000, 1819, 3031; Cr. 803, 1143, 1586. O. Fr. *cointe* 'kundig,' Diez, E.W. i. 138, from *cognitus*. In D. 340¹ it seems to mean 'nice,' 'pleasant.' Cf. Prov. *cointe* 'zierlich,' 'anmuthig,' and to be used ironically. In this sense it is from *comptus*. M. Br. *coant* 'joly,' Cath.

COYNTIS, s. P. 19, 1; 125 l. Fr. *cointise* 'a ruse.'

COYNTYS, p. part. p. 'recounted,' P. 109, 3. M. Br. *contaff* compter.

†CRAC, adj. 'short,' Br. *crac*, O. Ir. *croc* .i. *gairit* 'short.' Cormac's Glossary, s.v. *Croicenn*.

CRACHENEWE, n. loci, Dd. 8^b.

CRACKYE, 'to crack, 'to break,' P. 139, 1; 3d. sg. impf. *crakye*, P. 164, 2.

CRAMBLA, 'to climb,' *dho grambla*, Lh. 43^o.

KRANA, *krána*, s. 'a crane,' Lh. 7^o, 64^b.

CREACON, s. 'creation,' Cr. 2535.

CREATYS, p. part. p. 'created,' Cr. 150.

CRÉG (gl. *balbus*), W. *cryg*. Cf. perhaps, Skr. *kruç* 'to cry,' Lat. *raucus*.

CREHY, 'to crash,' Cr. 2326; W. *crechian*.

†CREHYLLYS, p. part. p. 'shaken,' P. 184, 4, D. 1218, 2818, for **ce-ryllys*, **co-rythys*, *co-rotulatus*. Cf. Prov. *crotlar*, 'to shake.' Ital. *crollare*, Fr. *crouler*, O.F. *crouller*, Diez, E.W. i. 146.

CREN, s. 'trembling;' *ef yn cren* 'he in a tremble,' P. 57, 3; W. *crîyn*.

CRESSYA, 'to increase,' Cr. 1257; *ow cressya* 'increasing.'

KRÏV, 'crude or cold, raw,' Lh. 52^o. W. *crî*, *κρῦμός*; Zend *khrûma* 'horrible.'

CRUNYS. This word only occurs once, in P. 224, 2: *an seth as gwyskis war y holon may crunys dre nerth an bum fynten woys*, 'the arrow struck her so that on her heart welled (?) a fountain of blood through the force of the blow.' W. *crawni* 'to collect, gather pus,' *croni* 'to stagnate.' Br. *grounna* 'réunir,' 'amasser,' have all

¹ The passage is, Pan wreta mar *coynt* fara ow scollye agan gwara han fer orth y thystrewy 'When thou makest such a nice row, scattering our wares and destroying the fair.'

been proposed. But I should prefer to compare *κρουνός*,
κρουνίζω, *κρήνη*.

- CROGER, s.m. 'a crozier-bearer,' D. 1456; *crociarius*.
 †CROFFOLAS, O. 1662, pl. of *crothval*, O. 1837, 'a murmur'?
 Br. *króz* 'murmure,' 'gronderie.' The *-val* is a termination found also in *gyllwall*, Cr. 1156.
 CROUS-PREN, D. 766; *crou[y]s-pren*, P. 183, 4, 'cross-tree.'
 CRUCIFIG-E, 'crucify him'—the *-e* 'him' being affixed, as in *synsew-e*, D. 1086, 'hold him'; *lath-e*, D. 2356, 'kill him.' So in Irish: *berth-i* inbleogain for *treisi* 'a kinsman takes it to three days,' *Senchas Mór*, 202; *berth-i* cotlud dit, 'sleep will bring it to thee,' *ibid.* 72. M. Br. *crucifiaff*.
 †CRUPPYA, 'to creep,' Cr. 912, 923. A.S. *creópan*.
 CRYST, n.pr. P. 83, 1; 97, 4.
 CRYSTYON, 'a Christian,' R. 970, 1575.
 CRYSTENYON, D. 1564, R. 365; *crystonnyon*, R. 1544; *crystunyon*, D. 1545, R. 1583, 'Christians.'
 CUDAWOID, nom. loci, Dd. 5^b.
 CUDI-FORD, nom. loci, Dd. 3^o.
 †CUETH, 'sorrow,' D. 2593; *cuth*, O. 2819; O. Ir. *cude* 'sorrow'; *cuidier* 'to think,' 'to sorrow, from *cogitare*, Diez, E.W. i. 134.
 CUGH, 'a covering'; see *pengugh*.
 KUILAN, 'a quill,' Lh. 45^b.
 †CUL-URIONEIN (gl. viscus) from *cul* (gl. macer) and **gurion*, which is possibly from the root VAR, whence *έλύω*, *είλύω* *είλεός*.
 †CUMMYAS, s. 'leave,' O. 410; *kemeas*, P. 231, 2; *cummyes*, O. 412; *cummeas*, D. 3112; from Prov. *comyat*. Ital. *commiato*, Fr. *congé*,—all from Latin *commeatus*. Diez, ii. 293. M. Breton: *quimyat* 'congé,' *quemyadet* 'you give leave,' 'you say farewell,' M. 45^b.
 CUNDE, 'to injure,' 'humiliate,' 'kill'? This verb only occurs once: *y feth othom annethe the gunde mab den*, 'there will need of them [*scil.* the three rods which grew up into three trees out of which Christ's cross was made] to kill the Son of Man.' A.S. *hynþu*, *hynþo* (-u),

- hênðo, hæñðo, hiénðo, 'humiliatio, clades, damnum, detrimentum,' Grein.
- CÛR, s. 'cure,' P. 191, 3, 'care,' O. 1620. M. Br. *cur cura*.
- CURTESYE, s. 'courtesy, Cr. 763. M. Br. *courtisy*.
- CUSCE, v. *folter-guske*.
- CUSEL, P. 127, 1; v. *keusel*.
- CUSSYA, 'to curse' ? Cr. 788.
- CUTHYGYK, adj. 'sorrowful,' R. 1521, from *cuth*, s.v.
- KYDYNNOW, 'locks of hair,' Lh. 49^b. W. *cudynau*.
- KYL, s. 'cûlus,' O. 1781; *kyl*, P. 165, 4; *kyl-byñ* [MS. *kylban*], Cr. 1114.
- KYLLIGI, 'cockleshells,' Lh. 33^c.
- KYLLA, s. 'fellow,' Cr. 2183.
- KYLLHAN, 'knife,' Lh. 53^a; *kylhan*, Lh. 13^c. O.Corn. *collel*.
- KYLLY, 'to lose,' P. 241, 1; = *colli*.
- CYMBALYS, pl. of *cymbal*, O. 1999.
- KYNDE, s. 'a kind,' O. 979; = *kynda*, Cr. 2270, 2434.
- CYNDA, v. *Synda*.
- KYNSE, s. 'sex;' *flour hy hynse* 'flower of her sex,' or 'kind,' O. 2136, another form of *kynde*.
- KYS-RAYNYA, 'to reign together,' Cr. 7, 1196. The prefix *kys* is identical with the M. Br. *quet* in *quet-aerez* 'cohæres,' *quet-breuzr* confrère, Cath.
- CYTE, s. P. 28, 4; 127, 4; 189, 3; 210, 3; 214, 1; pl. *cytes*, D. 132.
- CYTHOL, s. O. 1997. O. Fr. *citole*, Prov. *citholo* (an instrument), plus allongé que la guitare, Burguy, iii. 76.
- CYVER, s. *yn y gyver* y fuf tollys 'as regards him (lit. 'in his opposite situation') I was deceived!' Here *cyter* = Mod. W. *cyfer*, O.W. *civeir*, Z. 625, in *guociueir* (=O. Ir. *fo comair*, *Senchas Mór*, 46), now *gogyfer*, i *civeir*, penn *arciueir*.
- CHACHYA, 'to catch,' p. part, p. *chechys*, P. 48, 4; *guesyon an chache uskys*, D. 615, 616, 'fellows will catch him soon.'
- CHAMMBOUR, s. 'chamber,' O. 2110.
- CHANGYE, 'to change'; y a *gángyes*, 'they changed;' p. part. *changis*, Cr. 530; *channgyys*, Cr. 1054. M. Br. *chanchaff*.

- CHAPPON, s. 'capon,' O. 1206; *chappen*, Lh. 34^a. Fr. *chapon*.
- CHARGE, s. Cr. 1804; *chardg*, *chardge*, Cr. 374, 640, 657. 1065, 1538; pl. *chardges*, Cr. 1788.
- CHARGYA, 'to charge'; *chardgya*, Cr. 1944.
- CHARTOUR, s. 'charter,' O. 2594; =*cha[r]tur*, O. 2312.
- CHAST, adj.; *in chast* 'chastely,' Cr. 1314: cf. M. Br. *chastdet* 'chastete,' Cath.
- CHASTY, 'chastises'; *me an chasty* 'I will chastise him,' P. 127, 3. M. Br. *castiaff*.
- CHASYE, 'to chase,' P. 163, 4; =*chassya*, Cr. 1823; *chas*, 'chases,' D. 317; =*cheas*, D. 1196; p. part. *chacys*, O. 706; =*chashes*, Cr. 1769.
- CHATTÉLL, s. Cr. 1064, 2413; =*chattall*, Cr. 404, 2482. M. Br. *chatal* armentum.
- CHAYNE, s. Cr. 331; pl. *chaynys*, D. 2060. M. Br. *chaden*, pl. *chadenet*.
- CHEIF, adj. Cr. 922, 999; =*chyf*, q. v.
- CHEFTEN, s. 'chieftain,' Cr. 117; =*chyften*, q. v.
- CHENNARY AN CLOS, n. loci, O. 2772.
- CHEER, s. 'cheer,' O. 166; D. 2596, R. 501, 710, 1256, 1284; *fekyl-cher*, P. 65, 3. M. Br. *cher* vultus. O. Fr. *chier* 'countenance,' Sp. Port. Prov. *cara*, Diez, E.W. i. 112.
- CHERUBYN, s. O. 331, 692, Cr. 39.
- CHERYTE, s. P. 35, 1; O. 1766; D. 395; =*cheryta*, P. 45, 2; *dre geryte*, P. 38, 1. (For the change of *ch* to *g* see *brakgy*, *changye*, supra.)
- CHÊSON, s. 'occasion,' 'cause,' 'accusation;' =*cheyson*, D. 1970, R. 461; shortened from *achêson*, P. 141, 2; 187, 1; as Ital. *cagione*, from **ocagione* = O. Fr. *ochoison*, Diez, E.W. ii. 16; *achaison*, *acheson*, Burguy, iii. 268.
- CHET, s. 'a boy,' O. 2486; D. 3050, 3068; pl. *chettys*, D. 3042. Eng. *chit*, which is perhaps the A.S. *cið* 'germen.'
- CHEYR, s. 'chair,' pl. *cheyrys*, D. 2229.
- CHIMBLA, 'chimney,' Lh. 45^o; *shimbla*, ib. 60^b.
- CHOFAR, 'a chafing dish,' Lh. 34^a.
- CHOMBAR, Lh. 52^o, 'chamber.'

- CHORLL, s. 'churl,' Cr. 2318; =*chorle*, Cr. 929, 1124, 1675, 2035.
- CHYF, adj.; *chyf-guythoryon* 'chief workmen,' O. 2231; *chyf-prive-guyththysy* 'chief private guards,' O. 2397; *chyf-duk* 'chief duke,' D. 1926. See *cheif*.
- CHYFFAR, s. 'chaffer,' P. 40, 2.
- CHYFTEN, s. 'chieftain,' O. 1445.
- †CHYMMMA, *chemma*. D. 667, R. 1397, 'this house,' from **chyg* + *ma*, **tig* + *ma*; cf. O.W. *bou-tig* (gl. *stabulum*). So *chi-cuk* 'a swallow,' Lh. 65, from *tig-cuk*.
- CHYVALRY, s. Cr. 291.
- DA, adv. 'well,' P. 104, 3.
- DA-OBER, s. 'a good work,' R. 259, 9.
- DAGWÔN, s. D. 1544, 'a good field,' from **dag* 'good,' and *goon*, D. 1552; *gôn*, R. 377; *guen* (gl. *campus*)=Ir. *fán* 'valley.' Here the *g* either is, or is due to, the old *g* of *da(g)*=Ir. *dag*, Gaulish *dagos* in *dago-vassos*, etc. Another trace of this *g* is in *dadder* (**dag* + *der*), O. 973, R. 124, 'goodness,' where it is assimilated.
- †DAFFAR, s. 'a thing prepared,' 'a preparation,' P. 105, 4; cf. Bret. *daffari* to prepare.' The Corn. *daffar*, Bret. *daffari* perhaps stand for **das* + *par*, *das* + *pari*.
- DAM, s.m. 'clients.' I think I find this word in the gloss *undamsi* (gl. *clientulus*, 'an insignificant client,') i.e. *un dam si*, lit. 'a client of defect.' Here *un* is the numeral, used as the indefinite article, *dam* is cognate with the Old Welsh *dauu* (gl. *clients*), and *si* is=the Breton *es* 'vice,' 'défaut.'
- DAMNYE, 'damner,' 'to condemn,' P. 98, 4; =*damnya*, Cr. 303; *dampnye*, P. 32, 3; 34, 4; 94, 4; 107, 2; 110, 3; 116, 4; *dampnyaf*, 'damno,' P. 34, 4; *dampnougha*, 'damnatis,' P. 99, 3; *dampne*, 'damnaret,' P. 108, 3; *dampnyas*, 'damnavit,' R. 1805; *dampnys*, 'damnatus,' P. 142, 4; 151, 1; 163, 1; 187, 2; D. 16; Cr. 378; = *damneys*, O. 324. M. Br. *dampnaff*, Cath.=*daffny*, B. 172.
- DAMSEL, s.f. O. 2105. M. Br. *demesel*, Cath.
- DANGER, s. 'delay,' O. 168, 548, 1615, 1910, 2008; R. 319; Cr. 2377; =*daunger*, Cr. 1784.

DANSOTHA, n. loci, R. 377.

†DAR (gl. quercus)=Lat. *laurus* from **daurus* (Siegfried).

DATHELUUR (gl. concionator), from **datl* 'concio.' Hence, according to Lottner, *tattle*, *tadel*.

DATHERGY, 'to rise again,' R. 5, 7; =*dasserghy*, **dathserghy*, whence the p. part. *dathserghys*, R. 1462; =*datherghys*, R. 475, 481; *datherys*, R. 567. M. Br. *daczorch*.

†DAVER, s. pl. of **davar*, bag? wallet? vessei? The word only occurs once: *daver vyth wy ny dhecsyugh dhe worre travyth ynne*, 'ye carried not wallets (?) to put aught into them.' The corresponding passage in S. Luke's Gospel is in chap. xxii. v. 35. I would compare the Gaelic *dabhar* 'pitcher,' 'bucket' (Shaw, copied by O'Reilly) if I were sure of the genuineness of the word. But the only Irish word I know like it is *dabhach* 'a tub.'

DAVETH, n.pr. O. 2393, D. 1479. *Davyth*, D. 1720. *Davy*, P. 197, 2. M. Br. *David*, Cath.; *Devy*, B. 116.

DAVYS, s. 'device'; *der thavys*, 'by a device,' Cr. 466.

DEBAROWE, 'separately': this word occurs only once. Adam says, Cr. 403, *yth henwaf bewgh ha tarow, oll an chattell debarowe aga henwyn kemerans*, 'I name cow and bull, let all the cattle separately their names take.' It seems for **debarthow*, **dybarthow*, pl. of *dybarth* 'a separation,' O. 25, R. 925, 1729, and here used adverbially. Perhaps the passage should be rendered literally: 'let the cattle take (the) separations of their names.'

DECREE, s. 'a degree,' Cr. 34; =*degre*, Cr. 51.

DEF, s.m. 'son-in-law,' D. 797; =*duf*, D. 989; = *dof* (gl. gener) q.v. W. *dawf*. Br. *dañ*, *déañ*, *deun*, *duf*, *daf*, *dof*.

DEFASHES, p. part. 'defaced,' Cr. 477=M. Br. *difacet* (gl. *deletus effaciez*) Cath.

DEFENS, s. 'defence,' D. 2306: cf. M. Br. *diften* 'defendre.'

DEFFRANS, adj. 'different,' 'divers,' Cr. 408, 2292; =*defrans*, Cr. 1898.

DEFLAM, adj. 'blameless,' P. 32, 4.

DEFORM, 'deforms,' Cr. 174: cf. M. Br. *difform*, adj. 'difformis.'

- DEGENS, 'to descend'; *ow tegens yw e* (MS. *tegensywe*) 'descending is it', O. 1079. The word occurs in a passage which, I think, has been misunderstood. Shem proposes to cover the top of the ark to keep the rain out. Ham says: *yn hanow dew dy lawé, ty-y py ny agan beth méth, yma ou tegens yw e, hager-gowes war ow fêth*, 'In God's name, praise to Him! cover it or we shall have wet: here, by my faith, is coming down an ugly shower!' Here *méth* is the Breton *mouéz* (W. *mwyd* ?), Fr. *moite*, and *degens* is for **desend*, **descend*, M. Br. *disquenn*.
- DEGEVY, 'to make tithe,' Cr. 1071. M. Br. *deaugaff* 'decimate,' Cath.
- DEGLENE, 'to get weak,' D. 1217. Fr. *décliner*; *dyglyn*, 'gets weak,' D. 3047.
- DEGREE, s. Cr. 59; = *degre*, Cr. 51, 1437, 2099, 2553; *decre*, Cr. 34. M. Br. *degrez*, Cath.
- DEHOGALL, adv. 'certainly,' Cr. 1239; = *diogell* (gl. *securus*). M. Br. *diouguel*.
- DELIAY, n.pr. Dd. 11^a. = *Delioy*, Dd. 11^b.
- DELICIOUS, adj. Cr. 361; = *delycyous* (MS. *delycyans*), Cr. 2131. M. Br. *delicius*, Cath.
- DELKIO, 'a leaf [leaves?] of a tree or of a book,' Lh. 60°.
- DELYFRE, 'to deliver,' O. 1113, 1117; *delyffre*, P. 150, 1; 203, 3; D. 2036; *delyffra*, P. 145, 4; *a thelyffras*, 'he delivered,' P. 150, 4; 213, 1; p. part. *delyffrys*, P. 124, 4; 125, 3; 144, 4; 184, 2; *delyverys*, Cr. 2463. [The forms in *ff*, *f* seem owing to the elision of the *e* after *v*; cf. *lyffrow* pl. of *lyver*, *refrance* from *reverence*,¹ *sefryn* from *souverain*.] *delyrf* 'delivers,' P. 127, 4; *delyrfsens*, 'they would have delivered.' Forms with *y* for *e* are also found: Inf. *dylyfre*, D. 1863, 2038, 2152;

¹ In the same way the *v* (from *b* or *m*) in the stems *cap*, *dav*, *sav*, (from *cab* 'capere', *dam* 'pati', *sam* 'surgere') becomes *f* in consequence of the elision of the stem vowel on composition with *bos* (*bot*) and other forms of *bu* (*bhú*) 'to be.' Thus *caffos* 'capere,' P. 148, 4, is = *caf* + *vos* = *cav* + *vos* = *cab* + *bot*; *gozaffo* 'patiatur,' P. 24, 2, is = *guo-daf* + *vo* = *guo* + *dav* + *vo* = *guo* + *dam* + *bo*. *saffe* 'surrexisset,' P. 248, 3 = *saf* + *ve* = *sav* + *ve* = *sam* + *be*. Provection is similarly caused in the cases of *g* and unaspirated *b*. Thus: *haccra* 'uglier' for **hag* 'ra, **hagera* comparative of *hager*: *troplys* 'troubled,' D. 26; for *trob'lys*, **trobelys* cf. *trobell* 'trouble,' Cr. 1674.

=*dyllyffrye*, D. 2217; *dyllyffrye*, D. 2886; *dyllyfre*, D. 2367; *dyllyfrye*, D. 2185; *dyllyfryth*, 'deliverest,' D. 2219; *dyllyrf*, 'delivers,' D. 184, 2962, 3042; *dyllyrf*, D. 2484; *dyllyfras*, 'he delivered,' R. 2629; *dyllyr*, 'deliver thou,' P. 57, 3; =*dyllyr*, P. 126, 2; *dyllyrf*, D. 2484; *dyllyfryeugh*, D. 2813, 'deliver ye.' P. pret. pass. *dyllyfrys*, D. 2371; *dyllyfrys*, D. 2369; *dyllyffrys*, D. 2480, 2491.
 †DEN UNCÚTH (MS. *denunchut*), gl. advena, 'an unknown (uncúð) man.'

DENYRGHYS, 'he greeted'; *reth tenerghys* 'hath greeted thee,' P. 115, 2 (where note the provection), from *dynerghy*.

DENTYE, adj. 'dainty,' Cr. 1456.

DER-BETHY, 'to quite drown' ? Cr. 2441. See the next word.

DER-FYN, 'desires greatly' ? Cr. 1097: *dew a therfyn bos gwerthyes gans an guella frute* 'God longs to be worshipped with the best fruit.' I propose to explain the prefix *der* in *der-fyn* (= *der* + *myn*) and *der-bethy* as being for *ders*, *tars*.

DERYVAS, R. 2617, 'a declaration' = *dyryvas*.

†DESEF, 'to desire.' W. *deisyf*. M. Bret. *desevout*, M. 92*, 'cuidier,' 'estimer,' Cath.

DESKERNY, 'frendebat,' P. 96, 3, where see my note.

DESCOTHA, Cr. 1369, 'to disclose' = *dyscuthe*, O. 1146, D. 1382 = W. *dadguddio*.¹ M. Br. *descuez*, Cath.

DESKY, 'to teach,' P. 107, 4; Cr. 2347; from *discere*. M. Br. *disquiff* 'aprendre,' Cath.

DESKYVRA, 'to discover,' 'to betray,' Cr. 578.

DESEHE, 'desiccare,' O. 1128; p. part. p. *dyseghys*, O. 1144, 1150.

DESENDYS, p. part. p. 'descended.'

DESERYA, 'to desire,' P. 4, 1; *desyr* 'desires,' O. 5; *deseryas* 'desideravit,' P. 9, 4. M. Br. *desiraf*, M. 18*.

DESERNYA, 'to discern,' Cr. 1411. M. Br. *dicernaff*.

DESESYS, p. part. p. 'discased,' 'hurt.'

DESEVOS, 'to think,' 'to desire:' *dar deseuos* a wreugh why

¹ In the Cornish forms, the provection of *g* (or rather, the preservation of the old *c*) is caused by the preceding *s*.

na allaf ow thas pygyy? 'do you really (?) think that I cannot pray to my Father?' *yttaseffsons* (*yth* + *daseffsons*) 'they desired;' *desefsen* 'desiderâssem,' R. 172, 2; *deseffe* 'desiderasset,' O. 900, 2730. The infin. *desevos* is=the M. Br. *desevout*, M. 92*, 'to think.' The W. *deisyv* 'to desire,' is cognate. The *ff* (*f*) in *yttaseffsons*, *desefsen*, *deseffe*, is due to the *s* of the termination.

DESPYT, s. 'despite,' D. 1267; v. *dyspyth*.

DESTENYE, s. 'testimony,' Cr. 127=M. Br. *testeni*, Cath.

DESTNYS, p. part. p. 'destined.' M. Br. *destinaff*, Cath.

DESYR, s. 'desire,' D. 309, R. 2473; *desyre*, Cr. 673, 824, 1755=*dysyr*, D. 18=M. Br. *desir*, Cath.

DETERMYS, p. part. p. 'determined,' Cr. 236. M. Br. *determinaff*, Cath.

DETTOR, s. 'a creditor,' D. 503.

DEULUGY, s. 'devils,' R. 2124; pl. of *dyaol*: sach *diaul* (gl. demoniacus). So *mêstrigi*, D. 1647; *mêstrygy*, D. 1711; pl. of *mêster*, 'master,' and *servygy*, D. 2708 (pl. of *serf*, 'servant')=*servysy*, O. 235, D. 713, R. 2470; *servysi*, D. 172.

DEVA, 'from him?' This form only occurs once: ankw ythew devethys . . . ny géas scappya *deva*, Cr. 1972, 'death is come . . . there is no escaping from him.' I take this to be a compound of the preposition *di* 'from,' 'of,' (Lat. *de*), and some form like the Welsh *efe* 'he,' which, again, seems a reduplicated pronoun and =*em* + *em*. *Em*, 'he'=(Skr. *imam*?) actually occurs in Juvencus, p. 70. Another example of the preposition *di* appears to be in *the wyr du* 'from God's truth,' O. 255.

†DEVONES, 'to come,' from *de* and *bones*, O. 94, 157, 161, 1722.

DEVYES, 'device,' 'design,' Cr. 2200=*devyse*, Cr. 608, 615; *pyth a thyvys*, D. 3017, 'something clever; Fr. *devise*. See Diez, E.W. 156, s.v. *Diviso*.

DEW, 'day:' *dew halan gwôv* 'All Saints' day,' lit. 'day of (the) calends of winter,' Lh. 45°.

DEWAR, s. 'devoir,' Cr. 2528.

DEWER, 'to endure,' Cr. 424; *dewre*, 'endures,' Cr. 2069.

I think the mysterious *pur-gewar* in P. 138, 2 should be

- read *pur-gewar*, the *g* having arisen from *d*, *bum pur-gewar* would then mean 'a blow very hard.' Cf. Ir. *dúr* .i. *cruaidh* no *doilid* (O'Clery's Glossary), whence *dure* 'duritas,' gloss on Fiacc's hymn, l. 38 = the Latin *dúrus* (Glück, K.N. 133), or cf. the O.W. *deurr* gl. *acris*, Z. 1098.
- DEWGES, s. 'godhead,' Cr. 6 = *deuges*, Cr. 24 = *dewsys*, W. *dumdid*, O.W. *duiutit*, where *-tit* = Lat. *-tūt*.
- †DEWRAGA, 'to hasten.' W. *dyfrisy* (Wms. Lex. p. 337, s.v. *Tewraga*), *dy-frisy* is from *brys* 'hurry.' For the vocalisation of the *v* in Cornish cf. *dour* 'water' = W. *dufr*, Ir. *dobar*.
- DEWTY, s. 'duty,' Cr. 2530.
- DEWY, 'to blaze,' O. 2633; D. 1221 = *dywy*, q.v.
- DILLAT, 'clothes,' Vocab. O.Ir. *dillat*, Lib. Arm.
- DIMELIHOC, n. loci, Dd. 10^b.
- †DIOPEUES (gl. *dispendium* vel *dampnum*) leg. *diodhevens* = M.W. *diodeveint*, Z. 134, 879.
- DISART, n. loci, Dd. 10^a.
- †DISC, s. in *disclien* (gl. *plano*) a 'desk-cloth'? 'writing-pad'? The *lien* 'cloth' occurs also in *scuid-lien* (gl. *superhumerales*).
- DISCLOSYA, 'to disclose,' Cr. 2367.
- DISCORUNAIT, s. (gl. *rabies*) leg. *discorvanait*? from *dis*- and **gor-vanaith*, of which the root may be MAN, whence *μavia*, *μαίνομαι*.
- DISPLEASURE, s. Cr. 205.
- DISTRUCYON, s. Cr. 2150, 2162, 2368, 2506. M. Br. *dis-trugaff* 'destruire.'
- †DIURES (gl. *exul*) Ir. *deorad* (gl. *advena*).
- DIWADHA, 'to end,' Lh. 59^o = *diwedhe*.
- DIZHŪNIH, s. 'breakfast,' Lh. 67^a.
- DNES, s. pl. of *dyn*, 'homo' Cr. 1057.
- DOCTOR, s. D. 2393, *doctour*, D. 1794: dual, *deu doctour*, D. 1623: pl. *doctours*, D. 1626, 1647, 1676. M. Br. *doctor*, B. 82.
- †DOF (gl. *gener*), 'a son-in-law,' M.Br. *deuff*, seems connected with the adj. *dof*, 'tame,' 'gentle,' O. 1254; W. *dof*, and is, apparently (like *dremas*, 'husband,' Cr. 707; literally,

'very good') an endearing name (*ἰπποκόρισμα*), like the Latin *avus*, *av-unculus*; W. *ewithr*, Corn. *ewiter*, 'uncle,' Lith. *av-ynas*, from the root AV 'avere;' the O. Ir. *amnair* (gl. *avunculus*), and Latin *am-ita*, 'aunt,' from the root AM, in Lat. *amo*: the W. *tad-cu*, 'grand-father,' *mam-gu*, 'grandmother' (from *tad* 'father,' and *mam*, 'mother,' with the adjective *cu* 'dear' = O. Ir. *cóim*). Fr. *beau-père*, *beau-fils*, *belle-mère*, *belle-fille*.

DOMYNASHON, Cr. 56, 'domination.'

DON-ECHINIV, n. loci, Dd. 6*, v. *Dun*.

†DONES, 'to come,' O. 792; Br. *donet*, O. Ir. *toiniud*.

DONSSYE, 'to dance,' R. 2646 = *downssya*, Cr. 2547.

†DORN, 'fist,' O. 205; *doarn*, Cr. 1142; W. *durn*, M. Br. *dorn*, now *dourn*, Ir. *dorn*. The Prov. *dorn*, O. Fr. *dour*, *dor* 'mensura manus clausae,' are referred by Diez (E. W. ii. 268) to a Celtic origin.

†Dôs, 'to come,' from *devos*, which occurs R. 2147, and this from *de* and *bos* (see Ebel, Beitr. v. 158).

DOUT, s. 'doubt,' 'fear,' R. 286; v. *dowt*.

DOVENOT, n. loci, Dd. 7^b. Qy. if Celtic?

DOWAY, 'to burn,' O. 485 = *dewy*, *dywy*, q. v.

DOWATHVA, s. 'end,' Cr. 2 = *deweth* + *ma*.

DOWETHY, 'wouldst thou come'? Cr. 520, for *dueth-e*.

DOWST, s. 'dust,' Cr. 958, 954.

DOWSTOLL, adv. 'all to dust,' P. 195, 4.

DOWT, s. 'doubt,' 'fear,' Cr. 204; *dowte*, Cr. 130, 462: used as an adverb 'lest' (our 'for fear that'), Cr. 2179.

DOWTYA, 'to doubt,' 'to fear,' Cr. 1324, 1540, 1556, 2167; *dowtyth* 'fearest,' P. 192, 2; *dowtyas* 'timuit,' Cr. 1636; *dowtyans* 'timeto,' Cr. 2206; p. part. p. *dowtyes*, Cr. 523.

DRAHT, s. 'a draught,' *draht a wyn*, O. 2627.

DRAINOS, n. loci, Dd. 10*, 'the little thorns'? Cf. *drain* (gl. *spina*). The termination *-os* seems the same as that in the phrase *vy mranos* 'my little crows' (*bran* pl. *brein*), cited by Zeuss (G. C. 304) from the Mabinogion. Rowland (Welsh Grammar, p. 21) says that *-os* is added to *plurals*, and denotes affection or tenderness.

- †DREHEVEL, 'to raise,' W. *derchafael*, Ir. *turgabáil*.
- †DREIS (gl. *vepres*), O.W. *drisi*, gl. *tribulis*, gl. *spinis*, gl. *dumos*, Juv. 27, 561, 87.
- †DREM, s. *na wreugh drem*, D. 2640. Perhaps a mutation of **trem* = *threnus*, *θρήνος*.
- †DREMAS, v. *dof*, supra.
- DREWAL. This word (?) only occurs once: *kelmeugh warbarth y dhyw-ereg na allo dyank* (Norris, *dyauk*) *drewal*, D. 1180, 'bind his two arms that he may not escape . . . (?)'. Perhaps we should read *dre wal* 'through evil' (*gal*, Br. *gwall*, Ir. *fel*).
- †DREWYTH, 'he will bring.' Adam says (O. 255), *y won the wyr deu an tas re-sorras drewyth, benen*, 'I know of a truth God our Father great grudge will bring, woman.' Cf. the corresponding passage in Cr. 860: *y whon gwyre deu agen tas y sor thyn y teige pur-eras*, 'I know truth, God our Father His anger to us will bear very greatly.' *Drewyth* is the 3rd sg. fut. of *dry* 'to bring' = W. *dyroy*: cf. *carvyth* 'amabit,' D. 1703, 1846, 2872; *clemyth* 'audiet,' P. 132, 4; *geuyth* 'capiet,' P. 44, 4; *guylfyth* 'videbit,' O. 1449, R. 53 = *gwyllyth*, P. 93, 4; *gothfyth* 'sciet,' O. 1400; *prenvyth* 'emet,' P. 155, 2; *sylyth* 'salvabit,' O. 744; *talvyth* 'solveth,' P. 115, 4. The *-vyth*, *-wyth* is a mere agglutination of the verb subst. *byth-it* 'erit,' which is from **budit* (*bhu* + *dha*).
- DROK, adj. 'bad,' (also spelt in Cr. *droke*, *drog*, *droge*, *droag*); Ir. *droch*, frequently occurs in composition (1) with nouns and (2) with verbs:
- (1) DROK-ANCOW, 'evil-death,' O. 1230.
 DROK-BRESUL, 'evil contest,' D. 1918.
 DROK-CORF, 'evil body,' R. 2228.
 DROK-KULETH, 'evil deed' (*guleth*), D. 2007.
 DROK-DEN, 'evil person,' R. 1782 = *drok dhen*, P. 191, 1; 253, 4.
 DROK-DHEWAS, 'evil drink,' P. 202, 1 (*dewas*).
 DROK-DYWETHE, 'evil ending,' D. 1828; *drok-thyweyth*, 'evil end,' (*dyweyth*), R. 2086.
 DROGE-EBALL, 'a bad colt,' Cr. 2398, applied to a man.

- DROK-FOK, 'an evil fireplace,' (*focus*), R. 280.
 DROK-GLOS, 'an evil pang,' R. 512.^a
 DROG-GORFAN, 'an evil end,' Cr. 2141; (*gorfan*, W. *gorfen*
 = Ir. *forchenn*).
 DROG-GRAS, 'an ill-grace,' O. 550.
 DROKE-LAM, 'an evil leap,' Cr. 806; *droaglam*, Cr.
 1687; = *droglam*, O. 2742.
 DROG-LAWAN, 'evil fiends,' Cr. 1721.
 DROOG-OBER, 'evil work,' Cr. 1298; *drog-ober*, Lh. 58^b,
 60^a. M. Br. *drouc-ober* 'forfaire,' Cath.
 DROCH-OBEROR (gl. maleficus), Vocab.
 DROK-OREMUS, 'an evil *oremus*,' R. 648.
 DROKE-POLAT, 'an evil colt' (applied to a man, like
drogeball), Cr. 769, 1441; = *drog-polat*, Cr. 1485; *drog-*
pollat, Cr. 927.
 DROG-PREYF, 'an evil worm,' Cr. 1919; = *drokepreve*, Cr.
 335.
 DROK-PRYSON, 'an evil prison,' R. 2002.
 DROK-PYN, 'an evil pain,' D. 2727.
 DROK-SCUTH, 'an evil scathe' (?) R. 2570.
 DROK-TRA, 'an evil thing,' D. 12, 264; R. 2423.
 DROK-TRO, 'an evil turn,' D. 3066.
 DROK-VENEN, 'an evil woman' (*benen*), O. 221.
 DROG-VOMMENOW, 'evil blows' (*bommenow*), O. 2324.
 DROK-WAS, 'an evil fellow' (*gwas*), R. 1564, 2159.
 DROK-WYRAS, 'an evil liquor' (*gwyras*), D. 2975.
 (2) DROG-FARE, 'fares ill,' Cr. 1418.
 DROK-HANDL-E, 'handle him badly,' D. 991.
 DROK-PYS, p. part. p. 'ill-paid,' D. 3089.
 DROK-TYLYS, p. part. p. 'ill-rewarded,' D. 3097.
 DROPYE, 'to drop,' P. 59, 2; *a dhroppy* 'guttatim effunde-
 bat,' P. 173, 3.
 DRWSHIER (gl. tritor), Lh. 167^a, 33^c; from Eng. *thresher*.
 DUK, s.m. 'a duke,' D. 1926; = *duke*, Cr. 457. M. Br. *duc*,
 Cath.
 †DUF, s.m. 'son-in-law,' D. 989; = *def*, q. v.
 DUNHEVET, n. loci, Dd. 4^b.
 DVVENANT, n. loci, Dd. 11^a.; read *Duv-nant*, 'black valley'?

- DWORENNOS, adv. 'at nightfall' (P), P. 234, 3: from *dwor* 'closure,' 'door' (=Gaulish **dworo-*, whence *dworico* 'porticus,' W. *dor*, Bret. *dôr*, Skr. *dwâra* for *dhwâra*) *en nos* 'of the night'; cf. *θυρα*, *fores*.
- †DYBLANS, adv. 'distinctly,' from *dy-* and **blans*, from A.S. *bland* 'mixtio.'
- DYBONER, adv. 'debonnaire,' P. 129, 4. M. Br. *debonner* Cath.
- DYBITE, adv. 'pitilessly,' D. 2918; =*dybyte*, O. 1108, D. 2091, 3098: *dy* + *pite*.
- DYDHEWADOW, O. 1871; =*dydhwadow*, O. 1624. This word only occurs in the phrases *tyreth a dydhwadow*, =*tyr a dhydhewadow* 'Land of Promise,' which Mr. Norris reads and renders 'tyreth a thy'th wadow,' 'tyr a th'y the wadow,' 'land which to thy ancestors,' 'land where thy forefathers went.' The reference is to the Land of Promise, and *dydhewadow* is a formation (by the suffix *tva*?) from the verb *dedhewy* (W. *addaw*) 'to promise.' Mr. Williams' "*wad*, s. m. pl. a forefather, pl. *wadow*," is nonexistent.
- DYFOUT, s. 'default,' P. 192, 3. M. Br. *deffaut*, Cath.
- DYGEMMER, 'takes,' D. 124. W. *dygymer* 'accipiet.'
- DYGNYTE, s. O. 2607 = *dynyte*, O. 1926. M. Br. *dignite*.
- DYGFORTYS, p. part. p. 'discomforted,' P. 58, 1.
- DYNAR, s. 'a denarius,' 'penny,' P. 36, 1; *dyner*, D. 1514, 1538.
- DYR, prep. 'through,' P. 35, 1.
- DYSKANS, s. 'a teaching.'
- DYSCANT, s. 'descant.'
- DYSKEVERA, 'to discover,' Cr. 577 = *deskyvera*, Cr. 578.
- DYSCLOSYES, p. part. p. 'disclosed,' Cr. 2110.
- DYSCOMFORTIS, p. part. p. 'discomforted,' P. 255, 1.
- DYSKYNNOUGH, 'descendite,' O. 1983.
- DYSDAINE, s. Cr. 1448.
- DYSEGHYS, p. part. p. See *desehe*.
- DYSENOUR, s. 'dishonour,' O. 2792.
- DYSES, s. 'misery,' O. 1432 = *dysesus*, O. 2025; *dysseys*, R. 1652.

DYSPIT, s. 'despite,' D. 2099, 2132; *yn dyspyt*, O. 2058, 2740; D. 995, 2527.

DYSPLEASURE, s. Cr. 1535; *dyspleasure*, Cr. 1639, 2045.

DYSPRESYAS, pp. pass. *dyspresijs*, P. 2, 3; *dyspresys*, P. 44, 3 = M. Br. *dispriset* 'contemptus,' Cath.

DYSPUTYE, 'to dispute,' D. 1458, 1717, 1650; *me a dhysput*, D. 1450; *ou tysputye*, D. 1628. Mr. Br. *disputaff*, Cath.

DYSSAYTYE, 'to deceive,' P. 194, 4.

DYSSYS, 'taughtest,' P. 78, 2; p. part. p. D. 2002.

DYSTRYPYA, 'to strip;' *me a dhystryp*, 'undo,' D. 250; *dys-tryppyas* 'nudavit,' P. 131, 1; *dystryppijs* 'nudatus,' P. 171, 1.

DYSYR, s. 'desire,' D. 18, 1067; R. 858.

DYSYRYE, 'to deaire,' R. 1926, 1933; *dysyryas* 'optavit,' D. 718.

DYSWE, 'monstra,' P. 78, 3, for *dysweth*: see *Daveth*, supra.

DYVERS-PANNOU, 'divers cloths,' R. 1509.

DYVYS, D. 3017. v. *Deryes*.

†DYWY, 'to blaze,' O. 1397, 2633; D. 693, 1221 = *dewy*, O. 2633; D. 1221; Br. *devi*, 'brûler;' Skr. *div*. The Welsh *deifio* 'to blast,' 'singe,' which Mr. Williams compares, appears to be a different word.

DHYBBA, 'hither,' Lh. 66° = *dy* + *ybba*, *ymma*.

ĒARBES, v. *erbys*.

EBRON, n. loci, 'Hebron,' Cr. 440; *glyn Ebron* is the valley in which Adam was created. See the quotation in Pughe's W. Dictionary, s.v. *Pannon*.

EBSCOB, 'a bishop,' D. 573, is elsewhere *epscop*, pl. *epscobow*.

EDELET, n. loci, Dd. 10^b.

EᶇON, 'to bear' (a child) occurs only once: may fyth torrow benegis bythqueth na allas eᶇon 'that the wombs shall be blessed that never bore' (lit. 'could never bear'), P. 169, 3. Perhaps we should read *je ᶇon* 'to bear' (*don*). Cf. R. 486: *bynyges re bo an prys may wruk the thon* (leg. *dhe dhon*) *ym nascra*, 'blessed be the time that I did bear thee in my womb.'

†EFAN, adj. 'large,' D. 638, 676; = Br. *ec'hon*, W. *e(h)ang* are all, I suspect, loans from an Old French **expandre*,

**esandre*, Lat. *expandere*, Ital. *spandere* (Fr. *épancher*). The *d* is still unassimilated in the Old Cornish *Pol efand* 'Big Pool,' the name of a place in Domesday, 8. For the change of *nd* into *ng* in the Welsh *e(h)ang* cf. the Irish *pinginn* 'penny,' from *pondus*, and the pronunciation (O'Don. Gr. 34) in Ossory and East Munster of *nn* slender as *ng*. So, too, the English *-ing* from A.S. *-ende*. So in Niederdeutsch *ng* is often for *nd*, Kuhn's *Zeitschrift*, vii. 64.

EGA, s. 'a teasing' ? Cr. 1309 ; *gas tha ola hath ega* 'leave thy weeping and thy teasing' (?). Perhaps for **hega* = Br. *héga* 'agacer,' 'irriter,' which seems from the A.S. *haccan* 'hack,' whence Diez brings the Picard *hequer*, Fr. *hacher*.

EGANS, 'twenty,' in *deak-warn-egans*, Cr. 1977 ; see *ygans*.

EGIP, O. 1415, 1422 ; = *Egipt*, O. 1473.

EGLESHOS, nom. loci, Dd. 7^a.

EGLOS BERRIE, nom. loci, Dd. 3^b. *Heglos-enuder*, Dd. 3^b.

Eglos is from *ecclésia*.

EGWALL, adv. 'equally,' Cr. 2198. See *equall*.

EGRY, 'to open,' R. 1325 ; = W. *egori*.

†EHAL (gl. *pecus vel jumentum*), if not for **pehal* = a Mid.

Lat. **pecuale*, may perhaps be for *ahel* = W. *ael* 'produce.' (For the inserted *h* cf. *auhel*, *bahet*, *chahen*, *euhic*, *gouhoc*). Cf. however *éhal-gar* in *Penn-ehalgar*. If we read *eval* cf. perhaps Fr. *aumaille* or Prov. *aver*.

†EHOC (gl. *isicius vel salmo*). Perhaps *Lan-ehoc*, Dd. 1^b.

EL, s. 'bone,' in *el-escher* (gl. *tibia*). Cf. Br. *ell*, s.m. 'membre.' W. *ael-gerth*, *eil-gyrth* 'cheekbone,' *aelod* 'limb.'

ELENT, n. loci, Dd. 3^b.

ELERRHC (gl. *olor vel cignus*). The plural is perhaps in '*Leve-not tenet elerchi*,' Dd. 10.

ELF AT ES (?) R. 574.

ELHAS, 'alas,' P. 246, 2 ; = *ellas*, O. 545, D. 1444, Cr. 326, 919, 1055 ; = *aylaas*, Cr. 795 ; *aylace*, Cr. 1118 ; *ethlays*, Cr. 1040.

ELHIL, n. loci, Dd. 3^a. *Elil*, ib.

- ELMER, n.pr. Dd. 5^a. Quaere if Celtic?
- †ELS (gl. privignus) is perhaps the O.W. *Elt-guobri* and the Pictish *elt* in the Forfarshire inscription: *Drosten ipe uoret elt forqus*, with which cf. the beginning of the Old Welsh charter 'Surrexit *Tutbulc filius Liuit ha gener Tutri*,' Lib. Land. 271.
- ELUUI, n. pr. Dd. 3^b.
- EMPROUR, s.m. O. 2053, R. 1645; = *emperur* (gl. imperator).
- EN, pron. 'our,' P. 17, 4; = W. *ein*. *Dhen* 'to our,' P. 1, 4.
- ENAFF, s. 'soul,' P. 212, 1, *ena*, Lh. 12^b = M. Br. *eneff*.
- ENBIT (gl. mundus vel cosmus) = O.W. *enbid*, Juv. 71.
- ENCHINETHEL (gl. gigas). Perhaps the *en* for **end* is = A.S. *ent* 'gigas.' Zeuss has explained *chinethel* as *kinethel* (gl. generatio). M. Br. *enquelezr*, Cath.
- †ENCOIS (gl. thus), O.Ir. *ingchis* (gl. incensum), like Br. *ézans* from Fr. *encens* or Lat. *incensum*.
- ENCRESSYENS, 'let them increase,' O. 48.
- ENE, adv. 'there,' P. 77, 3; 208, 5.
- ENEB (gl. pagina) = O.W. *enep* (gl. faciem), M.Br.; *enep*, Buh. 124. Ir. *einech* 'face' (Skr. *antka*, Zend *ainika* 'angesicht'), 'honour.' The Ir. law-term *lóg-einech* (*Senchas Mór*, 56) = W. *enep-guerth*, Z. 170.
- †ENNIUO (gl. commissura), from *enn* = *ande*, and *iou* or *ieu* 'jugum.' cf. *ἐνζεύγνυμι*.
- ENOR, s. 'honour,' O. 1201 = *enour*, O. 1204, 1986, 2095, 2283, 2553. M. Br. *enor*, Cath.
- ENTENT, s. 'understanding,' Cr. 496: cf. M. Br. *ententiff* 'intelligence,' Cath.
- ENTRE, 'to enter,' D. 1170, 3064 = *entra*, Cr. 522, 1818; *yntre*, D. 3059; *entreugh* 'you enter,' D. 1059, p. part. p. *entrys*, Cr. 528. M. Br. *antren*.
- †ENTREDES, gl. *cauma*, i.e. *καύμα* 'burning heat,' from *tes* (gl. fervor) and **entre* (= Lat. *intro*-?), which here, as Zeuss says, appears to have an intensive signification, like Ir. *etar*- in *etar-fuarad*. Mr. Norris, thinking of *coma*, translates *cauma* by 'swoon,' 'lethargy,' and Mr. Williams follows him.
- ENUDER, n.pr. v. *eglos*.

- ENVY, s. P. 90, 3; 107, 1; 127, 1; Cr. 915. M. Br. *avy* 'envie,' Cath.
- ENVYES, adj. Cr. 440. M. Br. *avius* 'envieux,' Cath.
- EQUALL, adj. Cr. 604.
- ERBYN, n.p. in *Trev-erbyn*, q.v.
- ERBYS, s. D. 261 = *earbes*, Cr. 948, pl. of *erb* 'herba.'
- †ERIEU (gl. *timpus*). Ir. *aire* 'tempus capitis.'
- ERMENHEV, n. loci, Dd. 10^b.
- ERMIT (gl. *heremita*). M. Br. *ermit* 'hermite,' Cath.
- ERNEIS, n.pr. Dd. 6^a. qy. if Celtic?
- EROD, D. 1603, 1614. *Erodes*, D. 1601, 'Herod.'
- ERU (gl. *ager*). Perhaps the pl. is *erot* in *Garv-erot*, q.v.
M. Br. *eru* 'cillon,' Cath. Root AR, whence Lat. *ar-vum* 'a ploughed field.'
- ES, s. 'ease,' D. 86 = *ey*s, O. 1571. There seems to have been an adjective **esy*, of which the compar. *esya* is in Cr. 472. The verb *eysye* 'to ease,' in D. 220. M. Br. *aes* 'opiparus.'
- ESAYE, v. *asaye*.
- ESKIDIEU (gl. *sotulares*) *dh' eskiǵǵyow* 'thy shoes,' O. 1406.
M. Welsh, *dwv eskit* 'two shoes.' Goth. *skáuds* (*skáuda-raip*, *ímás*).
- ESCHER, s. 'shank.' v. *El-escher* (gl. *tibia*). Br. *esker* 'jambe.'
- †ESCOF, gl. *lefiste*, i.e. *lepesta*, Festus, *λεπαστή* (Norris). Goth. *schkop* calix, Dief. G.W. ii. 137, *σκύφος*.¹
- †ESUM, 'than my:' my an musur . . . gans squyr compes ha scanntlyn na vo hyrre *esum* syn na vyth cotta, 'I will measure it with square, compass and 'scanteloun' (*échantillon*), that it be not longer than my plan (?) nor shorter,' O. 2511. Cf. *pella es-ough* 'further than you,' R. 1299.
- †ETH, s. 'odour,' O. 1994. Lat. *od-or*, *ol-or*; Gr. *ὀδ-μή*, *δυσ-ωδής*. Mr. Williams translates this word by 'breath,' but rods (*gwel*) do not breathe.

¹ The vowel in *escop* makes me prefer these comparisons to A.S. *sccep*, O.S. *scap*, dolium. The *episcop* (leg. *escop*) *fina* in *Cormac's Glossary*—"a vessel for measuring wine used by the traders of the Gaill and the Franks"—is the Cornish *escop*.

- †ETH, s. 'hearth,' D. 1244. W. *od-yn* 'kiln;' Ir. *áth*, gen. *átha* 'kiln.' Mr. Williams translates *eth* here by 'blast,' though Mr. Norris had rendered the word correctly.
- †EUITER (gl. avunculus). See *dof*.
- †EUN, *ewn*, adj. 'just,' 'right' (= W. *iarn*, Br. *éun*, Ir. **ían* in *fír-ían*) is wrongly connected by Zeuss, 97, and Glück, K.N. 113, with O.W. *eunt* (gl. justus) = an O.Celtic **aventos*, whence the goddess-name *Aventia*.
- EUN-KERENGÉ, 'just love,' D. 483; *eun-greys* 'just middle,' O. 2530; *eun-uthektek* 'very horror,' D. 2653.
- EUS, 'est,' also *us*. M. Br. *eus* (written *eux*), Ir. *as* = Skr. *áste*, Zend *áçtê*.
- EVA, Cr. 449; *Evef* (leg. *Ef*?), P. 213, 1.
- EVALAN, v. *Guerdevalan*.
- EVEL, 'seems;' *yth-evel*, O. 19.
- EWIC, in *Clun-ewic*, n. loci, Dd. 7^b = *ehic* (gl. *cerva*).
- EWIGE (*car-emrige*) is, perhaps, **iurge*, **iurghe*, pl. of *iorgh*, *yorch* (gl. *caprea*).
- EXALTYS, p. part. p. Cr. 229, 310, 446, 651, 701.
- EXAMNYE, 'to examine,' D. 1451, 1467, 2149 = *examne*, D. 1210; *examnya*, Cr. 302; *examyne*, D. 389.
- EXILLYS, p. p. pass. O. 1576, 'exiled.' M. Br. *exuly* 'to exile,' B. 6.
- EYS, *eysye*. See *es*.
- EYSEL, 'vinegar,' D. 2977 = *eysyll*, P. 292, 2; W. *aesel*, A.S. *aisil*, O.Fr. *aisil*, *aissil*, Diez, E.W. ii. 196.
- †EYTHINEN (gl. ramnus). O.Ir. *aittenn*.
- EZGIZ, 'shoe,' Lh. 28^a.
- FA-BORDEN, 'the *clef de fa*,' R. 2359.
- FACE, s. O. 60; Cr. 5, 346: also written *fas*, *fase*, and *fath*.
- †FALLADOW, s. 'failing,' O. 484, 798; Cr. 2080 = *falladowe*, 107, 338, 1377, 2108. This, like many other words in *-adow* (*arhadow*, 'a command,' O. 998; *dydhemadow* 'promise,' O. 1871; *pesadow* 'a prayer,' P. 61, 1; *plegadow* 'desire,' P. 90, 2; *ynniadow* 'urging,' O. 499) which Mr. Williams explains as plurals, is a singular, formed by means of the suffix *tva*, like the Gothic *thivado* and other secondary neuter abstracts.

- †FALLIA, 'to cleave, split,' Lh. 59, from **faldia*, as the cognate A.S. *spillan* (conficere, perdere) is from **spildan*, O.Sax. *spildian*; see *Felga*.
- FALS-BRUGY, 'to sentence falsely,' R. 2199.¹
- FALS-BRYBOR, 'a false beggar,' D. 375.
- FALS-CAST, s. 'false trick,' R. 36.
- FALS-CRYSTYON, s. 'a false christian,' D. 1112.
- FALS-DEWOW, s. 'false gods,' O. 2692 = *fals-duwow*, O. 1882.
- FALS-GUAS, s. 'a false fellow,' D. 2486.
- FALS-HARLOT, s. R. 55.
- FALS-HUDER, s. 'a false enchanter,' O. 565.
- FALS-IUDAS, n.pr. D. 1101.
- FALS-GEVÁN, s. 'a false demon,' D. 154.
- FALSE-LADER, s. 'a false robber,' Cr. 1704.
- FALS-LOSEL, s. D. 2693.
- FALS-PROFES, s. 'a false prophet,' D. 562 = *fals-profus*, D. 988, 2672.
- FALS-YEDHEWON, s. 'false Jews,' D. 1080.
- FANCY, Cr. 1445; *fancye*, Cr. 761, 'a vision,' *φαντασία*.
M. Br. *fantasi*, Cath.
- FANNYE, 'to fan,' D. 1243.
- FARO, n.pr. O. 1712, 'Pharoah.'
- FARSYN, 'we fared' (?) R. 1880.
- FARWEL, 'farewell,' O. 2165, D. 560, R. 1625.
- FARYNG, 'doing,' D. 374.
- FAS, s. 'faith,' R. 1218.
- FAS, s. 'face,' P. 59, 2; 196, 3; R. 1562: *fase*, P. 95, 2.
- FASHES, p. part. p. 'faced,' Cr. 499; cf. *defashes*.
- FAST-COLMENNOW, 'fast-bonds,' O. 1347.
- FAT, adj. O. 1192.
- FAUCUN, s. (gl. *accipiter*), Lh. 41; M.Br. *falchun*.
- FAVOUR, s. Cr. 2355. In Cr. 1528, 1627, it means 'countenance.'
- FEAST, adv. Cr. 1583; = *fest*. q.v.
- FEKENEL, n. loci, R. 93 leg. *Fèk-en-hèl*, i.e. the parish of St. Feock (Ir. *Fiacc*) on Hayle.

¹ The *s* in *fals* was, perhaps, pronounced soft, like *z* in English. Hence the absence of provection or infection of the initials of nouns compounded with this adjective.

- FEKYL-CHEER, n. 'fickle cheer,' P. 65, 3; *fykyl-lavarow*, 'fickle words,' O. 234.
- FIGURE, Cr. 487. M. Br. *figur*.
- FEIN, a. 'fair, handsome,' Lh. 50^b.
- †FELGA, 'to cleave, to rive, to slit,' Lh. 59^c (Br. *faouta*) from **fels*=Br. *faut* (gl. *fissura*) now *faout*, cognate with Nhg. *spalten*. As to F in anlaut from SP, cf. *fallia*, *fillall*.
- †FERHIAT (gl. *fur*) is perhaps a deriv. from *fer* (gl. *crus*), as *cerniat* from *corn*. Cf. Eng. *footpad* and Latin *grasator* from *grassor* 'I go about.'
- FFESONT, s. 'pheasant,' O. 1192. M. Br. *faessent* 'faisant,' Cath. M. Eng. *fesaunt*, *φασιανος*.
- FEST-HUHEL, 'very high,' R. 522; *fest-lowenek*, 'very joyous,' O. 833.
- FETH, s. 'faith,' O. 677; =*feyth*, R. 1930, D. 1117; *fey*, R. 2111; v. *Fyth*. M. Br. *fex*, Cath.
- FEYL, 'fails,' D. 2270.
- FILLALL, 'to fail,' Cr. 1755. W. *ffaelu*, *σφάλλω* from *σπάλλω*.
- FINEL, s. 'fennel,' in *coi(t)finel* (gl. *serpillum*).
- FLATTERING, s. Cr. 1023. M. Br. *flaterez* 'flaterie.'
- FLAYRYS, p. part. p. Cr. 2248; =*flerys*, O. 945; *flair* (gl. odor)=O. Fr. *flair*, Diez, E.W. 190. Burguy, iii. 165. M. Br. *fleryaff* 'puir.'
- FLO, 'very small, petty, mean,' Lh. 113^c.
- †FLOH (gl. *puer*); pl. *flech* (gl. *liberi*) from Lat. *flocus*? So perhaps It. *toso* (Diez, E.W. i.) may mean a flock of wool (*tonsus* for *detonsus*). Burguy, iii. 371, has *touseau* 'a fleece,' *tousel*, *tosel*, 'enfant,' jeune homme. Cf. Br. *paotr* from **paltr*, which is cogn. with *palt* 'a rag,' *paltry*, Nhg. *palte* 'fetzen.' So Ital. *ragazzo*, from *ράκη* 'rags.' Sp. *chicote* 'end of a rope,' also a boy or a girl. Diez, ii. 153. M. Br. *floch*, 'escuyer,' W. *ffloch*, seems to mean a slave (cf. *puer*) in the verses of ap Gwilym cited by Pughe s. verbo: *Cyd el y dywarchen ffloch yn bridd hagr* 'though the clod of a slave turns to ugly mould.'
- FLOK, s. 'flock,' D. 895.

- FLOUR**, s. 'flower,' O. 712, 1541, 2121, R. 1632; pl. *floris*, P. 29, 4; *floures*, O. 769; *flowres*, Cr. 95; *flowrys*, Cr. 363, 539. M. Br. *flour* an bleut, Cath.
- FLYNT**, s. O. 1860.
- FODIC** (gl. felix) in later Cornish **fosic*, *fusyc*, *fuǵyc*, in *an-fusyc*, *anfugyc*. From the Latin *fatum*.
- FOLLY**, s. O. 191, 708, Cr. 1522; *foly*, D. 1295, 1438, Cr. 429, 2342; *foole*, s. Cr. 308, 664=M.Br. *fol*.
- FONTENIO**, pl. of *fonten* (gl. fons), *fantan*, Lh. 60. Pen *fontenio*, n. loci, Dd. 7^b.
- FOREST**, s. Cr. 1468. So in M.Br.
- FORM**, s. R. 1692; pl. *formys*, D. 2229. M.Br. *form*, Cath.
- FORNOC**, v. *Tre-fornoc*.
- FORSOTH**, 'forsooth,' Cr. 1435; *forsothe*, Cr. 1890.
- FOS NEWIT**, n. loci, 'New Foss,' Dd. 3^a; cf. Br. *fos*, *fosan*, Z. 190.
- FOSANEU** (gl. calcias). From *hosaneu*.
- †**FOU**, in *Pen-fou*, q.v.; pl. *fowys*, D. 336, is like W. *fau*, from Lat. *fovea*.
- FOUL**, adj. I. 'foul,' A.S. *fúl*, D. 2112, 2752. II. 'fool,' D. 2897, 'foolish,' R. 1515.
- FOUT**, s. O. 361, 1808, 2293, 2457, D. 559, 916, 2844. v. *Dyfout*.
- FRÂU**, s. 'a rook,' Lh. 51°. M. Br. *frau* 'choe,' monedula.
- FRAUIN**, n.pr. Dd. 11^a. Qy. if Celtic?
- FRIOC** (in *Tre-frioc*)=W. *Frioc*, *Friauc*, Ll. 140, 236, M. Br. *friec* 'Naso.'
- FU**, s. I. 'a fetter,' D. 2354, for **fual*=O.W. *fual* (gl. compes), M. Br. *hual*, from Lat. *fibula*. II. 'a figure,' R. 741, 863; *fou*, R. 469, for **fuar*, from Lat. *figura*. So in Walloon and Picardian *l* and *r* are dropped (*cop*, *fib*=*couple*, *fibre*; *kouatt*=*quatre*. Pic. *réque*, *aimape*=*regle*, *aimable*; *chene*, *soufe*=*cedre*, *soufre*. Diez. So, too, in Welsh *pair*, *brawd*, *gwaew*.
- FUELEIN** (gl. absintium) is, like its M.Br. reflex *huffelen*, Cath., now *huelen* or *vuelen*, borrowed from a French **fumeline*, a derivative from some word signifying 'smoke' or 'soot,' of which the bitterness is well known. So the

- French *aluine* is from *aloe*. So Legonidec's *huzelen* 'worm-wood' is from the Breton *huzel* 'soot.'
- †FUR (gl. prudens), like M. Br. *fur* 'saige,' borrowed from Latin *fur* 'voleur' (homme de ruses), De Courson.
- FY, interj. D. 2109, 2861; = W. *ffi* or *ffe* 'fie.'
- FYKYL-LAVAROW, O. 234, 'fickle words.'
- FYLH, s. 'fiddle,' 'viol,' O. 1997.
- FYLTYE, P. 23, 3; = *fylte*, P. 47, 2, 'filth.' The Cornish seems to point to an A.S. *fyld* 'spurcities,' but I only know of *fyld*.
- FYNE, s. 'a fine,' Cr. 250; 'end,' D. 1758. M. Br. *fin*.
- FYTH, s. I. 'fides,' P. 155, 4; O. 1206, 1441. See *feth* supra.
II. 'facies,' P. 244, 2. In O. 1817 *fyth* may be either 'fides' or 'facies.'
- FYDHYE, 'to trust,' O. 1509, D. 2885 = M. Br. *fixyaff*, Cath.; *fydhyaf* 'I trust,' O. 651.
- †GADLYNG, D. 1817, 2691, a contemptuous expression, of doubtful meaning: cf. the A.S. *gædelyng* 'companion,' or is it a deriv. from A.S. *gād*, *gæd* 'penuria,' 'egestas.' Or is it a hybrid and connected with M.Br. *gadales* meretric?
- GAGE, s. 'pledge,' D. 1186.
- †GAL, adj. 'evil,' O. 2736, D. 1177; subst. D. 2917, *dre wal* 'through evil,' (?) D. 1180. Br. *gwall* 'mauvais,' 'mal.' This is O. Ir. *fel* i. ole 'evil,' which Prof. Bühler connected with Goth. *vairs*, *vair-siza*, our *wor-se*.
- †GALLOS, s. 'power,' O. 1214. Br. *galloud*. M.Br. *galloet* posse W. *gall* 'strength.' With these Diez (E.W. i. 196) connects Fr. *gaillard*, It. *gagliardo*. Possibly the *Galli*, the Roman name for the Celtae, *Κέλτοι*, *Celsi* (Glück), may also come from the root of these words.
- GALYLE, n. loci, P. 257, 4; *dhe alyle*, P. 256, 2; 258, 1.
- GAME, s.m. Cr. 811.
- GANS, prep. 'with.' Br. *gant*, from **cant*. O.Ir. *cét*, in *cét-buid*.
- †GAR, s. 'leg,' for *garr* Lh. 52°: pl. always *garrow* with double *r*. See Diez, E.W. i. 204. s.v. *Garra*. M. Br. *garr*.

- GARGALLE, n. loci, Dd. 5^a. (*gar + calle*?)
- GARGAT, s. 'a garter,' Lh. 13^o.
- GARVEROT, n. loci, Dd. 1^a. (*garv* 'rough' + *erot* 'acres' ? *eru* (gl. *ager*).
- †GARTHOU (gl. *stimulus*)=W. *garthon*. O.W. *gerthi* (gl. *virgae*), Pictish *cartit* 'a brooch' (Cormac's Glossary)—all from Ohg. *gart*, Goth. *gazds*. The A.S. *geard* would have given **garddon* in Welsh.
- †GASE, P. 207, 'to quit,' 'leave.' W. *gadu*. Br. *gada* 'to drop' (as a female hare drops a leveret).
- GAVA, 'to forgive,' Cr. 429, 1367.
- GAWLSONS: *y hawlsons*, 'they shouted,' P. 126, 4; 128, 3.
- GAY, adj. O. 1729, D. 563, Cr. 607; superl. *gaya*, Cr. 737. M.Br. *gae*. See Diez, E.W. i. 197. Fr. *gai*, Ohg. *gáhi*, Nhg. *jáhe*.
- GEARE, s. 'gear,' Cr. 1308.
- GELEN, 'elbow,' Lh. 52^o. Here *g* seems prosthetic.
- †GENAU (gl. *os*)=O. Celtic *Genava*. This is not a plural (which would be *genou*, *genen*), but a derivative in *ava*. Glück K.N. 105-6. W. *genou*, L.L. 135.
- GERIA, 'to word,' 'to talk;' *rage errya* (leg. *rag gerya*) 'for talking,' Cr. 1112. Hence the p. part. p. *geriul da* (gl. *famosus*), lit. 'well spoken of.' W. *geirio*.
- GEYS, s. M. Eng. 'get,' 'modus,' 'consuetudo,' Promp. Parv. which seems=Port. *geito*, Eng. *gait*, from *jactus*, Diez, ii. 133.
- GHIDA, n. prop. Dd. 8^a. Qy. if Celtic?
- GHIVAILE, n. loci, Dd. 6^a.
- †GLAN, adv. P. 207, 2; *yn lan* for **ynt hlan*, 'purely,' P. 204, 2.
- GLAS (gl. *stomachus*)=Ir. *glais* (gl. *obligia*), Gildas' *Lorica* No. 218.
- GLENES: *ytho prag na lenes ef*, 'now why wouldst thou not sanctify it?' O. 496. W. *gleinio*. Br. *glana*.
- GLENYS, 'to stick,' Lh. 65^a.
- GLEZ, 'a swarm of bees, a flock or company, a shoal,' Lh. 57^o.
- GLOERET, n. loci, Dd. 8^a.

- GLORYE, s, Cr. 191, 262. M. Br. *gloar*.
 GLORYES, adj. Cr. 27, 1023, 1899 ;=*glorious*, Cr. 128, 2136.
 GLOTENY, s. P. 13, 1 = *glotny*, D. 52, M. Br. *gloutoni*,
 'gluttony;' *gluto gulosus*, Festus.
 †GLÛN, m. 'knee.' W. and Br. *glin*. Ir. *glín*, from **glupno*,
 **grupno*, root *grup* 'to bend.'¹
 GOACKE, s. 'a liar,' Cr. 2396 ;=*gouhoc*, gl. parasitus, gl.
 mendax.
 †GOF (gl. faber), M.Br. *goff*=O.W. *gob*, Lib. Land. 240 ; bet
 nant i *gob* bet pill. O. Ir. *goba*.
 GOLAS, s. 'bottom,' P. 184, 2 ; *golaz*, Lh. 28*. W. *gwaelawd*.
 M. Br. *goelet*, M. 165^b.
 †GOLOK, s.f. 'sight,' 'face,' D. 2100. W. *gohog*. See *Prinnus-*
clok.
 GOLOU-LESTER (gl. lampas vel lucerna vel laterna).
 GOLVAN (gl. passer). Ir. *gealbhan*.
 GOODLY-WEDHAN, s. 'a goodly tree' (*gwedhan*), Cr. 1825.
 GORAWE, 'male,' Cr. 2416=*gorraw*, q.v.
 †GORDHEWYTH, adv. 'conclusively'? P.155, 2=*gordhewyth*, R.
 1035, from *gor*=Ir. *for* and *dewyth*, the dat. sg. of *deweth*,
 'finis'=W. *diwedd*, Br. *divez*, Ir. *déud* in *fo-diud* 'sub
 fine,' Z. 565.
 †GORQUYTH, 'take care,' P. 139, 4, from *gorth-gwyth* (Ebel.
 Beitr. v. 183).
 †GORRAW, Cr. 2414 ; *gorrow*, Cr. 2271, 'male,' is the W.
gur-ryw, from *gur* 'vir,' and *rhyw* 'kind,' 'sex.' An *r*
 is dropt in *gorow*, O. 990, 1022 ; *gorawe*, Cr. 2416.
 GORGAIN, s.=W. *gorgwyn* 'extreme wailing,' is perhaps in
Bode-worgoin, q.v.
 GORGYS, s. 'loathing,'? *gor* + **kys*=Ir. *cais* 'hate.'?
 †GORLENE, D. 2111, 'putrefacere'? Br. *lina* 'se convertir en
 pus.' Ir. *do-línim* (gl. mano, gl. polluceo). Lat. *linio*.
 †GORTH, s. 'field,' in *luworth*=O. Ir. *lub-gort*, in *luworth-*
guith, gl. virgultum (MS. *lu-worchguil*), *lo-warth*, P. 140,
 1 ; 233, 1. This is Ir. *gort*, Br. **gorz* in *lí-orz* 'jardin.'
 Lat. *hortus*. Gr. *χόπος*.

¹ Hence, according to Glück (Beitr. v. 97) the British mountain-name *Graupius*, and the Greek *γρῦνός*. For the loss of *p* before *n*, cf. *tan* and *hūn*.

- GORTH, adj. in *pur-worth*, R. 1470, from Latin *gurdus* 'deaf,' whence also Fr. *gourd*.
- GORTHFEL (gl. coluber) 'an adder,' from *gorth* 'deaf,' and *mel* 'animal,' Ir. *mil*. Cf. Ps. lviii. 4: *furor illis secundum similitudinem serpentis: sicut aspidis surdae, et obturantibus aures suas*. Note the provection of the *v* (in **gorth-vel*)—the vocalic mutation of *m*—to *f*, here caused by the *th* of *gorth*. So in *guith-fil* (MS. *guitfil*) gl. *fera*.
- †GORTOS, 'to await,' D. 1497, R. 2145; *ow cortas*, Cr. 960, is spelt by Ebel (Beitr. v. 183) *gwortos*, and explained by him as compounded of *gworth* and *dos* 'obviam venire.' The M. Breton forms are *gortos*, Cath. and *gourtoet*, Buh. 22.
- †GORWEI in *Bode-worwei*, q.v. Perhaps W. *gorwy* 'margin.'
- GOVERNYE, 'to govern,' O. 89; D. 930; Cr. 181. M. Br. *govarn*, Cath.
- GOVERNOUR, s. O. 2390. M. Br. *gouvarner*.
- †GOWHELES, 'to lie to,' for *gow-whethles*.
- †GOYF (gl. hyemps)=*gwaf*, Cr. 366; *gwave*, Cr. 1700=*χειμών*, from root *χρ*, with gunation. But Ir. *gem*, in *gemuacht* 'wintercold'; *geim-red* 'winterquarter,' is = Skr. *hima* 'snow,' Gr. *χιμος* in *δύσ-χιμος*, Lat. **himus* in *bimus* for *bihimus*) Aufrecht, Kuhn's Zeits. iv. 415.
- GRAMERCY, Cr. 599=*gromercy*, O. 407; *gromersy*, O. 2313, 2384, 2395, 2465; *grantmerci*, R. 95.
- †GRANNE, 'to loathe'? This word only occurs in the line *hen o dhodho mur a bayn may dhedhens worth y ranne*, P. 137, 4, 'this was unto him much of pain, that they were loathing him.' I compare the Irish *gráin* 'abhorrence,' *ro-gráin[ig]* *iarom cride Thaidg* 'then T.'s heart loathed.' Corm. Gloss. s.v. *Gaileng*, *gráinighim* 'I loathe.'
- GRANNT, s. D. 3142.
- GRANNT, 'grant thou,' O. 326=*grant*, D. 1088; p. part. p. *granntys*, Cr. 2543; *granntyes*, O. 412; *grantyes*, D. 3142.
- †GRAYAR, 'a barrow.' Br. *kravaz*, *gravaz*, Fr. *grabat*, Lat. *crabatus*. Here *r* is for *z*, as often in Mod. Cornish.
- GREC, s.f. 'woman,' in *pen-gugh grec* (gl. *mastruga*). M. Br. *grucc*.
- GRIFIN, n. pr. Dd. 1^a, 8^a=*Gryffyn*, O. 2433.

- GROUNDYYS, O. 2321=*groundys*, P. 118, 2, 'grounded,' p. part. p.
- †GROU (gl. harena). M.Br. *grouanenn*. Diez, E.W. ii. 320, rightly compares Fr. *greve*, *gravelle*, Eng. *gravel*. There is a M.B. *gravel*, Cath.
- GRUEITEN (gl. radix)=M. Br. *gruizyenn*, W. *gwreiddyn*, Ir. *frem* (for *fred-m*). The M. Cornish pl. is *gurydhyow*, O. 687=*gwredhow*, Cr. 1828; cf. (F)ρίζα, (v)radix, wurz-el, root, Skr. root vrdh.
- GRUG, 'heath,' in *grug-yer* 'heathfowl.' O. Ir. *froech*, now *fraoch*.
- GRYTH, s. This word only occurs in the phrase, *len a wryth*, 'full of wailing' (?), R. 850. Can it be for **grys* = W. *gryd* 'scream;' Ir. *grith* 'outcry.' The context is as follows (Mary Magdalene speaks, after Christ's resurrection): *ple ma haneth a vor den vyth may caffen wheth cryst len a wryth* 'What place is there to-night, that any man knows, where I, full of wailing (?), may yet find Christ?' Mr. Norris and the Rev. R. Williams translate *Cryst len a wryth* by "Christ full of sorrow." But what authority is there for giving this meaning to *wryth*? I connect *len a wryth* with the speaker, Mary Magdalene (Christ immediately after refers to M. M.'s wailing.)
- GRYVYE, O. 1921=*greuye*, 'to grieve': cf. M. Br. *em grever*, M. 196*, *az grevas*, M. 230*.
- †GUAF (gl. castus). The *f* may here, like that in *caf*, cf. *cappa*, *clof* = *cloppus*, *hanaf* = (*h*)*anappo*, have arisen from *pp*; and if so, we might, perhaps, notwithstanding the dissimilarity of meaning, compare the Romance *guappo*, *guapo*, Diez, E.W. i. 230.
- †GUAHALECH (gl. satrapa). This should certainly be *guahaleth* = M. Welsh *gwahalaeth*, which is explained in the Laws ii. 608: *sef yw hunnw mab arglwydd ny bo nac edling na phenteulu*, 'that is, the son of a lord who is neither an edling nor chief of kindred.'
- GUALANT (in *Caduualant*); cf. O.W. *gualan* in *Bud-gualan*, Lib. L. 156.

- GUANATH, s. 'wheat,' Lh. 15^b. W. *guenith*.
- GUARNYS, pp. part. 'warned,' P. 101, 2. Ir. *guarnire*, Fr. *garnir*, from Ohg. *warnôn*.
- †GUAS 'puer,' 'servus.' W. *guas*, Gaulish *vassos*, from **votsos* = Skr. *vatsa* 'vitulus,' 'puer' (Siegfried).
- GUATHEL (gl. suppellex) = M.W. *guadaul* (Laws i. 522), now *gwaddol*, a portion given to a wife on marriage.
- GWÂV, s. 'winter,' Lh. 8^c = *gwave*, Cr. 1700.
- †GUAYLEN (gl. virga) = W. *gwialen*, M.Br. *goalen*, M. 178^b. The Fr. *gaule* has been referred to these words, but see Diez, E.W. ii. 307.
- GUDHÂR, 'a mole,' Lh. 13^c.
- GUIDI-FORD, n. loci, Dd. 2^a. *Gudda* n.pr. Dd. 8^b. qy. if Celtic.
- GUEIN (gl. vagina). Fr. *gaine*, *de-gainer*.
- GUEIN, 'field' Lh. 46^a.
- GUELI (gl. lectum vel lectulum). W. *gwely*, Ir. *foil* .i. tech, also in *mucc-foil* (gl. hara), Z. 1023; *felib* gl. celis, Turin; *fola* 'a cloak:' all from root VAR, Skr. *vr*, 'tegere,' 'circumdare.'
- GUERDEVALEN, n. loci, Dd. 7^b. *Guerd* is green = O.Corn. *quirt* (gl. viridis) = W. *gwerdd*, O.W. *guert-land* (gl. prato), Bodl. 572, fo. 41^b: *evalan* is, perhaps, a man's name; perhaps a corrupt spelling of *avallen* (gl. malus), 'an apple tree.'
- †GUERET (gl. humus). "Ce mot est perdu en breton. Je trouve seulement *greet* dans un ouvrage breton imprimé au 17^e siècle; en français *guérets* 'champs cultivés.'" De Courson, p. 418. The Fr. *guéret* is, like the Sp. *barbecho*, from Lat. *vervactum*, Diez, E.W. i. 52.
- GUEST 'raiment,' O. 356. *Guest* would, of course, be from *vestis*. But, perhaps, we should read *guesc* = *guisc* (gl. vestis), W. *gwisg*. The Latin and Celtic forms, *guis-c* and *ves-ti-s*, are generally supposed to be from the same root VAR, with different suffixes, but the *s* in *guis-c* may have come from *d*, owing to the influence of *c*: cf. A.S. *væd* 'vestmentum.'
- GUILSKIN (MS. *guilschin*), gl. rana. The root seems **vils*, **vars* = Skr. *vrsh*, whence *varshábú* 'frog,' and, perhaps,

- Latin *râna*, if this be for (*v*)*rasna*. The Ir. *losgán* (Gaelic *losgann*) is perhaps for **ploscán*; cf. *frosch*.
- GUILTER (gl. molosus). Gaulish *ver-tragos* (ὄβετραγος), Ital. *veltro*, O. Fr. *viatre*, Diez, E.W. i. 437.
- †GUIS (gl. scroffa) = Ir. *feis*, gen. *feise* (Curry's *Children of Tuireann*, 198), iomnocht *feise* i. croiceann muice (ib. 200) 'a sow's-skin.'
- †GUIT, leg. *guith* (gl. auca), M.Br. pl. *goazy*, M. 200^b; Ir. *géid*.
- *GUTHGI, 'a wild dog' (= W. *gwydd-gi* in *Bode-witghi*, n.loci, Dd. 6, and *Tre-witghi*, n.loci, Dd. 4; cf. *guit(h)-fil* (gl. fera); *guith* = W. *gwydd*, M. Br. *goez* now *gwéz*, Ir. *fiad*. The *gi* (*ghi* MS.) is the regular vocalic mutation of *ki* = Ir. *cú*, *κῠῶν*.
- GURY, s. 'a seam,' R. 1921 = Br. *groui*, *gri* 'couture;' O.W. *gruiam* (gl. suo), Z. 1077.
- GUSKYS, O. 356; s. 'cover;' *goscot-ter*, O. 361 = O. Ir. *foscath*, Z. 830; *foscad* (gl. umbra), Z. 1041.
- †GUTHOT (gl. fer, leg. far), from *gut* 'food' (?), and *hot* = afterwards *hás* = M. Br. *hat* now *hád* 'seed.' With *gut* cf. Ohg. *weidôn* 'pascere,' and Fr. *guéder*.
- GUYRAF (gl. fenum). W. *gwair*, *gwyran*; Ir. *fér*, Skr. *vrana* (Siegfried).
- †GWĀG, s. 'hunger, niggardliness,' Lh. 57^o.
- GWAN-DYACK, Cr. 920, 'a weak husbandman' (*tyack*=*tiog*).
- GWAN-OBAR, Cr. 1268, 'weak work' = *gwadn-ober*, Cr. 1275, 1679; pl. *gwan-oberowe*, Cr. 1169.
- GWAN-SPYR, P. 205, 1, 'weak breathing.'
- GWASCAF 'I strike,' D. 2094; inf. *gwyskel*, O. 1665, belongs to the *ia*-conjugation.
- GWAST, adj. 'waste,' 'idle;' *tus wast*, R. 2155. Ir. *fás*; *gwasta* 'to waste;' *gwastia* Lh. 51^a. *na wast* 'do not waste,' R. 905: *gyrryan wastys* 'wasted words,' Cr. 2362; Br. *gwasta* 'gâter.'
- GWETH, p.p.p. 'woven.' The MS. has *gwezyn*, but this is a syllable too much: *hag yn fest kelmys dhedhe kerdyn gwedhyn yn meek cronow*, P. 131, 2, "and fast bound to them (the sticks) cords woven among thongs." I take

gweth to be for **gwept*, **gweb-t*, a p. part. pass. from a verb = Nhg. *weben*, Eng. *weave*, Skr. *vabh*, Gr. *ύφ* in *ύφη*. *ύφος*, *ύφάω*, *ύφαλω*.

GWEVYE, P. 247, 1. This only occurs once. After Christ's resurrection one of his guards says: *trussen an wlas, fyan*, 'let us cross the kingdom, let us flee;' the fourth, however, says: *na whelnyn gwevye a pow* 'let us not seek to run out (?) of the country.' I compare, with some doubt, W. *gwyfaw* 'to run out.'

GWEWAN, 'a heel,' Lh. 45^b.

GUYR-VREUS, s. D. 2901, 'true judgment' = *guyr-vrus*, O. 2237.

GUYR-GOS 'true blood,' D. 1504.

GUYR-MYGHTERN 'true king,' D. 2936.

GWBMAN, s. 'seaweed,' Lh. 9^a. W. *gwymon*, Ir. *femnach*.

GWREGHTY, s.f. Cr. 448 = *greghty*, O. 330; *greth-tye*, Cr. 942, 'woman of the house' (*ty*).

GWYLS, adj. 'wild,' P. 206, 3.

GWYTHYEL, v. *Lost-u(y)thyel*.

GYL, s. O. 196, 2559 = *gyil*, Cr. 58, 1186. O.Fr. *guile* from A.S. *etle*, E. *wile* (Diez).

GYLDEN in *cales-kylden*, 'a hard payment,' R. 244 (an beys yu cales-kylden yn lafur whys hag anken 'from the world is hard payment in labour, sweat and grief'). A.S. *gyld* 'remuneratio.' For the provection of *g*, cf. *prinnus-clok*.

GYN, s. 'contrivance,' *gin*, Cr. 441.

GYTRENS 'citherns,' O. 1998.

HAKNEY, s. O. 1966.

HAKYAS 'hacked,' O. 2228.

HAGER-BREF, s. P. 122, 3, 'ugly worm' (*pref*).

HAGER-DOWLE, s. Cr. 420, 1770, 'ugly throw' (*towl*).

HAGER-DRA, s. Cr. 258, 589, 'ugly thing' (*tra*).

HAGER-GOWES, s. O. 1080, 'ugly shower' (*cowes*).

HAGER-NOYES, s. 2296, 'ugly noise.'

HAGER-TRYGVA, s. Cr. 295, 'ugly dwelling.'

HAGAR-VARGAYNE, s. Cr. 791, 'ugly bargain' (*bargayn*).

HAGER-VERNANS, s. R. 1984, 2041, 2068, 'ugly death' (*mernans*).

- HAGER-VYADGE,¹ s. Cr. 918, 'ugly voyage.'
- HALE 'haul,' D. 2759; *hallyens* 'let him haul,' R. 2275.
Fr. *haler*, O.N. *hala*. See Diez, E.W. i. 236; ii. 194.
- HALOINOR (gl. salinator) M. Br. *holener*, Cath.
- HALUN in *Pen halun*, n. loci, Dd. 6; perhaps Br. *haloun* 'gueux'; Fr. *haillon*.
- †HANAF (gl. hanapus) from Ital. *anappo* (hence the *f*). O.F. *hanap*, Ohg. *hnapf*, Diez, E.W. i. 20.
- †HANAGAN, 'a sigh.' M.Br. *huanat*, Ir. *osnad*, root SVAN.
- HANDLE 'to handle,' D. 2678, 3165, 3194; *hyndlyf* 'I shall handle,' R. 1531; *handle* 'handle thou,' D. 991.
- HANS. This occurs in two places: me a wel un lodn pur vras *hans* yn [un] bushe ow plattya, 'I see a very great bullock away (?) in a bush bellowing,' Cr. 1547; gwyth in *hans* compas tha yest, 'keep in the straight way (?) to the east,' Cr. 1743. I take *hans* to be the late Cornish for *hens*=Bret. *hent*, W. *hynt*, Ir. *set*, Goth. *sinths*.
- HAPYE 'to happen;' *y thapyas* (read *yth hapyas*) 'happened,' D. 1438; so *y thanwaf*, O. 123, for *yth hanwaf*.
- HARAMAT, n. loci, P. 214, 1; 'Arimathea.' Note the assimilation of the *i*: the *h* is perhaps inserted to avoid hiatus: *a haramat*.
- HARLOT, s.m. pl. *harlos*, D. 3071, 3073, or *harloth*, R. 2243; *harlot-was*, R. 1965, 2048=*harlot-guas*, D. 1195.
- HARPES, O. 1996, pl. of *harp*.
- HAST, s. 'haste'; *war hast*, P. 159, 2; 202, 1; *yn hast*, D. 2768; *gans hast*, Cr. 556.
- HASTEL 'to hasten'=Br. *hasta*, is only found in R. 395: *y weles me a garse ow thastel ymdhrehevel*, 'I should like to see him hastening to raise himself.' Here *ow thastel* is for *owth hastel*, as *ow thenwel*, O. 2729, for *owth henwel*.
- HAT, s. 'seed,' in *coit linhad* (gl. archangelica)=*hot* in *gut-hot* (gl. far.)
- HAUS occurs only once, in the phrase *ow coske yn haus yn hal*, O. 1780. Mr. Williams compares *yn haus* with the W.

¹ In the *Gworeans an Bys*, l. 1583, I have erroneously rendered *hager feast* as if it were a compound. The expression is identical with *hager fest* 'very foully,' P. 130, 4.

- yn ts*, which is phonetically impossible. Perhaps *haus* may be the Br. *heut* 'maladroit.'
- HAVAN, adj. 'like,' *prechyouss havan thom honyn* 'quite (precious) like to myself,' Cr. 2212. Diefenbach compares the Goth. adv. *samana*, Nhg. *zu-sammen*, A.S. *tó-samne*, Skr. *sama*. But *havan* may be for *haval*, ὁμαλός, *similis*, etc., as *laian* (gl. *fidelis*) for *laial*=*loyal*.
- HAVOC in *Tre-havoc* is apparently the W. *hafog* 'havoc'= *sabáco* or *samáco*? Or is it the O. Ir. *sebocc*, Z. vii.; W. *hebauc*, Z. 816, now *hebog*?
- HEARE, s.m. 'heir,' Cr. 1137.
- HEIL 'hail!' D. 1935=*heyl*, O. 563, 905, 2582, 2685, 2757; D. 1201; *heilyough*, 2 pl. imperat. D. 2833.
- HEL (gl. *aula*)=M. Br. *hel*, Buh. 146. O. Fr. *halle*, Ohg. *halla*, A.S. *heal*.
- HELA, n. loci, Dd. 4^b.
- HELL, n. loci, Dd. 4^b.
- HELIGIN, n. loci, Dd. 1^a=*heligen* (gl. *salix*).
- HELLAS, n. loci, R. 673.
- HELYAS, n. pr. 'Elias,' R. 235.
- HENLAND, n. loci, Dd. 11^a, 'Old-land.'
- HENLISTON, n. loci, Dd. 4^a=*Henlistone*, Dd. 1^a; *hen-lis* is obviously 'old-fort.'
- HENOR, s. 'honor,' R. 496.
- HENOW 'nominat,' O. 114.
- HERING (gl. *taricus* vel *altec*) is like M. Br. *harinc*, Cath., Fr. *hareng*, from A.S. *hering*, Ohg. *herinc*.
- †HERWYTH, s. 'servitium,' O. 1464; P. 217.
- HEV, s. 'skin,' in *hevis*=*hev*+*guis* (gl. *colobium*, i.e. *κολόβιον*). W. *hif*, and in *hiv-sommet* (gl. *vespertilio*) q.v.
- HEVEL 'seems,' O. 2266, 2449; D. 801, 2432, 2456; *yth hevel*, D. 1319, R. 1006; *hevall*, Cr. 2396.
- HEVET, v. *Dunhevet*.
- HEVIS (gl. *colobium*)=M. B. *hiffuis* 'chemise,' Cath.
- HEWUIL (gl. *vigil*). Lhuyd 33^a (I think rightly) regards this as a loan from *vigil*.
- HEYL, n. loci, D. 2774, "bellum *Hehil* [*Heil* B., *Heyl* C.] apud cornuenses," *Annales Cambriae*, 722.

- †HIR (gl. longus=O.W. *ser* in *di ser-main ir caru* 'to (the) long stone of the deer.' Book of S. Chad, Lib. Land. 271; Z. 627. Ir. *sir*, Lat. *sérus*, Zeuss, 627. So O.W. *segeticion*, Juv. p. 4, now *hygedigion*; Su 'deus,' now *Hu*.
- †HIRGORN, gl. tuba; *barth hirgorn* (gl. tubicen); cf. W. *corn-hiriet* (gl. buccinatores), Girald. Camb. cited by De Courson 420. From *hir* and *corn*.
- HIVSOMMET (gl. vesperilio). MS. *hihsomēt*, 'skin-wings,'? from *hiv*=W. *hif*, and **sommet* 'wings,'? connected with W. *symud* 'to move.' The recent name of a bat, according to Mr. Williams, was *asgelly-groken* 'leatherwings.' Br. *askel groc'hen*.
- HOALIA, 'to weep, bewail,' Lh. 49^b, root SVAR?
- HOBERSEN, s. 'haubergeon,' R. 2536. M. Br. *hobregon* 'lorica,' Cath.
- HOCH (gl. porcus). W. *hwch*, Br. *houc'h*, Ir. *suig*, perhaps from an O. Celtic **suiccos*; cf. Skr. *su-kara*, Gr. *σῦς*, *ἰς*, Goth. *sv-ein*, O. Slav. *sv-inija*.
- HOLOIN (gl. sal). M. Br. *holen*.
- HONESTY, s. Cr 584.
- HONOR, s. Cr. 8.
- HONOR 'to honour,' P. 15, 2; 16, 4; 115, 4=*honora*, Cr. 153, 2490; *honor* 'honours,' Cr. 1418; p. part. p. *honoris*, P. 31, 1=*honorys*, Cr. 513.
- HORE, s.f. 'whore,' O. 2728, 2753 = *hora*, O. 2705. Lh. 33^c. Ohg. *hōrá*, *huorá* 'meretrix'; *chyi hora* 'a brothel,' Lh. 61^a.
- HORSEN, s.m. 'whoreson,' Cr. 804, 2037=*horsen*, Cr. 1124
- †HOT, gl. caputium. Norman *hut* 'pileus.' Ohg. *huot*.
- HOU, interj. D. 2235, R. 1989=W. *how* 'alack.'
- †HUK, *hugk*, s. 'a cloak.' W. *hug*. O.E. *huke*, *hoke*. Goth. *hakuls*, *φαιλόνης*. Fr. *hugue*. O.Fr. *hoche*. See Diez, E.W. ii, 335; Diefenbach, O.E. 245.
- HUDOL (gl. magus) from **hut*=(*hus*, O. 2695) W. and Br. *hud* 'enchantment.' The *u* comes from an older *oi*, and the root is *si* 'to bind,' whence Zend *hita* 'gebunden'; Nhg. *sai-te* 'string,' *sci-l* 'rope'; O.N. *seiðr* 'incantatio magica'; Ir. *soeth* 'tribulation.'¹ So from the root BHADH

¹ So Br. *piättig*, 'douleur aiguë,' is Corn. *pystyk* 'magic.'

'to bind' (Skr. *bā-n-dh*) come *fascēs*, *fas-cino*, *Βασκαίω*, and (as Wackernagel suggests) the Ital. *facimola*, *facimolo* 'witchcraft.'

HUECHE, n. pr. Dd. 11^a, *suavissimus*? from **huēc*, *whēk*.

HUEVRAL, HUERVAL, 'February,' Lh. 7^b.

HUHELTAT (gl. patriarcha), Ir. *uasal-athair*, A.S. *heah-fāder*.

HUIBREN (gl. nubes) is *nuibren* in Pryce, and there may well have been such a form in Cornish: cf. M. Br. *noabrennou*, M. 80^b, an older form of which would be *nēbrennou*, from a root NIB or NIBH, whence I would deduce the Latin *nēbula* (with *guna*) and *nūbes* from **noibes* (with *vriddhi*).

HUS, s. 'enchantment,' Dd. 2695. See *hudol*.

HYDHY, s. 'resting,' Cr. 616, 1217, 1761, 2039 = M. Br. *hezaff*, Cath., W. *heddu*.

HYNWYS, adv. P. 217, 4, a mistake for *yn wys*, O. 1545, 'certainly.'

IACH (gl. sanus), Ir. *icc*: cf. *ἰα-μα*, *ἰά-ομαι*, *ἰα-τρός*. Hence, perhaps, *iahoil* (in *car-iahoil*, q.v.): cf. W. *iachdawl*, *iachwyawl* 'healthful.'

IAUL, n. pr. Dd. 11^a.

IEX (gl. glacies), W. *ia*, Ir. *aig* from **yagi*, O.N. *jaki* 'a lump of ice,' *jökull*, *ic-icle*, etc. (Aufrecht). Hence *iein*, *yeyn* 'frigidus,' Can Zend *yāma* 'glass,' be for *yaghma* from *yag + ma*?

IN, interrogative particle, P. 146, 3.

INCOIS, s. 'incense,' in *incois-lester* (gl. thuribulum). The O. Ir. *ingchis* has a spirant (*ch*) which I do not understand.

INCESSYA 'to increase,' Cr. 1320; p. part. p. *inresshys*, Cr. 1988.

IODO, n. pr. Dd. 1^a.

†IORCH, *yorch* (gl. caprea), *cyt-iorch* (gl. capreolus). The plural may perhaps be in *car-ewrge*, q.v.

JOHANN, n. pr. D. 1015 = *Iowan*, P. 53, 1. M. Br. *Jahan*, Cath.

JOLYF, adj. M. Br. *ioliff*, Cath., Fr. *joli* for *jolif*, It. *giulivo*.

JOSEF, n. pr. P. 230, 2; 232, 1. M. Br. *Joseph*, Cath.

JOSUE, n. pr. O. 1880. M. Br. *Josuel*, Cath.

- IORGEL** (in *car-iorgel*, q.v.): cf. W. *iyrchell* 'a young roe'?
IOU, s.=*jugum* in *enn-iou* (gl. *commissura*).
IOUAIN, n. pr. Dd. 1^b=*Iouin*, Dd. 8^b.
ISREL, O. 1546, 'Israel.'
IT (MS. *hit*), later *ys* 'corn,' pl. *ysow*. O.W. *it*, Juv. 14.
 Ir. *ith*. Zend *pitu* 'speise.'
 †**ITHEU** (gl. *ticio*), M. Br. *eteau* now *étés* 'brandon,' from
πινος 'pinus,' with loss of initial *p*. Hence also perhaps
 the Ir. *itharnae*, said to be 'a rushlight.' (Corm. Gloss.)
IUDHAIL, n. pr. Dd. 1^a. Skr. r. *yudh* 'pugnare,' *yudhmāna-m*,
ύσ-μύνη, *hail* 'largus.'
IUNNYAS, O. 2651; 3d sg. pret. of *ewne*=W. *iaeni* 'to adjust.'
JAFET, O. 1054.
JAM, Cr. 1921, 'now,' borrowed from the Latin.
JAMYS, D. 1014, 'James.'
JARDEN, s. Cr. 1081. M. Br. *iardrin* Cath. (leg. *jardin*?)
 Fr. 'jardin.'
 †**JAUDYN**, s. commonly used as a reproachful epithet. Perhaps
 for **jaudvyn*=the Prov. *jauzion* from *gaudibundus*, Diez,
 E.W. i. 219.
JEIT, s. 'jot': *mara gwren terry un ieit y gommandement* 'if
 I should break a jot of his commandment,' Cr. 659.
JERKIN, Lh. 33^c.
ĠE-AWEIL (gl. *evangelium*), from **de-aweil* 'bonum evange-
 lium'; **de*=Ir. *deg*; *aweil* (Br. *aviel*), from *evangelium*:
 later *aweyl*, *amayl*, *awell*.
ĠEILLER, s.m. 'jailer,' D. 1985, R. 2052=*geyler*, D. 1865;
 R. 631, 1989.
ĠENTYL, adj. O. 1566, 2153, 2401, 2557; D. 1225, 2837;
 R. 1800;=*gentel*, O. 2778; *gentyll* (MS. *gentll*), Cr. 655,
 841; *genteall*, Cr. 1061 (MS. *gentll*). M.Br. *gentil*, M. 81^a.
ĠENTYLYS, s. 'gentleness,' O. 2105.
 †**ĠESKY**, 'to teach:' *aban na dal the gesky*, 'since it avails
 not to teach thee,' R. 1429=*desky*, P. 107, 4, 'discere';
men tha gesky 'wish thou to learn?' Cr.
ĠEVAN, s.m. 'demon,' D. 1338,=*jevan*. Ir. *deman*, from
daemonion.

- ĠEWAR, adj. 'dúrus, P. 138, 2. v. *Dewer* supra.
 ĠEYS, s. 'a jeer,' D. 349.
 GEYSYE, 'to jeer,' P. 137, 2.
 ĠYTH, s. 'day,' P. 41, 3; P. 259, 4=*dyth*, q.v.
 JIUNIA 'to join,' Lh. 51°.
 JOUGH 'estis,' P. 47, 2, from **dough*.
 JOUL, s.m. P. 14, 1; 15, 3; 16, 3; 18, 1; 57, 2; 115, 1,
 'diabolus,'=*joull*, P. 6, 3.
 JOY, s. P. 23, 4; 30, 1; 226, 1; 251, 2; 258, 3; O. 154,
 558; Cr. 69, 2055 =*joye*, Cr. 26, 1001, 2076; pl. *joyes*;
 Cr. 1961; *joies*, Cr. 2145. M. Br. *ioae*.
 JUDGEYE 'to judge,' P. 116, 1 = *juggye*, D. 1979; *jugge*,
 D. 815, 2226; *yuggye*, P. 118, 4; *yugge*, D. 1333; *jug-*
gyn 'we judge,' R. 1224; *jug* 'judge thou,' D. 2388;
 a juggyas 'judicavit,' P. 150, 3; p. part. p. *juggijs*, P.
 160, 4 = *juggys*, D. 1344, 2388; R. 1980.
 JUDI, D. 1594.
 JUNCTIS, P. 181, 4; pl. of **junct* 'a joint.'
 JUST, adj. Cr. 1658. M. Br. *iust*.
 JUSTIS, s. P. 81, 4; 92, 1; 98, 1; 107, 2; 124, 3; 215, 1;
 247, 2; 248, 1; D. 1984.
 JUTTER, P. 76, 4 (leg. *jucter* ?), 'a justice:' pl. *jucters*, P.
 156, 1.
 JYN, s. 'a gin,' Cr. 483 = *gyn*, supra.
 LAD (gl. liquor) = Ir. *laith* 'ale' (derg-*laid*, Broccán's
 hymn); also 'milk,' *Senchas Mór*, 66. Mr. Norris has
 compared the Lat. *latex*. The Welsh *llad* seems to mean
 'liquor' in *llawen gwyr uwch ben llad* ('men are merry
 over liquor') cited by Pugh from Llywarch Hen.
 †LADR (gl. latro), pl. *laddron*, from Lat. *latro*, like Ir. *ladronn*
 i. meirleach ('thief'), O'Clery's Gloss. M.Br. *lazr*, M.
 42^b; pl. *lazron*, M. 155^a.
 LANN-ACHEBRANN, n.l. Dd. 3^b.
 LAN-BREBOIS, n.l. Dd. 3^b (Fr. *brebis*, Prov. *berbitz* ?).
 LAN-CAVETONE, n.l. Dd. 1^b (leg. *Lanscavetone* ?).
 LAN-CHARET, n.l. Dd. 8^a (cf. *Lis-carret*, Fr. *carré*).
 LAN-CHEHOC, n.l. Dd. 2^b (*ceoc*, 'having a hedge;' *ce* ?)
 LANDELECH, n.l. Dd. 6^b (Br. *ellek*, 'spurred' ?).

- LANDER, n.l. Dd. 5^b (*er*, gl. aquila?).
 LANDICLE, n.l. Dd. 2^b.
 LANDIGE, n.l. 10^b.
 LANDINER, n.l. Dd. 4^b (? *dinair*, gl. nummus).
 LANDMANVEL, n.l. Dd. 8^b (*Manuel, Emmanuel* ?)
 LANDSEV, n.l. Dd. 9^a (*seu, sew*, 'a bream,' Pryce).
 LANEHOC, n.l. Dd. 1^b (*ehoc*, gl. isicius vel salmo).
 LANERCHY, n.l. O. 2400 (pl. of *lanherch*, gl. saltus ?)
 LANGENWIT, n.l. Dd. 5^b (**kenewith* pl. of **kenaw* = W. *cenaw* 'cub' ?).
 LANGOROCH, n.l. Dd. 3^b (? *cor* gl. nanus; W. *corach*, Br. *korrik*, or W. *corwog*, 'carcase,' 'coracle').
 LANGVER, n.l. Dd. 5^a.
 LANGVITETONE, n.l. Dd. 2^b.
 LANHER, n.l. Dd. 5^a (= *lanherch*, gl. saltus? or is *her* or *hir* 'long' ?)
 LANHERWEV, n.l. Dd. 2^b.
 LANLARON, n.l. Dd. 5^a.
 LANLAWERNEC, n.l. Dd. 10^a. (Br. *louarnik* 'renardeau,' *louern*, gl. valpes, Voc.)
 LAN-PIRAN, n.l. Dd. 3^b. (*Piran*=*Clarán*).
 LANSALHUS, n.l. Dd. 6^a. (*salus, salutis* ?)
 LANSCAVETONE, n.l. Dd. 2^b. (*scau* sambucus.)
 LANTIEN, n.l. Dd. 5^a *Lanthien*, Dd. 9^b.
 LANTLOHA, n.l. Dd. 8^a.
 LANTMATIN, n.l. Dd. 8^a.
 LANWENEHOC, n.l. Dd. 2^b. (*gwen-ehoc* ?)
 LANTORN, Cr. 124=*lanthorn*, Cr. 227; *lawnter*, Lh. 33^c. Pl. *lanterns*, D. 946; *lanters*, D. 609. M. Br. *lantern*.
 LAPP, s. 'lap,' D. 1244.
 LARGYA 'very large,' Cr. 780, from *larg* (amplus) Lh. 42. M. Br. *larg* 'largus.'
 LARGES, s. 'largesse,' O. 2773, 2774, 2775=*largys*, O. 2465.
 LASCHE, s. P. 138, 2.
 LATH, s. pl. *lathys*, O. 2446; *lasys*, O. 2474.
 LAUDIA 'to laud,' Cr. 57.
 LAVYR, Cr. 2005=*lyvyer*, Cr. 2301; pl. of *lavur* 'labour,' O. 273.

- LAVONOWE, Cr. 2291, pl. of *lovan*, q.v.
- LAVREDOCH, n.l. Dd. 6^a. (leg. *Lan-vredoc*? *Bredoc*?)
- LE, s. 'hands,' P. 130, 4; 157, 1; 158, 2.
- LEAD 'leads,' Cr. 1390; 1495; *lead ve*, Cr. 1567, 1764.
- LEALL-DRENĠYS, Cr. 2008; *drenġis*, Cr. 1956, 'loyal Trinity.'
(*trenġys*).
- LEALL-GRYES 'believes (*cryes*) loyally,' Cr. 2127.
- LEALL-SERVANT, s. Cr. 1401, 2095.
- LEALL-WONES 'works (*gones*) loyally,' Cr. 1423.
- LEAUTY, s. 'loyalty,' D. 760. M. Br. *lealtet*.
- LECH in *Ros-lech*, n.l. Dd. 8: W. *Uech* 'flat stone,' (Ir. *liacc*
= *planca*) the name of a place in LL. 71; or Br. *lech*
'locus.'
- LECUR, s.m. in *vi(l)-lecur* (gl. *parasitus*)=Br. *liper* 'spunger,'
'parasite.' O.F. *lecheor*, It. *leccatore*: *leccator* 'gulosus,'
Isidorus cited by Diez, E.W. i. 247.
- LEGE, n.l. Dd. 7^a. *Legea*, n.l. Dd. 11^b.
- LEGHYS, p.p.part. 'lessened,' R. 505, from **leghy*=W. *lleiháu*.
- LEGYON 'legions,' D. 1164=*lygyon*, P. 72, 3. M. Br. *legion*
'legio.'
- LEL-GRYĠYANS, R. 2369, 'loyal belief' (*cryġyans*).
- LEL-IUĠYYS, D. 1344, 'loyally judged.'
- LEL-PROFYs, D. 1923, 'loyal prophet.'
- LEMMYS, 'sharpened,' Cr. 2282; p. part. p. of a verb=W.
llymu 'to sharpen,' Br. *lemaff*: cf. *lym* 'sharp,' Br. *lem*.
- LEN-BENNETH, s. 'loyal blessing,' R. 1556.
- LEN-GRYSY, s. 'loyal believers,' R. 2461: *len-gryss*, R.
2466, 'shall faithfully believe.'
- LEN-MUSURYS, p. p. p. 'loyally measured,' O. 2550.
- LEN-REULYE 'to rule loyally,' D. 1707.
- LEN-SERVYĠY, s. 'loyal servants,' D. 279 = *len-servysy*, D.
713.
- LEVERON, n. pr. Dd. 5^b, 10^a.
- LEUFF, s. f. 'hand,' P. 180, 1; 181, 1; 182, 2.
- LEURIC, n. pr. Dd. 2^b, 7^b, 10^b.
- LEVENOT, n. p. Dd. 1^a, 10^b.
- LEW, s. 'color' = *liu*, q.v.
- LEWILLOIT (gl. *splen*). The Irish *lú leith* (gl. *splenem*), i.e.

little liver (?), leads one to think that the Cornish gloss should be read *lewi* (= Ir. *laigiú*, W. *llai*), Mid. Corn. *le* D. 594 'lesser' and *lloit*. But consider W. *lleithion* 'milt.'

LEYS, s. 'ashes,' O. 761. Lat. *lix*.

†LIN 'a pool,' O.W. *linn*, pl. *linniou*, Lib. Land. 174. M. Br. *lenn*.

LÎN, 'lûna in de lîn 'Monday,' Lh. 54°.

LIS, s. 'a court,' W. *llys*, Br. *lez*, (M. Br. *les*), Ir. *lis*. Perhaps the It. *liccia*, Fr. *lice*. Diez, E.W. i. 251.

LIS-ART, n.l. Dd. 8^b (W. *arth*, ἀρκτος, or perhaps Ir. *art* 'lapis.'

LIS-CARRET, n.l. Dd. 4^a (*Carré*) now *Liskeard*.

LIS-NESTOCH, n.l. Dd. 6^a.

LIS-NIWEN, n.l. Dd. 10^b (cf. W. *newyn* 'famine,' Br. *naon*?).

LIWIAR, s. 'a dyer,' Lh. 14^a. O.Corn. *liuor* (gl. pictor).

LOEN, s. 'a grove,' in *Tre-loen*, q.v. W. *lloyn* 'grove.' O.W. *loin* (*Loyn-garth*, Nennius, § 71). Ir. *lian* 'pratun.'

LON, s. Cr. 1569 = *lodn*.

LONGIS, n.pr. P. 217, 4 = *Longys*, D. 3003.

LORDEN, s. 'a lurdane,' D. 2285. Ital. *lorido*, from *luridus*.

LORDYA 'to lord,' O. 901 = *lordya*, Cr. 456.

LOSCVAN, s. 'a burning,' R. 1249.

LOSEL-WAS, s.m. 'a rascal fellow' (*guas*).

LOSTUTHYEL, n.l. O. 2400; *lost* = W. *lost*, f. 'tail,' 'extremity,' which is used as a topographical term in Lib. Land. 70, and *guithiel* = Bret. *gwézel gwazel* 'terrain fertilisé par des ruisseaux,' Legon.

LOUR, s. 'moon,' P. 211, 1 = *luir* (gl. luna).

†LOVAN (gl. funis), M. Br. *louffan*, Ir. *loman*, root LABH, whence also Skr. *labhasa* 'a rope for tying horses.'

†LOUVERN (gl. vulpes), Br. *louarn*, pl. *léern*. O.W. **loguern*, pl. *leguirn* (MS. *leugirn*) *leuirn*, all cognate with Lat. *Laverna*, goddess of thieving, *laverniones* 'thieves.'

LOWSE, adj. Cr. 158 = Br. *lowz* 'sale.'

LOWTE, s.m. 'a lout,' Cr. 1504.

LOWTA, s. Cr. 267, 765, 1201, 1623 = *leute*.

- LU, s. in *lu-vorth guit* (gl. *virgultum*). Ir. *lub*, Br. *li* in *li-orz*.
- LUDUHAN, n. loci, Dd. 6^b.
- LUEN-DUSES, s. 'full godhead,' R. 2515.
- LUEN-DYAL, s. 'full vengeance,' D. 1233.
- LUEN-EDREGE, s. 'full regrets,' O. 348.
- LUEN-FYTHYE 'to trust fully,' O. 1509.
- LUEN-GALLOSEK, adj. 'full mighty,' O. 2089.
- LUEN-GOLON, s. 'full heart,' O. 1857, 2088; D. 1446=*luen-colon*, O. 1264.
- LUEN-GRYGYANS, s. 'full belief' (*crygyans*), R. 1164.
- LUEN-GUMMYAS, s. 'full permission' (*cummyas*), O. 410.
- LUEN-RAS, s. 'full grace' (*gras*), D. 28=*luen-grath*, O. 495.
- LUEN-RO, s. 'full gift,' R. 674.
- LUEN-TREGERETH, s. 'full mercy,' R. 1148.
- LUEN-WERES, s. 'full help' (*gweres*), R. 443.
- LUIR 'many,' in *hebrenchiat luir* (gl. *dux*)=*lower*.
- LUSART, n. loci, Dd. 1^a.
- LYBELL, s. 'libellus,' P. 189, 2. M. Br. *libell*.
- LYCOUR, s. P. 202, 2.
- LYDNYATHE, s. Cr. 2097=*lynneth* from 'lineage.' Fr. *lignage*, as *bedgeth* from *visage*.
- LYM, s. 'lime,' O. 2282, 2450. Lat. *litmus*.
- LYMBO, s. 'limbo,' Cr. 2016, 2061. M. Br. *lim*.
- †LYN, s. I. 'a line,' O. 2518. M. Br. *lynenn*. II. 'linen,' D. 836. M. Br. *lin*. III. 'a linn,' P. 221, 3. M. Br. *lenn*.
- LYON, s.m. 'lion,' P. 21, 3.
- LYST, s. 'lists' (for fighting in), R. 223.
- LYSSTER, s. Cr. 2261=*lester*, q.v.
- †LYTHERAW (gl. *litterae*) 'a letter sent,' *lytheren* 'a letter.'
- LYTHYOWE, Cr. 2280, is perhaps=W. *lluddion* 'obstacles.'
- LYU is a verb in D. 697: *tan bras an oan re a lyu* 'a great fire will brown (give colour to) the lamb overmuch.' W. *lliwio*, *lliwaw*, Br. *liva* 'colorer.'
- LYW, s. 'a flood,' Cr. 2420, 2470=*lywe*, Cr. 2368, 2371, 2431, 2467; pl. *lyvyow*, Cr. 2314, 2538=*lyf*, O. 1032; *lyv*, Lh. 54^a; W. *llif*, m.; pl. *llifau*. W. *llifaw*=Br. *liva*

- 'inonder'; *livaden* 'a deluge,' M. Br. *lyvat* 'floods,' M. 105^a. Root LIB in *λειβω*, *λοιβή*, *λίψ*, *λίβος*, *de-libutus*, *libare*, *libatio*, etc.
- MAKER, s.m. Cr. 156, 203, 1310.
- MACRETONE, n.l. Dd. 5^a (W. *magwyr* 'wall'?).
- MAD, adj. O. 489.
- MADAMA, s.f. D. 1935.
- MAGAN, O. 1749 = *ma* + *agan*.
- MAHOMM, n. pr. D. 579 = *Maghom*, D. 947, 994. *Mahun*, R. 610.
- MAHTHEID (gl. *virgo*) = M. Br. *matez*, M. 201^a.^b
- MALL, adj. 'evil,' P. 192, 4, Cr. 1973: cf. Ir. *maile* .i. *olc* and *malar* (gl. *delicta*).
- MALLART, s.m. 'mallard,' O. 1199. Fr. *malart*.
- MANER, s.f. O. 1291, 1900; D. 653; P. 13, 2; 100, 3; 104, 1; 124, 3; 173, 2; 199, 3; 232, 2; Cr. 2169, 2333, 2343, 2548 = *manar*, Cr. 756, 1569; pl. *manerow*, O. 1856. M. Br. *manier*, Eng. *manner*, Fr. *manière*.
- MANERLICH, adv. O. 2200, 'manfully.'
- MANSYONS, Cr. 2020. Eng. pl. of *mansyon*, M.Br. *mansion*.
- MANTUSALE, n. pr. Cr. 1435. *Methusala*.
- MAOW, s.m. O. 2317, 'boy' = Goth. *magu-s*, Ir. *mug*, gen. *moga*, an u-stem.
- MARBELL, s. Cr. 2183. M. Br. *marbr*.
- MARCKE, s. Cr. 1616, 1530 = *marke*, Cr. 1372.
- MAREA, n. pr. P. 9, 3.
- MARGHAS, pl. *marhasow*, D. 335. This may have been corrupted into *marhagow*, whence *Market-Jew*. So *canhasawe* 'messengers,' Cr. 29 is = *canhagowe*, ib. 66. M.Br. *marchat*.
- †MARHVURAN—MS. *marburan*—gl. *corvus*, later *marghbran*, O. 1106, M. Bret. *marchbran*, literally 'horse-crow,' says Mr. Norris, who proceeds to observe that *march* 'horse' is used in Welsh to strengthen the meaning, as *march-daran* 'loud thunder' (*taran*), *march-leidyf* 'an arrant thief.' Mr. Williams adds *marchforion* 'large winged ants' (*morion*). So in English: *horse-chestnut*, *horse-lough*, *horse-leech*, *horse-mackerel*, *horse-mushroom* (agari-

cus Georgii), *horse-play*, *horse-pistol*, *horse-radish*. So perhaps in Danish *heste-tyv* in the ballad of *King Walde-mar and his Sister*, 135, which is exactly the W. *march-leidyr*. Cf. Gaulish compounds with *epo-* and Greek compounds with *ἴππο-* and *βου-*.

MARODGYAN, Cr. 1804, 1898=*marthogion* 'wonders,' O. 2546, pl. of *marthus*, which (like M. Br. *marz*) is borrowed from *virtus*, *virtutis* (*vertus*?). So in M. Breton *moez* is borrowed from *voix*, and in Welsh *melfed*, *mewiliau* from *velvet*, *vigiliae*.

MARONECIRCHE, n. loci, Dd. 7^a. qy. if the first two syllables are Celtic.

MARTHYS-GLEU 'wondrous sharp,' D. 2088.

MARTHYS-KERYS 'wondrously loved,' R. 1221.

MARTHYS-PROUT 'wondrous proud,' D. 577.

MARTHYS-TEKE 'wondrous fair,' Cr. 451; *-teake*, Cr. 1936.

MARTHYS-TRUS 'wondrous thwart,' D. 1505.

MARYA, n. pr. P. 52, 1; 198, 1; *tyr Marea* 'three Maries,' P. 252, 2; *tyr Marya*, P. 253, 1. M. Br. *Mari*.

MASON, pl. *masons*, O. 2262, 2278, 2298=*masones*, O. 2470. Diez, s.v. *maçon*. M. Br. *maczon*.

MATELE, n. loci, D. 2^a.

MATER, s. D. 2448=*matter*, Cr. 2329; pl. *matters*, Cr. 2534, 2542.

MAWAN, n. pr. in *Scanct Mawan*; n. loci. Dd. 1^a.

MAYNTAYNYA, Cr. 273, 1950=*menteyne*, O. 2602.

MAYNY, Cr. 465=*meyny*, O. 1018, from O.Fr. *mesgnée*, Ital. *masnada* 'household,' 'mansionata,' Diez, E.W. i. 260.

MAYSTRI, D. 148, 359=*maystry*, D. 363, 377; *meystry*, O. 409, from *magisterium*.

MEAR-IOY, s. 'great joy,' Cr. 1379.

MEAR-SPYES, s. 'great space,' i.e. 'long duration,' Cr. 2250.

MEDALL, adj. 'soft,' Cr. 2222=*medhel*: cf. Ir. *medhal* (gl. *panca*).

MEDDOU (gl. *medum*), O.W. *med* Juv., A.S. *medo*, M. Lat. *medo*, *medonis*, Diez, E.W. ii. 365.

MEDDRA 'to aim,' Cr. 1552=W. *medru* from **metru*, **materu*, which Glück (K.N. 135) connects with the Gaulish

- mataris* and refers to a root *MAT*. This root I see in the Hesychian *ματηρείω* and in the Lithuanian *metù* 'ich werfe,' *ùs-matas* 'vorwurf.' Bopp, V.G. ii. 282 n.
- MEIN**, adj. 'strong,' in *anvein* (gl. *invalidus*)=*men*. From **mogino*: cf. Ohg. *magan*, *magin* 'robur.'
- MELAGAS**, Cr. 1613, 'maledictus.'
- MELLEDHAM**, n. loci, Dd. 2^a. *Mellitns*? cf. Gaulish *Mello-dunum*, *Mello-sectum*. Ir. *meall* 'collis.'
- †**MENETH**, s. 'mountain,' in late Cornish *mener*. Lh. 231^a.
- MENSTRELS**, O. 1995, 2845; R. 2645=*mynstrels*, q.v.
- MER**, s. 'myrrh,' D. 3198=*myr*, q.v.
- MERCI**, s. D. 2090=*mercy*, Cr. 939, 959, 1171, 1525; *mercye*, Cr. 437, 941, 1317; *mersy*, O. 495, 703; Cr. 1691.
- MERCIABAL**, adj. R. 1406, 'merciful.'
- MERE-RASE**, s. 'great grace' (*grás*), Cr. 1953.
- MERE-WORTHYANS**, s. 'great worship' (*gorthyans*), Cr. 1940=*mear worthyans*, ib. 2478.
- MÉR-DROK**, s. 'great evil,' R. 2576.
- MERK**, s. 'a mark,' O. 2535=*merke*, Cr. 1628; *merck*, Cr. 1624, 1643.
- MERKEN**, n. pr. Dd. 11^a.
- MERKYE** 'to mark,' O. 602; *merke* 'mark thou,' Cr. 1952.
- MERKYL**, s. 'miracle,' O. 1450.
- MER-LAFURYE** 'much labouring,' O. 2049.
- MER-LAVAROW**, s. 'big words,' R. 986.
- MERLESUAIN**, n. pr. Dd. 4^a, 5^a; (*mer* 'great' + *lesuain*?)
- MERNAS**, adv. 'unless,' 'except,' P. 82, 4=*marnas*, q.v.
- MERTHYN**, n. loci, R. 94.
- MERWALL**, s. 'marvel,' Cr. 1099.
- MERY**, adj. 'merry,' O. 2466.
- †**MÊS**=W. *maes*, m. O.W. *mais* 'campus,' LL. 152, *mais main cemro* (kembro) 'the field of the Welshman's stone,' An. Cambr. 1118, from **magesti*, is derived from **magos*, Ir. *mag* (an *s*-stem, Ebel), gen. *maige*, from **magesos*.
- MES**, prep. 'out of,' 'off,' Cr. 421, 1751, 966, 2001. W. *maes*, from *yn mes*, lit. in the field.
- MESEN** (gl. *glans*), M. Br. *mesenn*, Cath.
- MESSEGER**, s. 'messenger,' R. 1595=*messyger*, O. 1959, 1969, 2169, 2199; D. 2205; R. 1606. M. Br. *messaiyer*.

†MÉSTRY, P. 144, 3, from *magistèrium*.

METH, s. 'wet,' O. 1078. Br. *mouéz*, Fr. *moite*, Lat. *musteus* :
cf. W. *mcyd*.

METH, s. 'shame,' P. 20, 2; 136, 2; 148, 2. See *Diveth*.
In Cr. 825 *methan* is perhaps 'I should be ashamed.'

†METHEN occurs only once: *tan bras an oan re a lyw kyns
y vos methen restys*, D. 698, which I would render: 'a
great fire will colour (brown) the lamb too much before
it is roasted within.' Mr. Williams translates *methen* by
'full,' 'complete,' and compares W. *ammeuthyn* 'dainty.'
His translation and comparison seem inconsistent. I
would read *medhen*, and compare Ir. *medán* (gl. *medium*)
Z. 740, W. *mewn* 'within.' The *ón* (= *avano*?) -*wn*, -*en*
(= *anus*, in *medianus*, whence Fr. *moyen*) of the Irish,
Welsh and Cornish forms seem derivative endings. A
trace of the simplex (= Skr. *madhya*, Gr. *μέσος* from
μέθιος, Lat. *medius*, Ital. *mezzo*, Fr. *mi*, Goth. *midja*) is
found in Breton, where *e-metou* 'au milieu' (= W. *y tu
mewn*) stands for *en medh tou*. If my explanation of
methen is right, we should read it *medhen*.

METTEN, Lh. 33^a = *metin* (gl. *mane*).

METYE 'to meet,' P. 20, 2.

METYE, 'to meet,' *ev a vettias* 'he met,' Lh. 252 (13).

†MEUGH, adv. 'quickly,' 'soon,' D. 1118. W. *moch*, Ir. *mó*,
Lat. *moz*, Skr. *makshu* 'quick.'

†MEYSTRY, P. 26, 1; 69, 4; 75, 4; O. 409, is perhaps from
ministerium, *métier* 'mystery,' Ebel, Beitr., v. 164. But
cf. D. 1770.

MINGELI, n. loci, Dd. 9^b (*min* + *celli* gl. *nemus*?).

MIRA-RAG (*miras-rag*), 'to seek,' Lh. 67^c, 71.

MIRKL, in *quare mirkl* 'a miracle play,' Lh. 49^c.

MODRAP, s.f. 'aunt,' Lh. 21^a 42^c = *moderep*.

MOIREIS, n. loci, Dd. 4^b, cf. *moyr-bren*, gl. *morus*.

MOLHUEZ, s. 'snails,' Lh. 286^a.

MONADH, s. 'mountain,' Lh. 19^b = W. *mynydd*.

MONT, s. 'mount,' P. 162, 1 = *mount*, O. 1180; *mownt*, Cr.
1072, 1238; A.S. *munt*.

†MORETH, s. 'grief,' P. 186, 3; *morezek* 'sad,' P. 66, 4, for
**morheth*, **morhedhus* = Br. *morchet*, M. 61^a, *morchedus*,

- M. 19^b. Perhaps connected with A.S. *murc*, Engl. *murky*, A.S. *myrc*, O.N. *myrkr* 'tenebrae.'
- MOR-HOCH (gl. delphinus), 'maris sus.' See Diez E.W. ii. 360, s.v. *Marsouin*. M. Bret. *morhouch*.
- MORNYA, 'to mourn,' Cr. 1273. See *murnye*.
- MORNYNNGH, s. 'mourning,' R. 438.
- MORTER, s. 'mortar,' D. 2816.
- MOTTY, Cr. 1303=*mos* + *dy* 'to go to thee.'
- MOYSES, n. pr. O. 1433.
- MUR-ANCRES, s. 'great disquiet,' R. 208.
- MUR-ANFUSYK, adj. 'very unlucky,' R. 1520.
- MUR-ANGOYS, s. 'great anguish,' P. 224, 1.
- MUR-ANKEN, s. 'great grief,' O. 282.
- MUR-BRYS, s. 'great value,' (*prys*), P. 14, 4, *mur-pres*, D. 99.
- MUR-BYTE, s. 'great pity' (*pyte*), P. 132, 3.
- MUR-CHERYTE, s. 'great charity,' P. 35, 1.
- MUR-DEK, adv. 'very fair' (*tek*), D. 189.
- MUR-DEWOLOW, s. 'many devils,' R. 2259.
- MUR-DUWON, s. 'much grief,' R. 1530=*mur-duon*, R. 1764.
- MUR-DYSPYT, s. 'much despite,' D. 1349.
- MUR-DYSYR, s. 'great desire,' R. 194.
- MUR-ELETH, s. 'many angels.'
- MUR-ENOR, s. 'great honour,' O. 1201=*mur-enour*, O. 2051.
- MUR-GERENSY, s. 'great love' (*kerensy*), P. 5, 1.
- MUR-GOWYGYON, s. 'great liars,' R. 1478.
- MUR-GREYS, s. 'great vigour' (*creys*), D. 2238.
- MUR-HUTHYS, pret. part. p. 'much exalted,' R. 483.
- MUR-HYRETH, s. 'great longing,' R. 847.
- MUR-IOY, s. 'great joy,' R. 1202, 1223.
- MUR-LAVUR, s. 'great labour,' O. 299.
- MUR-NEL, s. 'great strength,' D. 1584.
- MUR-ONOUR, s. 'great honour,' D. 1712=*mur-onor*, D. 303.
- MUR-OUR, s. 'much gold,' R. 1964.
- MUR-PAYN, s. 'much pain,' D. 2592.
- MUR-RAS, s. 'great grace' (*gras*), O. 2012; D. 2971; R. 616, 1215, 2373, pl. *mur-rasow*, P. 234, 4.
- MUR-STRYFF, s. 'great strife,' P. 160, 4.
- MUR-TORMENT, s. 'great torment,' R. 2542.

- MUR-VARTH, s. 'great wonder' (*marth*), O. 371; D. 1728;
pl. *mur-vartheigion*, D. 770.
- MUR-VENIONS, s. 'great vengeance,' R. 2260.
- MUR-VYLYNY, s. 'great villainy,' P. 216, 1.
- MUR-WORTHYANS, 'great worship' (*gorthyans*), O. 847; R.
150.
- MURDER, s. Cr. 1251, 1349, 1366.
- MURNYE 'to mourn,' Cr. 251=*murnya*, Cr. 1347; *mornya*,
Cr. 1273; pret. p. p. *murnys*, Cr. 1350; A.S. *murnan*;
Goth. *maurnan*.
- MYGHALE, n. pr. Cr. 291=*Myhall*, Cr. 213, 599; *Mehall*,
Cr. 964. Ir. *Mihil* 'Michaelis.'
- †MYGHTERN, s.m. 'king,' W. *mychteyrn*, Br. *machtiern*, Cart.
Red. is, according to Ebel, Beitr. v. 184, from *maga*
(*maca*) 'nutrire.'
- MYLDER, s. deu ugans *mylder* 'twice twenty miles,' R. 2497,
from *milliarium* 'milestone.'
- MYLYON, try *mylyon* our 'three millions of gold,' R. 2258.
- MYNSTRELS, s. Cr. 2546.
- MYR, s. 'myrrh,' D. 3143. M. Br. *mirr*.
- MYS, s.f. in *kym-mys*, 'how much?' = **mogitá*, cf. Ir.
moid.
- †MYSCHEP, s. D. 2459; Cr. 2142=*mysshuf*, O. 1426; *myshyf*,
O. 1707; *myshew*, C. 789; *mysshew*, Cr. 1502, 1771;
myshow, Cr. 1484.
- MYSTERY, s. Cr. 2119.
- MYSTRUST, s. Cr. 1744.
- MYSTRUSTYA, 'to mistrust,' Cr. 676.
- †MYTĀRN, s. 'king,' Lh. 65*. W. *mydeyrn*.
- MYTOUR, s. 'mitre,' O. 2615.
- NA 'and,' 'yea:' *na claff vyth . . . mar pesy . . . whare
sawijs y feze 'and any sick man, if he prayed, anon would
be healed,' P. 25, 3. Kynyver den us yn was na yn bys
ow pewe gans lyf y wraf the lathe 'so many human
beings as are in the country, and (or 'yea,') everything
living in the world, with a flood I will kill,' O. 1030.
Kyn fynnyf war an bysma teulel vyngeanns na dyal
'if I should wish on this world to cast vengeance and*

- flood,' O. 1250. This conjunction often occurs in Middle Breton. I would compare Gr. *vaí*, Lat. *nae*.
- NADAR, s. 'adder,' Lh. 49^a.
- NAGONEN, 'null,' Lh. 101^a.
- NAKRYs, 'drums,' O. 1998, pl. of **nakyr*, It. *nacchera*, Fr. *nacre*. See Diez E. W. 1, 287.
- NAN, adv. 'now,' R. 548. In *nan-syw*, O. 656; *nan-so*, P. 230, 1; *naun-go*, P. 176, 4; *neun-go*, P. 200, 1, the *s* (*g*) seems to belong to the verb.
- NANCHERT, n. loci, Dd. 3^b.
- NANS, in the adverbial phrase *yn nans* 'down,' O. 165, is the same as *nans* 'a valley,' cf. Br. *en tnou man* 'ici bas', M. 177^a. So (as Ebel remarks, Beitr. V. 154) *war nans*, P. 205, 2, is the Mhg. *ze tale, ze tal* 'deorsum.' The opposite to *yn nans* is *yn ban* 'up,' where *ban*=Ir. *benn* 'hill.'
- NANTUAT, n. loci, Dd. 6^b.
- NATHARET, n. loci, 'Nazareth,' D. 301=*Nazare*, P. 69, 3; *nazary*, P. 255, 2.
- NATUR, s. P. 211, 3; *natyr*, Lh. 70^a. M. Br. *natur*.
- NATURETH, s. P. 223, 2, 'natural love.'
- NAUHUAS, 'ninth,' Lh. 100^a.
- NEWITH, v. *Fos-newit*. M. Br. *neuez* 'new.'
- NIVET, adj. 'heavenly,' in *cam nivet* (gl. *yris*).
- NOB, D. 3111, 'noble.' Cf. *fu*, *suprà*.
- NOBYL, adj. 'nobilis,' O. 1967=*nobell*, Cr. 150, 708. M.Br. *nobl*.
- NOER, Cr. 2391=*nor*, q.v.
- NOMBER, s. 'number,' O. 1614=*number*, Cr. 1321, 1990. M. Br. *niver*.
- NOR-VEYS, s. 'earth-world,' O. 24, 1150.
- NOTYE 'to note,' R. 663=*notya*, P. 234, 2. M. Br. *notaff*.
- Now, adv. O. 2199, R. 2645, Cr. 456.
- NOWEGANS, s. 'novelty,' Lh. 223.
- NOWETHYS, Cr. 618, 1136, 1186.
- NOYE, n. pr., 'Noah,' Cr. 2226.
- NOYES, s. 'noise,' R. 2296. M. Br. *noas*.
- NOYTH, adj. 'naked,' P. 130, 1=*nóth*, q.v. M. Br. *noaz*.

- NYFERYS, p. part. p. 'numbered,' O. 1544, R. 558. Here *f* seems written for *v*. M. Br. *niveraff* 'numerare.'
- NYLE, in the phrase *pe nyle* 'which of the two,' P. 125, 3.
- OBEYE, 'to obey,' O. 1505. M. Br. *oboissaff*.
- OBLACON, s. 'oblation,' Cr. 1075 = *oblashion*, Cr. 1086, 1188; *oblashyon*, Cr. 1068. M. Br. *oblation*.
- *OC, in *di-oc* (gl. piger) = W. *awog*, *ὠκός*, Skr. *âçu*, Lat. *acupediis*.
- OCCASION, s. Cr. 2332, 2334. M. Br. *occasion*.
- OCCUPYA, 'to occupy,' Cr. 256. M. Br. *occupaff*.
- ODENOL, n. loci, Dd. 10^b.
- ODOR, s. R. 144.
- OF, pron. poss. 'my:' *of lef* 'my voice,' R. 881.
- OFFENDYE, 'to offend,' O. 1330, 1339 = *offendya*, Cr. 2168.
- OFFENS, s. O. 1350. Cf. M. Br. *offensaff*.
- OFFERD, OFFERS, n. pr. Dd. 9^b. Qy. if Celtic.
- OILET (gl. frixorium) for **poilet*, French *poêle*, from *pisèle*.
- †OLIPHANS (gl. elephants) = O. Fr. and M. Br. *olifant*; cf. It. *liofante*.
- OLYF, s. 'olive,' O. 1122, D. 244, Cr. 2462; *meneth Olyff*, P. 52, 1. M. Br. *oliuenn*.
- OMGWYSKETH, 'beatest thou me,' P. 82, 4; cf. del *om kyry*, D. 991.
- OM-SAF, Cr. 1210.
- ON, s. 'lamb,' D. 707 = *oin* q. v.
- ONEMENT, s. D. 475 = *onyment*, D. 533, 'ointment.' M. Br. *oignamant*.
- ONOUR, s. P. 136, 3; O. 1169, 1190 = *onor*, D. 161, 171, 311; pl. *onours*, D. 1627.
- ONOURE, 'he honoured,' P. 199, 3; p. p. pass. *onourys*, O. 2033.
- ONWETH, adv. 'once,' P. 92, 3 (*on* + *gweyth* = Ir. *fecht*), generally *unweth*.
- OPEA, 'to open,' Cr. 240.
- OR, adv. 'now,' O. 2419, Fr. *or*, Diez E. W. i. 295.
- ORCERT, n. loci, Dd. 7^a. Qy. if Celtic.
- ORGET, n. loci, Dd. 9^a. Qy. if Celtic.

- ORDENANNS, n. O. 1893. M. Br. *ordrenance*.
- ORDYR, s. 'an order,' 'command,' O. 2860=*order*, Cr. 1772 ;
order 'series,' Cr. 27, 32 ; *order* 'way,' Cr. 1319.
- OREMUS, R. 648, used as a substantive.
- ORGAN, s. pl. *organs*, O. 1999.
- OS EHAN, Cr. 595=Br. *os ehanaf* 'resting.' This is the
 only instance of *os* for the usual *ow-th*.
- OTHORÉGÉK, adj. 'authoritative,' Lh. 224 (9).
- OURLEN, s. 'silk,' Lh. 149^b.
- OUS, *war nep ous*, R. 1368, 'in any wise;' Ohg. *wisd*, Fr.
guise, Diez, E.W. i. 235.
- OUT, interj. O. 221, 1529, 1547, 2632=*owt*, Cr. 1261, 1570 ;
owte, Cr. 326.
- OVERDEVYS, p. part. p. 'over-grown' (*tevys*), Cr. 1507, 1604,
 1666.
- OVERSOTTALL, adj. 'over-subtle,' Cr. 615.
- OWER, s. 'gold,' Cr. 129, 2389. M. Br. *our*.
- OWERBYN, prep. 'above,' 'overhead,' only occurs once: *kyn
 fova gwrys a owerbyn*, Cr. 2288, 'though it (the water)
 be made from above.' Here *owerbyn* for **overbyn* is the
 equivalent of W. *uch-ben*, the English 'over-head.'
- OWNE: *gans y owne dew-la* 'with his own two hands,' Cr.
 1531.
- OYLE, s. Cr. 939, 959, 1734.
- OYNMENT, P. 235, 2 ; 252, 3=*oynement*, D. 547.
- PÆNPAV, n. loci, Dd. 5^b (leg. *pen-pau* ?), *pau*=*pagus* ?
- PAGE, s. m. 'a page,' *παίδιον*, D. 1866. M. Br. *pag*.
- †PAGYA, s. m. Cr. 1720, an opprobrious epithet, translated
 'homicide' by Mr. Williams. I would regard it as late
 Cornish for *pegya*, and compare Ital. *pezza*, Fr. *pièce*
 with the meaning of 'rag.'
- PAINDRAN, n. loci, Dd. 1^b.
- PAL: *purpur pal*, D. 2128 ; O. Fr. *paile* from *pallium*.
- †PALAS, 'to dig,' Br. *palat*, Lat. *pala*, Fr. *pelle*, Ir. r. CAL in
ceachtadar (leg. *cechlatar*) 'they dug,' i. do-tho-chl-adar,
 O'Cl. fo-*cehlaitis* i. rotochlaidis, C. 2044.
- PALFRAY, s. 'palfrey,' O. 1966, Fr. *palefroi*, *napa-veredus*,
 Diez, E.W. i. 302. M. Br. *palafrez*.

- PALM, s. P. 29, 4, D. 261. M.Br. *palm*.
- †PAIS, adj. P. 16, 5, 3, 'plenteous,' Gael. *paill*, Br. *paot*, 'beaucoup,' 'plusieurs.' M.Br. *paltoc* 'vestment de moult de plais,' Cath. (hence *paletot*?).
- †PALY, s. 'satin,' D. 1784; O.Fr. *pali* 'pallium quoddam genus panni ex serico,' Diez, E.W. i. 302.
- PANDREW, 'what thing is' (*pa-an-tra-ew*), P. 105, 1; Lh. 251.
- PANEZ, 'parsnip,' Lh. 14^c. Fr. *panais*.
- PANGUOL, n. loci, Dd. 11^b.
- PAPYRIO, pl. of *papar* 'paper,' Lh. 222 (27).
- PARAMOUR, D. 1632. In Middle Breton *palamour*, now *a-balamour*, the same phrase is used as a preposition ('pour' 'propter') like the Welsh *serch* 'love.'
- PARDYNA, 'to pardon,' Lh. 244^c. M.Br. *pardonaff*.
- PAREZA, superl. of *parez*=*paratus*, Lh. 224.
- PARHAP, O. 1352, Cr. 661.
- PARSHMENNEK, *parshmennen*, Lh. 88^b, 'parchment.'
- †PARTH, s.f. (not *m.* as Mr. Williams makes it): *an barth wyr*, D. 2025; *a barthe wolhas*, Cr. 1723; dat. sg. in the nominal prep. *a-berth*. Ir. *cert* in *des-cert*, *tuas-chertach*.
- PASCON, s. 'passion,' P. 228, 2=*passyon*, D. 3222, R. 1082; *pascyon*, R. 505; *passon*, R. 759. M.Br. *passion*.
- PASHE, 'passes,' Cr. 149: p. part. p. *passhes*, ib. 1862.
- PAT, s. 'pate': *rum pat* 'by my pate,' D. 1384.
- PATER, s. 'paternoster,' 15 *pater*, P. 228, 1; pl. *pederow*, P. 228, 3. M.Br. *paterour*.
- PAUTONE, n. loci, Dd. 2^a.
- †PAW, 'foot.' M.Br. '*pau gallicè pote*,' Cath.; O.Ir. *poi .i. cos*, O.Fr. *poe* [and *pote*], Prov. *pauta*, Nhg. *pfote*, Diez, E. W. ii. 52.
- PAYMENT, s. P. 39, 4.
- PE, 'to pay,' D. 1557, 2257; *dho pea*, Lh. 82^b; *me as pe*, D. 1559; p. part. p. *pys*, D. 1538. M.Br. *paeaff*.
- PEARE, s. 'peer,' Cr. 257.
- PEDAR, n. pr. 'Peter.' M.Br. *Pezr*; Ir. *Petur*.
- †PEGANS, s. Cr. 983, 1283, 1476. If the *g* is soft, cf. Fr. *pitance*, It. *pietanza*, Diez, E.W. i. 318. If the *g* is hard, I would regard the word as the plural of *peg*, D.

1182: cf. Fr. *pic*, It. *piccolo*, Sp. *piqueño*, Eng. *pick*, Nhg. *picken*. In any case the meaning is clearly 'a trifling amount of something.'

PEG-GUARE, n. loci, Dd. 6^b.

†PEIS (gl. tunica) = *pera tunica*, Hor. Ep. i. I, 95. W. *pais*, Ir. *pes bolg*, Senchas Már, 150, *ceis* (gl. stragulum).

PEK, s. 'pitch,' O. 954=*peyke*, Cr. 2258, 2290. M.Br. *pec*.

†PEKARE, adv. Cr. 2199, is a metathesis of *kepar*: so *pokara* of *kepar ha* (Ebel).

PEL *dhan yrma* 'long since,' Lh. 56^a; *o bel* 'far off,' 'aloof,' 56^o; *estren pel-pow*, 222; *pel-brederyans*, 223 (10).

PELAT, n. p. 'Pilate,' P. 115, 1.

PEMA, P. 34, 2, 'quo loco (*ma*)?' 'ubi?'

PENAKYLL, s. 'pinnacle,' P. 13, 3=*pynakyl*, D. 84.

PENANS, s. 'penance,' P. 10, 2; *mur a benans*, P. 60, 2.

PEN-ARLYTHY, 'chief lords,' R. 325.

PENCON, s. 'pension,' P. 38, 2; see Diez, s.v. *Pigione*.

PEN-DAVID, n. loci, Dd. 1^b.

PEN-FOV, n. loci, Dd. 9^a (*fou* 'a den,' *fovea*).

PEN-GELLE, n. loci, Dd. 10^a (*celli* gl. *nemus*)=*Pen-kelli*, Ann. C. 1233.

PEN-HALUN, n. loci, Dd. 6^a (*halun*, perhaps Br. *haloun* 'gueux,' from Fr. *haillon*).

PENN, *pen* (gl. *capud*).

PENN-ADELUUAN, n. loci, Dd. 1^b.

PENN-ALT, n. loci, Dd. 9^b.

PENN-EHALGAR, n. loci, Dd. 4^a; cf. *ehal* (gl. *pecus vel jumentum*) and *car*.

PENN-EHEL, n. loci, Dd. 1^b.

PENN-HALGAR, n. loci, Dd. 5^a).

PEN-PEL, n. loci, Dd. 7^b.

PEN-PONTE, n. loci, Dd. 9^b.

PEN-ROWLER, s.m. 'chief ruler.'

PEN-VYGTERNETH, s. 'head-of-royalty' ? R. 313, 804, 991.

This and the following word I regard as improper compounds, for *pen* is masc. and would not infect the initials of governed words.

PEN-VYS, s. 'end of a month' (*mys*), D. 1646.

- PENYA, 'to punish,' Cr. 1259. Cf. M.Br. *poan* 'poena.'
- PERET, n. loci, Dd. 4^b.
- PERILL, s. Cr. 583, 798, 800, 803 = *peril*, Cr. 2170; *yn ow feryl*, O. 197. M.Br. *pirill*.
- PERSON, s. Cr. 6, pl. *persons*, O. 110; *try fersons*, Cr. 1960; gen. pl. *an try person*, O. 2660. M.Br. *person*.
- †PERVETH, s. in *a-perveth*, R. 2286, 2289; *a-berveth*, O. 992; and *Ros pervet*, n. loci, Dd. 8. O.W. *permed* in *permed-interedow*, gl. *ilia*, Juv. 35; gl. *medullis*, Juv. 51. Cf. also the 'terram de *Pervedwlat*' (printed *Pervedwalt*), An. Camb. 1256.
- PESADOW, also *pysadow*, O. 1830; v. *falladow*, supra.
- PETE, s. 'pity,' P. 47, 1=*pite*, D. 234.
- PETH, s. 'thing;' *pés*, Lh. 287^c; W. *péth*; Rom. *pite* 'sache von geringem werth,' Diez i. 320.
- PETID, n. pr. Dd. 3 = Ir. *Potid* S. Patrick's grandfather (gen. s. *Otide*, *Fiacc's* hymn, 4), from Lat. *Potitus*?
- PETROC, n. pr. Dd. 2^a, an Ir. dimin. from *Petur*=*Petrus*?
- PÊZ BRÂZ 'thumb,' 'great toe,' Lh. 123^a.
- PHAROW, n. pr. O. 1417=*Pharo*, O. 1422.
- PHELIP, n. pr. R. 995=*Phelyp*, R. 2379.
- PICE, s. 'a piece,' Cr. 2283; *pis*, Lh. 252; *piz*, Lh. 113^b.
- *PIDIAT, in *hen-bidiat* (gl. *parcus*).
- PIERAN, n. pr. Dd. 8^b, from Ir. *Ciarán*.
- PIG BIHAN, s. 'a dilling pig,' Lh. 124^a.
- PILETONE, n. loci, Dd. 5^a (*pil*, W. *pil* 'mound').
- PILLAR, s. m. *deaw p.*, Cr. 2180, pl. *pillars*, Cr. 2192.
- PÍZA, s. 'urine.' See *pycher*.
- PLACE, s. Cr. 15, 240. M.Br. *place* 'platea.'
- PLAGE, s. 'plague,' Cr. 1658, 2345; *plagys*, p. part. p. 'plagued,' Cr. 1576, 1615.
- PLANANTIS, s. 'planets,' Cr. 1409=*planattis*, Cr. 2156. M.Br. *planet*.
- PLAYNYE, 'to plane': *me . . . a pleyne*, Cr. 2284; p. part. p. *playnyys*, O. 950=*playnyes* Cr. 2255.
- PLEASURE, s. Cr. 21, 1452, 1465; *ow fleasure*, Cr. 362. M. Br. *plesir*.
- †PLGADOW, s. 'desire,' 'pleasure': *ze blegadow*, P. 90, 2, is

- not 'to (their) wishes,' as Mr. Williams translates, but 'for his pleasure.' See *falladow*, supra. M. Br. *pligadur*.
- PLEGVYZ, 'pleasing,' Lh. 224; *mer-blegvyz*, *porblegvyz*, ib.
- PLENTE, s. O. 2247, 2262, D. 2229; *plontye*, R. 1355; *plenty*, Cr. 1455, 1497.
- PLEYSYE, 'to please;' *plexia*, Lh. 121^a: p.part.p. *pleysys*, O. 1546, 1562; *pleysys*, Cr. 1782.
- PLEYT, s. 'plight,' R. 2503.
- PLIV, pl. of *plyvan*, Lh. 122. M.Br. *pluvenn*.
- †PLOS, adj. and subst. 'foul' and 'foulness.' Lhuyd, 132^b, explains it by 'dust.' In M.Br. *plousenn* is 'stramen.'
- PLOS-LORDEN, s. 'a foul lurdane,' D. 2585.
- PLOS-TEGEY, s. 'a foul tithe' (*degey*), O. 1809; *the theu plos-tegey ny re* 'to God a foul tithe we will give.' The provection of *d* after *s* is regular.
- PLOS-WAS, s. 'a foul fellow' (*guas*), D. 2846.
- †PLUFOC (gl. pulvinar), Br. *plufec* 'traversin,' De Courson, 426. M.Br. *pluffec*.
- †PLUI, s.f. 'a parish,' in *hebrenchiat plui* (gl. presbyter), from *plébs*. So Ital. *pieve* 'landdechanei' and Chrw. *pleif* 'pfarrei,' Diez E.W. ii. 51.
- PLUNENT, n. loci, Dd. 10^a. *nent* seems the Old Corn. plural of *nant* 'valley' (cf. Old Welsh *neint*). The Middle-Cornish pl. is *nanssow*.
- PLYGTH, s. 'pledge,' R. 620; cf. E. *plight*.
- POKKAT, s.f. Lh. 253.
- POKKIA, 'to thrust, 'push,' Lh. 167^b.
- POCHEHELLE, n. loci, Dd. 9^a.
- PODESTOT, n. loci, Dd. 1^b.
- POEL, s. = W. *pyyll*, Ir. *ciall* 'sense,' Lh. 233.
- POESYGYS (Gen. i. 28), 'torrid.' W. *poethygys*, Lh. 288^a.
- POHER, *poher* 'power.'
- POL (gl. puteus), O.W. *pull*, L. Land. 219, L. Lat. *padulis*, It. *padule*, from *paludem*, Sp. and Port. *paúl*. Diez, E. W. II. 49.
- POLAT, s. 'a boy' ? Cr. 142; *e follat* 'her boy,' 'her gallant,' Lh. 252; pl. *polatis*, Cr. 2354. Norman *poulot* 'a little boy.' Diez s.v. *Pulcella*.

- POL-DUH, 'black-pool,' n. loci, Dd. 6.
 POL-EFAND, 'big pool,' n. loci, Dd. 8^a.
 POL-HAL, 'pool of the saltmarsh,' Dd. 10^b.
 POL-RODE, 'red pool,' n. loci, Dd. 3^a.
 POL-SCAT, n. loci, Dd. 11^a= *Polescat*, Dd. 5^b, 'boat-pool?'
 from *scath* 'a boat;' or 'herring-pool'? W. *yscadan*
 'herring,' Ir. *scatán, sgadán*; E. *shad*.
 POLTA, Cr. 2403=*pols + da*.
 PONDESTOCH, n. loci, Dd. 8^a.
 PORDHIUGEL, adv. 'very certainly,' Lh. 223.
 PORHÉDH, adv. 'very easily,' Lh. 223.
 PORHEVELEP, 'very like,' Lh. 223.
 PORT, s. O. 962, Cr. 2267. M.Br. *porz*.
 PORTATLANT (Atlas? Atlantic?). Dd. 10^a.
 PORVOLONGÉDHEK, 'very desirous,' Lh. 223.
 Pos, s. 'a post,' Lh. 49^a.
 POSNYS, p. part. p. 'poisoned,' O. 1559.
 POSSYBIL, adj. D. 1032. M.Br. *possibl*.
 POTTYYS, p. part. p. 'put,' O. 2807.
 POWAN, s. 'pain,' Cr. 460. M.Br. *poan*.
 POYNTYA, 'to appoint,' Cr. 1062, 2158, 2180; p. part. p.
poyntyes, Cr. 921, 990, 998, 1869; *poyntys*, Cr. 932.
 POZZORREZ (leg. *pozornex* ?), *dho bozzorrez* 'to sing a burden,'
 Lh. 157^b; cf. *pusorn*, R. 2353.
 PRAL in *pedupral* 'skull,' Lh. 52^a. Cf. *κραιρα* ?
 PRAY (leg. *proy*), s. P. 21, 3; Fr. *proie, praeda*.
 PRAYA: *y praya*, Cr. 593; *y praytha*, Cr. 609, corruptions
 of 'I pray' and 'I pray thee.'
 PRAYSYA, 'to praise,' Cr. 57; p. part. p. *praysys*, P. 109, 2.
 PRECYONS, adv. O. 418; *precyns*, O. 918; *preshyons*, Cr.
 2212, should all, I think, be *precyous*.
 PRECYOUS, adj. Cr. 1775^a, 1935=*precyus*, R. 492.
 †PREDER, s. 'thought,' for **creder*. A.S. *hrēðer* 'pectus' ins-
 besondere als sitz des lebens and der gedanken, Grein.
 M.Br. *pridiry* 'penser.'
 PREDERYANZ, s. 'opinion,' Lh. 224.
 PRENA, s. in *pur-brena*, P. 234, 3, 'affection,' seems like *priot*
 'amatus,' in *gur-priot* (gl. *sponsus*), to belong to the
 root PRĪ.

- PRESENS, s. 'presence,' Cr. 2029. M.Br. *presance*.
- PRESENTYA, 'to present,' Cr. 722. M.Br. *presentaff*.
- PRESON, s. 'prison,' P. 24, 3; 124, 1; 124, 4; 213, 1. M. Br. *prison*.
- PRESONYE, 'to imprison;' p. part. p. *presonys*, P. 24, 3; 124, 2; Cr. 2038. M.Br. *prisonaff*.
- PRESYS, v. *dyspresys*.
- PRÉV, s. 'worm,' Lh. 18^c = *pref*. M.Br. *preff*.
- PREVATH, adv. 'privately,' Cr. 558 = *prevathe*, Cr. 504. M. Br. *privez*.
- PREVATTA, s. 'privities,' 'pudenda,' Cr. 859.
- PRIDIT (gl. poeta); cf. perhaps Ir. *rith* i. bard, O'Dav. Gl. s.v. *Arrath*.
- †PRIF (gl. vermis) = *pref*, P. 122, 3 = O.W. *prem*, Cormac's Glossary s.v. *Cruimther*. See Ebel, Beitr. ii. 160.
- PRINUS-CLOC—MS. *primuscloc*—gl. lippus. Here *prinnus* is an adj. formed from **prinn* (cf. Ir. *crinne* 'baptism') like *badus*, *gothus*. Cf. Nhg. *fennen* 'to weep,' and It. *frignare*, Diez ii. 29. The first *c* in *-cloc* is protected by the influence of *s*: *gloc* = *golok*, O. 1530, W. *golg*, etc.
- PROFYAS, Cr. 764, 'obtulit;' cf. M.Br. *proff* 'offerre.'
- PROMAS, s. 'a promise,' Cr. 780, 776, 1379 = *promes*, Cr. 1539.
- PROMYSYA, 'to promise:' *promysyas* 'he promised,' Cr. 889.
- PROUT, adj. 'proud,' O. 2596, 2669; D. 363, 1666 = *prout*, Cr. 270; *proute*, Cr. 1689.
- PROVE, s. 'a proof,' Cr. 1577, 2102 = *próf*, q.v. M.Br. *prouff*.
- PROVY(D)ES, Cr. 2290.
- †PROW, s. 'profit,' D. 2658. E.Eng. *prow*, Rd. Rolle de Hamptone, O.Fr. *prou*, Diez, E.W. i. 332.
- †PRY, s. 'clay' = O.W. *prid* in *prid-pull* 'clay-pit,' I.L. 241; M.Br. *pry*; O.Ir. *cré*, gen. *criad*.
- PRYDYDH, s. 'poet,' Lh. 122^c.
- PRYNCIPATYS, s. Cr. 53 = Lat. *principatus*.
- PRYNS, s.m. P. 76, 4; D. 554, 563; Cr. 291; pl. *pryncis*, P. 97, 2; R. 111; *pryncys*, R. 97; *pryncis*, P. 64, 1. M.Br. *prince*.
- PRYNT, s. Cr. 1750.

- PRYSNER, s. 'prisoner,' D. 2036; pl. *prysners*, D. 2231, 2250, 2320; *prysnes*, D. 2278, 2289; R. 633, 646. M. Br. *prisoner*.
- PRYSON, s. D. 1871, 1878, 2042; R. 73, 316. M.Br. *prison*.
- PRYSONYS, p. part. p. R. 48, 70. M.Br. *prisonaff* 'to imprison.'
- PRYVE, adj. O. 936, D. 92; *laddre pryve*, O. 2065; *yn pryve*, D. 2177. M.Br. *privez*.
- PRYVETH, adv. 'privately,' D. 598, R. 1092; *yn pryveth*, PSALMUS, s. 'shawms,' O. 1998.
- †PULLOC in *gurbulloc* (gl. *insanus*) = W. *pycyllog* 'rational:' from *pyyll* = *poel*, q.v.; cf. Lat. *vē-sanus* where *vē-* may stand for **ver-*, the Gaul. *ver-*.
- PUNYSHES, p. part. p. Cr. 587. M.Br. *punissaff* 'to punish.'
- †PŪR, a loan from Latin *pūrus*, occurs in all the Celtic languages; compar. *pyrra*, Cr. 2400; superl. *purre*, P. 90, 4. In Cornish *pūr-* is found compounded in the following (cf. the Old French particle *mon* 'quite,' from Latin *munde*):—
- PŪR-AHAS, adj. 'very hateful,' O. 1081.
- ANGER, s. 'very anger,' R. 1402.
- ANKENSY, adv. 'very grievously,' D. 1360.
- ANWHEK, adv. 'very unsweetly,' O. 2816, D. 2332.
- APERT, adv. 'very openly,' P. 79, 1; 92, 2.
- AVAR, adv. 'very early,' P. 252, 1.
- BAD, adj. 'very bad,' Cr. 1447.
- BARYS, p. part. p. 'very ready,' 'prepared' (*parys*), P. 72, 4.
- BRENA, s. 'very affection' (*prena*), P. 234, 3.
- BREVATH, adv. 'very privately' (*prevath*), Cr. 558.
- BROWT, adv. 'very proudly' (*prout*), Cr. 270, adj. Cr. 1523.
- CERTAN, adv. 'very certainly,' O. 93.
- CLAF, adj. 'very sick,' D. 2610, R. 775.
- COMPYS, adv. 'very straight,' D. 1206.
- CONTRARYUS, adj. 'very contradictory,' D. 1731.
- COWAL, adv. 'very fully,' D. 2588; better *pur-gowal*, q.v.
- DEBELL, adv. 'very wickedly' (*tebell*), P. 195, 2.

- PŪR-DEK, adv. 'very fairly' (*tek*), P. 66, 1; 232, 2=*pur-deake*, Cr. 1857.
- DEWHANHERS, p. part. p. 'much grieved,' Cr. 1225 (leg. *dhewanhês*).
- DHA, adj. 'very good' (*da*), O. 1617, Cr. 1190, where it is *pur tha*.
- DHAL, adj. 'quite blind' (*dal*), O. 1056, where it is *pur thal*.
- DHEFRY, adv. 'very seriously' (*defry*), Cr. 632, 1224, 1375, 1497=*pur dheffry*, Cr. 1330, 1631, 1937; *pur thefrye*, Cr. 1955.
- DHEWANS, adv. 'very quickly' (*dewhans*), P. 222, 2.
- DHWAN, s. 'very sorrow' (*duan*), O. 401.
- DHYBLANCE, adv. 'very distinctly' (*dyblans*), *pur dhib-blans*, Cr. 1985.
- DHYFUN, adj. 'quite sleepless,' D. 2204.
- DHYOGEL, adv. 'very surely,' O.
- DHYSTOUGH, adv. 'very directly,' R. 1239.
- DOUN, adj. 'very deep,' R. 2167 (leg. *-dhoun*).
- DREWESY, adv. 'very sadly' (*trewesy*), P. 231, 1.
- DROOG-OBBER, s. 'a very evil deed' (*drôg-ober*), Cr. 1298.
- EFAN, adv. 'very largely,' 'abundantly,' Cr. 2158; *pur effan*, Cr. 2293.
- ENVY, s. 'pure envy,' P. 126, 1.
- ES, s. 'great ease,' D. 86.
- EUN, adv. 'quite justly,' 'exactly,' P. 147, 2; D. 605, 1607; R. 708=*pur eun*, P. 218, 4.
- EVALL, adv. 'very humbly,' Cr. 1776.
- FALS, adj. 'very false,' O. 1855.
- FAST, adv. 'very fast,' P. 212, 3; R. 33.
- FOL, adj. 'quite mad,' P. 94, 1.
- FURE, adj. 'very wise,' Cr. 696; *pur-fuer*, Cr. 786.
- GAROW, adv. 'very roughly,' Cr. 1707.
- GAY, adv. 'very gaily,' Cr. 607.
- GERENSE, s. 'pure love' (*kerense*), P. 227, 4.
- GLANE, adv. 'very cleanly,' Cr. 1084.
- GLORIOUS, adj. 'very glorious,' Cr. 128.

- PUR-GLOSE, adv. 'very closely' (*clós*), Cr. 859.
- GOW, s. 'a very lie,' D. 2679.
- GOWAL, adv. 'very completely' (*cowal*), O. 2783.
- GREIF, adj. 'very strong' (*creif*), Cr. 423.
- HAGER, adj. 'very ugly,' P. 47, 3.
- HARD, adv. 'very hardly,' P. 215, 2=*pur harth*, R. 2099.
- HARLOTH, s. 'very rascals,' R. 2243.
- HAVEL, adj. 'very like,' O. 88=*pur havall*, Cr. 500.
- HOLERGH, adj. 'far advanced' (P), P. 244, 1.
- HYR, adj. 'very long,' R. 2357.
- HYRETH, s. 'very longing,' R. 1169.
- LEALL, adj. 'very loyal,' Cr. 1945, 2099, 2371.
- LEAS, adj. 'full many,' Cr. 2404.
- LOREL, s. 'very knave,' D. 1381.
- LOWEN, adv. 'very gladly,' D. 3157, P. 71,4=*pur lowan*, Cr. 1889.
- LOWENEK, adv. 'very gladly,' O. 449, 549; R. 1418 =
pur-lowenake, Cr. 546.
- LUEN, adj. 'very full,' O. 91.
- NATUR, s. 'pure nature,' R. 458.
- OGES, adj. 'very near,' D. 2660=*pur ogas*, Cr. 1574.
- OUN, s. 'very fear,' R. 2091.
- PARYS, p. part. p. 'quite prepared,' D. 1653.
- PRECIOUS, adj. 'very precious,' Cr. 1935.
- QUYK, adv. 'very quickly,' R. 1731.
- RESON, s. 'pure reason,' D. 2454.
- RYES, adj. 'quite needful,' Cr. 1079.
- SCORN, s. 'a very sneer,' D. 259.
- SEMBLY, adj. 'very seemly,' Cr. 438 = *pur-semely*, Cr. 1909.
- SERTEN, adv. 'very certainly,' Cr. 298, 387, 689, 2151;
pur-sertan, Cr. 1836.
- SMOTH, adv. 'very smoothly,' Cr. 536.
- SPLAN, adv. 'very brightly,' Cr. 97.
- SQWYTH, adj. 'very weary,' Cr. 2002; *pur-squyth*,
D. 2509, O. 2824.
- STOWIE, adv. 'very stoutly,' Cr. 1900.

- PÛB-SUR, adv. 'very surely,' P. 35, 3 = *pur-suer*, Cr. 1439 ;
-sure, Cr. 2136, 2453.
- THOTH, adv. 'very speedily,' O. 542 (read *pur-doth* ?).
- TORMO(N)T, s. 'very torment,' O. 491.
- TREYTOURS, s. 'very traitors,' P. 157, 1.
- TYN, adv. 'very severely,' O. 1600.
- UGHALL, adj. 'very high,' Cr. 230.
- USKES, adv. 'very quickly,' Cr. 518, 1467 = *pur-uskys*,
 Cr. 1294, 1684, 2454.
- UTH, s. 'very horror,' R. 1768, 2244.
- VAROW, adj. 'quite dead' (*marow*), R. 963.
- VEAR, adj. 'very great' (*mér*), Cr. 2049 = *pur-veare*,
 Cr. 1665.
- VERY, adj. 'very merry' (*mery*), Cr. 601 = *pur-verry*,
 Cr. 693.
- VEW, adj. 'quite alive' (*bew*), Cr. 1235.
- VOREN, s.f. 'very jade' (*moren*), O. 2736.
- VOREZEK, adj. 'very mournful' (*moredhek*), P. 77, 1.
- VOSTYYS, adj. 'very foul' (*mostÿs*), D. 867.
- VRAS, adj. 'very great' (*bras*), Cr. 61, 556, etc. ; *pur-*
bras, R. 2264.
- VROTALL, adj. 'very brittle' (*brotall*), Cr. 2223.
- VYL, adj. 'very vile,' O. 2667.
- VYLEN, adv. 'very villanously' (*bilen*) or 'very bru-
 tally' (*milen*) ?, P. 112, 3.
- VYSY, s. 'very tribulation' (*bysy*), O. 335 ; *pur-vysy*,
 adv. 'very busily,' O. 2448.
- WEK, adj. 'very sweet,' P. 193, 3.
- WOKY, adj. 'very silly' (*goky*), R. 1105, 1513.
- WORTH, adj. 'very deaf' (*gorth*), R. 1470.
- WORTHY, adj. 'very worthy,' Cr. 766, 1960.
- WYN, adj. 'very fair' (*gwyn*), P. 45, 4 (cf. *W. y vydin*
burwenn, Z. 289).
- WYR, adj. 'very true' (*gwyр*), P. 68, 1 ; 91, 2 ; 94, 1 ;
 101, 1 ; 110, 1 ; 155, 1 ; 227, 3 = *pur-wyre*, Cr. 3 ;
pur-wyer, Cr. 1904 ; *pur-weare*, Cr. 2134.
- WYRYONETH, s. 'very truth' (*gwyryoneth*).
- YLWYS, adv. 'very profitably (?)', P. 230, 4.

- PÛR-YREDY, adv. 'very readily,' P. 105, 2.
 PURPOSE, s. Cr. 2161; *purpas*, Cr. 2181.
 PÛZ, adj. 'heavy,' Lh. 3^b=*poys*: *dho pûza* 'to weigh down,' 127^o. M.Br. *poesaff*.
 PYCHER, s. 'pitcher,' D. 629, 656, 662; *pitshar pîza* (gl. matula), Lh. 87^a; from O.Fr. *pichier*, Diez, E.W. i. 65.
 PYGADOW, s. 'a prayer,' Lh. 127^o; *p. an arluth* 'the Lord's prayer.'
 PYKÂR, 'like,' 'as it were,' Lh. 71^o.
 PYLTA, 'much' (*pals-da*), Lh. 249^a.
 PYLTYE, 'he pelted,' P. 112, 3.
 †PYMENT, PYMETH, s. a drink of spiced wine and honey, from Latin *pigmentum*, Diez, E.W. i. 321. M.Br. *pimant*.
 PYNAYL, v. *pennakyll*.
 PYNOR, s.m. 'a pincer,' D. 3149, 3151.
 PYRGA, 'to purge,' Lh. 132^b.
 PYS, s. 'peace:' yn ioy vynytha a [leg. ha] *pys* 'in joy for ever and peace,' D. 80.
 PYSGAZ, s. 'fishes,' Lh. 28^a; late Corn. pl. of *pyse*.
 PYT, s. 'pit,' O. 2784, R. 2010; *pytt*, Cr. 421, 922, 1722, 2034; *pyth*, Cr. 329.
 PYTETH, s. 'pity,' P. 164, 2; *pytet*, P. 177, 2; 223, 2, 3; *pyte*, P. 98, 3; 203, 1; O. 1768; R. 1545.
 QUARE, s. 'quarry,' Lh. 60^b.
 QUARTAN, 'quadrans,' *kwartan*, Lh. 133^b. M.Br. *quadran*.
 QUARTER, s. Cr. 1741.
 QUER, s. 'hemp,' *kwêr*, Lh. 291^b. W. *cywarch*.
 QUESTION, s. D. 1856. M.Br. *question*.
 QUETHA, 'to cover,' Cr. 978.
 QUILLAN, s. 'a pen,' 'quill,' *kwillian*, Lh. 116^o.
 QUITHIAS, s. 'keeper;' *kwithias*, Lh. 240^o, from *gwidhias*, Ir. *flaid* 'a guard.'
 QUYC, adv. 'quickly,' O. 1068, 2378; *quyck*, Cr. 1468; *quycke*, Cr. 1567; *quyck*, Cr. 2112; *quioke*, Cr. 1208; *mar gwicke*, Cr. 2383.
 QUYT, adv. 'quite,' D. 149, 345, Cr. 385; *quyte*, Cr. 1573.
 RABEL, n.pr. Dd. 11^a, qy. if Celtic.
 RACH, s. (rhymes with *cach*) 'care' ?; *mor a rach*, D. 2722; A.S. *réce* ?

- RAG-GORRYZ, 'before-placed,' Lh. 222 (29).
 RAG-LEVERYS, p.part.p. 'aforesaid,' P. 224, 1.
 RAMBLA, *dho rambla* 'to go stradling,' 'to overpass carelessly,' Lh. 169.
 RAME, n. loci, Dd. 3^b.
 RAMENAT, s. Lh. 242^b, 'remnant,' 'rest.'
 RASCEN, R. 175 (see note): *ty re glewas agan lef y rascen thys* 'Thou hast heard our voice which resounds (Fr. *résonne*) to thee,' or, perhaps, 'reascends to thee.'
 RASWALE, n. loci, Dd. 5^a (*ras+gwál?* 'row of fallows?').
 RAWNSON, s. 'ransom,' Cr. 250; Fr. *rançon* 'redemptio.'
 RAYNYA, 'to reign,' Cr. 190.
 RÉAU, s. 'frost,' Lh. 32^a.
 REBEA, 'to begin,' 'to enterprise,' 'to go about,' Lh. 113^c.
 REBELLYANS, s. 'rebellion,' Cr. 293. M.Br. *rebell* 'rebellis,' 'protervus.'
 REBUKYA, 'to rebuke,' *rebukyas* 'he rebuked,' P. 112, 1; p. part. p. *rebukis*, P. 156, 1=*rebekis*, P. 2, 3.
 RECEVE, 'to receive,' P. 233, 2; *rysseve*, ib. 103, 2; *resyf* 'receive thou,' O. 503; *recevas* 'recipuit,' R. 2339; p. part. p. *recevys*, O. 2160. M.Br. *receuer* 'receptor.'
 RECHAREDOC, n. loci, Dd. 7^b.
 RECKEN, 'reckons,' Cr. 410; p. part. p. *recknys*, Cr. 1977.
 RECORD, s. O. 1243, Cr. 2204. M.Br. *record* 'recordari.'
 RECORDYS, s. 'recorders' (musical instruments), O. 2000.
 REDEMPCYON, s. Cr. 286, 2543. M.Br. *redemption*.
 REDHA, adv. 'optime,' Lh. 108^c; *re+da*=Ir. *dag* 'good.'
 REDY in *y-redy* 'readily,' P. 18, 3; 27, 3, etc.; *a-redy*, Cr. 341.
 REFRANCE, s. 'reverence,' Cr. 1682; v. *reverons* infra and *delyfre*, supra.
 †REGIHTEN, s. (gl. pruna)=Br. *regézén*, M.Br. *reguez* 'pruna,' Ir. *richis* (gl. carbo), *richisán* (gl. carbunculus).
 REJOYCYA, 'to rejoice,' Cr. 1272; *rejoyssyas* 'he rejoiced,' Cr. 2049.
 REMAYNYA, 'to remain,' Cr. 2074.
 REMEDY, s. Cr. 425. M.Br. *remhet*.
 REMEMBRA, 'to remember,' Cr. 2503.
 REMMUVE, 'to remove,' O. 2057; p. part. p. *remmuys*, O. 2045.

RENTI, n. loci, Dd. 1.

RENTIN, n. loci, Dd. 10^b.

REPENTYS, p. part. p. 'repented,' Cr. 2344.

REPRYFA, 'to reprove,' O. 1500.

REQUYRYE, 'to require,' D. 2474=*requyrya*, Cr. 2520.

RESON, s. 'reason,' P. 7, 1; 56, 4; 117, 4; 121, 2; 128, 2, 4, O. 927, D. 1661, 1664 = *reason*, Cr. 2221; pl. *resons*, P. 100, 2, D. 822; *mes a reson* 'hors de raison,' R. 643.

M.Br. *rayson*.

RESSEVE, 'to receive,' O. 2618, D. 2339; *resceve*, D. 830; *resceu-e*, D. 3155; *resyf*, O. 503; *ressef*, O. 506, 1897.

RESTA, 'the rest,' Lh. 252. M.Br. *restaff* 'restare.'

RESTYS, p. part. p. 'roasted,' D. 697. M.Br. *rostaff* 'to roast.'

†REU (gl. gelu—MS. *celum*), M.Br. *riu*, O.Ir. *reud*.

REV, s. 'Rome,' Lh. 224. *Reveinuer*, ib.

RÊV, s. 'an oar,' Lh. 138^o = M.Br. *reuff*, Ir. *rám*, Lat. *rámus*.

REVERONS, s. 'reverence,' R. 495. M.Br. *reverance*.

REWARDYE, 'to reward,' O. 2310, D. 612; p. part. p. *rewardyys*, O. 2201; *rewardys*, D. 1644, R. 1700; *rewarddys*, R. 28; *rewardyes*, Cr. 733.

RI, see RI-GUEN.

RICAN, s. 'a trumpet,' in *keniat comb-rican* (gl. *liticen*). In Old French *recaner* is to bray like an ass, and in Berry, according to Diez, E.W. i. 345, the word is still preserved, with the same meaning, in the form *rechaner*; cf. the English phrase "trumpets bray."

RICHAN, n. loci, Dd. 5^b (cf. W. *rhych* 'furrow'?).

RIDAR, s. 'a sieve,' Lh. 13^o, 52^b points to an A.S. **hridra*, (whence *hridrian*), Ohg. *hritterâ*.

RIEL-TONE, n. loci, 'royal town?' Dd. 2^b. See *Ryel*, infra.

RIGVEN, n. loci, Dd. 11^a (from *ri*=W. *rhi*, Ir. *ri* 'rex,' and *guen* gl. *campus*; cf. *Rigo-magus*).

RINNONES, n. loci, Dd. 3^b.

RISLESTONE, n. loci, Dd. 4^b. Not Celtic.

RITWORE, n. loci, Dd. 1^b.

ROBBIOR (gl. *raptor*)=M.Br. *rober*, M. 117^b, a deriv. from a

- verb **robbie*, *robbia*, Lh. 54^b (p.part.p. *robbiaz*, Lh. 153^c), which is borrowed from the Old Fr. *rober*, and this from Ohg. *roub* 'spolium.' See Diez, E.W. i. 353.
- ROCHE (gl. *fannus*), Vocab.
- ROL, s. 'a roll,' D. 422.
- ROME, s. 'a room,' Cr. 257; pl. *romes*, O. 952, Cr. 241; *romys*, Cr. 463; *rowmys*, Cr. 2257.
- ROS-CARET, n. loci, Dd. 8^a, 9^a (*caret*=*carré*?).
- ROS-CARNAN, n. loci, Dd. 1^a, 8^a (*carnan*=W. *carnen* 'a heap of stones'?).
- ROS-CHEL, n. loci, Dd. 8^b (*cel*, also in *Tal-gel*, gl. *cellarium*, =Lat. *cella*, Ir. *cell*).
- ROSH (leg. *ros*?), 'valley,' Lh. 169^b.
- ROS-LECH, n. loci, Dd. 8^b (*lech*=W. *llech* 'a flat stone'?).
- ROS-MINVET, n. loci, Dd. 8^a.
- ROSPERVET, n. loci, Dd. 8^a (*pervet*, O.W. *permed*).
- ROUND, adj. *pts pyr-round*, Lh. 252.
- †ROUNSAN, s. 'an ass,' 4th commandment; O.Fr. and M.Br. *roncin* 'a small horse,' whence W. *rhwnsi*, Br. *roñsé*. See Diez, E.W. i. 358.
- Row, s. in *gor-row*=W. *rhyw*.
- RUEN, s. 'a river,' O. 2464; later *ruan*. Du Cange cited by Pedler (Norris, *Cornish Drama*, ii. 477) has *rueno* 'rivulus canalisve.' Perhaps *ruen* is merely a deriv. from *ru*, O.Fr. *ru* 'stream,' from *rivus*.
- RYCH, adj. P. 136, 1; 232, 3; 259, 3; O. 1925, D. 2122 =*ryche*, P. 35, 1; 100, 2; 161, 1.
- RYEL, adj. 'royal,' O. 14.
- RYN, v. *Penryn*.
- †RYP, prep. P. 208, 1; 219, 2, 'beside'=ryb, passim; cf. Sp. *ar-riba* 'supra,' from Lat. *ripta*.
- RYSEVE, 'to receive,' P. 103, 2. See *Receve*, supra.
- SABOT, s. 'sabbath,' D. 1504, 2557=*sabout*, D. 561, M.Br. *sabat*, O.Ir. *sapati* 'sabbaths.'
- *SABUL, pl. *sabulow* in *Peran Zabuloe*, from Latin *sabulum* 'gravel.' M.Br. *sablez* 'sablère.'
- SACRYFYE, 'to sacrifice,' O. 1171, 1176=*sacrefie*, D. 626; *sacryfyough* 'sacrifice ye,' O. 438. M.Br. *sacriafiaw*.

- SACRYFYYS, s. 'a sacrifice,' O. 1285, 1493=*sacrefys*, O. 469 ;
sacrifice, Cr. 2494 ; *sacrafyce*, Cr. 1096 ; *sacrefice*, Cr.
 1108 ; *sacryfice*, Cr. 2487. In *sacrifyth*, O. 1519, *th*
 stands for final s. M.Br. *sacrifice*.
- SACKYE, 'he shook,' P. 195, 2. See *Shakya*, infra.
- SAD, adj. O. 491=*sadt*, R. 1593.
- SAGEN (gl. stagnum), for **sagn*, and this from **stagn*, M.Br.
stanc.
- SAINGUINAS (?), n.loci, Dd. 1^b=*Sanwinus*, infra ?
- SALHUS, in *Lan-salhus*, q.v.
- SALMON, n.pr. 'Solomon,' O. 2545 ; *Salamon*, O. 2580.
- SALÚGY, 'to salute,' D. 972, Cr. 1777 = *sallúgy*, D. 2126 ;
salúgye, Cr. 721.
- SALVADOR, s.m. 'a saviour,' Cr. 1865 ; generally *syloadur*.
- SAMPL, s. *rag sampl* 'for example,' Lh. 223 (69).
- SAN, s. 'bay.' So I gather from "Bay Corn. zanz" (leg.
 zan), Lh. 271^a. Cf. Fr. *sein*, Lat. *sinus*.
- SANC (MS. sant), gl. daps vel obsonum vel ferclum. W. *saig*.
- SANGUILAND, n. loci, Dd. 6^b, 'bay of gulls' ?
- SANWINAS, n. loci, Dd. 6^b.
- SANWINVEC, n. loci, Dd. 2^b (*San + gwin + bec* ?).
- SARSYN, s. 'Saracen,' D. 2027. M.Br. *Sarracin*. In '*atal sarazin*,' said to mean 'the offcasts of the Saracens ;' the *sarazin* is probably for **saritinus*, connected with W. *sarid* and *sarita*, which Pughe explains by 'overplus' and 'to collect remains,' but which seem the Low Lat. *ex-saritum* 'dug up,' *ex-saritare*, Diez, E.W. ii. 283 ; s.v. *Essart*.
- SATAN, n.pr., D. 2483 ; *Sattenas*, D. 119 ; *Satenas*, D. 2037 ;
Satnas, P. 89, 4 ; *Sowthanas*, D. 2417. M.Br. *sathanas*.
- SAUTRY, s. 'psaltery,' O. 1997. M.Br. *sauter*.
- SAUWIN, n.pr., Dd. 7^a.
- SAVIOCH, n. loci, Dd. 3^b.
- SAYA, 'to essay,' Cr. 471. Cf. *ymassaya*, infra.
- SBERN, n. pr., Dd. 5^a, 9^b.
- †SCANNTLYN, O. 2510, 'scantling.' See Diez, E.W. ii. 271,
 s.v. *échantillon*.
- SCAPYE, 'to escape,' O. 1706, D. 1888=*scapya*, O. 1656 ;

scappya, Cr. 1792; *scap* 'escapes,' R. 378 = *skap*, R. 2019; *scapyo* 'he should escape,' D. 990; *schapye* 'effugiret,' R. 2270.

SCARYOTH, 'Iscariot,' P. 104, 1.

†SCATH, s. 'boat,' *scaf*, *scapha*, as *hanath* 'cyathus' from *hanaf*. M.Br. *scaph*.

†SCAV, 'elder tree,' in *Lan-scave-tone*, *Tre-scav*, and *Bo(s)-scaven*: M.Br. *scau*, W. *ysgawen*; "σκοβινυ, sambucus Gallis."

SCHAM, s. 'shame,' D. 1902, 2738; R. 658. A.S. *sceamu*.

SCHAPYE, 'to shape,' p.part.p. *schapys*, O. 2562.

SCHARP, adj. 'sharp,' D. 2119 = *scherp*, R. 2296, D. 997.

SCHEWIT, n. loci, Dd. 1.

SCOLCHYE, 'to skulk,' P. 74, 2. 2 pl. imperat. *skolkyyough*, D. 1002.

SCORGE, s. 'a scourge,' D. 2107; dual, ij *scorgye*, P. 130, 3; pl. *scorgiys*, P. 131, 1; *scorgyys*, R. 2538; *skorgys*, D. 2056. *Scorgé* is a dissyllable = It. *scoreggia*, Diez, E.W. i. 140; or Fr. *écourgée*, ib. 374. M.Br. *scourgez*.

SCORGYE, 'to scourge,' 3rd s. pret. act. *scorgyas*, P. 130, 3.

SCORN, s. D. 349.

†SCORNYE, Ital. *scornare*, O.Fr. *escorner*, Diez, E.W. ii. 62.

†SOUL (gl. *milvus*), Fr. *esconble*, Cath, p. 197; *écoufle* 'hühnergeier,' Diez, E.W. ii. 272.

SCOUT, s. O. 2667.

†SCOVVA, s. 'a tent' = W. *ysgothfa*.

SCRYP, s. D. 914. W. *ysgrepan*.

SCRIPTOR, s. 'scripture,' D. 1073, 1160, 2416; R. 1325; pl. *scryptours*, D. 1672. M.Br. *scriptur*, W. *ysgrythyr*.

SKANT, adv. 'scarcely,' Cr. 1461.

†SKAVE, adj. 'light,' Cr. 1198 = *scaff*, P. 155, 3; *schaf*, R. 1731 (cf. *schath*, R. 2233, 'a boat' = *scath*). M.Br. *scaff*.

SKET, adv. 'quickly?' D. 1639. Cf. A.S. *scebt* 'motus rapidus,' O.N. *skiótr* 'celer'? Or should we read *sketh* and compare O.W. *an-sceth* 'leniter,' 'non impetuose,' Z. 174.

SKOLAR, pl. *skolaryo*, Lh. 224.

SKUAT only occurs once: gesough hy in mortar *skuat* the gothe: 'allow it (the cross) into the mortice to fall joltingly' (?). I would compare the Ital. *scuotere* from Lat. *excutere*.

SKYBER, s.f. 'a barn,' 'room,' D. 638, 679. W. *ysgubor*.

SKYDEL, s. 'dish,' 'quoit,' Lh. 55*. *Scudel*, P. 43.

SEASON, s. Cr. 968, 2074. M.Br. *sæxon*.

SEATH (MS. *seat*), 'a seat,' Cr. 32=*sedd*.

SEATH, 'sits,' Cr. 66.

SECUND, O. 17=*second*, Cr. 51.

SEENESSE, s. 'signs,' Gen. i. 14.

SEFRYN, s.m. 'sovereign,' O. 2189. As to the *f* cf. *delyfre*.

SEL (gl. *fundamentum*), perh. the A.S. *syll* 'basis,' Goth. *sulja*.

SEL PRYVE, 'privy seal,' O. 2600.

SEMBLY, adj. 'seemly,' Cr. 438; *semely*, Cr. 1909.

†SENED (gl. *sinodus*), M.Br. *senex*, W. *senedd*, Ir. *senod*.

SENEZERRIO, 'senators,' Lh. 222 (41). M.Br. *senator*.

†SENSY, 'to seize,' 'hold,' for **sesny*, Br. *saisinaf* from Fr. *saisine*. See Diez, E.W. i. 362. The French *saisir* is represented by *seysse*, q.v. Hence *sinsiat* (gl. *tenax*).

SENT, 'saints,' Cr. 606=*sens*, R. 461. M.Br. *sant*.

SENTURY, n. pr. P. 208, 1 (*centurio*); cf. *Sesar*.

SER, s. 'sir,' Cr. 1742; pl. *serys*, O. 2395.

SERAFYN, O. 634=*seraphyn*, Cr. 141.

SERNIC (gl. *frutex*), leg. *seruic*, i.e. *servic* (as Pryce hath it), borrowed from Eng. *shrub* with a diminutival ending?

SERPENT, s. Cr. 498, 816 = *serponnt*, O. 1451; pl. *serpentis*, Cr. 408.

SERTAN, v. *certain*.

†SERTH, adj. 'stiff,' D. 2140; W. *serth*, perhaps O.N. *styrdr* 'rigidus.'

SERVONT, s. O. 572, 933; D. 649, 804; R. 1005, 1008, 1560 = *servant*, Cr. 1401, 1487, 2095, 2107; pl. *servonnth*, O. 1807, 2609, and *servons*, D. 2012, R. 315.

SERVYS, s. 'service,' P. 15, 2; 19, 3; 41, 4; 49, 1; 67, 2; 237, 3=*service*, Cr. 35, 1063, 2516.

- †SERVYST, O. 235; *sercygy*, D. 27, pl. of **serf*. M.Br. *serff* 'servus.'
- SESAR, n. pr. P. 146, 2, 4=*Cesar*, q.v. For this change of *c* before *e* to *s* cf. *Sentury*.
- SEURT, s. 'sort,'—*dyllas a seurt-na* 'a garment of that sort,' R. 2551 (where *seut* is printed) = Br. *seurt*, M. 8^b, 28^a, 222^a. See *sort*.
- †SEW, s. 'a bream;' pl. *shewyan*, Cr. 410, cf. *Land-seu*, Dd. 9^a, and *Carn-seu*.
- SEYSSE, 'to seize,' O. 2768; Fr. *saisir*; Diez, E.W. i. 362. Note the sharp *ss* in *seysse*.
- SEYTH, n. pr. Cr. 1943.
- SEYTHVES, 'seventh,' O. 144 = W. *seithfed*, O.Ir. *sechtmad*, **sectemata*.
- SHAKIAH, 'to shake,' C.W. p. 234. See *Sakye*, supra.
- SHARA, 'to share': *heb y shara* 'without sharing it,' Cr. 686; A.S. *scerian*.
- SHEFT, s. 'a shaft,' O. 2494 from A.S. *sceft* 'hostile,' 'contus.'
- SHEWYAN, s. see *sew*.
- SHOWER, s. Cr. 1189, *showre* Cr. 2445.
- SI, s. in the gloss *un-dam-si* (gl. *clientulus*) = Br. *st* 'vice,' 'défaut.'
- SIGHT, s. Cr. 747, 2449, 2455.
- SIGR, adj. 'empty,' 'vain,' 'silly,' 'proud,' Lh. 69^a; *securus*?
- SISTRIC, n. pr. Dd. 4^b. Qy. if Celtic.
- SLACKYA, 'to slacken,' Cr. 2470.
- SLEM, s. 'slime,' Cr. 255=*sleme*, Cr. 239.
- †SMAT, s. 'a good fellow' ? from A.S. *smæte* 'obryzus.'
- SMOTH, adj. 'smooth,' Cr. 536; A.S. *smêdhe*.
- SMYLLYNG, 'smelling': *whek-smyllyng* 'sweet-smelling,' O. 1743.
- †SNOD (gl. *vitta*) = O.Ir. *snáthe*, cf. Umbr. *snatu* 'vittatus,' *asnatu* 'non-vittatus,' Zeyss, cited in Kuhn's Zeits. xii. 74-75.
- SOCH, adj. in *tal-soch* (gl. *hebes*) = Br. *souc'h* 'émoussé,' 'obtus.' Norris, C.D. ii. 424.
- SOCOR, s. 'succour,' D. 3008, R. 314.

- SODON, s. 'soldan,' O. 2056.
- SOGÉTE, s. 'subjects,' P. 211, 4.
- SOLEMPNYTY, s. Cr. 2082. M.Br. *solemn* 'solemnis.'
- SOMMET, s. in *liv-sommet* (gl. *vespertilio*) is perhaps connected with W. *symud* 'to move,' *sum-mittere*.
- SOMPER, D. 978, 'sans pair.'
- SOPER, s. 'supper,' P. 42, 2, D. 640, 652, 675, 696, 701.
- SOPYE, 'to sup,' P. 41, 3, D. 703; *sopyye*, D. 605.
- †SORDYA, 'to surge' (Ebel), i.e. 'to arise;' Fr. *sourdre*, *surgere*. I would rather compare It. *sortire*, Fr. *sortir* 'to issue,' 'to spring,' *surrectire* (Diez).
- †SORT (gl. *hyricus* vel *erinacius*), 'a hedgehog,' better *sart*, Late Cornish *zart*, W. *sarth*, from Sp. *zarza* 'thorn': cf. W. *draenog* 'hedgehog,' from *draen*.
- SORT, s. Cr. 678, 2197; pl. *sortow*, Cr. 2199; *sortowe*, Cr. 111, 2292.
- SOSTENE, 'to sustain,' O. 398; p. part. p. *sostoneys*, O. 1163. M.Br. *souteniff*.
- †SOTH, P. 175, 4. Williams and Ebel have independently referred this to the English *soothe*, Goth. *suttjan*, A.S. *ge-soðian*.
- SOTHA, v. *Dansotha*.
- SOTRY, P. 21, 1 (for *sothry*?) 'schmeichelei,' 'liebkosung,' Ebel, Beitr. V. 189. cf. A.S. *svaðrian*? Anglo-Irish 'to soother.'
- SOUL, s. D. 1617, 2919.
- SOWE, conj. 'but,' Cr. 371—the older *saw* from *salvus*.
- SOWMEN, s. 'a salmon;' pl. *soumens*, O. 136.
- SPACE, s. Cr. 2313=*spas* q.v.
- SPARYE, 'to spare,' O. 1643, R. 2016=*sparie*, O. 946; *sparya*, Cr. 2249; *sparyaf* 'I spare,' D. 2566, R. 1788, Cr. 1458; 3rd sg. fut. *sparyo*; p. part. pass. *sparyys*, O. 1514; *sparys*, Cr. 2539.
- SPAS, s. 'space,' D. 1088, R. 840. M.Br. *spacc*, W. *yspaid*.
- SPAYN, s. R. 2147. M.Br. *spaing*.
- SPEYALL, adj. P. 110, 4; Cr. 1899. M.Br. *special*.
- †SPEDHES, s. 'briars,' cf. O.W. *ispidatenn*, Ir. *sci* 'whitethorn,' Ital. *spiedo*, Sp. *espedo*, Ohg. *spiz* 'spiess.'

- SPEDYE 'to speed,' P. 39, 2; 63, 2: D. 440, 587; *spetd*, R. 2397, 'speed;' *spedyas* 'sped,' P. 42, 2; p. part. p. *spedyes*, Cr. 73; A.S. *spédan*.
- SPEITIA, 'to vex,' Lh. 52^b.
- SPENS, s. 'spence or battery,' Lh. 34^a.
- SPERAS, s. 'briars,' Cr. 947: cf. W. *ysbér*, A.S. *spere* 'spear.'
- †SPERN, 'thorns,' M.Br. *spernenn* 'aubépine,' now *spern*, m. 'épine;' Gall. *sparno-s* in *Sparno-magus*; Glück, *Rénos*, etc. 19; *Sparnácon* now *Epernay*.
- SPIK, s.f. *teyr spik*, D. 2670; pl. *spykis*, P. 159, 4; *spikys* D. 2140; *spygys*, R. 2590.
- SPIT, s. 'spite'(?), D. 2322= *spyt*, R. 2050; *yn spyt thotho* 'in spite (Fr. *dépit*) of thee,' D. 1394; *yn spit theth fas* 'in spite of thy face,' D. 2106; *yn spyte thys* 'in spite of thee,' Cr. 273= *yn spyta theis*, Cr. 315; *yn spytis*, adv. P. 112, 2.
- SPONG, s. 'sponge,' P. 202, 3; W. *ysprung*; Ir. *spong*. M.Br. *spoe* regularly loses the *ng*.
- SPYCIS, s. 'spices,' P. 234, 4; 236, 1.
- SPYR, s. 'breathing,' P. 205, 1.
- SPYS, s. 'espèce,' Cr. 2250. M.Br. *specc*. Elsewhere (viz. R. 1954, Cr. 826, 1969) *spys* seems used to strengthen negation, and is perhaps=the Spanish *espita* 'a span,' *σπιθαμή*.
- †SQUARDYE, or SQUERDYE, 'to tear;' Ital. *squarciare*, Diez ii. 67.
- †SQUENIP (gl. incestus) is perhaps for Fr. *guenipe*, with the same prefixed s and hardening of the g that we find in M.Br. *sclacc* from Fr. *glace*., and the modern *skrtl* from *gryllus*.
- SQUYR, s.m. 'squire,' O. 2004; pl. *sqyerryon*, O. 1640. *skwerrion*, Lh. 242^a.
- SQUYR, s. 'a square,' O. 2510, 2544.
- STANCHE, adj. Cr. 2259, 2289; *stanch-wrys* 'made staunch,' O. 954. See Diez, s.v. *Stancare*.
- STARK, adj. Cr. 1626; A.S. *stearc* 'validus.'
- STAT, s. 'state,' Cr. 135; *state-ma*, Cr. 1226. M.Br. *stat*.

- STATELY, adj. Cr. 608.
 STEDE, s. 'steed,' O. 1964.
 STEDFAST, adj. D. 949, 3225.
 STERLYN, adj. *dek warnugans sterlyn* 'thirty (pence) sterling,'
 D. 1554.
 †STEVEL (gl. triclimum), W. *ystafell* (O.W. pl. *stebill*, Juv. 52),
 Br. *stavel*, pl. *stavellou*, Ir. *sabull* 'barn'—all from Lat.
stabulum.
 STIGE, s. 'sticks,' D. 98.
 †STIL, pl. *stylliow* 'rafter;' O.Fr. *esteil*, Ohg. *stihhil* 'a pale
 or post' (Diez, E.W. ii. 285), Ir. *sdiallach*.
 †STONS, s. 'a support,' R. 2579; Fr. *étance*, *étançon* (whence
 E. *stancheon*), It. *stansa*.
 STOP, 'stoop thou!' O. 201.
 STORDY, adj. 'sturdy,' D. 2271.
 STOS: mercy yw *stos* the nep an pys, D. 23, 'mercy is be-
 stowed (?) on whomever prays for it.'
 STOT in *Podestot*, q.v., perhaps A.S. *stód* postis, columna.
 STOUT, adj. O. 2221, 2668; D. 361, 573, 615, 1665; R.
 1436; Fr. *estout*, Nhg. *stolz*.
 STRANG, adj. Cr. 1558; *strange*, Cr. 1469, 1549.
 STRANGNES, s. 'strangeness.'
 STRATONE, n. loci, Dd. 4^a.
 STRAYTE, adj. Cr.
 STRAYTLY, adj. 'strictly,' Cr. 633.
 STREIL (gl. strigil). So in Welsh 'vocalis i alterari solet,
 excussa g: *Breit* = *Brigita*, Lib. Land. 225, 263; Zeuss,
 G. C. 162.
 †STREING (gl. fibula 'shoestring'), It. *stringa*, A.S. *streng*.
 The W. *straiy* has lost *n*.
 STREM, s. pl. *stremys*, O. 1083, from A.S. *streám* or E. *stream*.
 STRIRYA, P. 201, 3, 'to interpret' ?
 STRYFF, s. 'strife,' P. 160, 4 = *stryf*, D. 30; *böz en strif*,
 Lh. 141^b. M.Br. *striffaff* 'to combat.'
 STYTH, v. *gostyth*, *gustyth*.
 SUBJECT, s. Cr. 379. M.Br. *subget*.
 SUBSTANCE, s. Cr. 10, 2235. M.Br. *substance*.
 SUCCRA, 'to succour,' Cr. 1949.

- SUL, 'to look at,' R. 1833, 2250: cf. Ir. *súil* 'eye.'
- SUPPOSE, 'supposes,' Cr. 862; *supposyas* 'he supposed,' Cr. 1020; *sybbosia* 'to think,' Lh. 48°.
- SUR, v. *yn sur dhu*, P. 93, 4; adj. 'sure,' P. 153, 3; 191, 4; Cr. 488; adv. P. 3, 1; 51, 3; 56, 1; 86, 3; 97, 3; 185, 4; *sure*, Cr. 149, 611. M.Br. *sur*.
- SUREDY, s. 'surety,' P. 20, 1; 183, 1=*surredy*, O. 177; D. 520.
- SURE-GOSSYTHYANS, Cr. 1122.
- SUSTENE, 'to sustain,' O. 682.
- SUTTALL, adj. 'subtle,' Cr. 455.
- SUYOW in *Carn-suyow*, O. 2311; pl. of **su*, A.S. *sú* 'scrofa'?
- SWAN, s. O. 133.
- SYBOSIA. See *Suppose*.
- SYLLYES, s. O. 136; pl. of *sell* (gl. *anguilla*). M.Br. *silienn*.
- SYMPPELL, adj. Cr. 474. M.Br. *simpl*.
- SYMPHONY, s. O. 2000.
- SYN, s. 'a plan,' 'sign,'? O. 2511. M.Br. *sin* 'signe.'
- SYNAGYS, s. 'synagogues.'
- SYNDA (MS. *Cynda*), 'India,' R. 2457.
- SYNT, s. 'a saint,' O. 2413, R. 349; *synte*, fem. R. 1387.
- SYRE, 'sire,' D. 570, *syr*, Cr. 830.
- TABOURS, s. O. 1995. M.Br. *tabourin* 'tympanum.'
- TACABERE, n. loci, Dd. 11^a.
- TACLYYS, p. part. p. 'tackled,' D. 2164.
- TALGAR, n. loci, Dd. 6^b.
- TALGOLLE, n. loci, Dd. 10^a.
- †TALHOC (gl. *rocea*). The gloss immediately preceding is *roche* (gl. *fannus*) and *qy*. whether *talhoc* and *roche* should not change places; *talhoc* from *tal* 'forehead' would be *capito*.
- TALKYE, 'to talk,' O. 150=*talkya*, Cr. 544.
- †TAN (gl. *ignis*), pl. *tanow*, Cr. 121, is Zend *tafnu* for **tapnu*, root *tap*. So Ir. *ten* (*asin ten adgládaistar* 'from the fire he called,' Fiacc's hymn), *ten-chor*¹ 'a tongue,' *πυρολαβίς*.
- TANNEN in *glas-tannen* (gl. *quercus* vel *jillex*); Br. *tann* 'oak:' cf. Fr. *tan*, Eng. *tan*. Diez, E.W. ii. 418,

¹ Here *cor* (acc. sg. *coir* .i. láim, *Félire* Dec.) is the Skr. *kara*, 'hand.'

erroneously says that *tann* is unknown to the Celtic languages, and even to the Breton, with the exception of the dialect of Leon.

TANTER (gl. *procus*). Qy. Fr. *tentateur* ?

TARNUTVAN, leg. *tarv-utvan*, gl. *phantasma*, = *tarosfan*, R. 1450, *tarosvan* (Norris *tarofvan*), O. 2364, is perhaps Pughe's *tarf-hutan* 'a scarecrow,' if this be a genuine word.

TARWEL, n. loci, Dd. 2^a.

TARYE, 'to tarry,' R. 445.

TASTYE, 'to taste,' O. 268, 284 = *tasty*, Cr. 619, 631, 691, 706, 781, 880, 995; 3rd pl. pres. ind. act. *tastyans*, Cr. 2063; 2nd sg. imperat. *tast*, Cr. 831; p. part. p. *tastys*, Cr. 377, 641.

TAVA, 'to feel,' Cr. 1591 (*gas vy the dava*): *an dan dava* 'à tâtons,' D. 1002. The primary meaning is 'to feel,' then 'to taste' (and hence *tavas* 'tongue,' M.W. *tavaut*, Z. 110: So Ir. *tenge* 'tongue,'—also *ting*, O'Clery—is cognate with Latin *tango*, and has nothing to do with *dingua* (lingua) or Goth. *tuggo*. The development of meaning of the two adverbial phrases *à tâtons* and *an dan dava* is precisely the same; for the former comes from *tâter* 'to touch,' 'to taste,' **taxitare* from *taxare*, which "pressius crebriusque est quam tangere."

TAVARGN, s. Lh. 47, a 'tavern:' *tshy tavarn*, 160^b.

TAYER, 'three,' fem. Cr. 2087, earlier *teyr*, *tÿr*.

TEBEL-BOBEL, 'evil people' (*popel*), O. 1815; *-bobal*, O. 1843.

-CORF, 'evil body,' R. 2272.

-CRYGÿANS, 'evil belief,' D. 1813.

-DEN, 'evil person,' D. 1975, R. 2113.

-DUS, 'evil folk' (*tus*), P. 143, 1.

-DYGHTYS, 'evilly dighted,' D. 2634.

-EL, 'evil angel,' P. 122.

-ETHEN, 'evil bird,' O. 223.

-IUSTIS, 'evil justice,' P. 163, 4.

-SCUTH, 'evil scathe' (?), R. 2519.

-SERVONT, 'evil servant,' D. 2283.

-VENEN, 'evil woman' (*benen*), O. 2251.

- TEBEL-WAS, 'evil servant' (*guas*), P. 38, 3; pl. *tebel-wesion*, D. 2605.
- TEBELL, TEBEL (borrowed from *de-bellus*?).
 -LYCOUR, 'evil liquor,' P. 202, 2.
 -WREK, 'evil wife' (*gwrek*), P. 159, 1.
- TEKA-BREN, 'fairest tree' (*pren*), O. 2441.
- TEKA-WEL, 'fairest sight' (*gwel*), O. 753.
- TEGLASTONE, n. loci, Dd. 4^a (*ty glas*?).
- TELBRIK, n. loci, Dd. 5^b. Not Celtic?
- TEMPEL, P. 91, 2; D. 355; *tempell*, P. 195, 4; *tempyll*, P. 209, 3; *tempil*, D. 314; pl. *templis*, D. 1257; M. Br. *templ*, W. *templ*, Ir. *tempul*.
- TEMPLE, s. O. 1259 (where it rhymes with *thymmo cy*), O. 2260, 2554=*templā*, O. 2621.
- TEMPTACYN, s. D. 225, 806, 1059=*temptacion*, D. 1077; *temptacon*, Cr. 1768, 2133.
- TEMPTYE, 'to tempt,' P. 11, 1; 14, 1; 15, 1; 19, 2; 20, 4; O. 11=*temptie*, D. 102; *tempte*, O. 303; *temptya*, P. 13, 2; *temtya*, Cr. 454, 1819: *temptyas* 'he tempted,' O. 308; Cr. 888: p.part.p. *temptiys*, P. 22, 1; 52, 4; M. Br. *temptaff*.
- TERMÂZ, s. 'husband,' *e thermâz*, 'her husband,' Lh. 252 (28). Cf. *dremas*.
- TER-SENT (MS. *thersent*), n. loci, Dd. 5^b, 'terra sanctorum.'
- TERTH, s. 'tertian,' in *les-derth* (gl. febrifugia). M. Br. *terzyen* 'fever.'
- †TEUL, adj. 'dark:' *teul yn agas colon rak fout crygy* 'dark in your heart for want of believing,' R. 1274 = *tewl*, R. 539: Lhuyd's *tewal*, W. *tywyll*, Br. *téval*, *téoual*, *téouel*; Ir. *temel*. Hence *tewolder* 'darkness' in the Cornish version of the 1st chapter of Genesis. See *tiwulgou*.
- TEWARDEIR, n. loci (*ti-war-teir*), Dd. 6^b.
- TIBESTER, n. loci, Dd. 4^a (*ti-bester* 'house of windows').
- TICOITH, n. loci, Dd. 6^a. (*ti-coit* 'house of the wood').
- TİM, s. 'thyme,' Lh. 163^o.
- TINTEN (MS. *Thinten*), n. loci, Dd. 2^b.
- TIR-LEBERE, n. loci, Dd. 9^a: 'land of lepers'? cf. 'vallis leprosorum' in Lib. Land.

- TIVULGOU (gl. tenebræ) seems the pl. of *tivol*, formed like O.W. *datl-oc-ou*, gl. fora, pl. of *datl*, and *circhinnucu* pl. of *circhinn*. So *kyssyl-g-ou* 'counsels.' The root is TAM 'obscurum esse,' whence Lat. *temere*, *tenebrae* for **temefrae*, **temestrae*, Skr. *tamisrâ* (Kuhn, Zeits. xiv. 222, xv. 238). The word *tivol*=Ir. *temel*, Skr. *timira*.
- TIWA HA, TEWA, 'towards,' Lh. 251, 252, W. *tu-a*.
- TIWARDRAI, n. loci, Dd (*ti war drai* 'house on the strand'—*trai*, q.v.)
- TIWARTHEI, n. loci (*ti-warth-hel?*).
- TOKEN, s. O. 1733, 2659, Cr. 1181, 1644 = *tokyn*, O. 1247, D. 343, 1081, 1781, 2497; pl. *toknys*, O. 716.
- TOCHE, s. 'a touch,' used to strengthen negation in P. 158, 2.
- TOCHYE, 'to touch,' P. 14, 3; p. part. p. *touches*, Cr. 1183.
- †TOIM (gl. calidam), M. Br. *toem*, W. *twym*, Skr. *tigma*. In Irish we have *timme* 'heat.'
- TOMMA, Cr. 737, for *attoma* 'I am.'
- †TON, 'unploughed land,' O. 1164= W. *ton*, O.W. pl. *tonou*, L.L. 195.
- TOOL, s. Cr. 982, v. *toul*.
- †TOR (gl. venter), better *torr*; pl. *torrow*, D. 2646, P. 169, 3; M. Br. *torr*, O.W. *torrauc* 'ventrosus,' Lib. Land. 267; O.Ir. *tarr* 'hypogastrium.'
- TORMENT, s. D. 541, 1056, R. 488 = *tormont*, P. 213, 4, D. 1029; a *dormont*, P. 132, 4.
- TORMENTOR, s. pl. *tormentors*, O. 2682, R. 1917; *tormentores*, R. 1761, 1876; 2240; *tormentours*, D. 1348, 2045, 2055.
- TORMENTYE, 'to torment,' P. 97, 1; *tormont*, P. 66, 2, 'will torment,' p. part. p. *tormontyys*, O. 2723; *tormentys*, D. 721; *tremountys*, Cr. 2036.
- †TORN, s. 'a turn,' Ital. *torno*, Fr. *tour*, *τόπος* (Diez, E.W. i. 415).
- TORNE, n.l., Dd. 7^a.
- TOUL, s. 'tool,' D. 1621=*towyll*, P. 156, 4; pl. *toolles*, Cr. 982.
- TOUN, s. 'oath,' Lh. 74^b. W. *twng*, Ir. *tong*.
- TOWLA, *dho towla en* 'to thrust with force against one,' 'to obtrude,' Lh. 104^a; *towla dyvéas* 51^a.

- TOWLALL, Cr. 441 = *teulel*, q.v.; p.part. *towles*, Cr. 789, 1139.
 TOWYLL, s. 'a tool,' P. 156, 4.
 TRAGARADUC, n. loci (*tra* + *Caraduc*), Dd. 10^a.
 TRAGOL, n. loci, Dd. 1^a (*tra* + *col*).
 TRAI, s. 'strand,' in *Ti-war-drai*. Ir. *traigh*.
 TRANSFORMYS, p.part.p. 'transformed,' Cr. 2112.
 TRAVALLAZ, 'he travelled,' Lh. 251. M.Br. *travell* 'laborare.'
 TRAVIDER, n. loci, Dd. 1^a (*tra* + *mider* 'reaper'?).
 TRAVINT, n. loci, Dd. 11^b.
 TRAWISCOIT, n. loci, Dd. 6^b.
 TRAYTA, 'to betray,' P. 145, 3.
 TRAYTOR, s. P. 61, 3; 240, 1; D. 1177 = *traytour*, P. 98, 3;
trayteur, P. 121, 1; *treytour*, P. 119, 3; *trayteur*, P.
 121, 1; *treytour*, P. 119, 3; *treytor*, D. 1449; pl. *traytors*,
 D. 1108; *treytours*, P. 157, 1; *treytors*, R. 85, M. Br.
traytour.
 TREA, 'to try,' Cr. 317; *trta*, Lh. 162^a, Fr. *trier*, *tritare*.
 TREBICHEN, n. loci, Dd. 4^a = *Tre-bihan*, Dd. 4^b.
 TREBLERI, n. loci, Dd. 8^a.
 TREBYL, s. 'treble,' R. 2360.
 TREDHAC, n. loci, Dd. 7^b.
 TREFILIES, n. loci, Dd. 11^a (*tre* + *Filies* = Br. *Felius*, *Felus*,
 Z. 290).
 TREFITENT, n. loci, Dd. 10^a.
 TREFORNOC, n. loci, Dd. 3^b (cf. *forn* gl. *fornax*).
 TREFRIOC, n. loci, Dd. 11^a (*tre* + *Frioc*, q.v.).
 TREGAL, n. loci, Dd. 10^b (*tre* + *cal*).
 TREGANMEDAN, n. loci, Dd. 7^b (*tregan*, *medan*?).
 TREGAVAL, n. loci, Dd. 8^b (*tre Cavall* 'Arthur's dog;' *cabal-*
lus ? cf. *Carn cabal*, Nennius, § 73).
 TREGAVRAN, n. loci, Dd. 7^b (*Gavran*, *Gabran*, Lib. L. 150;
Gafran, ib. 171; a dimin. of *gavar*, gl. *capra*).
 TREGEL, n. loci, Dd. 2^a (*tre* + *cel*).
 TREGEMELIN, n. loci, Dd. 7^b; cf. perhaps *Cair Celemion*, leg.
Cemlion ? Nennius, § 76.
 TREGENVER, n. loci, O. 2593 (*tre* + *kenver* = Br. *kember* 'con-
 fluence of two rivers.'
 TREGÈRION, tregòrion, Lh. 224, 'dwellers.' W. *trigo* 'to stay.'

- TREGINGALE, n. loci, Dd. 10^b.
- TREGHURY, s. 'trickery,' 'treachery,' R. 90: kymmer naw
alwyth agas pryson na fo dout a *treghury* 'take (the)
nine keys of your prison, that there be no fear of trickery,'
See Diez, E.W. i. 421; s.v. *treccare*.
- TREGON, n. loci, Dd. 3^b = *Tregoin*, Dd. 7^b; *tre*, con.
- TREGIL, n. loci, Dd. 9^b.
- TREGREBRI, n. loci, Dd. 8^b (*tre* + *kreibri*. Compare, perhaps,
Br. *kriberien* 'flax-combers,' 'hemp-combers.')
- TREGRENON, n. loci, Dd. 4^a.
- TREHANS, 'three hundred,' P. 36, 1.
- TREHAVOC, n. loci, Dd. 5^b.
- TREHAMBYS, the name of a place (mentioned O. 2311), where
perhaps there was a house with three stories, from *tre*
and *kembys* = Br. *kembot* 'étage.'
- TREHINOCH, n. loci, Dd. 5^a (*Hinoch* 'senior'?).
- TREISWANTEL, n. loci, Dd. 4^b; *treis* is, perhaps, = Br. *trést*
'grand champ.'
- TREIWAL, n. loci, Dd. 2^b.
- TRELAMAR, n. loci, Dd. 10^a (Br. *lammer* 'sauteur'?).
- TRELAND, n. loci, Dd. 6^b.
- TRELINGAN, n. loci, Dd. 11^a. (There was a Celtic tribe
Lingones, Glück, K.N. 37.)
- TRELLEWASET, n. loci, Dd. 1^a (*leverid* gl. lac dulce?).
- TRELLOI, n. loci, Dd. 3^a (*loe* gl. regula?).
- TRELOEN, n. loci, Dd. 7^b (W. *llwyn* 'a grove'?).
- TRELOSCH, n. loci, Dd. 9^b (*losc* gl. assura).
- TRELUGE, n. loci, Dd. 9^b.
- TRELWI, n. loci, Dd. 7^a.
- TREMAIL, n. loci, Dd. 3^a (W. *moel* 'heap,' 'hill'?).
- TREMARUSTEL, n. loci, Dd. 11^a.
- TREMETERET, n. loci, Dd. 9^b.
- TREMETONE, n. loci, Dd. 5^a.
- TREMODRET, n. loci, Dd. 7^b (*tre* + *Modret* = O.W. *Medraut*,
An. Camb. 537?).
- TREMOR, n. loci, Dd. 5^b. *Tremhor*, n. loci, Dd. 3^b.
- TREMOWNTYS, p.part.p. 'tormented,' Cr. 2036.
- TRENANT, n. loci, Dd. 7^b; *Trenand*, Dd. 9^b (*tre* + *nant*).

TREN, adj. 'strong,' W. *tren*, Ir. *trén-*, is used as an intensive in the following three names:—

TRENBRAS, n. loci, Dd. 1^a (*tren*+*pras* 'pratum,' i.e. 'large meadow'); cf. W. *tren-llif* 'a rapid torrent.'

TRENHAL, n. loci, Dd. 3^b (*tren*+*hal* 'saltmarsh').

TRENWIT, n. loci, Dd. 4^a (leg. *Trenwith*, from *tren* and *guith* 'wood'). Cf. *Tren-accat* on the Llanfechan stone, and Gaulish names composed with Dumnos, and German with irmin, Glück, K.N. 73.

TRETIHOC, n. loci, Dd. 8^b (*Rihoc*, n.pr.; Ir. *Ríóc*?).

TRES, s. 'a foot,' O. 2549; v. *trois*.

TRESCAV, n. loci, Dd. 10^a (*tre*+*scav* 'elder tree').

TRESON, s. P. 42, 3, 'treason'=*treyson*, P. 74, 2; 124, 2; D. 2062; R. 640. Cf. M. Br. *traissaff* 'to betray.'

TRESPAS, s. 'trespass,' Cr. 426; D. 1437, 1814; R. 1100=*trespys*, D. 2758, R. 1153.

TRESPASCYE, 'to trespass,' D. 1441, where Mr. Norris prints *trespastye*.

TRESPYS, s. 'trespass,' D. 2458, R. 1153.

TREST, s. 'trust,' R. 1737, Cr. 582, and perhaps D. 948.

TRESTYE, 'to trust,' O. 1659; *trest* 'trust thou,' Cr. 1676, 2366, 2505.

TRETDEWORD, n. loci, Dd. 1^a.

TRETHAC, n. loci; Dd. 7^a.

TRETLAND, n. loci, Dd. 1^a.

TRETLENO, n. loci, Dd. 3^a. (Here and in *Tret-deword*, *Tretland*, and *Tret-weret*, the *tret* may be *trait*—leg. *traith*—gl. *harena*.)

TRETURY, s. 'traitorousness,' P. 194, 4. See *traytor*.

TRETWERET, n. loci, Dd. 10^b.

TREUS, adj. P. 215, 1; *dew lader dreus*, P. 163, 1=*trus*.

TREVAGAV, n. loci, Dd. 8^a (*trev*+*agau*, which in W. is said to be 'openings,' 'clefts.')

TREVELIEN, n. loci, Dd. 9^b (*trev*+*Elïen*? cf. *Moel Elïan* in Wales).

TREVERBET, n. loci, Dd. 6^b (*trev*+*erbet*=Br. *erbed* 'recommendation,' 'intercession.')

TREVERET, n. loci, Dd. 10^a.

- TREVERBIN, n. loci, Dd. 6^b (*trev*+*Erbin*, n.pr., or cf. *arepennis* 'arpent,' or *erbin*, which in W. is the 'common calamint').
- TREVERIM, n. loci, Dd. 5^b (*trev*+*ἐρημος*, Lat. *erēmus* (Prudentius), O.Fr. *erme*, *herme*, Diez, E.W. i. 164). Cf. Corn. *ermit*, gl. *eremita*.
- TREVILIUD, n. loci, Dd. 10^b (*trev*+*Iliud*, n.pr.=O.W. *Eliud*?).
- TREVINIEL, n. loci, Dd. ^b (*trev*+*Iniel*, n.pr.?).
- TREVOET, n. loci, Dd. 8^a (Br. *tréfoet* or *tréouet* 'district,' 'canton'?).
- TREVRET, n. loci, Dd. 8^b (*trev*+*ret*=*rið* (gl. *vadum*), W. *rhyd*).
- TREVRGEN, n. loci, Dd. 8^b.
- TREVRNIVET, n. loci, Dd. 1^a (*trev*+*ar*+*nivet*=Ir. *nemed* (gl. *sacellum*), M.W. *nevat* 'aula,' Gaulish *nemeton*, or O.Br. *nemet* 'silva, *Ἀρυ-νέμετον*, Z. 186; Ir. *nemheadh*: cf. Lat. *nēmus*, *vēmos*, Curtius, G.E. No. 531, where *nimida* (leg. *nimida*) is called an Old Frankish word, because, I suppose, it is used in the *Lex Salica*, and cf. perhaps Zend *nemeṭka* 'name eines holzart,' Justi).
- TREVTHAL, n. loci, Dd. 11^a.
- TREWALE, n. loci, Dd. 10^a (*gwal* 'wall'?).
- TREWALLEN, n. loci, Dd. 7^b (*tre*+*gwallen*, O.Corn. *guailen*, Br. *gwalen* 'gaule'?).
- TREWANT, n. loci, Dd. 3^b.
- TREWDERET, n. loci, Dd. 10^a.
- TREWELLE, n. loci, Dd. 5^a.
- TREWELLOGEN, n. loci, Dd. 5^a.
- TREWENT, n. loci, Dd. 10^a (*tre*+*guent* 'ventus,' later *gwyns*, *gwens*, W. *gwynt*).
- TREWILLE, n. loci, Dd. 4^b.
- TREWILLEN, n. loci, Dd. 5^b (*tre*+*guillen*=W. *gwyllin* 'cultured'?).
- TREWIN, n. loci, Dd. 8^b (*tre*+*gwyn* 'white'?).
- TREWINDOI, n. loci, Dd. 6^b (*tre*+*Gwinidoi*=O. Bret. *Venitoe*, Cart. Rhed., cited Z. 529).
- TREWITGHI, n. loci, Dd. 4^b (*tre*+*guith-gi* 'wild dog'?).
- TREWODE, n. loci, Dd. 1^a.

- TREWOROC, n. loci, Dd. 7^a (*tre* + *Gworoc*, n.pr. ?).
- TREYSON, v. *treson*, *treytour*, P. 119, 3; v. *traytor*.
- TRÍA, 'to try,' Lh. 162^a.
- TRIBERTHAN, n. loci, Dd. 7^b.
- TRÍGAN, Lh. 223 (69), (74), 224 (10).
- †TRIGE, 'to stay,' 'tarry,' like W. *trigo*, is from Lat. *tricari* 'to make difficulties,' whence Prov. *trigar* 'to stop,' 'hinder.'
- TRIGERIO 'dwellers,' Lh. 222.
- TRIGOI, n. loci, Dd. 1^a.
- TRINITIE, s. Cr. 344=*trynyte*, O. 58.
- †TRO, s. 'a turn,' *τρόχος*. M.Br. *tro*.
- TROBELL, s. 'trouble,' Cr. 1674, 1793, 1905 = *trubll*, Cr. 1255, from Lat. *turbula*.
- TROBLES, p.part.p. 'troubled,' Cr. 1460=*troplys*, D. 26, where the provection of the *b* seems due to the elision of a vowel after *b*. See *supra*, s.v. *delyfre*.
- TROMPOURS, s. 'trumpeters,' O. 1996. Cf. M.Br. *trompil* 'tuba.'
- †TROSTER (gl. *trabs*), pl. *tresters*, O. 963, is, like M.Br. *treust*, O.Ir. *trost*, Z. 143, O.Fr. *traste*, Diez, E.W. ii. 183, from Lat. *transtrum*.
- TROUTHEL, n. loci, Dd. 1^a.
- TROW: *the an drow* 'believe thou it,' D. 3121. A.S. *trebvan* 'credere,' or, perhaps, 'thou wilt find it' (*trouwer*).
- TRUBIT, s. 'tribute,' D. 1575; M.Br. *tribut*, W. *treth* for **trebt*, **trept*.
- †TRUD (gl. *tracta*). See Diez, E.W. i. 427.
- TRUFYL, adj. 'trifling,' 'silly,' R. 1055. M.Br. *truffler* 'nugator.' O.Fr. *trufle*, Diez, E.W. i. 430.
- TRYGER, n. loci, D. 2274.
- TRYSTANS, s. 'sadness,' P. 222, 3; *trystyns*, P. 53, 2; D. 731, 1023; R. 499; *trystynys*, R. 1588; *trystyys*, O. 2094; *trystys*, R. 204; *trystyans*, Lh. 240^c. M.Br. *trist* 'tristis,' *tristes* 'tristitia.'
- TRYSTYA, 'to trust,' D. 1439, Cr. 1380=*trustya*, Cr. 1868; *trust*, 2d sg. imperat., Cr. 896; *trustyowh*, Cr. 178, 222. See *Mystrustya*.
- TUCHE, 'to touch,' D. 2311.

- TUCOWIT, n. loci, Dd. 11^a.
 TULFRIC, n.pr., R. 2353.
 TUMBER, s. 'timber,' O. 2479 = *tymber*, Cr. 2283.
 †TUMMASOW, s. 'thumps;' pl. of *tumm*.
 TUR in *tur lythyowe*, Cr. 2280.
 TURGOIL, n. loci, Dd. 3^a (*tur* gl. *turris* + *goil* = *vigilia*: cf. *guillea*, gl. *vigilia*, and W. *gwyl-dur*).
 TURNUPAN, s. 'turnip,' Lh. 34^a; *tyrnypan*, 136^b.
 TURONT, s.m. 'tyrant,' 1603. M.Br. *tirant*.
 TYBAKKO, s. 'tobacco,' Lh. 160^b.
 †TYLDYE, 'to cover.' A.S. *teldan* in *bi-teldan*, *beteldan*, *ofer-teldan*.
 UAN, s. 'owl,' in *berth-uan* (gl. *parrax*). W. *uan* in *dyll-uan*: 'naturausdruck vom geschrei des vogels wie Nhd. *uhu*:' cf. Norm. *huant*, Diez, E.W. ii. 337.
 UCTRED, n. pr., Dd. 5^a. An *Uchtrit*, bishop of Llandaff, died A.D. 1150. Unceltic?
 UGHON, 'over us,' O. 1861 = *uhan*, Cr. 154; *a uhan*, Cr. 623; *a ughan*, Cr. 2077, 2155.
 UHER in *gurth-uher* = *ucher* 'evening.'
 ULSI, n.pr., Dd. 10^b.
 ULUARD, n.pr., Dd. 1^a. Unceltic.
 UMSKEMYNES, p.part.p. 'excommunicated,' Cr. 1596.
 UNAS, 'in thee,' Cr. 529.
 UNGRASSHES, adj. 'ungracious,' Cr. 1575.
 UNHY, 'in her,' Cr. 1809.
 UNKINDA, adj. 'unnatural,' Cr. 155, 202, 231.
 UNNAF, 'in me,' Cr. 222.
 UNPOSSYBLE, adj. 'impossible,' Cr. 2384, 2386.
 UNYN HY, Cr. 18, 9, 'her alone;' *unyn* for *onyn*.
 UORDYN: en glaskor uordyn 'in the country of Ireland.' Lh. 222.
 URRY, n. pr., 'Uriah,' O. 2123, 2338.
 US, s. 'use,' 'custom,' D. 2034.
 US, 'est,' v. *eus*.
 USYA, 'to use,' Cr. 649; *yuzia*, Lh. 151^o; *usy* 'he used,' P. 161, 1; 205, 2; *ny usyan*, Cr. 1474; p.part.p. *usijs*, P. 233, 2.

- VAEZ, s. 'boar,' Lh. 271^c; v. *bahet*.
 VALY, s. 'a valley,' Cr. 340.
 VEADGE, 'voyage,' Cr. 807=*vyag*, q.v.
 VENIONS, s. 'vengeance,' P. 122, 4; 129, 2, 3=*venyons*, O. 619; *venians*, D. 2501; *vynyons*, D. 3074; *vyngenns*, O. 1250; *vengyans*, D. 2078; *vengens*, Cr. 430, 2060, 2356; *vengeans*, Cr. 2208; *vengence*, Cr. 2368; *vengeance*, Cr. 1657. M.Br. *vengance*.
 VENYM, s. 'venom,' O. 1780, 1798. M.Br. *venym*, Fr. *venin*.
 See *vynymmys*.
 VEREMENT, adv., D. 1664.
 VERTU, s. 'virtue,' O. 230, 1748, 2636, D. 3030=*vertew*, Cr. 8. M.Br. *virtuz*. The pl. *vertutis* (M. Bret. *vertusiou*, Buh. 26) in Cr. 63 is probably meant for the Latin *Virtutes*. O.Ir. *fert*, *fiurt*, gen. *ferto* (prodigium), and see *barthus* and *maróyon*.
 VERY, adv. Cr. 1750, 1817=*veary*, Cr. 1621.
 VEYLL, adv. 'vilely,' P. 156, 1; 165, 1; 177, 2. See *vyl*.
 VEYLL, s. 'a veil,' P. 209, 3.
 VICTORY, s. R. 2521. M.Br. *victoer*.
 VINSENS, Cr. 280, is Lat. *vincens*, according to Mr. Norris.
 VIRGIN, s.f. Cr. 500=*virgyn*, Cr. 1908.
 VIRTU, P. 3, 1; 23, 2; 68, 1=*vertu*, q.v.
 VOICE, v. *voys*.
 VOW: *me an vow*, Cr. 480, 'I vow it.'
 VOWARD, s. 'vanward,' O. 2156.
 VOYD, adj. Cr. 242.
 VOYDYA, 'to avoid,' Cr. 2170, 2376; 'to depart,' Cr. 2345; *voyde* 'begone,' Cr. 1276.
 VOYS, s. 'voice,' O. 1436, 1487; D. 2026=*voice*, Cr. 530, 1155, 1166.
 VU, s. 'view,' R. 842.
 VYAG, s. O. 2163=*vyadg*, Cr. 484; *vyadge*, Cr. 680, 714, 2064; *veadge*, Cr. 807. M.Br. *veag*. From Ital. *viaggio*, Pr. *viatge*, rather than Fr. *voyage*.
 V[Y]AGGYA, 'to voyage,' Cr. 1475. It. *viaggiare*.
 VYCTUALL, s. Cr. 1475. M.Br. *vitail*.
 VYL, adj. 'vile;' compar. *vylle*, P. 176, 4. M.Br. *vil*.

- VYL-BRATHKY, 'vile hound,' D. 2087.
 -BRYBOR, 'vile beggar,' D. 1452.
 -DESPYT, 'vile despite,' D. 1267.
 -GADLYNG, 'vile gadling,' D. 1817.
 -HARLOT, 'vile rascal,' D. 2914.
 -HORE, 'vile harlot,' O. 2705, 2728.
- VI(L)-LECUR (gl. parasitus), 'vile spunger'—an Old Fr. *vil-lecheor*; see Diez, E.W., s.v. *Leccare*. For the loss of the *l* cf. Pr. *vilandrier* (ib. s.v. *Landra*) for *vil-landrier*.
- VYLLAN, s. 'villain,' Cr. 1578.
 VYL-LOSEL, 'vile losel,' D. 940, 2735.
 VYNYMMEYS, p.part.p. 'venomed,' O. 1757.
 WADEFESTE, n. loci, Dd. 7^a. Unceltic.
 WADHEL, n. loci, Dd. 4^b. Unceltic?
 WAGE, s. D. 1187; pl. *wagys*, D. 2257.
 WAR, adj. 'aware,' P. 252, 4; D. 999.
 WARDEN, s. Cr. 444, 999, 1148.
 WARNYE, 'to warn,' O. 1423.
 WASO, n.pr., Dd. 8^b. Unceltic?
 WASSEL, D. 2978, 'wassail.'
 WAST, s. 'a waist,' D. 1889.
 WELCOM, adj. Cr. 568, 731, 1885=*wolcom*, D. 575, 1579.
 A.S. *vilcuma* 'qui gratus advenit.'
 WELCOMMA, 'to welcome,' Cr. 868, O.Fr. *welcomier*, Diez, E.W. ii. 438=*wolcumme*, O. 258.
 WEYS, s. 'sweat,' P. 58, 4; better *wheys*, Cr. 883, 949; *whys*.
- †WHANS, s. 'desire,' from *chwant*, and this from **svans-to*, Ir. *sant*, root SVAS (Skr. *śvas*), to which Ascoli also refers the Mod. Persian *kh(v)asten* 'to wish,' and the Lat. *spiro* from **spis*, Beitr. v. 86.
- WHAT, pron. interrog. Cr. 625; *what!* (= *hwæt!*), O. 2641.
 WHATH, s. 'a puff' (?), Cr. 2299=W. *chwyth* 'a blast,' 'breath.'
 WHELES, in *gow(w)heles*, q.v., for *whethles* 'to tell,' from *whethl*.
 WHERZYN, 'to laugh,' P. 222, 1; *chwerthyn*. Referred by Ascoli (Beitr. v. 90) to a root SVAR 'to shine' (Skr. *sur*,

svar; Zend *ghar* 'leuchten,' *hvarē* 'the sun'). Zend *gharetha*, n. 'glanz,' comes nearest in form to the Celtic words.

HUETH, P. 225, 2.

WHY? R. 1923, borrowed from A.S. *hwȳ* 'cur,' 'quare.'

WHYP, s. R. 2013=*wyp*, D. 1196; *whypp*, D. 2239: pl. *whyppys*, D. 2048, 2056.

WHYPYE, 'to whip:' *me . . . ath whyp*, D. 2100, 'I will whip thee.'

WICH, n. loci, Dd. 6^a=O.W. *guic*, Bret. *gwik* 'bourg,' 'bourgade.' See Williams, s.v. *Gwic*, who compares *oikos*, A.S. *wic*, W. *gwig*, Ir. *fich*, Lat. *vicus*; cf. further Glück, K.N. 115, where Sk. *veça* 'domus,' Goth. *veih*s, O. Celtic *Lato-vici*, *Cambo-vicus*, *Borco-vicus*, are compared.

WIDEWOT, n. loci, Dd. 10^a.

WIDIE, n. loci, Dd. 3^a.

WIHUMAR, n. pr. Dd. 1^a.

WIHUMARC, n. pr. Dd. 11^a=Br. *Wihomarc*, Cart. Rot. 373, and see Z. 128.

WILEWRDE, n. loci, Dd. 6^b.

WINE, n. pr. Dd. 7^b. Unceltic?

WOD, adj. 'mad,' R. 544, from A.S. *vōd* 'furious.'

WODERON, n. loci, Dd. 6^a.

WOLCOM, WOLCOMME; see *welcom*, *welcomma*.

WONDRES-FYNE, adj. 'wondrous fine,' Cr. 2286.

WONDREYS-CALLYS, adj. 'wondrous hard,' Cr. 2131.

-COYNT, adj. 'wondrous knowing,' Cr. 803.

-FANCYE, s. 'a wondrous vision,' Cr. 76.

-FASHES, p.part.p. 'wondrous-faced,' Cr. 499.

-WHANS, s. 'a wondrous desire,' Cr. 1910.

WOR, pret. in *wor tyweth*, D. 1818, 'finally,' for *worth dyweth*. This confirms Ebel's explanation of *woteweth*, P. 38, 3, as for *worth deweth* (Beitr. v. 133): *wosteweth* occurs in O. 2762.

WORES LIN, n. loci, Dd. 7^a.

WORSHIP, s. R. 1943.

WORTHY, adj. Cr. 180, 184, 206, 790, 808, 2297: compare *worthya*, Cr. 319.

- Wos for *a-wos*, Cr. 1539 : *wos an promes na* 'notwithstanding the promise.'
- †WULUDOC (gl. dives) from **wulut* 'wealth' = W. *golud*, O.Ir. *foluth*.
- WURCHENIAT (gl. incantator) = *gorcheiniad*.
- WYLLY, adj. 'wily,' Cr. 512, 816.
- WYS : *yn wys*, O. 1545, P. 217, 4, D. 2432. A.S. *vis* 'sapiens,' 'certus.'
- YBORN, s. 'heaven,' Cr. 82 = *huibren* (gl. nubes).
- †YDH, a particle used before verbs in the pres., pret., and fut., written *yth*, *yz* = W. *ydd*, Br. *ez*, is identified by Ebel, Beitr. v. 148, with Skr. *iha* 'jam,' 'hic,' Zend *idha*, O.Pers. *idā*.
- YE *re gymmy tol ow guen*, R. 2355. Perhaps for þ^o 'thou.'
- YEA, Cr. 809, Lh. 73^b. M.Br. *ya*, W. *ie*, O.Ir. *ia* (Cormac).
- YEGH, *O yégh*, interj., Lh. 249^a.
- YEST, Cr. 1743, 'east.'
- YEYN, D. 1622 ; *yen*, D. 2060 ; *yeyne*, Cr. = *iein*, gl. fri-g[*id*]us. M.Br. *yen*. See *iey*.
- YFERN, 'hell,' R. 2235, 'infernī' = *yfarn*, P. 106, 3 ; *yffarn*, P. 66, 4 ; 212, 1, 4. Ir. *iffern*, W. *uffern*, Br. *ifern*.
- YFLE, adj. 'evil,' D. 1404 ; *yfle-gras*, D. 2076. A.S. *yfel* 'malus.'
- YGANS, 'twenty,' Cr. 1981 = *egans*, q.v. M.Br. *uguent*.
- YGES, 'in your,' D. 3074.
- YMADGE, s. 'image,' Cr. 2524. M.Br. *imag*.
- YMASSAYA, 'to try (assay) oneself,' D. 2302.
- YMPYNNYON, s. 'brains,' R. 1011 = *impinion* (gl. cerebrum).
- YN for *un* 'one,' 'an,' Cr. 436.
- YN, 'in the,' locative sg. of the article. It causes vocalic infection : *yn dre* 'in the town,' (*tre*) P. 97, 2 ; *yn drynsys* 'in the Trinity' (*trynsys*), O. 1734, 2660 ; *yn golon* 'in the heart' (*colon*), P. 26, 4 = *in gollan*, Cr. 306 ; *in golan*, R. 2067 : *yn grous* 'on the cross' (*crous*), R. 429, 1234, 1265 = *yn growys*, P. 2, 4 ; *yn grows-pren* 'on the cross-tree' (*crows-pren*), *yn vryonġen* 'in the throat' (*bryonġen*), D. 1007 ; *yn vaner* 'in the manner,' P. 222, 2 ; *yn wlas* 'in the country' (*gwlas*), P. 13, 4 ; 100, 2 ; 156, 1 ; 209, 1 ;

R. 1636; *yn wethan* 'in the tree' (*gwedhan*), Cr. 548, 827=*in weathan*, Cr. 762; *yn woly* 'in the wound' (*goly*), R. 1540.

†YN, for **ynt*, a particle turning adjectives into adverbs, changing *d* and *g* respectively into *t* and *h*, and *b* and *m* into *f*. Ebel identifies it with *avri* in *avriθεος*. In Middle Breton it is *ent*.

†YNNY, s. 'pressure': *hep ynny* 'without pressure,' O. 1942, 2148.

†YNNYADOW, s. 'urging,' O. 999.

YNTERTAYNES, p.part.p. 'entertained,' Cr. 525.

YNTRE. See *entre*.

YR, adj. 'fresh': *zilli dour yr* 'eel of fresh water,' Lh. 42.
W. *ir*, Ir. *úr*.

YBALL, adj. 'low,' Cr. 235, 1902. See *Isel*.

YSCREN, s. (pl. of *ascorn* 'bone'), P. 183, 3.

YSELDAR, s. 'lowness,' Cr. 447, a deriv. from *yssel*=*isel*.

YSET(H)VA, s. 'a seat,' lit. 'a sitting place' (*yseth*+*ma*).

YU, 'is,' D. 2002¹ (generally *ew* or *yw*).

YUGGYE. See *judgye*.

†YUNNYE, 'to adjust'=*W. iawni*: *a iunnyas*, O. 2658.

YWE, 'he (*e*) is (*yw*),' P. 69, 2, 4.

YWYS, Cr. 124; A.S. *ge-vis* 'certus.'

ZADARN, 'Saturn,' Lh. 30^b.

ZAL, s. 'salt,' Lh. 13^c.

ZAN, s. See *San*.

ZETHAR, s. 'archer,' Lh. 14^c, 30^b.

ZILLI DOUR YR 'eel of fresh water,' Lh. 42.

¹ Note the change in this passage from the second to the third person: *a leversys ath ganow the honan, py gans ken re yu dyssys?* "hast thou spoken of thy own mouth, or by others art thou (lit. is he) taught?" So in O. 2135, King David says to Bersabe: *ou holon ger caradow, dew ruth ros flour hy hynse* "my dear, loveable heart, God made thee flower of thy (lit. of her) sex;" in O. 1136, Japhet says to the dove: *colom whek, glas hy lagas, ke nyg a-ugh lues pow* "Sweet dove, blue thy (lit. her) eye, go, fly over many countries;" and in D. 2762, the third tortor says to Jesus: *ty losel, foul y perhen, ystyn the vregh* "thou knave, foul thy (lit. his) owner, stretch out thy arm;" *my a vyn thewhy poyntya service tha teag* (leg. *deag*?) *hay gela* "I will appoint unto you and your (lit. and his) fellow to bear service," Cr. 1062; *te dhen, gura lewie, beva den yonk bo den coth*, P. 175, 3, "thou, man, do loyalty, be thou (lit. be he) a young man or an old man;" *sau rak peder . . . me re bysys na dreylye y gousesow*, D. 883, "stand forth, Peter! . . . I have prayed that thy (lit. his) thoughts (*cousesow*) turn not."

ADDENDA.

- †ABAZ, s.m. 'abbot,' Lh. 270^a.
 ADHENNA, adv. 'inde,' Lh. 71^a.
 †ADHORTON NEI 'from us,' Lh. 223 (52). Pryce's *adhor* is a figment.
 AGEROW, 'to open,' Lh. 112^a.
 AGREANZ, s. 'agreement,' Lh. 223 (67).
 †AHO, pl. of *dh* 'pedigree,' Lh. 224 (15) = *ach* (gl. soboles).
 ÂHSKREF, s. 'pedigree,' Lh. 224 (24), pl. *ahskrefio*, ib. (26).
 ÂHSKREFER, s. 'pedigree maker,' pl. *ahskreferyo*, Lh. 224 (2).
 AISE, adj. 'easy,' Lh. 78^a.
 *AISIA, AIZIA 'to ease,' Lh. 78^c.
 AKIUZYA, 'to accuse,' Lh. 224 (39).
 ANDELLANA, adv. 'likewise,' 'so,' 'thus,' Lh. 150^a.
 ANNERH, s. 'greeting,' Lh. 222. W. *anerch*.
 ANTIQUËR, s. 'antiquary,' pl. *antikuéryo*, Lh. 224 (36).
 APOLOG, s. 'apology,' Lh. 222.
 APPARN, s. 'apron,' Lh. 125^b, 171^b.
 ARBENNEC, ARBEDNEC, 'principal,' Lh. 224 (32) = Ir. *air-chinnech*.
 ARGRAFA, 'to print,' Lh. 222.
 ARVOREK, s. 'Armorica,' Lh. 222 (25).
 AVIZIYZ, 'advised,' Lh. 253 (40).
 BADOBER, s. 'a bad work,' Lh. 253 (40).
 BËST HUËL, s. 'a labouring beast,' Lh. 74^a.
 BIËGEON, s. 'dunghill,' Lh. 154^b, a corruption of Eng. *midden*, as *belin* 'mill' is of *melin*, *beslen* of *mesclen*.
 †BLAIDH, s. 'wolf: pike or jack,' Lh. 82^b = O. Corn. *bleit*, q.v.
 BOAZOK (misprinted *boayok*, Lh. 113^a), 'a smellfeast,' from *bós* = W. *bwyd*, Ir. *biad* 'food.'

- BOHOÓAK, adj. 'poor,' Lh. 71^b = *bohosoc*, q.v.
- BOLONÓEDHEK, BOLYNGÓEDHEK, adj. 'desirous,' Lh. 223.
- †BOND HAT (Mr. Williams prints *bondhat*) = *hatband*, Lh. 153^b.
- BOTTALER, s. 'tankardbearer,' Lh. 178^c; *butler*.
- BREDAR, adj. 'broad,' Lh. 77^a.
- BRYDN, s. 'bulrush,' Lh. 74^a; *brydnan*, 10^b.
- BRÿN, s. 'brine,' Lh. 96^a.
- BÛKET GUDRA, s. 'milk-pail,' Lh. 95^a; *buket* from E. *bucket*, *gudra* = W. *godro*.
- †BÛL-HORN, s. 'a shell-snail,' Lh. 48^c (W. *corn malwen*) is perhaps from **mulh-corn*, *mulh* from **mole* = *μαλακος*.
- BUZA 'to feed,' Lh. 276. W. *bwyta*.
- †BYNKIAR, s. 'cooper,' probably borrowed from some Romance word cognate with Ital. *vinchio*, *avvinchiare*, Diez, E. W. ii. 76. Cf. *bindorn*, *bounder*.
- CABMDYBIANZ, s. 'erroneous opinion,' Lh. 223 (2); *camm* + *tybians*.
- CABMY, 'to make crooked,' Lh. 274^b.
- CALGA, a mutation of *galga*, *galse*, 'potent,' Lh. 222.
- †CALLAMINGA, s. 'tranquillity,' Lh. 166^a. Ital. *calma*, Fr. *calme*.
- CANCAR, s. 'rubigo,' Lh. 141. Eng. *canker*.
- CANZBLEDHAN, s. 'a century,' Lh. 223: *skrephyz*, *mûy po lé*, *aban in kanz han hanter bledhan ma* 'written, more or less, 150 years ago,' *ib.*
- CARENS, s. 'love,' 'friendship,' Lh. 240^c.
- CARETYS, s. 'a parsnip,' 'a carrot' (qy. 'carrots'), Lh. 114^a.
- CARLATH, s.f. 'a rayfish,' Lh. 136^a, 241^b (Mr. Williams prints this word *carcath*).
- CATCHA, 'to catch,' Cr. W. ed. Gilbert, p. 236.
- CHAPPAL, s. 'chapel,' Lh. 143^a.
- †CHEKKER (misprinted *tskekke'r*) *eithin*; s. 'titmouse,' (*whinchat*?), Lh. 113^c.
- CHYI MARHAZNO, s. 'shambles,' Lh. 83^b.
- *CLIKIN: *dorn-glikin* 'that is on the left-hand,' Lh. 150^c.
- CLOÓGA, 'to break the *clods* in a ploughed field,' Lh. 104^a.
- CLYVEDHAS: *benen glyvedhas* 'midwife,' Lh. 103^b; cf. *benen in golocas*.

- COITGATH, s.f. 'a wild-cat,' Lh. 241^b, from *coit* 'wood' and *cath*.
 CORRES, s.f. 'a woman-dwarf,' Lh. 96^a.
 COSI, 'to rise,' 'to swell up,' Lh. 284^b. W. *codi*.
 CÔTH-ÂHSKREF, s. 'an old pedigree,' Lh. 224 (24).
 CÔTH-SKREFER, s. pl. *côth-skreferion*, Lh. 224 (39).
 †COVENEK, Lh. 223 (29). Cf. Ir. *cumain*.
 †COWEA, 'to lie hid.' Fr. *se couer*, Lat. *cupare*.
 COWS: *thera vi kouz* 'I say,' Lh. 71^b; *dho kowza*, Lh. 54°.
 COWSANS, *kouzanz*, Lh. 224 (31).
 †COWSYS, s. 'mind,' 'thought,' pl. *cousesow*, D. 885. M.Br. *coudet* (Ebel).
 CRIGANS, s. 'faith,' 'confidence,' Lh. 240°.
 DAGIER, s. 'dagger,' Lh. 253 (40).
 DAZARGRAFA, 'to reprint,' Lh. 222.
 DAZDHÔZ, 'to recome,' Lh. 223 (76).
 DAZKOVIAN 'we remember,' Lh. 223 (75). Pryce's '*daske-
 cian* to find,' seems blundered from this.
 DÈAL 'to understand,' Lh. 223 (60). W. *deall*.
 DELLEGAZ AN TERMEN, 'he *delayed* (wasted) the time,' Lh. 253 (29), from *dilatam*, whence Fr. *délai*, *dilayer*, *delayer*, Diez, E.W. ii. 264.
 DESKENNYZ, past.p. 'descended,' Lh. 224.
 DEUNANZ, Lh. 226=W. *Dyfneint* 'Devon.'
 DEVEDHIANZ, s. 'a coming,' Lh. 224 (18).
 DIALEK, s. 'dialect,' Lh. 223; pl. *dialeksho*, Lh. 222.
 †DIBERH: *vôr dhiberh* 'a road dividing in two,' Lh. 253.
 †DINAR, DINARYN, s. 'penny,' Lh. 283^a.
 †DINAZ, s. 'fortress,' Lh. 130^a.
 DISSEMBLA, 'to feign,' Lh. 150°.
 DORN-SKREFYZ, 'hand-written,' Lh. 222.
 †DOVRGI, s. 'otter,' Lh. 82°.
 DREORPHENNYAZ, s. 'strong desire,' Lh. (42) = *dre +
 gorphennyas* = W. *gorfynniad*.
 DRUSHEN, 'to thresh,' Cr. W. ed. Gilbert, 234.
 DRY, pron. 'what?' *dry vedo hut gli* 'what will you do?' Lh. 224°, from *pa + try*, *pa + tra* 'what thing?' So *dreu*, Lh. 251 (6) from *pa + tra + ew* 'what thing is?' So in Welsh *beth* = *pa peth*.

- DYGESSION, adj. 'close-sounding,' Lh. 223 (36).
 DYMANDIA, 'to demand, Lh. 124°.
- †EMÊSK, 'among,' Lh. 72°.
 ENEM, s. 'soul,' Lh. 286°.
 ENERÉGEK, adj. 'honourable,' Lh. 224 (17). W. *anrhydeddus*.
- †EN-KETTERMEN-ŃA, Lh. 222 (25).
 ENZOL : *hag enzol* 'likewise,' Lh. 223 (36).
 EPHAN : *miz ephan* 'June,' Lh. 74°.
 ESGYZIANS, s. 'excuse,' Lh. 222.
 ESKITIAS, s. 'shoemaker,' Lh. 285°; *σκύτευσ*. W. *esgid* = *σκύτος*.
- ESPERANS, s. 'hope,' Lh. 222, 223.
 EUN-KEMERYZ 'rightly taken (understood),' Lh. 223.
- †EYRYSDEK, s. 'happiness,' Lh. 222, from *eyrys* = M.Br. *eurus* 'heureux.'
- †FEGGES, s. 'fruits' (lit. *figs*) : *droze fegges warler e kendah* (to bring forth fruits according to their kind) Gen. i. 12 ; pl. of *fic*, q.v.
- FLENT, s. *maen-flent* 'flintstone,' Lh. 150°.
 FOLORETH, s. 'folly,' Lh. 240°.
 FORSAKIAZ, 'forsook,' Lh. 252 (19).
 GEFFYA, 'to forgive,' Lh. 222.
- †GENAW, pl. *genawo*, Lh. 222 (35).
 GERLEVRAN, s. 'glossary,' Lh. 222, dimin. of *ger-levar* 'word-book,' ib.
- GINI, 'Guinea;' *kuliag hag iâr gini, kok gini*, Lh. 88°.
 GOLHYA, 'to wash:' *dho wolhya*, Lh. 77°.
 GOLOW 'to sail,' Lh. 284°. W. *hwylio*.
 GORHEBYANZ, 'answer,' Lh. 223 (59).
- †GORLEWEN, 'west;' *an bobl en gorlewen*, Lh.
 GREHA, 'to sow,' 'plant,' 'beget:' *dho wreha*, Lh. 149°.
 GUANATH, s. 'wheat,' Lh. 167°. W. *gwenith*, Br. *guinith*.
 GÛEK, adj. 'mendax,' Lh. 88°.
- †GULEN, 'to demand,' Lh. 124°. Br. *goulenn*.
 GUÏRHEVLEPTER, s. 'verisimilitude,' Lh. 222 (54).
 †GURIDNIAS, 'pressed, crushed, squeezed,' Lh. 128°. See *guryn*.
 GUZEN, s. 'a withe,' Lh. 284°.

- GWASGA, 'to press,' Lh. 127^a.
 GWERSYN, s. 'spindle,' Lh. 286^c.
 GWETHDER, s. 'deterioration,' Lh. 223 (28).
 †GWRADNAN, s. 'wren,' *fem.* according to Mr. Williams,
 masc. according to Lh. 241^b.
 GYRHEFFIAS, 'offered, proffered, given,' Lh. 102.^b
 HAGAR-AWEL, s. 'bad weather,' Lh. 161^c.
 HANWAI, 'calls,' Lh. 223 (18).
 †HANDERW, s. Lh. 223 (76).
 HANTERGUREYZ, 'half-made,' Lh. Lh. 224 (44).
 HARAŨ, s. 'a harrow,' Lh. 104; *dens harraw* 'harrow teeth,'
 C.W. p. 234.
 HAZ, s. 'duck,' Lh. 275^b, a late form of *hos, hoet*.
 HÊAN, s. 'haven,' Lh. 151^a.
 HEDHEN, s. 'bird,' Lh. 290^b.
 HEGARAZ, adj. 'friendly,' Lh. 222.
 HERTIA, 'to hurt,' Lh. 75^b.
 HETE in *de-genz-hete* 'day before yesterday,' Lh. 249^a.
 †HESWCH, s. 'peace,' Lh. 293^c, 284^a; *hezuch*, 275^c, 283^a.
 HOIZIAZ, s. 'hoarseness,' Lh. 136^a.
 HÔZ, adj. 'hoarse,' Lh. 136^c. A.S. *hás* = Nhg. *heiser*.
 HUIST, interj. 'silence,' Lh. 249^a.
 HYRLIAN, s. 'hurling' (a game), Lh. 245^a.
 KEINDOR, s. 'back of the hand from the wrist to the root,
 or the lowermost knuckles of the finger,' Lh. 90^a.
 KENEZL, s. *ydn-genezl* 'one race,' Lh. 224 (17).
 KENTRAN, s. 'a nail,' Lh. 282^a. W. *cethren* 'spike.'
 KENZ-ERRIO, 'former words' (*gerrio*), Lh. 223 (39).
 KERNOU 'Cornwall,' Lh. 222 (35).
 †KESSENYANS, Lh. 223 (67).
 †KESSONYZ, s. 'a consonant,' Lh. 223.
 †KETGORRA (wrongly *getgorra*, Lh. 223 (66)), 'to collate.'
 KETTOST, 'as soon as,' Lh. 250^a, a corruption of **kettos, kettoth*.
 †KEVARVOZ, Lh. 222 (33).
 KIDNIATH, s. 'harvest,' Lh. 90^a, a corruption of *cyniaf*, as
 scath of *scaf* and *hanath* of *hanaf*.
 KÎG MOH, s. 'bacon,' Lh. 76^c; lit. 'flesh of pig' (*moh*=Ir. *mucc*).
 KYDNIK, adj. 'vafer,' Lh. 169^a.

- †KYLIGI, s. 'cockle;' *masc.* according to Mr. Williams, *fem.* according to Lhuyd, 241^o.
 KYNAVA, s. 'knave,' Lh. 97^o.
 KYNDAN, s. 'debt;' *masc.* according to Mr. Williams, but *an gyndan*, Lh. 222.
 KYNEZ, 'to sow,' 'plant,' 'beget,' Lh. 149^b.
 KYNÍVAR GÝRNA (gl. *indies*), Lh. 70^a.
 KYWLAT, s. 'coverlet,' Lh. 118^a, 155^b.
 LIÁDH, Lh. 72^b; *latha*, 74^a, *ladhá*, 104^o, 'to slay.'
 †LÍOL, W. *lloho*, Skr. *lalana*, *λάλος*, *λαλέω*.
 LAVARNANZ, s. 'pronunciation' ? Lh. 222.
 †LEGRIA, 'to corrupt :' *a legria*, Lh. 223 (50), p.part.p. *legryz* ib. (72), *legriyz*, ib. (69).
 †LEGRIAZ, s. 'corruption,' pl. *legraço*, Lh. 223. W. *llygriad*.
 †LEMMYS (gl. *acutus*), Lh. 41.
 †LEW, s. 'a leader,' Lh. 223 (76).
 LOUZ, adj. 'mouldy,' Lh. 281^o.
 †LÚZ, adj. 'hoary,' Lh. 279^a = M. Corn. *loys*, Ir. *lath*.
 LYDER, s. 'satrapa,' Lh. 144^o, from Eng. *leader* ?
 MABM, s. *y vabm* 'the milt,' 'the spleen,' Lh. 79^b.
 MARBEL, adv. 'tandiu,' Lh. 161_a = *mar* + *pel*.
 MARHAG, s. Lh. 57^a = *marrek*, q.v. Ir. *marcach* 'eques.'
 MARKIA, 'to mark,' Lh. 223 (15), p.part.p. *markyz*, ib. (22).
 MARU, 'to die,' Lh. 222.
 MAZKEMERYANZ, s. 'good reception,' Lh. 223 (57).
 †MENEDH, s. 'mountain.' Mr. Williams makes this *masc.* but from Lhuyd's *war an cenedh*, 230^o, I should judge it to be *fem.*
 MENER, a corruption of *menedh*, Lh. 230^o, 231^a.
 MÉR-BARRHYZ, 'greatly honoured,' *parhys*, Lh. 222 (40).
 -BREDERYZ, 'very careful,' *prederyz*, Lh. 224 (30).
 -FÏR, 'very wise,' Lh. 224.
 -LETRYZ, 'very lettered,' Lh. 222 (41).
 -REIZYZ, 'greatly needed,' Lh. 224 (41).
 -SKIENTEK, 'very wise,' Lh. 222 (40).
 -WORDHYZ, 'greatly honoured,' *gordhys*, Lh. 222 (40).
 †MOLHUEZ, s. snails,' Lh. 286^a.

III.—NOTE ON ENDLICHER'S GAULISH GLOSSARY. By WHITLEY STOKES, ESQ.

De nominibus gallicis. Hoc caput integrum describimus :

Lugduno ; desiderato monte ; *dunum* enim montem. *Are-morici* ; antemarini ; quia *are* ante. *Arevernus* ; ante obsta. *Roth* violentum, *Dan* et in gallico et in hebreo iudicem ; ideo *hrodanus*, iudex violentus. *Brio* ; ponte. *Ambe* ; rivo. *Interambes* ; inter rivos. *Lautro* ; balneo. *Nanto* ; valle. *Trinanto* ; tres valles. *Anam* ; paludem. *Caio* ; breialo sive bigardio. *Onno* ; flumen. *Nate* ; fili. *Cambiare* ; rem pro re dare. *Avallo* ; poma. *Doro* ; osteo. *Renne* ; arborem grandem. *Treicle* ; pede.—*Catalogus Codd. philolog. lat. bibl. palat. Vindobonensis*, 1836, p. 199.

The foregoing glossary was found by Stephen Endlicher in a MS. of the ninth century preserved in the Palace Library at Vienna. Though published in 1836, and quoted by Zeuss, it has hitherto been overlooked by Celtic scholars.

The name *Lugdunum* (Lyons) 'desideratus mons,' is similarly explained in the *Notae veteres ad Itinerarium Burdigalense*, cited by Ducange and also by Diefenbach (*Orig. Eur.* 325). The oldest Gaulish form is *Lugudūnon* (Λουγούδουνον, ἦν δὲ Δούγδουνον καλούμενον, Dio Cass. xlv. c. 50), which Siegfried explained as a compound of *lugu* 'little' (= Ir. *lau*, *lu*, compar. *laigiū*, Gr. ἑ-λαχίς, Skr. *laghu-s*, Lat. *le(g)vis*, and *dūnon* (Latinised *dunum*), here glossed by 'mons,' and in Plutarch *De Flum.* by τόπον ἐξέχοντα. It is the Irish *dún* castrum, W. *din* (gl. arx), Nhg. *zaun*. When we remember the constant use of diminutives ὑποκοριστικῶς, there can be no difficulty in understanding how a word really meaning 'mons parvus' came to be explained by 'mons desideratus.'

Are-morici (gl. ante-marini), *are* (gl. ante), *are-vernus* (gl. ante obsta). A gloss resembling the first of these is quoted by Diefenbach, *Orig.* p. 231, from Itin. Hieros. in Itin. Ant. ed. Wesseling, p. 617: "*Aremorici* ante mare ; *are* ante, *more* dicunt mare ; et ideo *Morini Marini*." The prep. *aré* (the line

in Ausonius shows that the *e* is long) has been compared by Ebel (*Beiträge* iii. 36) with *παπαλ*.

Morici is the n. pl. masc. of *moricos* 'marinus,' an adj. formed from *mori* (Ir. *muir*, W. *mor*)=Lat. *mare*.

In *are-vernus* (gl. ante obsta) I see a second sg. imperative middle, used actively, the *-s* representing the Skr. *sva* in *bhara-sva*=*φέρον* for *φέρ-ε-σο*. A similar form is preserved by Servius ad Verg. Aen. xi. v. 1743: "C. J. Caesar cum dimicaret in Gallia et ab hoste raptus equo ejus portaretur armatus, occurrit quidam ex hostibus, qui eum nosset, et insultans ait *Cecos Caesar*, quod Gallorum lingua *dimitte* significat; et ita factum est, ut dimitteretur."¹ Here *cecos* appears to be a reduplicated form, like Skr. *bibhṛshva*, the root being *κί*, which occurs in Breton and Cornish,² and (reduplicated) in the Greek *κι-κίω ταχύνω* (Curtius, G. E. No. 57), and in *ἀπ-έκιξαν* depulerant, Aristoph. Ach. 869. The verb *datatage-s* on the silver plate discovered at Poitiers seems another example of this form in *s*. As to the root of *vernus* (gl. obsta) I would put this verb with Skr. *vṛṇōmi*, from *vṛ*, 'to resist' (ved. Benfey), and thus equate *vernu-s* with *vṛṇushva*.

The gloss *hrodanus*—leg. *rhodanus*—(gl. judex violentus) also occurs in the Itin. Hieros. cited by Diefenbach, *Origg.* pp. 407, 408, where he gives a better reading, *rho nimium*. The true reading is *ro-danus* or *ro-danos*, *ro* being the well-known intensive prefix (Z. 829, 833) and *danus* (*danos*?) 'judex' being, like *θέ-μς*, Zend *dā-tam*, Goth. *dōm-s*, Eng. *doom*, Old Irish *dathe* in *erdathe* (gl. judicii domini), from the root *dhāl*. The Irish man's name *Rodan* (Four Masters, A.D. 448) is probably the same word as the Gaulish *Rodanus*. The river-name *Rodanus* has nothing to do with the word just considered. *Rodanus* 'Rhone' is from the root *rad* 'findere,' 'fodere.' So the river-name *Scultenna* (Gallia Cispadana) is cognate with the Irish *scollaim* 'scindo' 'diffindo,' and in Greece *Χάραδρος* (cf. *χαρ-άσσω*) was the name of several torrents.

¹ See Diefenbach, *Origg.* p. 289. The Gaul meant (I take it) to say *Caecos* (*ist*) *Caesar* 'Caesar is blind,' (Ir. *caech*), but was understood to say *Cecos Caesar*, or 'let Caesar go!'

² Brat. *ke* 'va,' *kit* 'allez,' Corn. *keugh* 'ite.'

Brio (gl. ponte), when we remember the forms *Brivodurum* (later *Briodurum*), *Briva Isarae*, 'Pont-oise,' *Samarobriva*, etc., appears to have lost a *v* in inlaut. *Brivó* is then the abl. sg. of a Gaulish *brivo-s* (*brivo-n*?) 'bridge,' which is cognate with W. *briw*, m. 'a cut,' *briwio* 'to break,' just as the Nhg. *brücke* is cognate with *brechen* (Pictet).

Ambe (gl. rivo) is the abl. sg. and *ambes* in *inter-ambes* (gl. inter rivos) the acc. pl. of *ambis* an i-stem, from the root AB, like the Gaulish river-name *A-m-bris*, the Welsh *A-m-byr* (Lib. Land. 165, 191, 216), ὄ-μ-βρος, *i-m-ber*, Skr. *a-m-bu* 'aqua' (Glück, *Neue Jahrb.* 1864, p. 600). The root appears un-nasalised in *Abona*, Tacit. Ann. xii. 31, now *Avon*, ἄβος, Ptol. ii. 2, *Abusina*, Ir. *abh* 'fluvius,' and *aibhell* i. i. uisce 'water.'

The prep. *inter* (O. Ir. *eter*, *etar*, Zeuss G. C. 615) is = Lat. *inter*, Osc. *anter*, Skr. *antar*. I do not find it in the British languages. The Cornish *yntre*, Br. *entre*, though cognate, are not the same.

Lautro (gl. balneo) is the abl. sg. of a Gaulish *lautro-n* = Gr. λαιτρόν = Lat. *lūbrum* in *pol-lūbrum*, root LU, whence Lat. *lūo*, *lū-strum*, etc. In neo-keltic it is found as O. Ir. *lóthar* (gl. alveus), M. Br. *louazr*. It seems to occur in *Lovo-lautrum*, now Volorre, in Puy-de dôme. If so, *lovo* is probably = the NHG. *lau* 'tepid.'

Nanto (gl. valle), another abl. sg. of a neut. o-stem. (I should have expected *nantu*—cf. *brātu-de*—for the derivative *Nantuates* points to an u-stem). The nom. (or acc.?) pl. of this occurs in *tri-nanto* (gl. tres valles), where *nantō*, like *avallō* (gl. poma), is to be compared with the acc. pl. *dvorico* 'porticus,' which M. Pictet has recently detected in the Gaulish inscription of Guéret. The *-o* here is of course = Lat. *a*, Gr. *-a*. It is frequently dropt in Old Irish neuters pl. like *nert* 'virtutes,' *olc*, Z. 354, 'mala,' *cét* 'hundreds,' *arm* 'arma,' Z. 368, *membur* 'membra,' Z. 1006. The root, according to Siegfried, is NAM, whence *véμος*, *nemus*, Zend *nemata*, *nimata* 'grasweide.' In neo-keltic *nanto-n* is represented by the W. *nant* 'ravine,' 'brook,' pl. *neint*, now *neintydd*, Corn. *nans* (gl. vallis), pl. *nanssow*.

The numeral *tri* is also found in *trigaranus* and *τριμαρκισια*.

Anam (gl. paludem) latinised for *anan* or *ānan* (cf. *logan*

'a grave,' on the Todi-inscription). I know nothing like this word except an Irish *án* 'water,' cited by O'Reilly, s.v. *Aidbeis*, *an .i. uisge*, O'Clery, which I have never seen elsewhere. There is an Irish *en* 'water,' gen. *ena*, and *co hoin* (gl. *limpâ*) occurs in the *Liber Hymnorum*.

Caio (gl. *breialo sive bigardio*) an abl. sing. I do not know the meanings of either of the Latin words: *caio-s* (*caio-n*?) may perhaps mean a house: cf. *W. cae*, O. Ir. *cae*, in *cerd-chae*, and the low Latin *cayum* 'domus' (see Diez, E.W. i. 121, s.v. *Cayo*), the root of which is *kī* (Skr. *çī*), whence *κοίτη*, *κώμη*, *quies*, Goth. *haim-s*, Eng. *home*.

Onno (gl. *flumen*) is perhaps cognate with the Irish *inn* 'fluctus,' 'unda,' and the Skr. *andha* 'water.'

Nate (gl. *fili*) should be *gnâte*, the voc. sg. of *gnâtos* = Lat. (*g*)*nâtus*, root *GAN*; cf. a gloss cited by Diefenbach, *Orig.* p. 362. "*Gnatus*, filius lingua Gallica, et natus."

Cambiare (gl. *rem pro re dare*). Bret. *kemma*. The termination is certainly Latin. See Diez, E.W. i. 102. The root is also found in *Cambos*, an epithet of the Gaulish Mercury (De Wal, p. 52) which Siegfried compared with 'Mercurius *Nundinator*, Mercurius *Negotiator*.'

Avallo (gl. *poma*) leg. *aballo*, a neut. o-stem in the nom. (or acc.?) plural: cf. Ir. *abhall*, *ubhall*; *W. afal*.

Doro (gl. *osteo*) abl. sg. of *doron*, or rather (if we remember *doorico*) *dooron* = Skr. *dvâra-m*. The gen. sg. of this word occurs in the gloss *Isarno-dori*, i.e. *ferrei ostei*, cited by Diefenbach, *Orig.* pp. 367, from V. S. Eugendi, Boll. 1 Jan. par. 2.

Renne (gl. *arborem grandem*) seems a neut. i-stem in the acc. sg. I cannot explain it unless, indeed, it has lost a *p* in anlaut; cf. *W. prenn* 'tree,' Ir. *crann*, and perhaps *πρῖνος*.

Treicle (gl. *pede*) abl. sg. of an i-stem, perhaps from **tregile*, **tragile*, root *TRAGH* in *ver-tragos* (gl. *κῖον ποδώκης*), Ir. *traig* 'foot,' Gr. *τρέχω*. The change of *g* to *c* may be due to the elision, or rather the metathesis, of the following vowel. Possibly, however, we may refer *treicle* to the root *TRAK*, Zend *thrak* 'to march,' Skr. *trank*.