

English–Proto-Celtic Word-list with attested comparanda

[last revised 1 Dec. 2004]

(*curly) hair **gourjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *gúaire* ‘(*curly) hair’

(be) quiet **tauso-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *tó* ‘(being) quiet’, Welsh *taw* ‘silence, hush, quiet, peace; silent, quiet, calm’, Breton *taw, tav, tao* ‘silence’, cf. Old Breton *guoteguis* ‘he was silent’ *√tau-* (VGB §138.2)

(be)for(e) **φari(-)k□enn-ū(i)* (*o*-stem stem dative) whence British **are pennū*], SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *ar chiunn* ‘in front of, ahead’, Welsh *erbyn* ‘against, opposing, by, for, before, towards, as far as, beside, according to’, Cornish *erbynn* ‘against, in readiness for, by the time that’, Breton *arbenn* ‘limit; against, opposing’

(good) omen **kailā-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Early Irish *cél* (loanword from Brittonic **cēl-*) ‘(good) omen’, Welsh *coel* ‘omen, portent, augury, divination, entrails; belief, credence, confidence, reliance, trust, faith’, cf. Old Welsh *coiliaucc* ‘soothsayer’, Cornish *chuillioc* (*koelyek*) ‘gl. augur’, Breton *coel* (Old Breton) ‘(good) omen’

(hind)quarter (?) **k□etr-anī(-)* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *pedrain* ‘hindquarters (of horse), crupper, haunch, buttock; ?quarter’, Cornish *pedrenn* ‘haunch, buttock, hind-quarter’

(night)mare **moro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *mor-rígain* ‘queen of nightmares’

(on) the day after tomorrow **trimo-dijo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *in-tremdid* ‘(on) the day after tomorrow’, Welsh *trennid* (Old Welsh), *trennydd*

‘(on) the day after tomorrow, in two days time, two days later’, Cornish *trenja* ‘the day after tomorrow’

(out) of **sā-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Old Welsh *(h)a, a* ‘(out) of’, Cornish *a* ‘(out) of’, Breton *a* ‘(out) of’
[These are all probably from **aφo-*. The *h-* is probably only orthographic.]

(sea-)harbour **kaφno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *cúan* ‘(sea-)harbour’, Scottish Gaelic *cuan* ‘ocean’

(shining?) **Alauno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, British *Alaunos*, Gaulish *Alaunos*, *Alauna* ‘trout-river’, Welsh *Alun*

(the) one (who(m)) **sā/V-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: pronoun, Early Welsh *saul*, Welsh *sawl* ‘(the) one (who(m)), he (him, she, her, they, them, those, &c.) (who(m)), who(m)soever, ?that (which), what; so or as many/much, (large) number, many, all’, Cornish *seul* ‘whoever’, Old Breton *sol*, Breton *seul* ‘accordingly, each’

(verbal noun ending) **-ī-mā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Welsh *-im* (Old Welsh), *-i* ‘(verbal noun ending)’, Cornish *-i* ‘(verbal noun ending)’, Breton *-im* (Old Breton), *-i(ff)* (Middle Breton), *-iñ* ‘(verbal noun ending)’

(water?) snake **natrik-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, British *Natrum* ‘snake (?)’, Gaulish , Early Irish *nathir* ‘adder, snake’, Scottish Gaelic *nathair* ‘serpent’, Welsh *neidr* ‘snake’
[this requires a preform with a long *ī* in the second syllable], Cornish *nader* ‘gl. uipera ‘snake’, Breton *natrolion* (Old Breton); *azr* (Middle Breton), *nàer, àer* ‘like/of a snake; snake’

(who/what)soever **k□innako-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Welsh *pinnac* (Old Welsh), *bynnag, bynna* ‘(who)soever, (what)soever’, Cornish *pynag* ‘whoever, whatever’, Breton *pennac, penac* (Old Breton), *pennac* (Middle Breton), *bennag* ‘(who)soever, (what)soever’

(young) animal **lutno-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish, Scottish Gaelic *loth* (< **luto-* ??) ‘foal’, Welsh

llwdn ‘the young of an animal (sometimes of a bird) (e.g. colt, foal, kid, lamb, chick), animal, beast, head (in counting animals), fig. young man, youth, oaf, dolt’, Cornish *lodhen* ‘bullock’, Breton *loezn* (Middle Breton), *loen* ‘animal’

***battle-leader** **joudo-walo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *Iud-gual* ‘*battle-leader’, Breton *Iud-uual* (Old Breton) ‘*battle-leader’ [The first element is most probably Latin *jūdex*.]

***border** **roi-no-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *róen* ‘road, mountain range’, Breton *run*, *runt* (Old Breton), *run* ‘hill’

***coastland** **ϕlitawjā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *Letavia* = **Litavia* ‘Brittany’, Gaulish theonym *Litavis*, Early Irish *Letha* ‘Brittany, Latium’, Old Welsh *di Litau* gl. ‘Latio’ ‘(to) Latium’ Ovid 39b, Welsh *Llydaw* [not in GPC] ‘Brittany’, Breton *Letau* (Old Breton) ‘continent > Brittany’

***cut (?)** **skanto-; *sken-tr-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *ygythru* ‘carve’, Breton *skant* ‘scales’

***having no clan [children/progeny]** **an-k□lanno-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *écland* ‘venerable (?)’, Welsh *amhlant* ‘childless, barren’ [This is of course based on the Latin loan-word *planta*, hence Brittonic **amplant(-)* loaned into Goidelic at an early stage.]

***heap (?)** **tus-tV- (Gall., B), *teus-t- (W, B)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *tuddos* ‘layer’, Welsh *tusw* ‘bundle, wad, handful, esp. of hay, straw, &c., wisp; bunch, cluster, bouquet (of flowers), posy; lock, tuft (of hair, wool, &c.), crest (of feathers)’, Breton *tossenn; tuhen* (?) (Old Breton), *tuchenn* ‘mound, tumulus; hillock mound’

***run** **-reto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *-rad* ‘(abstract suffix)’, Welsh *-red* ‘(abstract suffix)’, Cornish *-reys* ‘(abstract suffix)’, Breton *-ret* (Old Breton) ‘(abstract suffix)’

- *taking** **nomo-* (or ghost??), SEMANTIC CLASS: action,
Early Irish *nom* ‘taking (?)’
- ? **breuko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: ?, Gaulish *Breukó-magos*
(in Greek script) ‘?-field (now Brumath in the Elzas)’
- ? **kid-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: ?, Early Irish *cid-* ‘?’
- ? **werbā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: ?, Early Irish *ferbb* ‘?’
- ± **Britanny** **φari-morikā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
Gaulish *Aremorica, Armorica* ‘Britanny’, Welsh *arfordir*
‘sea-coast, maritime district’, Breton *armor, arvor* ‘land near
the coast; coastal, sea- (coast)’
- a kind of axe** **nedimo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS:
technology, Welsh *nedim* (Old Welsh), *neddyf* ‘adze, axe’,
Breton *ezeff* (Middle Breton), (*n*)*eze* (Welsh) ‘Queraxt’
- a kind of fish** **ateli-* (???), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal,
Gaulish *attilus* (Latin) ‘a kind of sturgeon-like fish in the Po
river’
- a kind of malt** **draskā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body,
Gaulish **drasica* ‘a kind of malt (solid residue of barley)’
- a kind of metre** **kom-kan-jā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS:
language, Welsh *cynghanedd* ‘a kind of metre; music,
harmony, symphony; chord, agreement, consistency,
concordance’
- a kind of tree** **krobjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early
Irish *cruibhe* ‘a kind of tree’
- a third** **trijano-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish
trianis ‘a third ?’, Early Irish *trian* ‘a third’, Scottish Gaelic
trian ‘third part, a third’, Welsh *treaan* (Old Welsh), *traean* ‘a
third; 1 of 3 divisions of an administrative area; dower,
jointure’, Breton *dou troean; dou troian* (Old Breton) ‘gl. octo
partes unius hore ‘two thirds (of an hour)’; gl. bisse ‘two
thirds (of an hour)’

- abode** **triko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, cf. Old Welsh *tricot* ‘resides’, Welsh *trig* ‘stay, a residing, abode, dwelling(-place)’, Breton (*milin*) *tric* (Old Breton) ‘gl. permanendi in stupris ‘staying sullied’
- abundance** **wolgo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *folc* (**folg*) ‘abundance’, Welsh *gwala*, *gwaly* ‘enough, sufficiency, fill, fullness, plenty, satiety’, Breton *gwalc’h* ‘abundance’
- abundant** **dī-gand-īko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *digaind* ‘hard, often, abundant’, Welsh *diennig* ‘unsparing, abundant, generous, willing; lively, energetic’
- according to** **φari-wid-V*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Welsh *heruid* (Old Welsh), *herwydd* ‘according to, after, in respect of, in relation to, regarding, concerning, as, in, by virtue of, on account of, because of; by; as, because, for, since’, Breton *heruid* (Old Breton), *heruez* (Middle Breton), *herwez* ‘according to’
- accuse** **kom-soud-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *cyhuddo* ‘accuse, charge, blame, call to account, reprove; declare, assert, make known, reveal, expose’, Cornish *kuhudha* ‘accuse’
- achieve** **said-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *haeddu* ‘deserve, be worthy, merit, incur; strive for, endeavour, win, obtain, catch’ [This probably goes with **sag-* ‘seek’.]
- acorn** **messu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *mess* ‘acorn’, Scottish Gaelic *meas* ‘fruit’, Welsh *mes* ‘acorns, mast; glands’, Cornish *mesen* ‘gl. glans ‘acorn’, Breton *mesin* (Old Breton), *mes* ‘acorn’
- action, deed** **wrixtā + -reto-* (?) [probably *gwreith* ‘deed(s)’ < Proto-Celtic **wrixtā* + the *-reto-* suffix discussed above, with dissimilation and possible analogical influence from Old Welsh *gueith* ‘battle, fighting’; thus Early Neo-Brittonic *ureithret* > *gueithret*, as Morris-Jones said in *Welsh Grammar*], SEMANTIC CLASS: action,

Welsh *gweithred* ‘action, deed, act, work, concern, business, matter; accomplished work, something constructed’, Cornish *gweythres* ‘deed, action, function’, Breton *gweidret* (Old Breton), *guezret* (Middle Breton) ‘action’

additional name **wor-anman-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *forainm* ‘nickname, additional name’, Welsh *gorenw* ‘surname; title; similitude, correspondence’

additional work **wor-od-ber-o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *foropair* ‘additional work’, Welsh *gorober* ‘act, feat, exploit; supererogation’

adhere **glinā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *glenaim* ‘adhere’, Welsh *glynu* ‘adhere, cleave, cling, stick; keep close, attach oneself, remain true, faithful or loyal’, Cornish *glena* ‘cling, stick, adhere’, Breton *englenaff* (Middle Breton) ‘adhere’

adjacent island **φrāk-initsV-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *Rhagynys*; *rhagynys* ‘adjacent island’, Cornish *Raginnis* ‘opposite the island (Padel)’, Breton *Rachenas* (Old Breton) ‘adjacent island’

admit, confess **ad-dam-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *addef* ‘confession, admission; acknowledged’ [whatever the vocalism is doing here, it is the same as in *goddef* ‘suffer’ alongside Breton *gouzav*], Breton *anzav* ‘admit, confess’

advice **kom-kor-o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *cocor* ‘advice, council’, Welsh *cyngor* ‘advice, counsel, instruction, discretion, exhortation; consideration; council’

afraid **obn-āko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *omnach*, *ómnach*, *úamnach* (?) ‘afraid’, Welsh *ofnog* ‘fearful, afraid, timorous, timid, apprehensive, anxious; full of awe, awestruck’, Cornish *ownek* ‘afraid’, Breton *aonig* ‘afraid’

again **ati-exs-reg-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *aitherríuch* ‘again’, [Welsh *adwyre/adwyrein* ‘rise’

probably goes back to **ati-e□i-reg-e/o-*], Breton *atareg* (Old Breton), *adarre* ‘again’

again **ati-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, OBrit.; Galatian *Ate-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 6 ‘very’, Gaulish *ate-* ‘again’, Early Irish *aith-*, *ad-* ‘again’, Scottish Gaelic *aith*, *ath-*, ‘again’, Welsh *ad-*, *ed-* ‘very; second; bad; over again’, Cornish *as-*, *at-*, ‘again’, Breton *ad-*, *az-* ‘again’

against **ande-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, British *Anda-* [*Ande-* in *Anderitum* ‘Pevensey’], ‘against’ [? ‘inside, between, great’; Welsh *annwyl* < **ande-wēlo-* is an intensive of *gŵyl*], Gaulish *Ande-* ‘against’ [cf. Gaulish personal name *Anderoudus*]

against **writ(i)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *fri*; *frith-* ‘against’, Scottish Gaelic *ri* ‘to, against’, Old Welsh *guurth*, Welsh *gwrth-*; *wrth* ‘against’, Cornish *orth* ‘at, by’, Breton *gurth* (Old Breton), *ouz* (Middle Breton), *ouzh* ‘against’

age **saitlo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, British *Deae Setlo-ceniae* ‘goddesses of age-?’, Gaulish *Setlo-* ‘life(time)’, cf. Old Welsh *Rihedl* Lib. Lan. 155 c. 675-98 (< Celtic **Rīgo-saitlo-*), Welsh *hoedl*, *hoeddl* ‘life, lifetime, duration of life, age’, Breton *hoitl*, *hoetl* (Old Breton), *hoazl* (Middle Breton), *hoal* ‘age’

age **aiwestu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *áes* ‘age’, Scottish Gaelic *aois* ‘age’, Old Welsh *ois*, Welsh *oes* ‘age, century; period, age, time; age (of person); life, lifetime, life-span’, Cornish *huis* gl. ‘*seculum*’ (Old Cornish), *oes* ‘century’, age, period’

age **aiwito-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *oet* (Old Welsh), *oed* ‘time, period; life-span; age; stage in life, people of a partic. age; time, (due) date, fixed term; appointment, date ; delay, respite’, Breton *oet*, *oit* (Old Breton), *oat* (Middle Breton), *oad* ‘age, length of life’ [Old Welsh or Old Breton *un oit* ‘one year of age’ Angers 477B]

agile **kallo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *callaid* ‘wise (?)’, Welsh *call* ‘wise, discerning, sensible, rational, sane, discreet; sharp, wily’, Cornish *cal* ‘gl. astutus ‘agile’

agile **su-reti-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *soirthiu* ‘gl. expeditior’, Welsh *hyred* ‘moving easily, running, fluent, liquid, spreading easily’

agile **ambi-skamno-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh *amysgafn*, *amysgawn* ‘nimble, agile; pleasant’, Breton *amskañv* (Goelo) ‘rather light’

agitate **ambi-ϕleud-je/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *im-lúadi* ‘agitate’

agony **glaistā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Welsh *gloes* ‘great pain, agony, anguish, wound, hurt; swoon, faint, qualm; epilepsy; vomit, convulsion, reaching’, Cornish *gloes* ‘pain, anguish, spasm’, Breton *glo[es]* (?) (Old Breton), *gloas* ‘wound, cramp’

agriculture **aro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *ar* ‘agriculture (?)’, Scottish Gaelic *àr* ‘plough’, Welsh *ar* ‘ploughed land, tilth, cultivated land, ploughing’

ahead (?) **(?) ϕrāko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure?, Welsh *rhawg*, *yrhawg* ‘for a long time (to come), (for) a good while, from now on, in future, (for) ever (more); (by) now, by this time’, Breton *a-raog* ‘before, ahead (of)’

air **weto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *feth* ‘air’, Scottish Gaelic *fè*, *fèath* ‘calm’

alas **wai* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *fé* ‘alas’, Welsh *gwaie* ‘woe, great misery, affliction, distress, anguish, trouble, adversity; woeful; woe, alas’, Cornish *go* ‘woe’, Breton *goa* (Middle Breton), *gwa* ‘woe’

alder **alisā*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Gaulish *Alisia* ‘alder-place’

alder **roummi-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *rúaimm* ‘alder’

alder **werno-*, **wernā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, British *Duroverno* ‘alder-fort (?) (= Caergaint)’, Gaulish *Verno-* ‘alder’, Early Irish *fern* ‘alder’, Scottish Gaelic *feàrna* ‘alder tree’, Welsh *gwern* ‘alder-tree(s); made of alder; mast of a ship; stick, shaft of lance; alder-grove, -marsh, swamp, damp meadow’, Cornish *guernen* ‘gl. alnus ‘alder’, Breton *guaern* (Old Breton), *guern* (Middle Breton), *gwern* ‘alder’

ale-house **kurmi-tegos-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *cuirmthech* ‘ale-house’, Welsh *cyfrdy* (<< **cyrfdy*) ‘ale house, tavern; hall, court’

all **sollo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *ollo-* ‘all’, Early Irish *oll* ‘big, complete’, Welsh *holl*, *oll* ‘all, the whole, everything, everyone’, Cornish *oll* ‘all, every’, Breton *holl* (Old Breton), *holl*, *oll* ‘all’

all **oljo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *uile* ‘all’, Scottish Gaelic *uile* ‘all, the whole’

all, every **k□āk□o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *pape*, *papi*, *papon* ‘every’, Early Irish *cách* ‘each, every (one), all’, Scottish Gaelic *càch* ‘the rest, others’, Welsh *paup* (Old Welsh), *pawb* ‘everyone, everybody, each one, every one, all; each, every, all’, Cornish *pub* ‘each, every (one), all’, Breton *pop* (Old Breton), *pep* (Middle Breton), *peb* ‘each, every (one), all’

allow **dam-je/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *dama* ‘suffer’, Early Irish *daimid* ‘allow’

alone **kai-wā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Caiva* ‘alone, unique (?)’

Alps **Albeies* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *Alpeis*, *Alpes* ‘Alps’

- also** **semiti-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *emith* ‘also, if (?)’, Welsh *hefyd* ‘also, moreover, likewise; either, neither (with neg.)’
- although** **kei, *ki* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *cía, ce* ‘although’, Welsh *cyd, cyn, cy-* ‘although, even though; if’
- amber** **webru-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *Vebro, Vebru-maros* ‘(big) amber(-coloured)’, Welsh *gwefr* ‘amber (often denoting amber-coloured hair), gum, resin; made or consisting of amber, amber-coloured, yellowish brown (of hair, water, &c.)’
- amount** **ambito-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *imbed* ‘amount’, , Welsh *ioma, iomadh* ‘many (a)’, Welsh *immet* (Old Welsh) [*not in GPC?*] ‘amount’
- and** **k□e*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Clb.; Lep. *-kue; pe* ‘and’, Gaulish *-c* (*in eti-c*); *nap* ‘and; and not’, Early Irish *na-ch* ‘and not’, Welsh *na-g* ‘and not’, Cornish *na-g* ‘and not’, Breton *na-c* ‘*and not > not’
- and, but, also** *?*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Gaulish *-ac* ‘and’, Welsh *ha, hac* (Old Welsh), *a, ac* ‘and, but, also’, Cornish *ha, hag* ‘and, but, also’, Breton *ha, hac* (Old Breton), *ha, hag* ‘and, but, also’
- anger** **wergā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *ferg* ‘anger’, Scottish Gaelic *fearg* ‘wrath’
- anger** **wi-s-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Gaulish *ueia* (??) ‘vital force (?)’, Early Irish *fe* ‘anger’
- anger** **kādo(s)-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Welsh *cawdd* ‘anger, wrath, offence, vexation, affliction’, Cornish *keudh* ‘sorrow, grief’, Breton *cod* (Old Breton), *queuz* (Middle Breton), *keuz* ‘misery, regret’
- anger** **lūto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Welsh *llid* ‘anger, wrath, ire, indignation, fury, furiousness, ferocity, passion, ardour, inordinate love; inflammation, irritation (med.)’

anger **baran-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Gaulish *Ambi-barīi* ‘very angry (?)’, Early Irish *barae* ‘anger’, Welsh *baran* ‘fury, rage, wrath, passion; power’, Breton *baran-res* (Old Breton) ‘gl. furia ‘fury (lit. anger-ardour)’

anger **barjo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *baire* ‘anger’, Welsh *bâr* ‘anger, indignation, fury, passion; affliction, trouble, anxiety’

anger **kuno-darijā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Gaulish *-condarios*, *Condari-* ‘rage (?)’, Welsh *cynddaredd* ‘rage, anger, fury, frenzy, raving madness; rabies’, Breton *cunnaret* (Old Breton), *connar* (Middle Breton), *konnar*, *kounnar* ‘rage’

angry **dīko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Welsh *dig* ‘anger, wrath, indignation, ire, bitterness (of feeling), grief, sorrow, woe; angry, wrathful, indignant, displeased, bad-tempered, bitter, grievous, sorrowful’

angry **blungo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Welsh *blwng* ‘angry, fierce, cruel, sullen; sad, wretched, sore, dismal’, Breton *blouhi* ‘reprimand (?)’

angry **kād-at-īko-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Welsh *coddedig* ‘angry, wrathful; aggrieved, wronged; wounded, injured’, Breton *cuezedig* (Middle Breton) ‘contrite’

angry, hostile **φikto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, British *Picti* ‘Picts’, Gaulish *Pictones*, *Pictāvi* ‘Poitou’ (*angry, hostile)’

anguish **angu-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *ong* ‘anguish’

animal **mīlo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *mīl* ‘(small) animal’, Scottish Gaelic *mial* ‘louse, animal’, Welsh *mīl* ‘animal, beast, creature, also fig. of man, sometimes derog.’, Cornish *mīl* ‘animal’, Breton *mīl* ‘animal’

animal **ruppo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish *rufius* (??) ‘a kind of lynx’, Early Irish *ropp* ‘every animal that gores’

ankle **speret-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *seir* ‘ankle’, Scottish Gaelic *speir* ‘hoof or ham of cattle, claw talon, ankle and thereabouts of the human leg’, Welsh *ffêr* ‘ankle’, Cornish *fer* (Old Cornish) ; *fernoyth* (MCo.) ‘gl. crus ‘ankle’; barelegged’, Breton *fer* ‘ankle’

answer *?*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Welsh *gwrtheb* ‘answer, response, rejoinder, retort, apologia, contradiction; objection; paradox’, Cornish *gorðeby* ‘answer’

answer **ati-skā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Gaulish *Atespatus* ‘answer- (?)’, Early Irish *aithesc* ‘answer’, Welsh *attep*, *ateb* ‘answer, response’,

ant **morw* ~~###~~ -, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *moirb* ‘ant’, Welsh *mor*, *myr* ‘ant’, Cornish *moryon* ‘ants’, Breton *moriuon* (Old Breton), *meryen-* (Middle Breton), *merien* ‘ants’

anus **ānjā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *áinne* ‘ring, anus’, Scottish Gaelic *fàinne* ‘ring’

anus **tuknā-*, **tūkno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *tón* ‘anus’, Scottish Gaelic *tòn* ‘anus’, Welsh *tin* ‘arse, buttocks, bottom, rump, behind, backside, bum, tail, anus; bottom, lower part, end’, Cornish *tin* ‘arse, posterior, rump’

anus **ribrā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *rhefr* ‘rectum; hindquarters, buttocks, arse, anus; also derog. of a person’, Breton *reffr* (Middle Breton), *revr*, *reor* ‘anus, arse’

anus, rectum **kuzdro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *cwthr* ‘anus, rump; rectum; womb, matrix; vagina; belly’, Breton *courz* (Middle Breton), *kourzh* ‘vulva’

anvil **ande-bni-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *indeóin* ‘anvil’, Welsh, Cornish *anwan* ‘anvil’

- anvil** **andiwan-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *indeoin, inneoin* ‘anvil’, Scottish Gaelic *innean* ‘anvil’, Welsh *ennian* (Old Welsh), *eingion, einion* ‘anvil’, Cornish *anwan* ‘anvil’, Breton *anneffn* (Middle Breton), *anneu* ‘anvil’
- anxiety** **ambi-kei-jo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Welsh *amgeledd* ‘care, solicitude, anxiety; welcome, solace’, Breton *amcaled, acaled* (Old Breton) ‘anxiety’
- appease** **tu-soud-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Welsh *dyhuddo* ‘appease, placate, pacify, reconcile, calm, assuage; expiate, atone; console, comfort; win favour’, Breton *dihuzaff* (Middle Breton) ‘console’
- apple** **aballo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Celtiberian *Abulu* ‘PNm’, Gaulish , Early Irish *uball* ‘apple’, Scottish Gaelic *ubhal* ‘apple’, Welsh *afallen* ‘apple-tree’, Cornish *auallen* ‘gl. malus ‘apple’, Breton *aballen* (Old Breton), *auallenn* (Middle Breton), *avallen* ‘apple-tree’
- apple** **abalo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Welsh *abal-* (Old Welsh), *afal* ‘apple’, Cornish *aval* ‘apple’, Breton *abal* (Old Breton), *aval* ‘apple’
- apple-orchard** **aballon-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Gaulish *Aballo* ‘apple-orchard (?)’, Early Irish *aball* ‘apple-tree’
- approach** **kerk-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *cyrchu* ‘approach, make for, come to, lead towards, tend to, gravitate towards; frequent, haunt; fetch, seek, send for; hunt; carry, take; gather together; fig. refer to’, Cornish *kyrghes* ‘fetch, bring, get’, Breton *querchat* (Middle Breton), *kerc’had* ‘go and fond, bring back’
- ardour** **brutu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *bruth* ‘heat (?)’, Welsh *brwd* ‘hot, warm, heated, ardent, boiled, boiling, sunny, sweltering, close, inflamed, fierce, enthusiastic, fervent, zealous, passionate; heat; brew, boiling’, Cornish *bredion* (Old Cornish) ; *bros* ‘gl. coctio ‘cooking’;

hot', Breton *brot* (Old Breton); *broud* 'gl. zelotypie 'zeal, ardour'; burning'

ardour **grat-jo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh *graid* 'burning zeal, ardour, vehemence, passion, fierceness, bravery, prowess; warfare, conflict, battle, host or force in action; pain, smart; heated, fierce, ardent, burning', Breton *gred* 'warmth, heat, courage'

arm **aramo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *aramo*; **aramones* 'fork; shear-arm of the drawbar'

arm **dous-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *doë* 'arm'

arm **b~~h~~go-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish **bago-* 'under-arm'

Armorica **ϕlitawjā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish **Litavia* 'Armorica', Early Irish *Letha* 'Armorica, Latium', Welsh *litau* (Old Welsh) ; *Llydaw* [not in GPC] 'Latium; Brittany',

armoured gladiator **kruppelo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *cruppellarii* 'armoured gladiators of the Aedui'

armpit **katsal-ī-, -o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *cesail* 'armpit; region under the arm, axilla, the bosom; nook, recess', Cornish *kasel* 'armpit', Breton *cazal* (Middle Breton), *kasel, kazel* 'armpit'

army **slougo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *Catuslogi* 'battle-army', Early Irish *shúag* 'army, host', Scottish Gaelic *sluagh* 'people', Welsh *llu* 'host, a large number (of people, &c.), a great many, multitude, throng, (innumerable) crowd, flock (e.g. of birds); army, body of armed men, regiment', Cornish *luu* (Old Cornish), *lu* 'army', Breton *Kerlu* 'army (?)'

army **korjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *Tri-corii, Petru-corii* '(three-, four-) army', Early Irish *cuire* 'host, troop'

arrange, notice **mert-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, British *Smértai* (*Gk.*), Early Irish *mertaid* ‘arrange’, Welsh Breton *merzout* (Middle Breton), *merzhañ, -oud; armerzh, -iñ* ‘notice’

arrangement **ϕlātro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action?, Gaulish *-lanum, Lano-*; *-latri* ‘flat, broad; place’, Early Irish *láthar* ‘plan, place (?)’, Scottish Gaelic *làthair* ‘presence’, Welsh *llawdr* ‘trousers’, Cornish *loder* ‘gl. caliga ‘boot’, Breton *louzr* (Middle Breton), *loer* ‘shoe’

arrive, happen **swar-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *chwaru* ‘happen, fall, arrive, come’, Cornish *hwar-vos* ‘happen, befall, occur’, Breton *guaruu* (Old Breton), *hoarvout* (Middle Breton), *c’hoarvezout* ‘happen’

article **sindo-*, **-ā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *(s)in, (s)ind* ‘the’, Welsh, Cornish *an* ‘the’, Breton *an* ‘the’

artist **sa(ϕ?)iro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *sair, sáer* ‘artist’, Scottish Gaelic *saor* ‘carpenter’, Welsh *saer* ‘carpenter, joiner; craftsman, skilled worker, artisan, builder’, Cornish *sair (pren)* ‘gl. lignarius ‘carpenter’

as **sweswe* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar?, Early Irish *feib* ‘as’

as **ken* ~~###~~ (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar?, Welsh *cyn* ‘as, so, equally’, Breton *quen* (Middle Breton), *ken* ‘as, so, also’

as **samalV-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar?, Early Irish *amal* ‘as, like’, Scottish Gaelic *amuil* ‘like, as’, Welsh *fel, fal* ‘as, like, similar; even as; manner’, Cornish *avel* ‘as, like’, Breton *evel* ‘as, like’

as far as **kom-sit-ouno-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *cihitun, cihitan* (Old Welsh) ‘along; as far as’, Breton *cohiton, coihiton* (Old Breton) ‘throughout’

as far as ?, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *behet, bihit, biheit, bichet, bet* (Old Welsh), *bed, fed* ‘as far as, up to; until’, Breton *bet* (Middle Breton), *bete, beteg* ‘as far as, up to; until’

ash **onno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Gaulish *onno* (?), ‘ash’, Early Irish *huinnius* ‘ash’, Welsh *onn* ‘ash (tree(s), wood); spears (made of ash)’, Cornish *onnen* (Old Cornish), *onn(enn)* ‘gl. fraxus ‘ash’, Breton *ounenn* (Middle Breton), *onn* ‘ash’

ash **φoulwan-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish **ulvo-*, **ulvā-* ‘ashes’, Welsh *ulw* ‘ashes, (hot) embers, cinders; dust, (small) particles or pieces’, Breton *ulwenn, ulvenn* ‘fine dust, end of a thread, spark’

ashes **loutwi-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *lúaith* ‘ashes’, Scottish Gaelic *luath* ‘ashes’, Welsh *lludw* ‘ashes, embers, lava, ruins; ashes of cremated person, earthly man’, Cornish *lusow* ‘ashes, embers’, Breton *ludu* ‘ashes’

ask **āl-je/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *áilid* ‘desire, ask’, Welsh *iolaf* ‘implore, entreat, beseech, beg or pray (for); praise, worship; ?thank, give thanks (to)’, Breton *iolent* (Old Breton) ‘gl. precentur ‘ask’

ask **φarsk-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *arco* ‘ask’, Welsh *archaf* ‘seek, ask for, request, petition, pray; order, bid, claim’, Cornish *arghaf* (*GKK s.v. erghi*) ‘ask’, Breton *archas* ‘ordered’

ask **g□ed-je/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *guidid* ‘ask’, Scottish Gaelic *guidh* ‘pray’

ask **tek-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *ateoch* (**ad-tec-*) ‘ask’

ask **beg-e/o-*, **bex-ske/o-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *do-begim* ‘desire’, Welsh *bychydyg* ‘little, few; bit, trifle’, Cornish *bochodoc* ‘gl. inops l. pauper ‘weak or poor’

- ask** **wo-menndh-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Welsh *gofyn* ‘ask for, request; claim, demand, require, need; question, inquire about, seek; sue’, Cornish *govyn* ‘ask, question’
- ask** **kom-φar(x)-ske/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *comaircim* ‘inquire’, Welsh *cyfarch*, *cyfarchu* ‘greet, salute, hail, accost, address; ask, request, summon, demand; beseech in prayer; meet; come in contact with’,
- ask** **writ-kom-φar(x)-ske/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *fris-comairc* ‘ask, inquire’, Welsh *gwrthgyfarch* ‘address, inquire of, ask (in turn), consult with; reprove, denounce, detest (in obs. sense); meet, rencounter, encounter’,
- ask** **φeri-jāl-āje/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *eráilim* ‘ask, command’, Welsh *eiriol*, *eirioli* ‘entreat, beseech, supplicate, implore, intercede; exhort, persuade, use persuasion; pray for, make intercession for, plead for’,
- aspen** **aittVlinā-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Welsh *aethnen* ‘aspen, trembling poplar’, Cornish *aidnen* ‘gl. abies ‘spruce’, Breton *ezlen* (Middle Breton) ‘aspen, trembling poplar (?)’
- assemble** **kom-datl-āje/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *cynhadlu*, *cynhadla*, *cynhaddlu* ‘meet, assemble, assemble for discussion; discuss, reason, argue; converse; confer’, Breton *condadlant* (Old Breton) ‘gl. conducunt ‘lead together’
- assembly** **φari-xtā-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *airecht* ‘assembly’, Welsh *araith* ‘language, speech, oration, utterance, saying, account; phrase, sentence; eloquence; song, verse’, Cornish *areth* ‘speech’, Breton *areih* (*Vann.*), *areizh* ‘diatribe’
- assembly** **datlu-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *dál* ‘assembly’, Welsh *datl* (Old Welsh), *dadl* ‘meeting,

assembly, council, court; argument, debate, conversation, doubt, statement; lawsuit, complaint; transaction; battle’, Cornish *datheluur* ‘gl. concionator ‘debater’ (*‘assembly-man’)', Breton *dadlou, dadal* (Old Breton); *dael* ‘assembly; debate’

assembly(-hall) **datlo-tegos-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *dáltech* ‘assembly(-hall)’, Welsh Breton *dadlt(i), dadalti* ‘assembly(-hall)’

attach **tu-dī-mi-na-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *-tuidmen* ‘attach’

attaching **(ande-)stād-(ī-tu-?)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *sádud* ‘attaching’, Welsh *ansawdd* ‘condition, state, quality; constitution, structure; nature, character; quality, attribute; position, situation; manner, method, sort; appearance, form, shape; provision, fare’,

attain **kaφ-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *cael* ‘have, get, receive, win, seize, find, reach; beget, produce, derive’,

audacious **dānjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Gaulish *Dānius, Dannius* ‘audacious (?)’, Early Irish *dáne* ‘audacious’

augur **kailjāko-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Welsh *coiliaucc* (Old Welsh) (*s.v. coeliog*) ‘augur’, Cornish *chuillioc (koelyek)* ‘gl. augur’

aunt **mātrk□ā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *modryb* ‘aunt; uncle’s wife; married woman, matron; also in addressing a(n elderly) woman and fig.’, Cornish *modereb* (Old Cornish), *modreb* ‘aunts’, Breton *motrep* (Old Breton), *mozreb* (Middle Breton), *moereb* ‘aunt’

authority (?) **φro-sed-o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh *rhysedd* ‘glory, splendour, pomp, ostentation, luxury; abundance, excess, prodigality, intemperance, licentiousness; authority, power; valour, intrepidity, boldness, foolhardiness, presumption; ?attack, onslaught’, Breton *resez* (Middle Breton) ‘conflict, difficulty?’

autumn (*before winter) *kento-gijamo-,

SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *cynhaeaf* ‘harvest; harvest-time, autumn’, Cornish *kyniaf (kynyav)* ‘gl. autumpnus ‘autumn’

autumn (*bellowing of stags) *sido-bremono-,

SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *hyddfref* (Middle Welsh), *hydref* ‘autumn, fig. period of full maturity of life and development, when decline and decay, although imminent, have not yet actually set in; October, the tenth month of the year; rutting season, mating time’, Cornish *hedra* (Late Cornish) ‘October’, Breton *hezreff* (Middle Breton), *here(ñv)* ‘October’

avoid *Wo-xel- (PBr.) < Proto-Celtic *wó

kkel-, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *gochel* ‘avoid, shun, eschew, beware (of)’, Cornish *goheles* ‘avoid, shun, be shy of’

awake *dī-supn-āje/o-, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind,

Welsh *dihuno* ‘awake, rouse (oneself); awake, waken, rouse’, Cornish *difuna* ‘awaken’, Breton *dihunaff* (Middle Breton), *dihunañ, -iñ* ‘awake, wake’

away *awa- / *au?, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early

Irish *ó, úa* ‘from, off’, Scottish Gaelic *o* ‘from’, Welsh *o* ‘from, out of’, Breton *o* (Old Breton) ‘from’

awl *minaweto- (, -ī-) (?), SEMANTIC CLASS:

technology, Early Irish *menad* ‘awl’, Welsh *mynawyd* ‘awl, bodkin’, Cornish *beneuas, beneuez* (Late Cornish) ‘awl’, Breton *menauet* (Middle Breton), *minaoued* ‘awl’

awl *taratro-, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish

**taratron* ‘awl’, Early Irish *tarathar* ‘awl’, Scottish Gaelic *tarachair* ‘auger’, Welsh *taradr* ‘auger, drill, borer, awl, gimlet, (dict.) trepan’, Cornish *tarder* ‘auger’, Breton *tarazr* (Middle Breton), *talar* ‘awl’

axe *t~~ttt~~kslo-, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish

tál ‘axe’, Scottish Gaelic *tàl* ‘adze’

axe **bejali-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *biáil* ‘axe’, Welsh *bahell* (Old Welsh), *bwyell*, *bwyall* ‘axe, battle-axe’, Cornish *boel* ‘axe’, Breton *bouhazl* (Middle Breton), *bo(u)c’hal* ‘axe’

axe **tougā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish - *touca*, *-toui* ‘axe’, Early Irish *túag* ‘axe, bow’, Scottish Gaelic *tuagh* ‘axe’

axillary yoke **kasegilo- jugo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *ceseiliau* (Middle Welsh) ‘axillary yoke, third yoke from the plough’, Breton *kazelge* ‘immobilised, incapable of acting’

axis **aksi-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *ais* ‘car, cart’

axle **aksilā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *echel* ‘axle-tree, axle; axis, pivot; also fig.’, Breton *ahel* ‘axle’

babbler - (loan-word from Latin), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *bablór* ‘babbler’

baby **mak□(k□)-agno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Pictish *maphan* ‘baby’, Early Irish *maccán* ‘baby’, Welsh *maban* ‘baby, infant, young child, infant boy, little boy, young son, also fig.’

back **kebno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *Cebenna*, Welsh *cefn* ‘back, fig. support, second, body as needing clothing; ridge, butt of ploughed land between two parallel furrows, opening furrows of such a butt, bibl. furlong, vertical fissure or fault in a rock’, Cornish *chein* (Old Cornish); *keyn* ‘gl. dorsum ‘back’; back’, Breton *queyn* (Middle Breton), *kein* ‘back’

back **kūlo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *cúl* ‘back’, Scottish Gaelic *cùl* ‘back’, Welsh *cil* ‘corner, angle; back, nape of the neck; retreat, flight; recess, covert, nook; in transferred sense part of the harp which supports the treble-strings; back of an edged tool; eclipse, wane’, Cornish *chil*

‘gl. cervix ‘back’, Breton *cil* (Old Breton), *quil* (Middle Breton), *kil* ‘back’

back **dru(t)smān-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *druimm* (*LW < Br.?*) ‘back, mountain ridge’, Scottish Gaelic *druim* ‘back, ridge’, Welsh *drum*, *trum* ‘(crest of) mountain or hill, peak, ridge, cliff, slope, also fig.; range (of hills or mountains); ridge of land, baulk; coping (of wall, &c.); ?shape, form, look’, Cornish **drum* ‘back, ridge’

back **kegino-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *ceng*, *cecg* (Old Welsh), *cein* ‘back, ridge’, Cornish *chein* (Old Cornish); *keyn* ‘gl. dorsum ‘back’; back’

back, belly **tarxsā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *Tarros* ‘belly (?)’, Early Irish *tarr* ‘back, behind, belly’, Scottish Gaelic *tàrr* ‘lower part of the belly, tail, breast’, Welsh *tor* ‘belly; swelling, protuberance, ?guard (of sword); breast, slope, flank, (river) bank’, Cornish *tor* (Old Cornish), *torr* ‘gl. uenter ‘belly’, Breton *tar*, *tor-* (Old Breton), *torr* (Middle Breton), *tor* ‘belly’

back, skin **krokkēno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *croccenn* ‘back, skin’, Scottish Gaelic *craicinn* ‘skin’, Welsh *croen* ‘skin’, Cornish *croin* (Old Cornish), *kroghen* ‘gl. pellis ‘skin’, hide’, Breton *crochenn* (Middle Breton), *kroc’hen* ‘skin’

back, skin **krokno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *croccenn* (< **krokko-*, *GPC*) ‘skin’, Welsh *croen* ‘skin; hide, pelt; peel, rind, hard surface, crust’, Cornish *croin* (Old Cornish), *kroghen* ‘gl. pellis ‘skin’, hide’, Breton *crochenn* (Middle Breton), *kroc’hen* ‘skin’

backwards **sw(φ)oino-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *fóen* ‘backwards’, Welsh Breton *c’hwēn* ‘backwards’

bacon **saldi-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *sail* ‘(salted) bacon’, Scottish Gaelic *sail* ‘fat or fatness’

bad **wallo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh *gwall* ‘mistake, error, oversight, fault, wrong, deceit, lie, defect, lack, failure, loss, failing, want; hunger, negligence, carelessness, heedlessness, disregard; erroneous, faulty, wrong, evil, deficient, lacking’, Cornish *gal* ‘gl. *malus* ‘bad’, Breton *gwall* ‘bad, evil, very; evil, harm’

bad **elko-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *elc*, *olc* ‘bad’, Scottish Gaelic *olc* ‘bad’

bad **druko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *droch* ‘bad’, Scottish Gaelic *droch* ‘evil, bad’, Welsh *drwg* ‘bad, rotten, wretched, harmful, ruthless; morally bad, evil, naughty; evil, crime, blame, fault’, Cornish *drog* ‘gl. *malum* ‘bad’, Breton *drouc* (Middle Breton), *droug* ‘bad, evil’

bad **waxto-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Gaulish *Vaco-*, *-vaci* ‘curved’, Welsh *gwaeth* ‘worse, poorer; evil, mischief, harm; a worse person, worse plight’, Cornish *gweith* ‘worse’, Breton *goaz* (Middle Breton), *gwazh* ‘worse’

bad reputation **druko-garjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion?, Welsh *drygair* ‘ill report, bad name or reputation; (pl.) bad or abusive language’, Cornish *drocger* ‘gl. *infamia* ‘infamy’

badger **brokko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish **broccos* ‘point, sharp’, Early Irish *brocc* ‘badger’, Scottish Gaelic *broc* ‘badger’, Welsh *broch* ‘badger’, Cornish *broch* ‘badger’, Breton *broc’h* ‘badger’

badger **tasgo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Galatian *taskós* ‘badger (?)’, Gaulish *Tasgo-* (*Tasko-*?) ‘badger’, Early Irish *tadg* ‘badger’

bag **bolgo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *bulgas* ‘bag’, Early Irish *bolg* ‘bag, stomach’, Scottish Gaelic *balg* ‘belly, bag’, Welsh *bol*, *boly*, *bola* ‘belly, abdomen, paunch, cavity in a place or thing, middle, fig. appetite, gluttony, sensual desire, liking; swelling, bulge, surface; bag of leather or hide’, Cornish *bol* ‘bag’, Breton *bolc’h* ‘bag, pod’

bait *lixto-, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *llith* ‘food, sustenance, nourishment (orig. meat or flesh for animals); lure, decoy, bait, also fig. inducement, allurements, enticement, spell, charm, fascination’,

bake *krast-āje/o- (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *crasu* ‘to bake, toast; dry, kiln-dry; parch, scorch’, Cornish *crasa* ‘toast’, Breton *craza* (Middle Breton), *krasañ* ‘dry out, grill’

baker *k□ok□-er- (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *poburies* ‘female baker’, Cornish *peber* (Old Cornish) ‘baker’, Breton *pober* ‘baker’

bakery *k□ok□o-tegos-, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *popty* ‘(baking-, &c.) oven, fireplace oven, wall-oven, also fig.; bakery, bakehouse’, Cornish *popti* ‘gl. pistrinum ‘bakery’

bald *φari-moilo-, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *urmael* ‘bald’, Welsh *arfoel* ‘bald’

bald *mailo-, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *máel* ‘bald, without horns’, Welsh *mail* (Old Welsh), *moel* ‘bald, tonsured, beardless; bare, mere, unadorned, hornless, defective; (bare) mountain, (treeless) hill, heap or mound (of food) rising above the rim of the vessel containing it’, Cornish **moel* ‘bald, bare’, Breton *moal* ‘bald’

bald *mai-lo-, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *mail*, *máel* ‘bald’, Scottish Gaelic *maol* ‘bald’, Welsh *moel* ‘bald, bald-headed, crop-haired, tonsured, beardless; bare, plain, hornless; (treeless) hill, top, mound’, Breton *moal* ‘bald’

baldness *mailjā-, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *máile* ‘baldness’, Welsh *moeledd* ‘baldness, bareness’,

ball *glāwo- (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *gló*- ‘ball’

ball of yarn **kartiljā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile,
Early Irish *ceirtle* ‘ball of yarn’, Scottish Gaelic *ceirtle* ‘clew,
ball of yarn’

ban **banno-* (loan-word?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
Early Irish *bann* ‘ban’

band **regō-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Welsh
modrwy ‘(finger-)ring; any ring or hoop; curl (of hair)’,
Cornish *moderuy* ‘gl. armilla ‘bracelet’

band, army **budinā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
Gaulish *Budenicum* ‘Bézuc?’, Early Irish *buden* ‘band’,
Scottish Gaelic *buidheann* ‘company’, Welsh *byddin* ‘army,
host, troop’, Breton *bodin* (Old Breton) ‘phalanx, troop’

band, host, family **kordā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
Gaulish (*Tri-*, *Petru-*)*corii* ‘(three-, four-)hosts’, Early Irish
cuire ‘host, troop’, Welsh *cordd* ‘tribe, clan, family;
multitude, troop’,

bank **oro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *or* ‘bank’,
Scottish Gaelic *oir* ‘edge, border’, Welsh *goror* ‘border,
frontier, boundary, march, confine, edge; side, flank, slope,
steep; region, district, surroundings; shore, coast; fig.
Defence’,

bank **or-iro-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *eryr*,
eryri ‘bank, rise, ridge; region, border’

banner **mergjā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early
Irish *merge* ‘banner’

bard **bardo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Galatian
bardoi ‘bards’, Gaulish *bardus*, *bardo-* ‘bard’, Early Irish
bard ‘bard’, Scottish Gaelic *bàrd* ‘poet’, Welsh *bardd* ‘bard,
poet; literary man, prophet’, Cornish *barth* (Old Cornish)
‘bard’, Breton *barz* (Middle Breton), *barzh* ‘bard’

bare, bald **lomb(a)ro-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body,
Early Irish *lommar* ‘bare, bald’, Scottish Gaelic *lombair*
‘bare’

bare, naked **lummo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *lomm* ‘bare, naked’, Scottish Gaelic *lom* ‘bare’, Welsh *llwm* ‘devoid of its customary covering, bare (e.g. of tree, region, &c.), barren (of land, also of season); bare, naked (of person); threadbare, worn (of material, garment, &c.), ragged’

Early Irish *imnoch* ‘completely naked’, Welsh *amnoeth* ‘naked, stripped’,

bark **rūsko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Gaulish **ruscā-* ‘bark’, Early Irish *rúsc* ‘bark’, Scottish Gaelic *rùsc* ‘fleece, skin, husk, bark’, Welsh *rhisgl*, *rhisg* ‘bark, rind, peel, husk of grain; armour’, Cornish *rusc* (Old Cornish), *ruskenn* (*sing.*) ‘gl. cortex ‘bark’, rind, peel’, Breton *rusc* (Old Breton), *rusquenn* (Middle Breton), *rusk* ‘bark’

bark (*kom-*)*sart-e/o-* (??) -, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Welsh *cyfarth* ‘bark, bay, yelp; cough; fig. threaten, chide, bark or carp at’, Cornish *hartha* ‘bark’, Breton *harzaff* (Middle Breton), *harzhal* ‘bark’

barnacle goose **geg(u)rannā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *giugrann* ‘goose’, Scottish Gaelic *giodhran* ‘barnacle goose’, Welsh *gwyran* ‘barnacle goose’, Breton *goirann* (Old Breton) ‘gl. ansera ‘goose’

basket **krīφo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *criol* ‘drawer, suitcase’

basket **meistV-* (??) (*LW?*), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *maois* (Modern Irish!!!) ‘basket’, Scottish Gaelic *maois* ‘large basket, hamper’, Welsh *mwys* ‘basket, hamper, dish; ?table’, Cornish *muis* (Old Cornish), *moes* ‘gl. mensa ‘table’, Breton *moys* (Old Breton) (?); *meux* (Middle Breton), *meus*, *meuz* ‘gl. catenum ‘table [sic]’; meal’

basket **korajet-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *cora* ‘weir, fishing basket’, Scottish Gaelic *cairidh* ‘weir’, Welsh *coret* (Old Welsh), *cored* ‘weir, dam, fishgarth’, Breton *coret* (Old Breton) ‘river barrier’

basket, hurdle **kistā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology,
Gaulish *cisium* ‘light cart in the form of a basket’, Early Irish
cess ‘basket, hurdle’

bath **uφo-tronketu-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action,
Early Irish *fothrucud* ‘bathing’, Welsh Breton *gouzronquet*
(Middle Breton), *koronkad* ‘bathe’

bath **lowatro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *lautro*
‘gl. balneo’, Early Irish *lóathar* ‘pelvis, canalis’, Welsh
Breton *louazr* (Middle Breton), *laouer* ‘trough’

bathe **trokk-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *fo-*
thrucud ‘bathing’, Scottish Gaelic *fathraig*, *fothraig* ‘bathe’,
Welsh *trochi* ‘immerse, soak, drench, douse, wet, steep, dip,
plunge, wash (oneself), bathe; soil, dirty’, Breton *gouzronquet*
(Middle Breton), *koronkad* ‘bathe’

bathe **bād-je/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish
baditis (?) ‘white water-lily’, Early Irish *bá(i)dim* ‘dive under,
drown’, Welsh *boddi* ‘drown, sink, submerge, overflow,
flood; often fig. overwhelm, overpower, smother, extinguish’,
Cornish *beudhi* ‘drown’, Breton *beuziff* (Middle Breton),
beuziñ ‘drown, inundate’

battle **kom-katu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish
cocad ‘war’, Welsh *cyngad* ‘battle, conflict’,

battle **tretso-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish
tress ‘battle’, Welsh *tres* ‘battle, (military) raid, attack, uproar,
tumult, commotion; trouble, bother; toil, effort, busyness;
concern, grief’,

battle **kom-bī-to-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh
cymid ‘battle’, Breton *cemidiet* (Old Breton) ‘gl. concidit
‘cuts’

battle **kom-bāgo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early
Irish *combág* ‘battle, conflict’, Welsh *cyma* ‘battle, conflict’

battle **gliwo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *gleó* ‘battle’, Scottish Gaelic *gleadh* ‘onset, deed’, Welsh *glyw* ‘battle, war, struggle’

battle-field **agro-magos-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *ármag* ‘battle-field’, Welsh *aerfa* ‘slaughter; battle, attack; army’, Breton *arima* (*leg. airma*) (Old Breton) ‘battle-field’

battle-hero **katu-wiro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *cath&.fer, cather* ‘battle-hero’, Welsh, Cornish *cadwur* ‘gl. miles l. adletha ‘soldier, athlete’

battle-host **katu-slougo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *Catu-slogi* ‘battle-host’, Early Irish *cath&.slúag* ‘battle-host’

battlehound **agro-kū*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *ár-chu* ‘battlehound’, Welsh *aergi* ‘warrior, battlehound’

battle-king **katu-rīgjā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *Caturigia* ‘battle-king’, Early Irish *Cothraige* ‘Patrick’

battle-lord **katu-walo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *Cathal* ‘battle-lord’, Welsh *Catgual* (Old Welsh), *Cadwal* ‘battle-lord’

be **ei-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *etha* ‘has gone’, Welsh *wyf* ‘I am’, Cornish *off* ‘I am’, Breton *ouff* ‘I am’

be **bewa-, bū-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *boí* ‘was’

be **bwā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *bá* ‘was’, Welsh *bo* ‘would be’, Cornish *bo* ‘would be’, Breton *bo* ‘would be’

be **es-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *eđi* (??) ‘you are’, Early Irish *is* ‘to be’, Scottish Gaelic *is* ‘be’, Welsh *hint* (Old Welsh) (*s.v. wyf: bod*) ‘they are’

be **bid-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *biiete* ‘be’, Welsh *bydd-* ‘habitually be’, Breton *bezout* (Middle Breton), *bezañ* ‘be’

be able **med-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *émdim* ‘refuse’, Welsh *meddu* ‘rule, control, have authority (over), bring (something) under the sway of, prevail (over), affect, have a right (to), be able (to do); possess, take possession of, have, enjoy’

be able **gal-ne/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish **galire* (*VLat.*) ‘throw impetuously’, Welsh *gallu* ‘can, be able’, Cornish *galloes* ‘power, ability’, Breton *galloud* ‘can’

be able **swent-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *fétaim, sétaim* ‘can’

beach **tewino-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *tywyn* ‘beach, seashore, strand, coast, sand-dune’, Breton *teven, tewen* (Middle Breton), *tewen(n)* ‘dune, beach’

bear **matu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, OBrit.; Cib. *matucus*; *Matu-*, *matu-* (?) ‘(?)’, Gaulish *Matu-* ‘bear’, Early Irish *math-* ‘bear’, Scottish Gaelic *mathghamhuin* ‘bear’, Welsh *madawg, madog* ‘fox’

bear **arto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish *Deae Artioni*; *Artos*; *Arto-* ‘bear goddess; bear’, Early Irish *art* ‘bear’, Welsh *arth* ‘bear, rough, unmannerly or fierce person’, Cornish *ors* (Old Cornish) ‘bear’, Breton *Arth-* (*in PN’s*) (Old Breton) ‘bear, warrior’

bear (child) **gan-je/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *gainethar* ‘is born’

beard **grandā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *grennos*; *Grannus* ‘beard; god of a water source’, Early Irish *grend, grenn* ‘beard’, Scottish Gaelic *greann* ‘hair, bristling of hair, surly look, also cloth, rough piled clothing, Welsh *gran* ‘cheek, jowl, face; beard, bristles, hair’, Breton *grann* ‘eyebrow’

beard **φuluko-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *ulcha* ‘beard’

beat **koudo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *cuad* ‘hit (?)’

beat **durn-āje/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *dyrnu* ‘thresh, thrash; beat, drub, thump’, Breton *dournaff* (Middle Breton), *dornañ* ‘beat’

beat violently **φlang-se/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *léssaim* ‘beat violently’

beautiful **kaini-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Gaulish *Caino(n)* ‘beautiful’, Early Irish *cáin* (*LW < W*); *cain* ‘beautiful’, Scottish Gaelic *caoin* ‘kind, mild’, Welsh *cein* (Old Welsh), *cain* ‘fine, fair, beautiful, bright, excellent, refined’, Breton *quen* (Middle Breton) ‘beautiful’

beautiful **su-k□ritu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *sochruth* ‘honest, venerable’, Welsh *hybryd* ‘handsome, beautiful, shapely, neat; ?fair woman’,

beautiful **kouno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Gaulish *Counos* ‘beautiful’, Early Irish *Cúan*; *cúanna* ‘beautiful’, Scottish Gaelic *cuanna*, *cuannar* ‘handsome, fine’, Welsh *cun* ‘fine, beautiful, pleasant; dear’

beautiful **ad-/φari-jūn-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, British *Adiune* ‘beautiful’, Gaulish, Welsh *arddun* (*in PN’s*) (Middle Welsh) ‘beautiful, fair’

beautiful **mik-ro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Gaulish *Micra* ‘beautiful’, Welsh *mygr* ‘beautiful, fair, magnificent, splendid, majestic, glorious; bright, shining, clear’

beauty **skeimā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *scíam*, *scéim* ‘beauty’, Scottish Gaelic *sgiamh* ‘beauty’

beaver **bebro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, British *Bibroci*, Gaulish **bibros*, **bibrus*, **bebro*s (*in PLN’s*) ‘beaver’, Early Irish *Bibraige*

beaver, dwarf **abanko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish *avañ* (Sw.-Fr.) ‘willow’, Early Irish *abac* (Mir.) ‘beaver, dwarf’, Welsh *afanc* ‘aquatic monster; beaver’, Breton *abac*, *amach* (Old Breton), *avancq* (Middle Breton) ‘seamonster; beaver’

because of **φeri*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Welsh *er* ‘because of, on account of; for, for the sake of, in order to, for the purpose of, for the benefit of, to the satisfaction (of), 𐌛𐌗𐌰’, Cornish *er* ‘for, by’

beckon **ambi-nat-je/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action?, Welsh *emneidio* ‘beckon, nod’, Breton *enmetiam* (Old Breton) ‘gl. innuo ‘nod, give a sign’

become pale **glast-āje/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Welsh *glasu* ‘pale, turn pale (or bloodless), turn grey (of hair); become bluish or livid; become dim; become blue or pale-blue; dawn’, Breton *glasaff* (Middle Breton), *glasañ* ‘become blue/green, turn pale (of person)’

bed **legos-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh (*gwe-*)*ly* ‘bed, resting-place, lair; grave; marriage-bed; garden-bed; tract of tribal land’, Cornish (*gue-*)*li* (Old Cornish), *gweli* ‘gl. lectum l. lectulum ‘bed’, Breton *guele* (Middle Breton), *gwele* ‘bed’

bed **lexto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *lecht* ‘grave’

bed **leg-jo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *lige* ‘lair, grave’

bed **wo-leg-jo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *gwely* ‘bed, bedstead, resting-place of an animal, esp. one strewed for domestic beast, lair; grave; plant bed’, Cornish *gueli* (Old Cornish), *gueli* ‘bed’, Breton *guele* (Middle Breton), *gwele* ‘bed’

bedfellow **kom-wo-lig(j)o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *coblige* ‘lying together’, Welsh *cywely* ‘bedfellow, bedmate; consort, wedded partner, either husband

or wife (generally the latter), spouse; an equal, partner, fellow, peer; a sleeping or lying together'

bee **beko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish **bekos* 'bee', Early Irish *bech* 'bee', Scottish Gaelic *speach* 'sting', Welsh *beg-eg(y)r*, *bygegryr* 'drone'

bee (*stinger) **wan-injo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Welsh *gwenyn* 'bees, wild bees', Cornish *guenenen* (Old Cornish); *gwenen* 'gl. apis 'bee'; bees', Breton *gwenan* 'bees'

beech **bāgos*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Gaulish *Bāgācon*, *Bāgono-* 'beech/hedge-place'

beer **kurmen-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Clb. (?) *kurmilokum* 'PNm (Gp)', Gaulish *koürmi* (GGk.) 'beer', Early Irish *cuirm*, *coirm* 'beer', Scottish Gaelic *cuirm* 'feast', Welsh *cwrw*, *cwrwf* 'beer, ale', Cornish *coruf* (Old Cornish), *korev* 'beer, ale'

beetle **dwoilo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *dóel* 'black beetle'

beetle **swilā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Welsh *chwil* 'beetle', Cornish *hwilen* 'beetle', Breton *huyl* (Middle Breton), *c'hwil* 'beetle'

before **par(a)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *ar* 'before', Scottish Gaelic *air* 'on, upon', Welsh *ar* 'before, in front of', Breton *ar* 'before'

before **primo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Rēmi* 'first', Early Irish *rem-* 'before', Scottish Gaelic *roimh* 'before'

before **ate-gnatV* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *an(n)at* (Middle Welsh), *anad* 'before, in preference to, in particular', Breton *aznat*, *haznat* (Middle Breton), *anat* 'visible, evident'

before (Br. king) **preimo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Remi* 'the first/leaders', Early Irish *riam*

‘before (?) (antea)’, Scottish Gaelic *riamh* ‘ever, before’, Welsh *rhwyf* ‘king, lord, ruler, chieftain, leader’, Cornish *ruif* (Old Cornish) ‘king’, Breton *roue, roe, roy* (Middle Breton), *roue* ‘king’

beforehand **φarostāti-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *airsaid, arsid* ‘beforehand (?)’

beg for **ari-mi-n-dn-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Welsh *erfyn* ‘to seek earnestly, beg, crave, pray (for); entreat, implore, petition (person, &c.); intercede; require, demand’, Breton *erminom* (Old Breton) ‘we ask’

begin ?, SEMANTIC CLASS: ?, Welsh *dechrau* ‘beginning, commencement, first or earliest part; origin, source; act of beginning or starting; design, undertaking’, Breton *dicreu, dechrou, dichrou* (Old Breton), *dezrou* (Middle Breton), *deroù* ‘begin’

beginning of summer **kintu-samīno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *cétamuin* ‘beginning of summer’, Welsh *cyntefin* ‘beginning of summer, first month of summer, May; summer, spring’

behead **dī-k□enn-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *dichennaim* ‘behead (?)’, Welsh *dibennu* ‘end, finish, conclude, terminate; bring about, dispatch, accomplish, effect; come to an end, cease to exist’, Cornish *dibenna* ‘behead’, Breton *dipennaff* (Middle Breton), *dibennañ* ‘behead’

being **buti-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *buith* ‘being’, Welsh *bod* ‘be’, Cornish *bos* ‘be’, Breton *bot* (Old Breton), *boud* ‘be’

belief **φari-sestā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *hiress, iress* ‘belief’

belief **kred(d)-ā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Welsh *cred* ‘belief; creed; religion; faith; trust’, Cornish *kres* ‘belief, faith’, Breton *cret* (Middle Breton), *kred* ‘caution, credit, trust’

believe **kred-dī-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *cretim* ‘believe’, Scottish Gaelic *creid* ‘believe’, Welsh *credu* ‘believe, have faith in, trust, give credit’, Cornish *krysi* ‘believe, have faith in’, Breton *critim* (Old Breton), *cridiff* (Middle Breton), *krediñ* ‘believe’

bell **klukko-*, *klukkā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *clocca* (*MLat.*) ‘bell’, Early Irish *clocc* ‘bell’, Scottish Gaelic *clag* ‘bell’, Welsh *cloch* ‘bell, bell-shaped object; prize, feat’, Cornish *cloch* ‘gl. clocca ‘bell’, Breton *cloch* (Middle Breton), *kloc’h* ‘bell’

bellows **makīnā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *megin* ‘(pair of) bellows, (formerly) one of a pair of bellows’, Cornish *meginow* ‘bellows’, Breton *meguin* (Middle Breton), *megin* ‘bellows’

bell-tower **klukko-tegos-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *cloicctech* ‘bell-tower’, Welsh, Cornish *clehti* ‘gl. cloccarium l. lucar ‘bell-tower’

bell-tower **klukko-tegos-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *cloicctech* ‘bell-tower’, Welsh *clochdy* ‘belfry, steeple, bell-tower, bell-turret’, Cornish *clehti* ‘gl. cloccarium l. lucar ‘bell-tower’

belly **brun-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *brú* ‘abdomen, belly’, Scottish Gaelic *brù* ‘belly’, Welsh *bru* ‘womb, matrix; belly; breast; fig. for origin, source’,

below **andero-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish **andero-* ‘inferior, below ground’

belt **krisso-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *cri(u)ss* ‘belt’, Scottish Gaelic *crios* ‘belt, girdle’, Welsh *crys* ‘shirt; under-garment, chemise; smock’, Cornish *kreis*; *grugis* ‘shirt; belt’, Breton *cres* (Middle Breton), *kres*, *krez*; *guocrisiou* (*pl.*) (Old Breton), *gouris*, *gouriz* ‘shirt; belt’

belt **wrak-istu-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *fochrus* ‘breast’, Welsh *gwregys* ‘girdle, belt, girth; one of the 5 zones into which the surface of the earth is divided,

circle’, Cornish *grugis* ‘belt’, Breton *guocrisiou* (*pl.*) (Old Breton); *gouris* ‘circles, zones; belt’

bend **stoummā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *ystum* ‘bend, form’, Breton *stumm* ‘bend, form’

bend **lak-ā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish **lakāre* ‘bend’

bend **wekk-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish **Vocalus* ‘Waal (*bend under (?))’, Early Irish *feccaid* ‘bend’

bend down **(exs-)stong-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *estwng*, *ystwng* ‘bend down, i.e. cause to bend, lower, bow or hang (the head); fig. subdue, subjugate, put down, depress or lower (in status), abase, humble, humiliate; couch (a lance); reduce (swelling)’, Breton *stoeaff* (Middle Breton), *stouañ*, *-iñ* ‘bend’

bend in a river **kamb-atsu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *cambas*, *cambus* ‘bend in a river, fork, fold’, Welsh *camas* ‘bend or loop in a river, inlet of sea, bay’

benefit **su-koro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality?, Early Irish *sochar* ‘benefit’, Scottish Gaelic *sochair* ‘benefit, emolument’, Welsh *hygor* ‘frequent; crowded; splendid or beneficial’

bent **anko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *anco-rago* ‘Rhine-salmon’

berries **smijaro-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *smér* ‘berry’, Scottish Gaelic *smeur*, *smiar* ‘bramble berry’, Welsh *mwyar* ‘blackberries, dewberries; brambles, briers; berries’, Cornish *moyr(bren)* (Old Cornish); *morenn* (Late Cornish) ‘gl. *morus* ‘mulberry’; berry’, Breton *moiaroc* (Old Breton); *mouar* ‘having berries; berries’

berry **kairā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *cáer* ‘berry’, Scottish Gaelic *caor* ‘berry of the rowan, a mountain berry’, Welsh *cair* [not in GPC] ‘berry’

berry **derkos-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *derc* ‘berry’, Scottish Gaelic *dearc* ‘berry’

besides **exstero-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *echtar* ‘besides, extra’, Welsh *eithyr*, *eithr* ‘but, save that, except, on the contrary, nevertheless; except, excepting, save, but, beside; out or outside of, beyond’

besides **sek□os*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Sep-* ‘besides (?)’, Early Irish *sech* ‘besides’, Scottish Gaelic *seach* ‘by, past’, Welsh *hep* (Old Welsh), *heb* ‘without, in the absence from; past; besides, in addition to, excluding’, Cornish *heb* ‘without, lacking’, Breton *hep* (Old Breton, Middle Breton), *heb* ‘without’

betony (Stachys betonica) **dant-āko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Welsh *danhogen* ‘betony (Stachys betonica)’, Cornish (*les*) *senshoc* [*emended from ser-*] ‘gl. betonica ‘betony (Stachys betonica)’

better **wello-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Gaulish *Vellavī* ‘better people’, Welsh *gwell* ‘better, superior’, Cornish *gwell* ‘better’, Breton *-guel* (Old Breton) *guell* (Middle Breton), *gwell* ‘better’

between **enter*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Celtiberian *entara* ‘nn? prep?’, Gaulish *inter* (*ambes*) ‘between (the river banks)’, Early Irish *eter*, *etir*, *etar* ‘between’, Scottish Gaelic *eadar* ‘between’, Welsh *ithr* (Old Welsh), *ythr* ‘between’, Cornish *ynter* ‘between’, Breton *entre*, *etre* ‘between’

bewilderment **an-dī-mik-et-o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Welsh *annifyged* ‘unexpectedness, bewilderment’, Breton *a andemecet* ‘gl. ex inprouiso ‘bewilderment’

beyond **peri-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Gaulish *eri-* ‘beyond’, Early Irish *ir-*, *er-* ‘beyond’, Welsh *er-* ‘beyond’, Cornish *er-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 16 ‘beyond’, Breton *er-* ‘beyond’

beyond, also **eti*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure?, Gaulish *eti*; *eti-c* ‘also, futher; and also’, Welsh *et-*, *ed-* ‘over again, re-, (intensive)’, Breton *et-* ‘again, very’

beyond; says **ol-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: ?, Early Irish *ol*, *ol-* ‘beyond; says’

bier **gelorā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *gelor* > *elor* ‘bier; litter, stretcher’, Cornish *geler* ‘bier’, Breton *gueler* (Middle Breton), *geler* ‘bier’

big **magjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Magio-rix*, *Are-magios* ‘big’, Early Irish *maige* ‘big’

big **maginjāko-* (Goidelic), **magino-* (*G.*), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Maginus* ‘big’, Early Irish *maignech* ‘big’

big vessel **gri/ennā-* (*PBr.*) (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *gren* ‘big vat or vessel, tub, pail, pitcher; dry and liquid measure of uncertain capacity’, Breton *grenn* (*Vann.*) ‘big vessel’

bilberries **louts-ā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *llus* ‘bilberries, whimberries, whortleberries; huckleberries’, Breton *lus* (Old Breton), *lus* ‘bilberries’

billhook **ser(φ)-ro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *Serr-* ‘billhook’, Early Irish *serr* ‘billhook, sickle’, Scottish Gaelic *seàrr* ‘sickle, saw’, Welsh *serr* (Old Welsh), *ser* ‘billhook, sickle, or scythe’, Breton *ser* (Old Breton) ‘gl. *fiscina* ‘billhook, sickle’

bill-hook **widu-bijo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *vidubium* ‘bill-hook’, Early Irish *fidhbhae* ‘bill-hook’, Welsh *gwyddif*, *gwddyf* ‘bill-hook, sickle, hedging-bill’, Cornish *gwydhyv* ‘hedging-bill’, Breton *guedom* (Old Breton) ‘bill-hook’

bind **rig-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *ad-riug*, *etc.* ‘bind to (?)’

bind **nad-ske/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *nascim* ‘bind, compel (?)’, Welsh Breton *naskañ* ‘bind’

bind **dam-n-a-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *damnaim* ‘bind’

bind **φoklo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *Ocl-icnos* ‘son of Oclos’, Early Irish *tin-ól*, *do-in-ólaim* ‘gather’, Scottish Gaelic *tionail* ‘gather’

bind **kulVm-āje/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *clymu*, *cylymu* ‘to tie, bind, set, unite, couple; rally, re-muster’, Cornish *kelmi* ‘tie, bind, knot’, Breton *coulmaff* (Middle Breton), *ko(u)lo(u)mañ* ‘bind’

binding **lekkā-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *lecc* ‘an act or deed which binds the persons indissolubly’

birch **betwā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Gaulish *betulla* ‘birch’, Early Irish *bethe* ‘buxus’, Scottish Gaelic *beith* ‘birch’, Welsh *bedw* ‘birch, birch grove; maypole’, Cornish *bedewen* ‘gl. populus ‘poplar’, Breton *beduan* (Old Breton), *bezuenn* (Middle Breton), *bezw*, *bezv*, *bezo* ‘birch’

bird **φetro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Welsh *eterin*, *pl. atar* (Old Welsh), *aderyn*, *adar* (*MoW*) ‘bird(s)’, Breton *adren* ‘nightjar’

bird **alaudā-* ?, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish *alauda* ‘lark’

bird **φetno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Celtiberian *EDNOUM* (??) ‘nn (?)’, Gaulish , Early Irish *én* ‘bird’, Scottish Gaelic *eun* ‘bird’, Welsh *edn* ‘bird, fowl; fly, bee, etc.’, Cornish *hethen* (Old Cornish), *edhen* ‘bird’, Breton *etn-* (Old Breton), *ezn* (Middle Breton), *evn* ‘bird’

birth **geno-*, *genjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *-genus*, *-gena* ‘birth’, Early Irish *gein* ‘birth’, Welsh *geni* (*s.v. ganaf*) ‘be born, give birth to, beget, produce’, Cornish *genys* ‘born’, Breton *guenel* (Middle Breton), *genel* ‘bear (children)’

birth **britu-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *breth* ‘birth’, Scottish Gaelic *breith* ‘bearing, birth’

birth **sutu-; su-kā*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *suth* ‘birth, fruit’, Welsh *hogen* ‘girl’

birthpangs **φidon-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *idu* ‘labour pains’

bite **gresman-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *greim* ‘bite’, Scottish Gaelic *greim* ‘hold, morsel’

bite **en-brextō-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Galatian *embrekton* ‘bite (?)’

bite **bos(s)man-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *boimm* ‘bite’

bite **tand(s)man-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *témm* ‘bite’, Scottish Gaelic *tèum* ‘bite’, Welsh *tam* ‘morsel, mouthful, chunk, bit, part’, Cornish *tamm* ‘piece, bit’, Breton *tam* (Middle Breton), *tamm* ‘bite, piece’

bite **knā-je/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *Irish cnaoi, cnaoidhim, Early Irish cnám* ‘gnaw’, Scottish Gaelic *cnàmh* ‘chew, digest’, Welsh *chnoi* ‘bite, gnaw, chew, masticate’,

bitter **swerwo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *serb* ‘bitter’, Scottish Gaelic *searbh* ‘bitter’, Welsh *chwerw* ‘bitter, acrid; painful, harsh, rough, severe, sharp, surly, hurtful, angry, irate, spiteful, cross, cruel, sorrowful’, Cornish *hwerow* ‘bitter, sharp, harsh’, Breton *c’hwerw* ‘bitter’

bitter **gorsti-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *goirt* ‘bitter’, Scottish Gaelic *goirt* ‘sore, sour’

bittern **bunno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *bonnán, bunnán* ‘bittern’, Welsh *bwn* ‘owl, bittern’, Breton *bonn* (Old Breton); *bon-gorz* ‘crane; bittern’

bitterness **swerwjā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *serbe* ‘bitterness’, Welsh *chwerwedd* ‘bitterness’,

sourness, acerbity, sharpness, tartness; gall; fig. bitter
experience, grief, anger'

black */*luco-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *loch*
'black', Welsh *llwg* [not in GPC] 'blackish yellow'

blackberry */*dress* ~~lth~~ - (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant,
Early Irish *driss* 'blackberry', Scottish Gaelic *dreas*, *dris*
'bramble, bramble-bush', Welsh *drissi* (Old Welsh), *drysi*,
dryys 'briers, brambles, thornbushes', Cornish *dreis* (*dreys*) 'gl.
uepres 'briers, brambles, thornbushes', Breton *dris-oc* (Old
Breton); *dres*, *drez* 'covered in brambles; brambles'

blackbird */*meisalko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early
Irish *smól*, *smólach* 'blackbird', Scottish Gaelic *smeórach*
'thrush', Welsh *mwyalch* 'blackbird (*Turdus merula*)',
Cornish *moelh* (Old Cornish), *molgh* 'blackbird', Breton
moualch (Middle Breton), *moualc'h* 'blackbird'

blackness */*dubjā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early
Irish *duibe* 'blackness', Welsh *duedd* 'blackness, darkness'

blackthorn */*dragino-*, *-ā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant,
Gaulish */*dragenos* 'sloe', Early Irish *draigen* 'blackthorn',
Scottish Gaelic *droigheann* 'bramble, thorn', Welsh *draen*
'thorn(s), prickle(s); brambles, spines of hedgehog', Cornish
drain (*dren*) 'gl. spina 'thornbush', Breton *drain* (Old
Breton), *dren* (Middle Breton), *draen* 'thorn, ridge'

blame */*lok-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish
locht 'blame, mistake', Scottish Gaelic *lochd* 'fault'

blame */*karjā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish
caire 'blame', Scottish Gaelic *coire* 'fault', Welsh *cared* (Old
Welsh), *caredd* 'transgression, sin, crime; ?lust, love',
Cornish *cara* 'blame', Breton *carez* (Middle Breton), *karez*
'blame, incrimination'

blame */*k□in-u-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early
Irish *cin* 'blame', Scottish Gaelic *ciont* 'guilt'

blameless **dī-nammo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh *dinam* ‘blameless, faultless; good, good enough; immaculate, pure, unblemished, perfect; irreprehensible; without exception, i.e. without objection or demur; sure, certain; honest, true, without deception’, Breton *dinam* (Middle Breton), *dinamm* ‘blameless, immaculate’

blanket-like garment **kentik/V-* (loan-word from Latin), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *cainecal* ‘blanket-like garment (?)’, Welsh *cynnwgl*, *cynnegl* (Middle Welsh) ‘a kind of garment like a blanket’

blind **dwallo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, British *Dallus* ‘blind’, Gaulish, Early Irish *dall* ‘blind’, Scottish Gaelic *dall* ‘blind’, Welsh *dall* ‘blind, unseeing, dark, random; blind person; purblind person’, Cornish *dal* (Old Cornish), *dall* ‘blind’, Breton *dall* ‘blind’

blind **ando-*, **ondjo-* ?, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *anda-bata* ‘gladiator with a helmet without holes for the eyes (*blind-fighter)’

blister **werbā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *ferb* ‘blister, fin (?)’, Welsh Breton *guerp* (Old Breton); *guerbl* (Middle Breton) ‘stigmata; blister’

blood **kruwos-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *crú* ‘blood’, Scottish Gaelic ++*crò* ‘blood’, Welsh *crau* ‘blood, gore; bloody’, Cornish *krow* ‘bloodshed, gore, death’

blood **waito-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *guayt* (Old Welsh), *gwaed* ‘blood, gore; sperm; juice, sap; vital principle; fig. kin, nation, ancestry, origin’, Cornish *guit* (Old Cornish), *goes* ‘gl. sanguis ‘blood’

blood pudding **wait-āk-injā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *gwaedogen* ‘blood pudding, black pudding; tripe; gut’, Cornish *gosogen*, *gojogen* (*gudzhygen*, *Lhuyd*) ‘blood pudding’, Breton *gwadegenn* ‘blood pudding’

blot, erasure **linom* ~~llh~~ (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: ?, Early Irish *lenomnaib* ‘blot, erasure’, Welsh Breton *linom* (Old Breton) ‘gl. litura ‘attaching’

blow **swit-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *sét-* ‘blow on an instrument’, Scottish Gaelic *séid* ‘blow’, Welsh *chwythu* ‘blow; blast; flutter; puff, hiss; breathe; blow up’, Cornish *hwytha* ‘blow, puff, breathe, blast’, Breton *huezaff* (Middle Breton), *c’hwezhañ* ‘blow’

blue thing (?) **glasinā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Gaulish **glasina* ‘blueberry’, Early Irish *glaisín* ‘woad (?)’, Welsh, Cornish *glesin* (Old Cornish) ‘gl. sandix ‘vermillion’

blunt, short **mutt-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *mutt-* (*Rom.*) ‘blunt’, Early Irish *mut* ‘short’, Scottish Gaelic *mutach* ‘short’

boar **basedo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish *Baedarus* ‘boar’, Welsh *baedd* ‘boar, often fig. for a brave fighter’, Cornish *bahet* ‘gl. aper .l. verres ‘boar’

boar (pig) **turko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish *Turconos* (?) ‘boar-’, Early Irish *torc* ‘boar’, Scottish Gaelic *torc* ‘boar’, Welsh *twrch* ‘hog, (wild) boar; mole (animal)’, Cornish *torch* ‘gl. magalis ‘boar’, Breton *torch* (Old Breton), *tourch* (Middle Breton), *tourc’h*, *torc’h* ‘boar’

boardgame **widu-k□eillā-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *fidchell* ‘boardgame’, Welsh *gwyddbwyll* ‘board-game similar to chess’, Breton *guidpoill*, *guidpull* ‘a kind of chess’

boar-spear **sukko-uφo-gaiso-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *hychwayw* ‘hunting-spear, boar-spear, hunting-pole’, Cornish *hochwuyu* ‘gl. venabulum ‘boar-spear’

boat **kuruko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *curach* ‘boat’, Scottish Gaelic *curach* ‘boat, coracle’, Welsh

corwg, corwgl, cwrwgl ‘coracle, skiff; body (live or dead), odious person’

boat **kukko-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *cwch* ‘boat’, Breton *-cuh* (Old Breton); *couc’h* (Middle Breton), *kouc’h* ‘convex cover; hull (of a ship)’

boat (made from bark) **luxtaro-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *luchtar* ‘boat (made from bark)’

boat?? **k□onton-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *ponto* ‘a kind of boat’

bog **gron(s)nā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *gronna, grunna* ‘bog’

bog **φanā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *anam* ‘bog’, Early Irish *an* ‘water, urine’

bog **maukni-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *móin* (loanword from Brittonic) ‘bog’, Scottish Gaelic *mòin*, *mòine* ‘peat, moss’, Welsh *mawn* ‘peat, turf’, Breton *man* ‘moss’

bog **mūkVno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *mign* ‘marsh, bog, swamp, quagmire, mire, muddy spot’,

boil **brenn(j)e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *brenn-* ‘flow forth, bubble’

boil **berw-o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *berw* ‘boil(ing), foam; turmoil, agitation; poetic inspiration; boiling’, Breton *berw, bero, berv* ‘boil(ing)’

bold **trexsno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Gaulish *Trenus* ‘strong’, Early Irish *trén* ‘bold, strong’, Scottish Gaelic *treun* ‘brave’, Welsh *tren* (loan-word from Irish) ‘fierce, rapid, powerful; fury, rapidity, force’, Breton *trech* (Middle Breton), *trec’h* ‘superior, victorious’

bone **knāmi-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *cnáim* ‘bone’, Scottish Gaelic *cnàimh* ‘bone’

bone **askorno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *asgwrn* ‘bone; backbone, mainstay; corpse; stone or pip (in fruit)’, Cornish *ascorn* ‘gl. oss ‘bone’, Breton **ascurn-* (Old Breton), *ascorn* (Middle Breton), *askorn* ‘bone’

book **bargo-* (*LW?*), SEMANTIC CLASS: language?, Early Irish *barc* ‘book’

booty of weapons **wodwo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *fodb* ‘booty of weapons’

border **krik□ā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *crích* ‘border, end’, Scottish Gaelic *crioch* ‘end’, Welsh *crib* ‘comb, wool-card, curry-comb; comb of a fowl, etc., self-conceit; crest, top, ridge, summit’, Cornish *krib* ‘comb, crest, reed of rocks’, Breton *crib* (Middle Breton), *krib* ‘comb’

border **mrogi-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Galatian *Brogi-*, *-brogis* ‘territory’, Gaulish *brogae* ‘fields’, Early Irish *mruig* ‘border’, Welsh *bro* ‘region, country, land, neighbourhood, native haunt; border, limit, boundary, march; vale, lowland, champaign’, Cornish *bro* ‘land, country’, Breton *bro* ‘land’

border sign **mitastu-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *methas* ‘border sign’

bore **treid-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *trwyddew*, *trwyddau* ‘auger, gimlet, drill’

borer **akwīl(l)o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *ebill* ‘auger, gimlet, wimble; borer, piercer; ;eg, (wooden) pin’, Cornish *ebil* (*hoern*) ‘gl. clavus ‘key’ ((iron) borer)’, Breton *ebil* (Middle Breton), *ibil* ‘peg, pin’

bosom **askrijā-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *asgre* ‘bosom, breast, lap; heart’, Cornish *askra* ‘bosom’, Breton *asclez*, *ascre* (Middle Breton), *askre*, *askle* ‘bosom’

bottom **wail-ot-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *guoilaut* (Old Welsh), *gwaelod* ‘bottom; base, foundation, root; depths, lowest depth of sea or ocean, also fig.’, Cornish

goeles ‘bottom, base’, Breton *goelet* (Middle Breton), *goueled* ‘bottom, base’

box **kappo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *capp* ‘box (?)’

brag, boast **ande-blād-je/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *ind-láidi* ‘brag, boast’, Welsh *blawdd* ‘tumult, commotion, terror, fright; exciting, tumultuous, alarming; quick, agile’,

bragget **brak-āto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *bracát* ‘bragget’, Welsh *bracaut* (Old Welsh), *bragod*, *bragawd* ‘bragget’, Cornish *bregaud* (Old Cornish) ‘bragget’

brain **eni-k□enni-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *inchinn* ‘brain’, Welsh *ymennydd* ‘brain’, Cornish *impinion* ‘gl. cerebrum ‘brain’, Breton *empenn* ‘brain’

brambles **drits-i-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *driss* ‘thornbush’, Scottish Gaelic *dreas*, *dris* ‘bramble, bramble-bush’, Welsh *drissi* (Old Welsh), *drysi*, *drys* ‘briers, brambles, thornbushes’, Cornish *dreis* (*dreys*) ‘gl. uepres ‘briers, brambles, thornbushes’, Breton *dris-oc* (Old Breton); *dres*, *drez* ‘covered in brambles; brambles’

branch **kankī-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Gaulish **gansco-* (??) ‘branch, plough’, Early Irish *géc* ‘branch’, Scottish Gaelic *geug* ‘branch’, Welsh *cainc* ‘branch, bough, angler; often in fig. and transf. sense’,

branch **wriskī-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Welsh *gwrysg* ‘branches, boughs, sticks; stalks, reeds, tops (of potatoes, etc.), haulms; bushes; clusters, bunches’,

branch **gabalū-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Gaulish *gabalus* ‘gallows, cross’, Early Irish *gabul* ‘branch’, Scottish Gaelic *gabhal*, *gobhal*, Welsh ‘fork’, Welsh *gafl* ‘fork, the stride; lap, the inner and upper part of the thigh, groin; angle, nook’, Breton *gabl* (Old Breton), *gafl* (Middle Breton), *gaol* ‘fork’

brass **e/Vt-n-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *eleda, elatha* ‘brass (?)’, Welsh *elydn* ‘brass, bronze, latten; copper; tin; pewter; bronze- or copper-coloured’

brave **dreuto-* (/drouto-), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *drúth* ‘brave (?)’, Welsh *drud* ‘dear, expensive, valuable; brave, bold, strong; reckless, presumptuous, foolish; violent, rough, cruel; painful, distressful, vehement; hero, fool, hot-tempered man’

brave **katarno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh *cadarn* ‘strong, powerful, steadfast, firm, immovable, established, valid; whole, healthy, sound; cruel, merciless; intoxication, potent, strong (of drink)’, Breton *cadarn* (Middle Breton), *kadarn* ‘brave, firm’

brave, splendid **dego-wiro-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh *dewr* ‘brave, valiant, bold, strong, mighty; brave man, hero; splendid, comely’, Breton *deurr* (Old Breton) ‘gl. acri ‘brave’

bravest **seg-isamo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Celtiberian *sekisamos, Segisamus* ‘bravest (?)’, Gaulish, Welsh *hyaf* ‘boldest, bravest [etc.]’

bread **ar(-akno)-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *arán* ‘bread’, Scottish Gaelic *aran* ‘bread’

bread **φani-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *ainchess* ‘bread-basket’

break **breg-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *com-brugad* ‘confringere’

break **torx-s-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *trochal* ‘sling’, Welsh *torri* ‘break, shatter, crack, tear, damage, ruin; be wrecked (ship); break (law, etc.); cut, split, sever, wound, clip, mow, plough [etc.]’, Cornish *terri* ‘break’, Breton *terryff* (Middle Breton), *torriñ* ‘break’

break **brist-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *brisare* ‘break’, Early Irish *brissid* ‘break’, Scottish Gaelic *bris* ‘break’

break **mad-je/o-* (?) (*sic*), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *maidid* ‘break’

break **blad-e/o-* (?!?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *bládam* ‘break’

break **bung-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Galatian *-bogioi* ‘breakers’, Gaulish *-bogios* ‘breaker’, Early Irish *bongid* ‘break’

break **brū-wāje/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *brúim* ‘grind’, Welsh *briwo* ‘to break, smash, shatter, crumble, wound, hurt, injure, bruise, mangle, pain, be hurt, often fig.’, Cornish *brewi* ‘break, crush’, Breton *breauyaff* (Middle Breton), *brewiñ* ‘break’

break in pieces **darn-āje/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *darnio*, *darno* ‘break or tear in pieces, cut piecemeal, break or pluck asunder, mangle, dismember’, Breton *darouet* (Middle Breton), *darbet* ‘in danger’

break wind **brag-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *braigid* ‘break wind’

breast **brondjo-*, *brondā-* (or *-u-* (?)), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *bruinne* ‘breast’, Scottish Gaelic *bruinne* ‘breast’, Welsh *bron* ‘breast; bosom, thorax; heart, seat of thoughts and emotions; hill-side, slope’, Cornish *bronn* ‘breast, hill’, Breton *bronn* ‘breast’

breast **φuxtu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *ucht* ‘breast, bosom’, Scottish Gaelic *uchd* ‘breast’

breath **sφuφnā-* (???) SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *ffun* ‘breath, gasp, blast; spirit, life, soul’

breath **awelo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *ahél*, *aial* (loanword from Brittonic) ‘wind, breath’, Welsh *awel*

‘breeze, light wind; air, atmosphere, weather’, Cornish *auhel*
‘gl. aura’, Breton *aelou* (*pl.*) (Old Breton), *awel* ‘wind’

breath **anatlā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *anál*
‘breath’, Scottish Gaelic *anail* ‘breath’, Welsh *anadl* ‘breath,
life’, Cornish *anal* ‘breath, life’, Breton *alazn* (Middle
Breton), *anal*, *alan* ‘breath’

breath **at~~th~~kā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish
athach ‘breath, wind’

bridge **brīwā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish
Briva, *-briva* ‘bridge’

bridle **glomaro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early
Irish *glomar* ‘bridle’, Scottish Gaelic *glomhar* ‘muzzle, an
instrument put into a lamb or kid’s mouth to prevent sucking’

bright **belo-*, *beleno-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS:
sensation, British *-belino-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 6 ‘bright’,
Gaulish *Belenos* ‘bright’, Early Irish *Bel(-tene)* ‘bright (fire)’,
Scottish Gaelic *bealtuinn* ‘May-day’, Welsh *Ri-uel-gar*, *Beli*
[not in GPC] ‘bright’

bright **ϕlandi-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Gaulish
**flando-* (??) ‘brilliant, white’, Early Irish *lainnech* ‘bright’

bright **luko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Gaulish
Luccios, *Lucios* ‘bright’, Welsh *-lwg* (*s.v. golug?*) ‘bright’,

bright **jes-t-īn-o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation,
Gaulish *Iestinus* ‘handsome’, Welsh *iesin* ‘fine, fair, beautiful,
handsome; radiant, sparkling, shimmering, bright, gleaming’,
Breton *Tal-iesin*, *Tal-gesin* (Old Breton) ‘-handsome’

bright **tu-ati-ganī-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation,
Early Irish *daithgen*, *dathgen* ‘light’, Welsh *dadiain*
‘splendid, bright, fine’,

bright? **reilo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish
réil ‘clear’, Welsh *rhwyl* ‘castle, hall, mansion, palace, court,
also fig.; ?bright, brilliant, fine’

brine **sal-ī-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *heli* ‘brine, salt water, pickle, sea-water, sea’, Breton *hyli, heli* (Middle Breton), *hili* ‘brine’

bring **nan(n)k-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *at-chóm-naic, etc.* ‘accidit’

bring **duk-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *dygaf* ‘bring, lead, cause to come; trace a pedigree; carry, follow (craft), hold, possess; lead (life); bear, suffer; bear, produce; take away; take away by death’, Cornish *degaf, doen, doyn, don* ‘bring, carry’, Breton *duc (3sipa)* (Old Breton), *dougaf, doen* (Middle Breton), *dougen* ‘bring, carry’

bring **brunk-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *hebrwng* ‘bring, lead, transport, send; assert, insist, confirm, reveal’, Cornish *hembronk* ‘lead, conduct, bring’, Breton *hambrouc, ambroug* ‘accompany, lead’

bring along **kom-wed-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *con-feidid* ‘bring along, lead’, Welsh *cywain* (s.v. *cyweiniaf, cyweddaf*) ‘carry together, convey, conduct; gather in (of harvest), lead or gather in for storage, garner’

bristle **wrikku-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *friuch* ‘boar’s hair’, Welsh *gwrych* ‘hedge, enclosure, entrenchment; bristles, sprigs, twigs; foam, lather’

Britain **Albion-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *Albion* ‘Britain’, Early Irish *Alba* ‘Scotland’

brood **φesalo-* ?, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh, Cornish *ehal* ‘yoke-ox, beast’, Breton *eal* ‘little foal’

brood **φaglo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *ál* ‘brood’, Scottish Gaelic *àl* ‘brood’, Welsh *ael* ‘litter of pigs’, Breton *eal* ‘little foal’

broom-coloured **banatl-āko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Welsh *banhadlog* ‘broom-coloured’, Cornish

**banathlek* ‘broom-coloured’, Breton *baladnuc* (Old Breton);
balaznec (Middle Breton), *banaleg*, *banaleg* ‘broomfield’

broth **juto-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *iutta*
(*MLat.*) ‘broth’, Early Irish *íth* ‘broth’, Welsh *iwt* (Middle
Welsh), *iwd*, *uwd* ‘porridge, pottage, hasty pudding, stirabout,
pap’, Cornish *iot* (*yos*) ‘gl. puls ‘broth’, Breton *yod*, *youd*
‘broth’

broth **(φ?)littjon-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish
littiu ‘flour-broth’, Scottish Gaelic *lit* ‘porridge’, Welsh *llith*
‘food, sustenance, nourishment (orig. meat or flesh for
animals); lure, decoy, bait, also fig. inducement, allurement,
enticement, spell, charm, fascination’,

brother **brātīr*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish
Bratronos ‘brotherly (?)’, Early Irish *bráthir* ‘brother’,
Scottish Gaelic *bràthair* ‘brother’, Welsh *brawd* ‘brother;
kinsman’, Cornish *broder*, *braud* ‘brother’, Breton *breuzr*
(Middle Breton), *breur* ‘brother’

brow **malag-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish
mala ‘eyebrow’, Scottish Gaelic *mala* ‘eyebrow’, Breton
malwenn ‘eyelid’

brow **bruwi-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish
brái, *brói*; *for-bru* ‘eyebrows; upper eyelids’

brown **dunno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Gaulish
Donnos ‘brown’, Early Irish *donn* ‘brown, dark’, Scottish
Gaelic *donn* ‘brown’, Welsh *dwn* ‘dun, dark red, brown;
swarthy, dark’

buck **bukko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish **bukko-*
‘buck’, Early Irish *bocc* ‘buck’, Scottish Gaelic *boc* ‘buck’,
Welsh *bweh* ‘buck, he-goat; roebuck; male of the rabbit or
hare; fig. of surly person’, Cornish *boch* ‘gl. caper l. hircus
‘buck’, Breton *bouc’h* ‘buck’

buck **agos-* (Goidelic), **ag-l-* (Welsh), SEMANTIC
CLASS: animal, Early Irish *ag* ‘cow’, Scottish Gaelic *agh*
‘hind’, Welsh *eilon*, *eilion* ‘deer, hart, stag; deer (pl.), stags’

buck **agīko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Welsh *ewig*; *eu-lon* ‘hind, doe, roe; dung, excrement (of goats and sheep)’, Cornish *euhic* (Old Cornish) ‘deer’, Breton *didioulam* (Old Breton) (< **do-di-oul-am*, GPC) ‘gl. micturio ‘I urinate’

buds **bakl-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *bachlóg*, *bachla* ‘buds’, Scottish Gaelic *bachlag* ‘shoot, curl’, Welsh *baglur* > *blagur* ‘buds, shoots, sprouts, sprigs, often fig.’

building **egl-jā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *aile* ‘building’, Welsh *ail* ‘building (of wattle and daub), pent-house, shed’,

bull **tarwo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Galatian ; Cib. (?) *-taros*; *TARUO-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 6 ‘bull’, Gaulish *tarvos* ‘bull’, Early Irish *tarb* ‘bull’, Scottish Gaelic *tarbh* ‘bull’, Welsh *tarw* ‘bull’, Cornish *tarow* ‘bull’, Breton *-taruu* (Old Breton), *taru* (Middle Breton), *tarw*, *tarv*, *taro* ‘bull’

bull **ander-īko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Welsh *enderic* (Old Welsh), *enderig* ‘bull, (bull) calf’, Breton *annoer* (Middle Breton), *o(u)nner* ‘heifer’

bull **ot-jon-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Welsh *eidion*, *eidon* ‘domestic male of the bovine family, ox, steer, bullock, neat’, Cornish *odion* (Old Cornish), *ojyon* ‘ox’, Breton *egen*, *eugen(n)* (Middle Breton), *ejen*, *ejon* ‘bull’

bundle **dra(g)smo-* (-ā-?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *dremm* ‘host of people // bundle (?)’, Scottish Gaelic *dreamag* ‘bundle’, Breton *dramm* ‘bundle’

bundle **grendjo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *grinne* ‘bundle’, Scottish Gaelic *grunn*, *grunnan* ‘handful, lot, crowd’

bur **dog-jo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *dogha* (Modern Irish!!!) ‘bur’

burden **baskjā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish **ambi-bascia* > *ambascia* ‘burden’, Welsh *baich* ‘burden,

load, weight, often fig. encumbrance, responsibility, trouble, sorrow’,

burden **berto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish **bertiāre* ‘carry (?)’, Early Irish *bert* ‘bundle; birth’, Scottish Gaelic *beart* ‘deed’

burden **kuϕlā-* (???) SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *cúal* ‘faggot, bundle’, Scottish Gaelic *cual* ‘faggot, burden of sticks’, Welsh *cofl*, *coel*, *cól* ‘lap, bosom; embrace; that which is embraced, burden, load; foetus’

burden **baskjo-* (Brittonic), **basko-* (Goidelic), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *basc* ‘necklace’, Welsh *baich* ‘burden, load, weight, often fig. encumbrance, responsibility, trouble, sorrow’, Cornish *begh* ‘burden’, Breton *bec’h* ‘burden, conflict, difficulty, great trouble’

burial mound **wert-jo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Early Irish *fertae* ‘burial mound’, Scottish Gaelic ++*feart* ‘grave’

burn **lo(x)-ske/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *loscaim* ‘burn’, Scottish Gaelic *losgadh* ‘burning’, Welsh *llosgi* ‘burn, be on fire; burn, set on fire, kindle, irritate [etc.]’, Cornish *losc* ‘gl. arsura l. ustulatio ‘burn’, Breton *lesquiff* (Middle Breton), *loskiñ* ‘burn’

burn **daw-je/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *Davius* ‘burning (?)’, Early Irish *dóim* ‘burn’, Welsh *deifio* ‘singe, be singed, burn or scorch (a thing), nip, be scorched; be blighted or blasted (of plants, &c.); blight or blast; fig. blight or blast with contempt, &c., disappoint cruelly’, Cornish *dewy*, *dywy* ‘burn, kindle’, Breton *deuueticion* (Old Breton); *deuiff* (Old Breton), *deviñ* ‘burnt; burn’

burn **kond-(ei)e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *condud* ‘firewood’, Scottish Gaelic *connadh* ‘fuel’, Welsh *cynnud* ‘fuel, firewood; often fig.’, Cornish *keunys* ‘firewood’, Breton *keuneud*, *keneud* ‘firewood’

burn **lo(x)-sk-o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *losc* (Old Welsh), *llosg* ‘burning, scalding, cauterization, cautery, burn, scald; fire, conflagration, blaze; arson; flaming heat, singeing; inflammation, sting; blight, smut (on corn, &c.)’, Cornish *losc* ‘gl. arsurā l. ustulatio ‘burn’, Breton *losq* (Middle Breton), *losk* ‘burning; burn’

burn **asd-e/o-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *re-addas* ‘burnt’

burn **wo-losk-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *foloiscim* ‘burn’, Welsh *golosgi* ‘burn, singe, char, scorch, sear, broil, chark, carbonize’

burnt; burning **lo(x)-sk-et-iko-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *loscetic* (Old Welsh), *llosg(i)edig* ‘burnt, charred; burning, fiery, on fire, alight, hot, boiling, seething, caustic; fig. ardent, fervent, burning, inflamed, irritating, characterized by high temperature; wasted (e.g. by hunger); poignant; lascivious’, Breton *loscitic* (Old Breton); *losquidic* (Middle Breton), *loskidig*, *leskidig* ‘gl. exusta caloribus ‘burnt calories’; burnt’

bury **φell-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish **elligim* ‘bury’

bury **ande-klad-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *angladdu* ‘bury’, Cornish *anclethyas* ‘bury’

bush **(s)tombo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *tomm* ‘bush’

bush **weido-gwalo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *fiadgal*, *fiadghail* ‘a kind of weeds’, Welsh *gwyddwal* ‘thicket, bush, brake, brambles, briars, wild thorny place; obstacle, barrier’

bush, hedge **k□erk□-t-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Clb. (?) *Querquerni* ‘bush, hedge (??)’, Gaulish *Perta* ‘bush’, Early Irish *ceirt* ‘(apple) tree’, Welsh *perth* ‘hedge; (thorn-)bush, brake, thicket, copse, coppice; (the) bush, countryside; jungle’, Cornish **perth* ‘brake, thicket’

but **sakenV* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Welsh *hacen* (Old Welsh), *hagen* ‘but, however, nevertheless, notwithstanding, all the same, yet, after all; on the other hand; moreover, besides, further, in addition; in truth, doubtless, indeed’, Cornish *hagen* ‘but’, Breton *hoguen* (Middle Breton), *hogen* ‘but’

butter **amban-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *imb* ‘butter’, Scottish Gaelic *im* ‘butter’, Welsh *ymenyn* ‘butter’, Cornish *amanen* ‘gl. butirum ‘butter’, Breton *amann*, *amanenn* ‘butter’

buttocks (/rump) **getto-* (**gesdo-* ??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish **gett* (Modern Irish *gead*) ‘arse’

buy **k□rina-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *pinas* ‘buy’, Early Irish *crenim* ‘buy’, Scottish Gaelic *creic* ‘sell’, Welsh *prynu* ‘buy, purchase, exchange, redeem, ransom’, Cornish *prena* ‘buy, redeem, pay for’, Breton (*dis-*)*priner* (Old Breton), *prenaff* (Middle Breton), *prenañ* ‘buy’

buy back **tu-ati-k□rina-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *do-aith-crenim* ‘buy back’, Welsh *dadbryniad* ‘redemption, re-purchase’, Breton *dispriner* (Old Breton), *dazprenaff* (Middle Breton), *dasprenañ* ‘buy back’

buzz **swer-njo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Welsh *chwyrnu* ‘snore, purr (of cat); growl, grunt, roar, snort, snarl; fig. speak with angry, savage tone, show strong displeasure; whizz, whirl, buzz, whir’, Breton *huerniñ* ‘insult’

by **φari-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Celtiberian *are-* (?) ‘pref’, Gaulish *Are-* ‘by’, Early Irish *air-*, *aur-*, *er-* ‘by’, Welsh *er-* ‘by’, Breton *er* ‘for’

cake, bread **bargo-*, *barginā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *bairgen* ‘bread’, Scottish Gaelic ++*bairghin* ‘bread, cake’, Welsh *bara* ‘bread, loaf’, Cornish *bara* ‘gl. panis ‘bread’, Breton *bara* ‘bread’ [It is not clear why **bargo-* would not regularly give Breton **barc’h*; cf. *erc’h* snow vs.

Welsh *eira*. In Vannetais, the final syllable, unhistorical in this reconstruction, is in fact stressed.]

calendar of religious festivals **weil-er-jo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Early Irish *félire* ‘calendar of religious festivals’, Welsh *gueleri* (Old Welsh), *gwyleri* ‘calendar of religious festivals’ < Insular Latin **vegliaria*, **vigliaria*.

calf **loigo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *loíg*, *loég* ‘calf’, Scottish Gaelic *laogh* ‘calf’, Welsh *lo* (Old Welsh), *llo* (loan-word from Irish) ‘calf, simpleton’, Cornish *loch* (*euhic*) ‘gl. hinnulus ‘young mule’, Breton *lue* (Middle Breton), *leue* ‘calf’ [The Welsh and Cornish are problematical for this reconstruction, but not impossible, possibly allowing for early loss of *g*; another possibility is that the shape of the root as been analogically affected by **bōwo-*, **buwo-*, etc.]

call **gal-e/o-* (?), **gal-we/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *gleter* ‘are called’, Welsh *galw* ‘call, shout, summon, invite, visit; name; drive oxen and sing to them at work, goad’, Cornish *gelwel* ‘call’, Breton *galu* (Old Breton, Middle Breton), *galw*, *galv* ‘call’

call **gāri-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, cf. Gaulish *adgarion* ‘invoker’? (accusative), Early Irish *gáir* ‘call’, Scottish Gaelic *gàir* ‘shout, outcry’, Welsh *gawr* ‘shout, cry, outcry, clamour, tumult, noise; battle-cry; conflict, battle, attack; (clamorous) host’,

call **gar(s)man-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Gaulish **gar(s)men-* (> Old French *guerm-enter*) ‘lament’, Early Irish *gairm* ‘call, shout’, Scottish Gaelic *gairm* ‘call, office’, Welsh *garm* ‘shout, cry, outcry, clamour’, Cornish *garm* ‘call, shout’, Breton *garm* ‘call’

caltrop (*seed of battle) **katu-sīl-V-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant?, Early Irish *síl catha* ‘seeds of battle’, Welsh *cetilou* (Old Welsh) ‘caltrop (gl. semen bellicosum)’ [This probably a learned calque of the early Middle Ages.]

calving **al-ā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *âl* ‘bearing of offspring, esp. of a cow calving’, Breton *al* ‘calving’

cane **kāno-*, *konnallo-* (?) < Latin, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *connall* ‘cane’, Scottish Gaelic *coinnlein* ‘stalk’, Welsh *cawn* ‘reeds, stalks, reed-grass; rushes or straw for thatching; canes, stubble, fig. for someone or something valueless’

cape **k□enno-rindo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *penrhyn* ‘headland, promontory, cape, peninsula; ?(the) chief land’, Cornish **pen-ryn* ‘promontory’

cape *(*φ*)*rind-o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *rind*, *rinn* ‘point, peak, cape’, Scottish Gaelic *rinn* ‘point, promontory’, Welsh *rhyn* ‘cape, promontory; mountain, hill; tump’, Breton (*gabl*) *rinn* (Old Breton) ‘compass, circle’

captivity **kaxto-nāto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *caethnawd* ‘captive state, captivity’, Breton *quaeznet* (Middle Breton), *kaezhned*, *-nezh* ‘misery’ [What is the second element?]

car **k□ol-ō-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *colisatum* (Latin) ‘a kind of cart’ [should explain why this is not **pol-*], Early Irish *cul* ‘car, chariot’

car **karro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *carros* ‘car’ [cf. Gaulish *Karrodūnon* and *Carrotalus*], Early Irish *carr* ‘car’, Scottish Gaelic *càrn* ‘sledge, cart, peat cart’, Welsh *car* ‘car, sled, vehicle; rest, rack, stand’, Breton *carr* (Old Breton), *kar(r)* ‘car’

care **maro-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Welsh, Cornish *mar* ‘doubt’, Breton *mar* ‘doubt’

care **wo-kom-sreto-* (??)[why not **υφο-?*], SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Welsh *gogyffred* ‘care, solicitude, anxiety’, Breton *gúcobret* (Old Breton) ‘understands’

care for **υφο-kel-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *fochelim* ‘care for’, Welsh *gogelu* ‘take care, act

cautiously, avoid, snatch; care for, guard, defend, protect,
avoid, evade'

care? **k□ritero-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Welsh *pryder* '(cause of) concern, distress, fear; care, protection, vigilance', Cornish *priderus* (Old Cornish), *prederus* 'gl. sollicitus 'sollicitous', careful, anxious, worrying', Breton *preder* 'care, consideration'

carpenter's tool **kantairV-* (??)[This reconstruction does not work; we should have Early Irish **cét-*. Is it a borrowing from Brittonic **cantēr-*, possible from Latin?], SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *cantair* 'press, esp. for wood, stocks', Welsh *canwyr*, *cannwyr* 'carpenter's smoothing plane, fig. of skilful craftsman, esp. of a skilled bard',

carry **uφo-ber-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *Voberā* 'Woevre, Voivre', Early Irish *fofar* 'spring', Welsh *gofer* 'overflow of a well, spring, effluence, duct; stream, brook, rill, rivulet', Cornish *guuer* (Old Cornish), *gover* 'gl. riuus 'brook, stream', Breton *gouher* (Middle Breton), *go(u)ver* 'brook'

carry **ber-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *biur* 'bear', Welsh *cymeraf*, *cymryd* 'take, take away, bring; accept, receive; put on (clothes); consider, regard; undertake; feel; suffer, endure, tolerate', Cornish *kemmeres* 'take, receive, accept', Breton *quempret* (Middle Breton), *kemer*, -*ed*, -*iñ*, -*oud* 'take'

carrying **gestu-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *gus* '.i. gním'

carted manure **karro-talī-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *cardail*, *cardel* 'carted manure, car-dung; land dressed with carted manure', Breton *karde(i)l* 'carted manure'

carve **snad-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *snaidim* 'carve', Scottish Gaelic *snaidh* 'hew, chip, shape', Welsh *naddu* 'cut (with a sharp instrument, e.g.

chisel), hew, chip, whittle, trim, carve, engrave; shape, form, fashion (esp. poetry), refine’,

carving; carved **nad-o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *nadd* ‘something carved, a carving, cut, a shaving, chip, scraping, paring; cut, hewn, carved, scraped’, Cornish *Carrick-nath* ‘carved stone?’ or ‘puffin-rock’

cat **katto-*, **kattā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish *Cattos* ‘cat’, Early Irish *cat* ‘cat’, Scottish Gaelic *cat* ‘cat’, Welsh *cath* ‘cat, wild cat’, Cornish *kat* (Old Cornish), *kath* ‘cat’, Breton *caz* (Middle Breton), *kazh* ‘cat’

catapult **blībo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *blif* ‘catapult, battering-ram’,

cattle **φ(e)ku*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *Eoch-aid* ‘Lord of cattle (?)’ [This personal name may more probably go with the old tribal *Epidii*, hence ‘horse’.]

cattle **bouso-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *bós* ‘cattle’

cattle **wor-tek-o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Welsh *gwartheg* ‘cattle, kine; milch or milking cows’, Cornish *gwarthek* ‘horned cattle’

caught, servant **kaxto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish (*Mani-*)*captos* ‘hand-servant’, Early Irish *cacht* ‘servant’, Welsh *caeth* ‘bound, captive, servile, tight, confined, strict, rigorous; bondman, serf, slave, constipated, addicted’, Cornish *caid* (Old Cornish) ‘gl. seruus ‘slave’, Breton *quaez* (Middle Breton), *kaezh* ‘unhappy, miserable’, possibly an early Latin loanword

causeway **starno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *sernim* ‘expand, spread’, Welsh *sarn* ‘causeway, stepping stones, path, road, highway, pavement, paving, slab, step; person, place, or thing trampled underfoot, also fig. destruction, ruin, disorder, mess’

- cave** **augā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *úag* ‘cave, grave’, Scottish Gaelic *uaigh* ‘grave’
- cave** **lonko-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *log* ‘cave in a hill’, Scottish Gaelic *lag* ‘hollow’
- cave** **wo-kubā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, cf. Old Welsh *Tig-guocobauc* ‘Nottingham’, Welsh *gogof*, *ogof* ‘cave, cavern, grotto; cleft; cavity; den, lair’, Cornish *googoo* (Late Cornish), *gug* (Modern English Dialect) ‘cave’, Breton *gougoñ* ‘sea-cave’
- cave** **wo-kumā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *guocof* (Old Welsh), *ogof*, *gogof* ‘cave, cavern, grotto; cleft; cavity; den, lair’, Cornish *googoo* (Late Cornish), *gug* (Modern English Dialect) ‘cave’ [This duplicates the previous entry, and the first reconstruction is better because of the Old Welsh.]
- ceremony** **demātā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Welsh *defod* ‘ceremony, rite, ritual; manner, custom, practice, habit, usage; etiquette, convention; characteristic, mark of character, fashion, order’, Breton *domot* (Old Breton) ‘gl. ritum ‘law, decree’
- chaff** **muldo-* (???) SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *moll* ‘chaff’, Scottish Gaelic *moll* ‘chaff’, Welsh *mwlwg* ‘debris, rubble, rubbish, refuse, sweepings, dust, chaff, bits of straw, filth, also fig.’
- chain** **sīnu- / -o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *Sino-* ‘chain’, Early Irish *sín*, *sion* ‘chain’
- chain** **gemelo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *Gemeli-* ‘chain’, Early Irish *gemel* ‘chain’, Scottish Gaelic *geimheal* ‘fetter, chain’, Welsh *gefyn* ‘gyve, shackle, fetter, manacle; chain’ [an old heteroclit?]
- chain** **sīmo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *sim* [= *sīm?*] ‘chain’

- chain** **ad-rigo-* (Irish, Breton), **ad-reigo-* (Welsh), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *árach* ‘chain’, Welsh *aerwy* ‘ornamented torque or chain; ornament shaped like a torque or collar; chain, shackle; cow-collar; plait’, Breton *ere* ‘chain’
- chain** **weiman-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *fiam* ‘chain’, Scottish Gaelic *fiamh* ‘aspect, appearance, trace’
- chain** **bragi-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *braig* ‘chain’
- chain** **kom-rigo-* (Irish, Breton), **kom-reigo-* (Welsh) (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *corrigia* (Latin) (?) ‘shoe-tie, rein for a horse’, Early Irish *cuimrech* ‘chain’, Scottish Gaelic *cuibhreach* ‘bond, chain’, Welsh *cyfrwy* ‘saddle’, Breton *kevre* ‘chain, link’ [Probably one form with **-reig*. Unless Vannetais shows *-roue* here, Breton is not a problem for this preform. Follow explanation of Schrijver, SBCHP 313–5.]
- chain** **kom-rigo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *cuimrech* ‘chain’, Welsh Breton *kevre* ‘chain, link’ [doublet of previous entry]
- chain, band** **reig-smān* (Brittonic), **roig-smān* (Breton), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *ruimmein* (Old Welsh), *rhwym* ‘bond, fetter, binding, bundle; bond, pledge; bound, in chains [etc.]’, Breton *rumm* ‘troop, category’
- chalk** **ai(d)-lo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *áel* ‘chalk’
- change** **kambjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *cambium* ‘change’, Early Irish *cimb* ‘tribute, silver’, Welsh Breton *-chem* (Old Breton), *quem* (Middle Breton), *kemm* ‘change, difference’
- change, exchange** **new-īto-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *newid* ‘change, alteration, difference, change’

(of clothes), change (of the moon); exchange, transaction, merchandise, change’, Breton *mouitiou* (Old Breton) gl. *nundinae* ‘market’

chariot **en-sedo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *essedum*, *essedā* ‘chariot of war’ [As I said in ÉC in 1987, *essedum* depends on Caesar, who may simply have it wrong, and the native forms have *aθθedo-* or *assedā*, also in Gallo-Latin, < **ad-sedo-*; cf. Breton *azezañ* ‘I sit’. I think David Stifter has written something along these lines too.]

chariot-warrior **erret-* (?) **er-sed-s*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *eirr* ‘chariot-warrior’ [goes with previous word]

chase **tarb-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *tarfu* ‘disturb, perturb, make uneasy, disconcert, trouble, vex, frighten, scare; put to flight, drive away, banish, disperse, scatter; start, move or rise suddenly (of birds, etc., from cover); hurry’,

chaste **wei(φ?)lo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *fial* ‘chaste’, Scottish Gaelic *fial* ‘generous’, Welsh *gŵyl* ‘chaste, pure, undefiled, holy; unmarried, single, modest’; cf. intensive *annwyl* ‘dear’

cheek **bukkā-* (< Latin?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, probably Gaulish *bocca* ‘mouth’ (Larzac), Welsh *boch* ‘cheek, mouth’, Cornish *enuoch* (Old Cornish) (*bogh*) ‘cheek’, Breton *boch* (Old Breton), *boc’h* ‘jaw’

cheek **likkon-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *lecco* ‘cheek’, Scottish Gaelic *leac* ‘cheek’

cheek **aili-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *áil* ‘cheek’, Welsh *ail* (Old Welsh), *ael* ‘brow, eyebrow; eyelid; border, edge, ledge; region’, Breton *guor-ail* (Old Breton) ‘eyelid’, cf. Old Breton personal name *Uurm-hailon* ‘having brown brows’

cheek **leto-k□enno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *lethchenn* ‘cheek’, Welsh *lletben* ‘cheek, jowl, side of

the head, head (often transf. and derog. or facet.); side (of mountain, &c.), slope; half-wit, fool, lout, lubber’,

cheerful face **aibo-*, *-ā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Gaulish **aibo-*, *-ā-* ‘cheerful face’, Early Irish *oíb*, *áeb* ‘appearance, beauty, favour, prosperity’

chicken **jaro-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish *Iarilla* ‘little chicken’, Early Irish *eirín* ‘chicken’, Scottish Gaelic *eireag* ‘pullet, young hen’, Welsh *iâr* ‘chicken(s), hen(s)’ [*ieir* is the usual plural], Cornish *yar* ‘gl. gallina ‘chicken’, Breton *yar* ‘chicken’

chicken **k(□)erk(□)ā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *cerc* ‘chicken’, Scottish Gaelic *cearc* ‘hen’

chieftain **wo-sal-jaxto-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *gwahaliaeth* ‘prince, chieftain, descendant of noble stock’, Cornish *guahalgēp* gl. ‘satrapa’ ‘Persian chief’

chilblain **malasdr-ī-* (???), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *meleithr* (Middle Welsh), *malaith* ‘chilblain(s)’, Breton *milhezr* (Middle Breton), *milher* ‘chilblain’

child **genti-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Celtiberian *kentis* ‘nn’, Gaulish , Early Irish *gent* ‘tribe, people’, Welsh -*gint* (Old Welsh); *gynt* ‘child; tribe, people, nation’, Breton -*gint*, *-gent*, *-gen* (Old Breton) ‘child’

childbed **wo-legjo-butā-* (*qPCL.*), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *gwelyfod* ‘childbed, child-birth, accouchement, confinement, lying-in’, Cornish *golovas* ‘childbed’, Breton *guelevoud* ‘childbed’

childless **an-mak□o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *anfab* ‘childless, barren’, Cornish *anuabat* (Old Cornish) ‘gl. sterilitas’

chin **smekā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *smech* ‘chin’, Scottish Gaelic *smeachan* ‘chin’

chin **alikettā-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *elgeth* ‘chin, jaw-bone; cheek; transf. brow or slope (of hill,

&c.), edge (of cliff, &c.)', Cornish *elgeht* 'gl. mentum 'chin', Breton *elguez* (Middle Breton), *elgezh* 'chin'

chin, cheek **groudos-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *grúad* 'cheek', Scottish Gaelic *gruaidh* 'cheek, brow', Welsh *grudd* 'cheek; slope', Cornish *grud* 'gl. maxilla 'jaw'

chirping **gro-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Welsh *groar* 'chirping, twitter', Breton *gro* (Old Breton) 'gl. crocitat 'caws'

choice **dī-gustu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *digu* 'choice', Welsh *dewis* 'choice, option, alternative, selection, person or thing chosen, select person or thing; choice, select, chosen, elect, best, excellent', Cornish *dewis* 'choice', Breton *dius* 'choice, discernment'

choice **tu-gustu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *dogáim* 'choose'

choose **gus-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *asa-gu* 'choose'

choose **gust-(e)je/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *gussim* 'choose'

choose **rog-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *rogach*; *rogu* 'choice'

choose **tu-gus-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *to-gu* 'choose'

choose **dī-exs-glend-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *do-ass-glenn* 'choose', Welsh *dichlyn* 'choose, pick, select, excerpt, cull; separate the one from the other, grade, sort out; pursue; look for the best', Breton *diclinatuiu* (Old Breton) 'gl. legendae 'to be chosen'

churn **boud-ajā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *buddai* 'churn'

circle **kuro-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *cor* 'circle', Scottish Gaelic *car* 'turn, twist', Welsh *corwynt*

‘whirlwind, hurricane’, Breton *coruent* (Middle Breton),
korwent ‘whirlwind’

circle **kerkinn-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early
Irish *cercenn* ‘circle’, Welsh *circhinn* (Old Welsh), *cyrchyn*
‘circle, compass’, Cornish *yn-kerghyn* (*kyrghynn*) ‘around
(*in a circle)’, Breton *e-kichen* ‘near to’

circle **kerk-injo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early
Irish *cercenn* ‘circle’, Welsh *cyrchyn* ‘circle, compass’,
Cornish *yn-kerghyn* (*kyrghynn*) ‘around (*in a circle)’, Breton
circinn, *cirhin(n)* (Old Breton), *querchen(n)* (Middle Breton),
kerc’hen(n) ‘circle’

civilised **gworō-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish
gor ‘pious, dutiful’, Welsh *gwâr* ‘civilized, gentle, courteous,
tame, obedient, modest; mild, gentle, meek, tender, kind,
genial; lit. warm(ing), heating’,

clamour **der-der-je/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language,
Early Irish *deirdrethar* ‘clamour’

claw **krobV-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish
crobh ‘paw, claw, the hand from wrist to fingers’, Welsh
crafanc ‘claw, talon, clutch; paw, firmly gripping hand; root
fibre or rootlet’

clay **k□reid-*, **k□rīd-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS:
nature, Early Irish *cré* ‘clay, earth’, Scottish Gaelic *crè* ‘clay’,
Welsh *pridd* ‘soil, earth, ground; clay, mud, mortar; (soil of
the) grave’, Cornish *pri* ‘clay, earth, mould’, Breton *pry*
(Middle Breton), *pri* ‘clay’

clean **nixto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Pictish *Naitan*,
Naiton ‘name of a pictish king in Bede’, Gaulish , Early Irish
necht ‘clean’

clean **kīro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *cír-*
‘fully (?)’

clean **glano-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Gaulish *Glanis*,
Glanā ‘clean’, Early Irish *glan* ‘clean’, Scottish Gaelic *glan*

‘clean, pure’, Welsh *glân* ‘clean, cleansed, neat, clear of sin, pure, good, virtuous, uncorrupted, undefiled, fair, honest, sincere; holy’, Cornish *glan* ‘clean, clear, innocent’, Breton *glan* ‘pure, saintly, chaste’

clean **kart-āje/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Gaulish *Carti-* ‘clean (?)’, Early Irish *cartaim* ‘clean’, Scottish Gaelic *cairt* ‘cleansed’, Welsh *carthu* ‘to clean, purge, cleanse’, Breton *carzaff* (Middle Breton), *karzhañ* ‘clean’

cleaning (noun) **φūnakā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *únach* ‘cleaning (noun)’

clear **swalnestu-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *sollus, follus* ‘bright, clear’, Scottish Gaelic *solus* ‘light’

clear **glouro-* (?!?), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *gluair* ‘clear’, Welsh *eghur* ‘clear, plain, distinct, visible (legible, audible, discernible, &c.), obvious, evident; brief and to the point, unequivocal; conspicuous, illustrious; revealed, manifest, public; lucid, transparent; shining, bright; cloudless, serene’, Breton *drih-ghur* ‘clear’

clear **gleino-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *gléinech* ‘clear’, Welsh *trylwyn* ‘ready, quick, swift, skilful; bright, splendid; strong; (dict.) happy’,

clear **φari-derk-i-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *airdirc* ‘famous’, Welsh Breton *erdrerc [sic]* (Old Breton) ‘evident’

clear **regli-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *réil* ‘clear’

clear **gnā-wo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *gnó, gnóe, gnáe, gnaí* ‘clear (?)’, Welsh *gno* ‘evident, clear, manifest, well-known’, Breton *-gnou* (Old Breton), *gnou* (Middle Breton) ‘known, notorious’

clear **dī-eno-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *dien* ‘clear (?)’, Welsh *dien* ‘fair, fine, fresh; faultless,

sound; clear, plain, manifestm, certain; grass', Cornish *dien* 'complete, entire', Breton *dien* (Middle Breton) 'clear, certain'

clear **k□ebro-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, ?? ?? '??', Gaulish, Welsh *pefr* 'bright, shining, sparkling, gleaming, radiant, brilliant, clear, fair, beautiful, pure, also fig.; brightness, sparkle', Cornish **pever* 'fair, bright'

clear (?) **kragi-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Welsh *crai* 'new, fresh; raw, crude; bare, rough; severe, sad; unleavened (of bread); unfulled (of cloth); clear; pleasant', Breton *crai* 'certain'

clearing **jalo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *-ialo-* 'clearing', Welsh *iâl* '?clearing, glade, open land; (cultivated) upland',

clearing **land-erkā-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Cu. *Lanark [etc.]* 'clearing', Gaulish, Welsh *llannerch* 'clearing, glade, oasis, pasture, court, empty space, patch, place, area, region; blemish, spot', Cornish *lanherch* 'gl. saltus 'clearing in a wood'

cleft **bulko-, -ā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *bolg* 'cleft', Welsh *bwlch* 'breach, gap, break, flaw, rent, fig. defect, want, loss, distress, crisis, predicament, opportunity; pass, passage, trough between waves; battlement, tower; corner, point; gapped, dented, cut', Breton *bulch* (Old Breton); *boulc'h* 'opened, hurt; cleft, opening, hare-lip'

cleft, rift **bernā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature

clever **glikki-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *glicc* 'clever', Scottish Gaelic *glic* 'wise'

climb **drang-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *dringid* 'climb', Welsh *dringo* 'climb, ascend, mount up, climb (of plants), fig. climb (in authority, social status, intellectual or moral standards, &c.); scale (wall, defences, &c.), overcome'

- climb up** **exs-reg-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *éirgim* ‘climb up’, Scottish Gaelic *éirich* ‘rise’, Welsh *eirant* ‘exultation, joy; or they rise’
- cloak** **bratto-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *brat* ‘cloak’, Scottish Gaelic *brat* ‘mantle’, Welsh *map-brethinnou* (Old Welsh) (*s. v. mabfrethynnau*) ‘swaddling-clothes’, Breton *brozh* ‘skirt, small woman’s cloak’
- cloak** **ϕlinnā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Gaulish *linna*, *lenna* ‘cloak’, Early Irish *lenn* ‘cloak’, Welsh *lenn* (Old Welsh), *llen* ‘curtain, veil, tapestry, mantle, shawl’, Cornish *len* (Old Cornish), *lenn* ‘gl. *sagum* ‘cloak’, blanket’, Breton -*lenn* (Old Breton), *lenn* ‘cloak’
- cloak** **tonakā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *tonach* ‘cloak’
- close** **klāw-je/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *cloi* ‘lock, shut or bind fast, clinch; conclude’
- close** **kom-akusā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *comocus* ‘close’, Welsh *cyfagos* ‘close (in time or space), near, adjacent; bordering, adjoining, contiguous’
- cloth** **bretto-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *bret* ‘cloth’, Welsh *brethyn* ‘cloth, woollen cloth; coverlet, tapestry; the cloth’
- clothe** **ambi-tog-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *imthuge* ‘cover, clothing’, Welsh *amdo* ‘shroud, fig, death; covering, shelter’
- clothe** **ϕen-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *étid* ‘clothe’
- clothes** **warto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Welsh *guard* (Old Welsh) [*not in GPC?*] ‘clothes’
- clothes** **dī-*(?), SEMANTIC CLASS: texture, Early Irish *dillat*, *dillut* (*LW < Br.?*) ‘clothes’, Welsh *dillad* ‘clothes, clothing, apparel, garments; bed-clothes; clothes to be washed’, Cornish *dillat gueli* (Old Cornish) ; *dyllas* ‘gl. *fulcra*

‘bedclothes’; clothes’, Breton *dillat* (Middle Breton), *dilhad* ‘clothes’

clothes **wīs-kā-* < PIE *~~h~~*ēs-kā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Welsh *gwisg* ‘dress, clothing, raiment, attire, apparel, garb, garment, robe, fig. of leaves, &c.; covering; armour, mail; envelope’, Cornish *guisc* (Old Cornish), *gwisk* ‘gl. vestis vel vestimentum vel indumentum ‘clothes, dress’, Breton *gwisk* ‘clothes’

clothes (gown) **uφo-ouno-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Gaulish *gunna* ‘mantle’, Early Irish *fúan* ‘gown’, Welsh *gŵn* (*LW* < *Fr.*) ‘gown, robe, mantle, cloak; fig. covering’, Cornish *gon* (*LW* < *Fr.*) ‘gown’

cloud **neglo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *Nabalia* (?) ‘Lek’, Early Irish *nél* ‘cloud’, Scottish Gaelic *neul*, *nial* ‘cloud’, Welsh *niwl* ‘fog, mist, vapour, haze, cloud(s); also fig. and transf.; obscured eyesight’, Cornish *niwl* ‘mist, fog, haze’, Breton *nivl* ‘elegant; nebulosity’

cloud **moudo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *míad* ‘cloud’

clover **malxjon-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Welsh *mellhionou* (Old Welsh), *meillion*, *meillon* ‘clover, trefoil, also fig., and sometimes of other plants; clubs (suit in cards)’, Cornish *melhyonen* ‘gl. vi[o]la ‘violet’, Breton *m[e]ltion* (Old Breton), *melchonenn*, *melchenenn* (Middle Breton), *melchon* ‘clover’

coal **goglo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *gúal* ‘coal’, Scottish Gaelic *gual* ‘coal’

coal *(*φ*)*riketti-* (???), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *richis* ‘glowing coal’, Welsh *rhy sod*, *rhesod*, *rhes* ‘embers, glowing coals, also fig.; (?dict.) pieces of charcoal’, Cornish *regihten* (*regydh*) ‘gl. pruna ‘glowing coal’, Breton *reguez* (Middle Breton), *regez* ‘embers’

coal **glouwo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *glo* ‘coal, charcoal’, Cornish *glow* ‘coal’, Breton *glaou* ‘coal’

coarse woollen blanket or mantle **sago-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Gaulish *ságos* (*GGk.*), *sagum* ‘coarse woollen blanket or mantle for soldiers’, Welsh Breton *sae* ‘robe, cloak’

cock **kaljāko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish *Caliacos*, Early Irish *cailech* ‘cock’, Scottish Gaelic *coileach* ‘cock’, Welsh *ceiliog* ‘cock’, Cornish *chelioc* (Old Cornish), *kulyek* ‘gl. gallus ‘cock’, male bird’, Breton *kelihuc* (Old Breton), *quillocq, -ecq* (Middle Breton), *kihlog* ‘cock’

cockle **krokenā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Welsh *crogen, cragen* ‘shell’, Cornish *crogen* (Old Cornish), *krogen* ‘gl. concha ‘shell’, Breton *croguen* (Middle Breton), *krogenn* ‘cockle’

cold **Vuro-, *airo- (???)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Gaulish *Ōgron-* ‘name of a month’, Early Irish *úar* ‘cold’, Scottish Gaelic *fuair* ‘cold’, Welsh, *oer* ‘cold, cool; sad, miserable, unpleasant, ?wicked, unfeeling’, Cornish *oir* ‘gl. frigidam ‘cold’

cold **𐌿𐌿𐌿egino-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Welsh *iaen, iäen* ‘sheet or cake or ice (sometimes with reference to one particular characteristic, e.g. its greenish-blue tint, clearness or transparency, coldness, harness, brittleness); glacier’, Cornish *iein* (Old Cornish); *yeyn* ‘gl. frigus ‘cold’, Breton *yen* ‘cold’

cold **ouxto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *ócht, úacht* ‘cold’, Scottish Gaelic *fuachd* ‘cold’

cold **ande-wit-o-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Welsh *annwyd* ‘cold, chill’, Cornish *anwos* ‘cold’, Breton *anuoet* (Middle Breton), *anoued* ‘cold’

colour **līwo(s)-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *lí* ‘colour, shine’, Scottish Gaelic *lì* ‘colour’, Welsh, *lliw* ‘colour, hue; complexion of skin; state, appearance, form, character, foundation; pigment, paint, make-up; figure of speech; illusion, deception’, Cornish *liu* (Old Cornish), *liw*

‘gl. color ‘colour’, Breton *liou*, *-liu* (Old Breton), *liw*, *liv*, *liou* ‘colour’

colourful **mrixto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *mrecht-* ‘colourful’, Welsh *brith* (Old Welsh), *braith* ‘marked with different colours (esp. black and white or red and white), variegated, coloured, chequered, mottled, pied, spotted, speckled, brindled, grey’, Cornish *bruit* ‘gl. varius ‘variegated’, Breton *briz* (Middle Breton), *brizh* ‘mottled, piebald’

colourfully flecked **mrikko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Gaulish *Briccius* ‘mottled’, Early Irish *brecc* ‘mottled’, Scottish Gaelic *breac* ‘speckled’, Welsh *brych* ‘spot, speck, mote, stain, blemish, mistake, freckle, pearl in the eye; brindled, spotted, speckled, variegated, brown or tawny, tabby, freckled; fig. ugly, unsightly, arrant’, Cornish **brygh* ‘variegated’, Breton *brec’h* ‘? (PIN)’

colourless **dī-līwo(s)-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Welsh *diliu* (Old Welsh), *diliw* ‘colourless’, Cornish *disliu* ‘gl. deformis ‘deformed’, gl. discolor ‘colourless’, Breton *diliu* (Old Breton), *diliw* ‘discoloured, colourless’

coltsfoot **alanno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Welsh *alan* ‘coltsfoot’, Breton *alan* (Old Breton) ‘coltsfoot’

comb **kī(n)srā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish **ceresio-* 2 (?) ‘hackle (instrument for flax)’, Early Irish *cír* ‘comb’, Scottish Gaelic *cìr* ‘comb’

comb, card **krīk□-āje/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Welsh *cribo* ‘to comb; card; curry; sometimes fig.’, Cornish *kribas* ‘comb’, Breton *cripet-* (Old Breton), *cribat* (Middle Breton), *kribad* ‘comb’

come **tu-ret-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *do-riuth* ‘come’, Welsh *tyred* ‘come (thou)’

come **tu-ag-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *taig* ‘come’, Welsh *deuaf*, Breton *deuaff* (Middle Breton), *deu-* ‘come’

come **tu-ag-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *dyfod, dod (Isipa deuaif)* ‘come, arrive [etc.]’, Cornish *dos, devones, dones* ‘come, arrive [etc.]’, Breton *diminet* (Old Breton), *donet* (Middle Breton), *doned, don’t* ‘come, arrive [etc.]’

come from **sam-bū-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *hanfod* ‘be (from), come (from), issue, spring (from), be derived (from), emanate (from), be descended (from); exist, subsist’, Breton *anbout, hambout, hanbout* (Middle Breton) ‘condition, state’

come to life again **ati-biw-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *aith-beóagim* ‘come to life again’, Welsh *adfywio* ‘come to life again, revive’, Cornish *asbeva* ‘come to life again’

comfort (?) **dī-don-a-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *do-donaimm* ‘gl. solor ‘comfort’, Welsh *diddanu* ‘comfort, console, entertain, amuse, delight, cheer; lull, soothe, tranquillize’, Cornish *didhana* ‘amuse, entertain, charm’, Breton *didanuud* (Old Breton) ‘gl. elicio ‘bring out’

command **wor-kom-mendn-o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Welsh *gorchymyn* ‘commandment, command, injunction, decree, order, charge; respect, salutation’, Cornish *gurheminn ruif* ‘gl. edictum ‘lit. command of the ruler’, Breton *gourchemenn* (Middle Breton), *gourc’hemenn* ‘command’

common **dīs-kiro-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *discir* ‘common, vile’, Welsh *discirr* (Old Welsh) (*s.v. disgyr*) ‘common, poor, vile, insignificant’,

common borage **glatsino-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *glasen* ‘blue colour’, Welsh *glesyn, glesin2* ‘common borage; woad (the plant)’, Cornish *glesin* (Old Cornish) ‘gl. sandix ‘vermillion’

community **kom-buti-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *commaid, cummaid* ‘camaraderie’, Welsh *cwmwd* ‘commot; province, region; district, locality, neighbourhood’,

Breton *combot* (Old Breton) ‘dwelling place, division of a parish’

companion **keiljo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *cé(i)le* ‘companion’, Welsh *cilydd* ‘fellow, companion, neighbour, enemy; other, another, another of the same class or kind, the other’, Cornish *y gele* ‘the other’, Breton *i kiled* (Old Breton), *e-guile* (Middle Breton), *e-gile* ‘the other’

company **kom-mannV-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *commann* ‘company’, Welsh *ciman* (Old Welsh), *cyman* ‘throng, host, assembly, company, society; bodyguard, battle-host; battle, encounter; tourn’,

company **kom-wex-tijo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *coueiddid* (Old Welsh), *cyweithydd* ‘company, band or gathering of companions, troop, host, retinue’, Cornish *koweth* ‘male companion, friend, mate’

compassionate **trougo-karo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *trócar* ‘compassionate’, Welsh *trugar* ‘merciful, tender-hearted, compassionate’, Breton *trugar* ‘rapture, treat’

complete **leiri-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *léir* ‘complete’, Scottish Gaelic *léir*, *gu léir* ‘altogether’, Welsh *llwyr* ‘complete, entire, utter, whole, total, full, thorough, unqualified, unconditional, absolute; completely [etc.]’, Breton *loir* (Old Breton) ‘gl. diligens ‘diligent’

completely **sindV kowokantV* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *yn geugant* ‘completely’, Breton *int coucant* (Old Breton) ‘certainly, nevertheless’

conceal **kel-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *celim* ‘hide’, Scottish Gaelic *ceil* ‘conceal’, Welsh *celu* ‘hide, conceal, keep secret’,

concealment **koudo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *cudd* ‘concealment, a hiding, hiding-place; state of concealment, secrecy; covering, veil’, Breton *cuz* (Middle Breton), *kuzh* ‘concealment’

concealment **koud-jato-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS:

action, Welsh *cuddiad* ‘hiding, concealment, secret’, Breton *cuzyat* (Middle Breton), *kuzhiad* ‘concealment’

concubine **φarikā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *airech* ‘concubine’

conference **kom-datlā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *comdál* ‘meeting’, Welsh *cynnadl*, *cynnaddl* ‘conference, convention; agreed or appointed meeting-place, trysting-place, rendezvous; colloquy, conversation, discourse, interview, disputation, friendly debate’,

conference **kom-labaro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *comlabar* ‘conference’, Welsh *cyflafar* ‘loud, noisy, resounding, harmonious, consonant, identical in speech or utterance; joint utterance, conference, parley’

conflict **kom-snīmo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: ?, Early Irish *cosnam* ‘contention’, Scottish Gaelic *cosnadh* ‘earning, winning’, Welsh *cynnif* ‘toil, labour, effort; conflict, battle, conquest; possession by toil or conquest; trouble, bother’

conflict? **tu-φari-mi(x)-sk-o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action?, Early Irish *tairmesc* ‘prevention, prohibition’, Welsh *terfysg* ‘commotion, (mental) agitation, strife, dissension, discord, contention, conflict, trouble, disorder, tumult, riot, (public) disturbance, revolt, insurrection, mutiny, fight, battle, stormy weather’

confluence **kom-bero-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish **comboros* > *Fr. combre* (?) ‘man-made barrier across a river’, Early Irish *commar* ‘confluence (also of valleys and roads)’, Scottish Gaelic ++*comar* ‘confluence’, Welsh *cymer* ‘confluence of two or more rivers or streams, meeting of waters; fig. meeting-place or clash of armies’, Breton *kemper*; *kember* ‘confluence’

confusion **mrixto-reto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: ?, Early Irish *brechtrad* ‘mixture, teemingness (?)’, Welsh *brithred* ‘confusion, strife, battle’

- congeal** **brisk-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish
 **briscāre* ‘congeal’, Welsh ?? Breton *bresk* ‘fragile’
- congealed** **tenk-to-* / **tank-to-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *técht* ‘congealed’, Scottish Gaelic *teuchd* ‘congeal, be parched’
- consider** **wo-k□eislā-je/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *fochell* ‘care, consideration’, Welsh *gobwyll*, *gobwyllo* ‘think, meditate, consider; provide for, prepare’
- consider, look after** **k□rit-er-āje/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Welsh *pryderu* ‘be anxious (about), (cause to) worry (over), vex, fret, fear, hesitate, consider (seriously), repent; take care (of), look after, take trouble (to)’, Cornish *prederi* ‘consider, reflect, think’, Breton *prtiri*, *preteram* (Old Breton), *pridir* (Middle Breton), *prederiañ*, -*iñ* ‘consider, look after’
- consideration** **kom-k□eislā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *cocell* ‘consideration’, Welsh *cymhwyll* ‘mention, tell, speak, relate, pronounce; praise, extol’,
- contract** **ambi-but-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *amod* ‘contract, agreement; term, condition, promise’, Cornish *ambos* ‘contract, covenant’
- conversation** **kansti-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *caint* ‘conversation’, Scottish Gaelic *cainnt* ‘speech’
- conversation** **kom-φro-dano-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *cobordon* ‘noise (?)’, Welsh *cyfrdan*, *cyfrddan* ‘big fire, blazing fire; conversation; dissension, variance, contention; cry of grief, plaint’
- conversation** **kom-rādo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *comrád* ‘conversation’, Welsh *cyfrawdd* ‘conversation, a conversing together, exchange of greetings’
- cook** **ber-wa/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *Boruō*, *Bormō* ‘god of springs’, Early Irish *berbaim* ‘cook,

boil’, Welsh *berwi* ‘boil, seethe, bubble; evaporate, water (of eyes), bake, brew’, Breton *berwiñ, birviñ* ‘boil, seethe’

cook **k□ek□-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *pobi* ‘bake, roast, toast, grill, broil, prepare and cook (bread, &c.); dry or harden by subjecting to heat, torture by exposure to flame or heat; become very hot, be feverish’, Cornish *pobas* ‘bake’, Breton *pobad, pibiñ* ‘cook’

cooked meat **wo-luxtu-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *fulacht* ‘member, cooking, cooked food’, Welsh *golwyth* ‘chop, cutlet, collop, slice, rasher (of bacon); portion of meat cooked or for cooking’, Cornish *guloit* (Old Cornish) ‘gl. arsurā ‘roast meat’

cooked, hot **k□ek□-to-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *poeth* ‘hot, burning; feeling hot, inflamed, causing high temperature/inflammation; fervent, vehement, raging, lustful; burning, burnt, cooked’, Cornish *Brim-boyte* ‘burned hill’, Breton *poaz* (Middle Breton), *poazh* ‘cooked, burnt’

copper **omjo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *umae* ‘copper’, Scottish Gaelic *umha* ‘copper, brass’, Welsh *emid* (Old Welsh), *efydd* ‘bronze, brass, copper’

copse **k□restjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Welsh *prisc* (Old Welsh), *prysg, prys* ‘copse, grove, plantation, nursery (of trees); (dict.) shrub(s); (dict.) firewood’, Cornish **prys*, **prysk* ‘copse, thicket’

copulate **rīt-i-je/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *rhidio* ‘copulate (of animals), mate, pair, couple; serve, copulate with; be served, be copulated with; be on heat; secrete’

cord **segno-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *sén* ‘cord’, Welsh *hwynyn, hoenyn* ‘snare, trap, springe, gin, net, also fig.; halter, leash, cord; (coarse) long animal hair, esp. of horses and cattle’,

cordial, generous **sag-elo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh *hael* ‘open-handed, generous, bountiful,

liberal, free, genial, kind, kindly, merciful; noble, stately; generous person; nobleman, lord', Cornish *hail* (Old Cornish) (*hel*) 'generous', Breton *Hael-* (Old Breton), *hael* 'cordial, generous'

corner **kurro-* < **kurso-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *corr* 'corner', Welsh *cwr* 'corner, part that tapers or ends in a point; border, edge, brim, brink, margin, end, outskirts, limit, extremity, outlying part'

corner, recess **kūlī-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *cúil* 'corner, recess', Scottish Gaelic *cùil* 'corner, recess', Welsh *cil*, *ysgil* 'corner, angle; back, nape of the neck; retreat, flight; recess, covert, nook; in transferred sense part of the harp which supports the treble-strings; back of an edged tool; eclipse, wane'

cotton grass (Eriophorum) **kaneko-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Gaulish *caneco(-sedlon)* 'cotton grass (Eriophorum)', Early Irish *canach* 'cotton grass (Eriophorum)'

cough **k□asto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *cas-achtach* 'cough', Scottish Gaelic *casad* 'cough', Welsh *pas* 'cough', Cornish *pas* 'cough', Breton *pas* 'cough'

count **rīme/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *do-rīmu* 'enumerate', Welsh *rhifo*, *rhifio* 'count, number, amount to; enumerate, enlist; include (in reckoning), consider, sentence; value, respect, praise, honour'

counter-strike **φrit-g□ani-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *frithguin* 'counter-wounding or slaying', Welsh *gwrthwan* 'counter-thrust, counterblow; further laceration caused by the withdrawal of a barbed spear from a wound (lit. a counter-piercing)',

counter-swear **writ-tung-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *fris-toing* 'for-swears, abjures', Welsh *gwrthdwng* 'counter-oath, hostile oath'

country name **Brittā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh Breton *Breizh* ‘Brittany’

cover **tog-eje/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *-tuigiur* ‘cover’

cover **teg-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *conútgim, cúmtgim, conrotacht* ‘constructs (?)’

cover **togo-*, etc., SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *tuige* ‘stramen’, Scottish Gaelic *tugha* ‘thatch, covering’, Welsh *to* ‘roof, (straw) thatch; set, row; generation (of people), lineage, order (of angels), ?period’, Cornish *to* ‘gl. tectum ‘roof’, Breton *to-* (Old Breton), *toenn* (Middle Breton), *to(enn)* ‘roof’

cover **wali-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *mucc-foil* ‘Schweinekoben’, Welsh *gwâl* ‘lair, covert, den; litter; couch, bed, also fig.’

cover **(kom-)tou(V)to-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *cumtúth* ‘protection’, Welsh *tudd* ‘covering; mist, murkiness; (dict.) pillow’

cover **kombo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *comm* ‘garment, shelter’

cover **wor-tog(j)o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *fortche* ‘cover’, Welsh *gortho* ‘covering, raiment, veil, canopy, roof; retreat, hiding-place, grave; fig. protection’

cover **wo-log-o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *folach* ‘hiding-place’, Scottish Gaelic *falach* ‘hiding, covering’, Welsh *golo* ‘cover; hiding-place, concealment; grave, burial’, Breton *golo* ‘cover’

cow **damo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish *Damona*, Welsh, Cornish *da* ‘gl. dama l. damula ‘doe’, Breton *dem* (Middle Breton), *demm* ‘fallow deer’

cow **bou-φku-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Welsh *buch* (Old Welsh), *buwch* ‘cow; standard of value (20p)’

Cornish *buch* ‘gl. vacca ‘cow’, Breton *bu-* (Old Breton); *buch* (Middle Breton), *buoc’h* ‘cow’

cow **bou-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish **Bov-* ‘cow’, Early Irish *bou, bó* ‘cow’, Welsh *buw, bu* ‘cow, bullock, head of cattle’, Cornish **byu* ‘cattle’, Breton *boutig* (Old Breton) ‘stable (cow-house)’

coward **lubro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *lobur* ‘weak, unhealthy’, Scottish Gaelic *lobhar* ‘leper’, Welsh *llwfr* ‘cowardly, lacking in courage, craven, timid, faint-hearted, unadventurous, apathetic, shy, mean, idle, lazy, improvident, shiftless; coward’, Breton *lobr* (Old Breton), *loffr* (Middle Breton), *lo(v)r* ‘leprous’

coward **ati-wiro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *athfer* ‘coward’, Welsh *adwr* ‘coward, churl’

cow-pen **bou-gorto-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *buarth* ‘fold or enclosure to milk cows, sheep-fold or enclosure for pigs, &c.; penfold wherein stray cattle, &c., are impounded’, Cornish **buorth* ‘cow-yard’, Breton *buorth, buuoorth* (Old Breton), *buorzh* ‘gl. bouello ‘cow-pen’ (Mo. in family and place names)’

cow-shackle **bou-rigo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *búarach* ‘cow-shackle’, Scottish Gaelic *buarach* ‘cow-fetter’, Welsh *burwy* ‘fetter, cow spancel’

cow-stable **bou-tegos-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *bō-tege* ‘cow-stable’, Welsh *beudy* ‘cow-stable, byre’, Breton *boutig* (Old Breton) ‘stable (cow-house)’

crab **krankko-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Welsh *cranc* ‘crab, crab-fish’, Breton *craneg* (Middle Breton), *krank* ‘crab’

craft **kerdā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology?, Early Irish *cerd* ‘craft, art’, Scottish Gaelic *ceàrd* ‘craftsman’, Welsh *cerdd* ‘song, poem, art of poetry, music, musical instrument; craft, art, occupation’

crane **garanu-* (-o-?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal,
Gaulish *tri-garanos* ‘having three cranes’, Welsh *garan*
‘crane, heron’, Cornish *garan* ‘crane’, Breton *garan* ‘crane’

crawl **sel-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish
*selid** ‘crawl’

crawl **slik□-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early
Irish *slecaim* ‘crawl’

cream **soimeno-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh
hufen ‘cream, also fig. the best; cream; cream-like layer on
surface of any liquid, head, scum’

crooked **krumbo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early
Irish *cromb* ‘crooked’, Scottish Gaelic *cròm* ‘bent’, Welsh
crwm ‘convex; crooked, bent, curved, bowed, hooked; crook-
backed, stooping’, Cornish *kromm* ‘curved, crooked, bent’,
Breton *crum* (Old Breton), *crom* (Middle Breton), *kromm*
‘crooked’

crooked **weiro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish
fiar ‘crooked’, Scottish Gaelic *fiar* ‘crooked’, Welsh *gŵyr*
‘askew, slanting, oblique, aslant, cross(-eyed), squinting,
crooked, curved, bent, distorted; unjust, dishonest, wrong,
evil’, Breton *gwar* ‘having a veil [sic?]’

crooked **kukro-* (or **kVuro-*(?)), SEMANTIC
CLASS: measure, Early Irish *cúar* ‘crooked’, Scottish Gaelic
++*cuar* ‘crooked’

crooked **kambo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, British
Cambo-, SEMANTIC CLASS: 6 ‘crooked’, Gaulish *Cambo-*
‘crooked’, Early Irish *camm*, *camb* ‘crooked’, Scottish Gaelic
cam ‘crooked, one-eyed’, Welsh *cam* ‘crooked, bent, hunch-
backed, distorted, wry, bowed, curved, looped, winding;
wrong, wrongful, evil, erroneous, false, unjust, deceitful,
unworthy’, Cornish *cam* (Old Cornish), *kamm* ‘gl. strabo
‘crooked’, bent, wrong’, Breton *camm* (Old Breton), *cam*
(Middle Breton), *kamm* ‘crooked’

- crop, produce** **knuto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *cnwd* ‘crop, increase, produce; mass, abundance, throng’, Breton *cnot* (Middle Breton), *krot* ‘droppings’
- cross** **lei-ko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure?, Welsh *llwyg* ‘a refusal (to move), jibbing, restiveness, stubbornness’, Breton *loagrañ, -iñ* ‘to look at someone askance’
- crossing** **φritu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, British *Cambo-ritum* ‘crooked ford (?)’, Gaulish *Ritu-magus*, *Augusto-ritum* ‘ford’, Early Irish *Humar-rith* ‘?-ford’, Welsh *rit* (Old Welsh), *rhyd* ‘ford, strait; opportunity, (good) fortune, ?privilege’, Cornish *rid (rys)* ‘gl. uadum ‘ford’, Breton *rit, ret* (Old Breton), *red (in PLN’s)* ‘ford’
- crow** **tetrVrjā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *techra* ‘crow’
- crow** **sφrawā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Welsh, Cornish *frau* ‘crow’, Breton *frau* (Middle Breton), *fraw, frav, frao* ‘crow’
- crow** **krowo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *crú* ‘raven’
- crow** **grawV-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *grau-berla* ‘language of the ravens’
- crow** **ennākā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *ennach* ‘crow’
- crown (St.: diadem, wreath)** **mindī-* (/ **mendi-* ?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *mind* ‘crown’, Welsh *minn* (Old Welsh) (*s.v. myn 5*) ‘crown’
- crust** **krauφennā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *crawen* ‘crust, rind; incrustation, layer, crusted surface; the crust (of the earth)’, Cornish *krevenn* ‘crust, scab’, Breton *creuenn* (Middle Breton), *kreun* ‘crust’
- cry** **waidu-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *fáed, fóid* ‘cry, sound’, Welsh *gwaedd* ‘shout, cry, outcry, loud or sudden roar (of wind, sea, &c.), scream, loud wailing,

noise, clamour; shout of an army (host, people), fig. army, host, people', Cornish *guit* (Old Cornish), *goes* 'gl. sanguis 'blood', Breton *goat* (Middle Breton), *gwad* 'blood'

cry **gri-tu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *grith* 'cry', Welsh *gryd* 'shout, yell, cry, clamour, din, uproar, tumult; din of battle, conflict'

cry **rekman-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *réimm* 'cry, call'

cry **nouslo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *núall* 'cry, call', Scottish Gaelic *nuall*, *nuallan* 'howling, cry'

cry **eig-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *éigid* 'cry', Scottish Gaelic *éigh* 'cry'

cry **koin-je/o-*, **kein-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *cóinim* 'lament (?)', Scottish Gaelic *caoin* 'weep', Welsh *cuinhaunt* (Old Welsh), *cwyno* 'complain, lament, bemoan, mourn, condole with, pity, complain of illness, be ailing; complain of, grieve on account of, bemoan, mourn for; take legal action', Cornish *chen* (Old Cornish), *ken* 'gl. causa 'cause', reason, law-suit', Breton *queinyff* (Middle Breton), *keiniñ* 'cry'

cry **brexsmi-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *breissem* 'noise'

cry **kei-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *ciit* 'cry'

cry **skrīzdā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *scret* (Modern Irish *scread*) 'cry', Scottish Gaelic *sghread* 'screech, cry'

cry **krīgā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Welsh *cre* 'croak, caw',

cry **uluko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Gaulish *ulucus* 'owl', Early Irish *ulach* 'cry'

cuckoo **kouko-*, *kukā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal,
Early Irish *cúach* ‘cuckoo’, Scottish Gaelic *cubhag* ‘cuckoo’,
Welsh *cog* ‘cuckoo’

cultivated (*ploughed) land **φolkā-*, SEMANTIC
CLASS: technology, Gaulish *olca* ‘cultivated (*ploughed)
land’

cunning **kelgā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *celg*
‘cunning, treason’, Scottish Gaelic *cealg* ‘guile, treachery’

curds **grutu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *gruth*
‘curdled milk, curds’, Scottish Gaelic *gruth* ‘curds’

curl **krikso-* (?!?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh
crych ‘ripple, popply water, rough water in a river, etc.;
quaver, trill’

curly **krikso-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Crixos*
‘curly’, Welsh *crych* ‘wrinkled, crumpled; curly; vibrant,
quavering; rough, violent, strong; rippling, bubbling’, Breton
crech (Middle Breton) ‘frizzy’

curve **wor~~u~~ko-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure,
Welsh *gwarag*, *gwaragen*, *gwragen* ‘bow, crooked stick,
yoke, loop, handle, half circle, curve’, Cornish *guarac* (Old
Cornish); *gwarak* ‘gl. diploma ‘*curved document’; bow’,
Breton *goarec* (Middle Breton), *gwareg* ‘bow, arcade’

custom **nomso-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish
nós (loanword from Brittonic) ‘custom’, Scottish Gaelic *nòs*
‘custom’, Welsh *gnaws*, *naws* ‘nature, disposition, temper
(also of metal), temperament, form; tinge; savour, aroma; feel
or feeling, mood, spirit, atmosphere; tincture’, Cornish *gnas*
‘nature, quality’, Breton (*n*)*aos*, *-naos* ‘way, manner’

custom **beisso-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish
bessu ‘custom’, Early Irish *bés* ‘custom’, Scottish Gaelic *beus*
‘conduct, habit’, Welsh *moes* < **boes* ‘established or usual
behaviour, characteristic mode of behaviour, habit, wont;
custom, tradition, or established practice of a society, people,
court, &c., mores, social convention; courteous behaviour,

courtesy, civility, manners, etiquette; morals’, Breton *boas*,
boaz ‘custom; customary’

cut **tend-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish
teinnid, *tennaid* ‘split, break’

cut **tamna-(j)e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early
Irish *tamnaim* ‘cut’

cut **kerbbo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish
cerp ‘.i. tescadh’

cut **ske(i)-je/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh
Breton *squeigaff* (Middle Breton), *skejañ* ‘cut’

cut **skut-ā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *scoth*
‘cut, tip’, Scottish Gaelic *sgath* ‘lop off’

cut **truk-s-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *trychu*
‘cut or strike (down), fell; chop up, dissect, cleave, hew,
notch, pierce; chop off, truncate, amputate, geld, castrate, lop,
prune; wound, gash, maim, mangle’, Cornish *treghi* ‘cut,
chop, carve’, Breton *trouchaff* (Middle Breton), *troc’hañ*,
trec’hiñ ‘cut down’

cut **skrits-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish
scrisumio ‘cut (?)’, Early Irish *scrissid* ‘cut’, Scottish Gaelic
sgrios ‘destroy’

cut **ati-ben-a-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *edfyn*
‘fail, grow weak, pine, languish; cut, tear, break, frustrate’,
Breton *etbinam* (Old Breton) ‘gl. lanio ‘tear in pieces’

cut down **kom-bi-n-a-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action,
Early Irish *com-ben-* ‘cut down (?)’, Welsh *cymynu* ‘cut
down, fell, hew; kill’, Breton *quemenas* (Middle Breton),
kemenañ ‘cut’

cut, bite **tu-exs-sek-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action,
Early Irish *tescaid* ‘cut, bite’, Scottish Gaelic *teasg* ‘cut, cut
off’

damage **koldo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *coll* ‘loss’, Scottish Gaelic *call* ‘loss’, Welsh *coll* ‘loss, hurt, damage, harm caused by the loss of anything, defect, weakness of head or mind, insanity; lost, missing, not to be found, astray’, Cornish *collet (kolles)* ‘gl. jactura ‘loss, damage’, Breton *coll* (Middle Breton), *koll* ‘ost, losing; loss’

damage **ari-kom-wed-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *air-com-fed-* ‘damage’, Welsh *argyweddu* ‘hurt, harm, injure, damage’, Breton *ar-co-gued, ar-co-ued* (Old Breton) ‘damage, maliciousness’

danger, illness **gustu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: ?, Early Irish *guss* ‘danger’, Welsh *gwst* ‘pain, torment, ache, ailment, sickness, illness, malady, complaint, suffering; forbearance, endurance, patience; effort, labour, fighting; difficulty, trouble, distress’,

dare **(t)lam-je/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *ro-la(i)methar* ‘dare’, Welsh *llafasu* ‘dare, presume, risk, venture’, Cornish *lavasos* ‘dare, venture, permit’, Breton *lafuaez* (Middle Breton) ‘licit’

dare **bedg- (???) < *besg-???*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *bedg* ‘jump, start’, Scottish Gaelic *biog, bìog* ‘start’, Welsh *beiddio* ‘venture, dare, presume, defy’,

dark **mutro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *mothar* ‘darkness (?)’

dark **temeno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *temen* ‘dark, grey’

dark **gor(s)mo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *gorm* ‘blue’, Scottish Gaelic *gorm* ‘blue, green’, Welsh *gwrwm* ‘brown, dark-brown, reddish, greyish-brown, dark-grey, dark, dusky, black, dark-blue, blu’, Breton *Uurm-* ‘dark’

dark **an-drixtā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *an-drecht* ‘dark’

dark blue **dubo-glasto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation,
Early Irish *dubglass* ‘dark blue’, Welsh *dulas* ‘black and blue,
blackish-blue, livid, bluish grey, azure, deep-blue, violet’,
Breton *duglas* (Old Breton) ‘gl. ceruleus ‘dark blue’

dark brown **keiro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early
Irish *ciar* ‘dark brown’, Scottish Gaelic *ciar* ‘dusky’

dark, black **dubu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Gaulish
Dubis ‘dark, black’, Early Irish *dub* ‘black; ink’, Scottish
Gaelic *dubh* ‘black’, Welsh *dub* (Old Welsh), *du* ‘black, sable,
dark; fig. sad, gloomy; angry; bitter; lowering; calamitous;
wicked, villainous, infernal; ink’, Cornish *duw* (*du*) ‘gl. niger
‘black’, Breton *du* ‘black’

darkness **grVu(s)man-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation,
Early Irish *gruaim* ‘darkness, sadness’, Scottish Gaelic
gruaim ‘gloom, surly look’

darkness **temelo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation,
Early Irish *temel* ‘darkness’, Scottish Gaelic *teamhall* ‘slight
swoon or stun’, Breton *teffoal* (Middle Breton), *teñval* ‘dark,
somber, obscure’

daughter **eni-genā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
Gaulish *andogna(m)* ‘indigenous’, Early Irish *inigena*
(*Ogam*), *ingen* ‘daughter’

daughter **genet(t)ā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
Gaulish *geneta* ‘daughter’, Early Irish *aicned* (**ad-□enə/e-*
tom) ‘nature’, Scottish Gaelic *aigne*, *aigneadh* ‘mind’, Welsh
geneth ‘girl, lass, maid, damsel, maiden; virgin’,

daughter **merkā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh
merch ‘daughter, girl, female, female descendant; daughter
of’, Cornish *myrgh* ‘daughter, girl, young woman’, Breton
merch (Middle Breton), *merc’h* ‘girl’

daughter **duxter-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
Celtiberian *tuateres* (??) ‘daughters’, Gaulish *duxtir*
‘daughter’

daughter-in-law **wo-wādu-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *gwehydd* (Middle Welsh), *gwaudd* ‘daughter-in-law’, Cornish *guhith* ‘gl. nurus ‘daughter-in-law’, Breton *gouhez, gouez* ‘daughter-in-law’

daughter-in-law **wo-sed-ī-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *gwehydd* (Middle Welsh), *gwaudd* ‘daughter-in-law’, Cornish *guhith* ‘gl. nurus ‘daughter-in-law’, Breton *gouhez, gouez* ‘daughter-in-law’

dawn **bāregō-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *im-bárach* ‘tomorrow morning (?)’, Scottish Gaelic *màireach* ‘tomorrow’, Welsh *borau, bore* ‘morning; early, first, early-rising; in the morning, early’, Cornish *aurou* (Old Cornish), *avorow* ‘tomorrow’, Breton *beure* ‘morning’

dawn **wāsri-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *fáir* ‘dawn’, Scottish Gaelic *fàir* ‘dawn’, Welsh *gwawr* ‘dawn, sunrise, morning, twilight, brightness; colour, aspect, appearance; lord, leader, hero, nobleman; Lord; princess, lady; Lady (Mary)’, Breton *gwere* ‘*dawn’

day **diwjo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *díe, día* ‘day’, Welsh *dydd* ‘day’, Cornish *det* (Old Cornish), *dydh* ‘gl. dies ‘day’, Breton *ded, did* (Old Breton), *dez* (Middle Breton), *deiz* ‘day’

day **din-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *tre-denus* ‘three days’

day **diwo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *in-diu* ‘today’, Welsh *heddiw* ‘today’, Cornish *hepeu* (Old Cornish), *hedhyw* ‘gl. hodie ‘today’, Breton *diu-*(Old Breton); *hiziu* (Middle Breton), *hirio* ‘day; today’

day **lat-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *lat...* ‘days (in Coligny calendar)’, Early Irish *la(i)the* ‘day’, Scottish Gaelic *là, latha* ‘day’

dead **marwo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *Mori-marusa* ‘Dead Sea (?)’, Early Irish *marb* ‘dead’, Scottish Gaelic *marbh* ‘dead’, Welsh *marw* ‘dead’, Cornish *marow*

‘dead’, Breton *maru* (Middle Breton), *marw*, *marv*, *maro*
‘dead’

deaf **budaro-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *Budar-* ‘deaf’, Early Irish *bodar* ‘deaf’, Scottish Gaelic *bodhar* ‘deaf’, Welsh *byddar* ‘deaf, hard of hearing, deaf person, not giving ear to request, pigheaded; bereft of sense and feeling, dead, deadened, numb’, Cornish *bothar* (Old Cornish), *bodhar* ‘deaf’, Breton *bodaran* (Old Breton); *bouzar* ‘a little deaf; deaf’

dear **dreuto-* / **drouto-*, **drūto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Gaulish *drūtos* ‘powerful (?)’, Early Irish *drúth* ‘dear (?)’, Welsh *drud* ‘dear, expensive, valuable; brave, bold, strong; reckless, presumptuous, foolish; violent, rough, cruel; painful, distressful, vehement; hero, fool, hot-tempered man’, Cornish *drudh* ‘precious, cherished’

dear **koimo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Celtiberian *Coemea* ‘dear (?)’, Gaulish , Early Irish *cóim*, *cóem* ‘dear’, Scottish Gaelic *caomh* ‘tender, kind’, Welsh *cum* (Old Welsh), *cu* ‘dear, beloved, amiable, pleasant, precious, beautiful; dear one, precious thing’, Cornish *-cum* (Old Cornish), *kuv* ‘dear, kind, loving’, Breton *-cum* (Old Breton), *cuff* (Middle Breton), *kuñv* ‘dear’

dear **karo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Celtiberian *Kara* ‘PNF’, Gaulish *-caros* ‘dear’, Early Irish *Car* ‘daer (?)’, Welsh Breton *quer* (Middle Breton), *ker* ‘dear’

dear **su-kar-o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Gaulish *Sucarus* ‘dear’, Welsh *hygar* ‘amiable, amicable, dear, lovable, loving, pleasing, courteous, kindly; pleasant, beautiful’, Cornish *hegar* ‘amiable, kindly, affectionate’, Breton *hocar* (Old Breton), *hegar* ‘affable, humane’

death **belatu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *Belatu(-)*

death **melgo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *melg*
‘death’

death **lexto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *lecht* ‘death’, Welsh *llaith* ‘death, extinction’,

death **bato-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *bath* ‘death’, Welsh *bad* ‘plague, pestilence, death’, Cornish *badus* ‘gl. lunaticus’, Breton *bat* (Old Breton), *bad* ‘gl. pestilentia ‘pestilence’; stupor’

death **dīto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *díth* ‘death, end’, Scottish Gaelic *dìth* ‘want, defeat’

death **anku-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish **anku-* ‘death’, Early Irish *éc* ‘death’, Scottish Gaelic *eug* ‘death’, Welsh *angeu* [*not in GPC?*] ‘death’, Cornish *ancou* (Old Cornish), *ankow* ‘gl. mors ‘death’, Breton *ancou* (Old Breton), *ancaou* (Middle Breton), *ankoù* ‘death’

death **(uxs-)sterb-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *ussarb* ‘death’, Welsh *serfyll* ‘unsteady, unstable, rickety, shaky, tottering, dilapidated, in ruins; uncertain, fickle, inconstant; fragile, frail; (?dict.) shabby, poor’,

death **kel(j)o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *cel* (*luid ar ...*) ‘death’

debt **weiko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *fiach* ‘debt’, Scottish Gaelic *fiach* ‘debt, value’

decay **mrato-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *brath* ‘.i. milleadh ‘decay’ (?)’

deceit **welo-*, *wello-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *fell* ‘deceit’, Scottish Gaelic *feall* ‘treachery’

deceit **mrato-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *mrath*, *brath* ‘deceit’, Scottish Gaelic *brath* ‘information, betrayal’, Welsh *brad* ‘treachery, treason, perfidy, betrayal, plot, conspiracy; ruse, trick’, Cornish *bras* ‘plot’, Breton *barat* (Middle Breton) ‘deceit’

deceit **teillo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh *twyll* ‘deception, deceit, fraud, lie, falsehood, guile; malice, treachery; fault, defect’, Cornish *toella* ‘deceive’, Breton

toillam (Old Breton), *toellaff* (Middle Breton), *touellañ*
'deceive'

deceit **dī-berg-o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish
díbergg 'theft, booty', Welsh *difer* 'treachery, deceit, wile;
wily',

deceive **lug-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish
logaissi 'deceive'

deception **kloφni- 2*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early
Irish *clúain* 'deception'

deception **mangā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Gaulish
mango (?) 'trinket-seller', Early Irish *meng* 'deception',
Scottish Gaelic *meang* 'guile'

decorated **kadro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Gaulish
Belatu-cadrus 'nickname of the war-god?', Welsh *cadr*
'handsome, comely, fine; powerful, mighty, puissant', Breton
cadr (Old Breton); *cazr* (Middle Breton), *kaer* 'gl. decoreo
'decorated, beautiful'; beautiful, superb'

deep **dubno-*, **dubni-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure,
Galatian *Domn-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 6 'world / deep',
Gaulish *Dubno-* 'deep (?)', Early Irish *domain* 'deep',
Scottish Gaelic *domhain* 'deep', Welsh *dwfn* 'deep, dense,
mysterious, serious; depth, deep waters, abyss; world, earth',
Cornish *down* 'deep', Breton *dumno-* (Old Breton), *doun*, *don*
'deep'

deer **jurko-* / **jorko-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal,
Gaulish **iorkos* 'roedeer', Welsh *iwrch* 'roe-deer; roebuck',
Cornish *yorch* 'gl. caprea 'deer', Breton *iorch* (Old Breton);
yourc'h 'wild goat; roedeer'

deer **el-lant-ī-* (?), **el-an-ī-*, SEMANTIC CLASS:
animal, Celtiberian *Elandus* (?) 'PNm (?)', Gaulish, Early
Irish *elit* 'roedeer', Scottish Gaelic *eilid* 'hind', Welsh *elain*
'young deer, doe, hind-calf, fawn, fig. of young man or
woman', Cornish **elen* ? 'fawn'

- deer** **karwo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish *Karawanken*; *Carvus* ‘name of a mountain; deer’, Welsh *carw* ‘deer, hart, stag, fig. of lord, nobleman, patron, etc.’, Cornish *caruu* ‘gl. ceruus ‘deer’, Breton *caru* (Middle Breton), *karw* ‘deer’
- deer** **sido-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish *Sido-locus* ‘deer-wood (?)’, Early Irish *sidh* ‘game (animals)’, Welsh *hydd* ‘stag, hart’, Breton *heizes* ‘female deer’
- deer** **dan-ī-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish *dain* (OFr.) [*LW < Gaul.?*] ‘deer’, Welsh *danas, danys, daenas* ‘deer; fallow deer’,
- defame** **kā(k)n-je/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *cáinim* ‘defame’
- defecate** **kakk-āje/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *caccaim* ‘defecate’, Welsh *cachu* ‘defecate’, Breton *cachet* (Middle Breton), *kac* ‘had, -ed, -oud’ ‘defecate’
- defence** **φar(i)-??nek□o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *airinech* ‘defence’, Welsh *arwyneb* (Middle Welsh) ‘van (of battle), defence’,
- defend** **aw-je/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *con-ói* ‘protects’
- defend** **tū-(tu-)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *com-túth* ‘protection’
- defend** **dī-exs-ber-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *differ, diffryd* ‘defend, protect, keep, guard, deliver, rescue, retrieve’, Cornish *dyfres* ‘relieve, protect, save’
- degrees of consanguinity** **axsā-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *aicme* (< *???) ‘race, heritage (?)’, Welsh *ach* (Middle Welsh) ‘degrees of consanguinity, relationship’, Cornish *ach* ‘gl. soboles ‘sprout, shoot’, Breton *ac(h)om* (Old Breton) ‘fact of belonging to a race’
- deictic particle** **ī*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *(h)í*

dem pronoun **sjo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Gaulish *se-* ‘there’, Early Irish *se* ‘this’, Welsh *he-* (*heddiw*, *etc.*) ‘this’, Breton *he-* (*in he-vlene* [*this year*]) ‘this’

dem pronoun **sou-(no-)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *són* ‘that’

dem pronoun **se-*, **so-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *-s-* ‘him’, Welsh *-s-* ‘him, her, it, them’, Cornish *-s-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 16 ‘them; her’, Breton *-s(-)* (*OBret.*, *MBret.*) ‘him, her, it’

denial **wot-o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Welsh *gwad* ‘denial, disavowal, negation, contradiction’, Breton *guad* (Old Breton) ‘refusal’

deny **wot-(ej)e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Welsh *gwadu* ‘deny, contradict; disown, disavow, disclaim, renounce’,

deposit **ati-nu-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *aithne* ‘deposit’, Scottish Gaelic *àithne* ‘command’, Welsh *adnau* ‘deposit; pledge, stake; burial’, Breton *adnou* (Old Breton) ‘deposit’

depraved **mallo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh *mall* ‘plague, blight, rot, mortality; evil, Satan, devil; rotten, corrupt, evil, wicked, foolish, bad, unhealthy, blighted, ?slow’,

deprive **dī-ad-ber-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *tiopritom* (?) ‘deprivation (?)’, Early Irish *diupart* ‘loss’, Welsh *diebryd* (*diaberaf*) ‘cause loss to, despoil, deprive of; withhold’,

depth **dubno-tero-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *dyfnder* ‘depth, deepness; bottom; thickness; deep, ocean, depths; abyss; depth, middle (of earth, night, winter, &c.); profundity, abstruseness; astuteness, sagacity; gravity, seriousness, intensity’, Breton *donder* ‘depth’

depth **ati-/ari-sweitsV-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS:
measure, Welsh *affwys* ‘depth; deep’, Breton *ervoas* ‘deep’

descendant **trog-o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
Gaulish **trogjā-* (?) ‘sow’, Early Irish *trog* ‘bearing children,
descendants’

descendant **-gno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish -
cnos (*Etr.*) /-*gnos*, Early Irish -*agni* (*Ogam*), -*án*

descendant, child **-agno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
Early Irish -*agnos* (*Ogam*), -*án* ‘(diminutive)’, Welsh -*an*
‘(diminutive)’, Cornish -*an* ‘(diminutive)’, Breton -*an*
‘(diminutive)’

descendants **k□lan(n)tā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS:
society, Early Irish *cland* ‘descendants, clan’, Scottish Gaelic
clann ‘children, clan’, Welsh *plant* ‘children, young persons;
children (of parents), offspring (sometimes of animals),
progeny, issue; descendants; followers, disciples, servants;
?boys, sons’,

desert **dī-trebo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish
díthreb ‘desert’, Welsh *didryf* ‘desert, wilderness, solitary or
uninhabited land; desert, solitary, wild, uninhabited, lonely,
unfrequented’,

deserve **tu-(φro-)slī-je/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind,
Early Irish -*tuillim* ‘deserve’, Scottish Gaelic *toill* ‘deserve’,
Welsh *dyrllyddu*, *derllyddu* ‘deserve, merit’, Breton *delezaff*
(Middle Breton), *dellezout*, *dellit* ‘deserve’

deserve **ell-je/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early
Irish *at-ro-illi* ‘deserve’

deserve **dlig-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish
dligim ‘deserve’, Welsh *dlÿu*, *dyleu* (*s.v. dylaf*) ‘be obliged to,
ought, owe, be in debt; claim, deserve, possess’, Cornish *dylly*
‘deserve’, Breton *dellit* ‘merit’

deserve **tu-(φro-)slī-je/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind,
Early Irish *do-slí* ‘deserve’, Welsh *derllyddu*; *dilyddu*

‘deserve, merit’, Breton *delezaff* (Middle Breton), *dellezout*, *dellit*, *dleañ*, *dleoud* ‘deserve’

desire **uφo-menāko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Welsh *gofynaig*, *gofynag* ‘hope, confidence, trust, assurance; request, petition, prayer; vow’, Cornish *govenek* ‘hope’

desire **baisto-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *báes* ‘desire’, Scottish Gaelic ++*baois* ‘lust’

desire **klanī-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *clen* ‘inclination, desire’, Welsh *clain* ‘wish, desire, will; lust, copulation’,

desire, enjoyment **meino-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Gaulish *Mēno-* (?) ‘pleasant’, Early Irish *mían* ‘desire, wish’, Scottish Gaelic *miann* ‘desire’, Welsh *mwyn* ‘benefit, advantage, value, profit, treasure, wealth, possession, enjoyment, use; by (in oaths)’,

desirous, eager **swant-āko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *santach* ‘eager (?)’, Welsh *chwannog* ‘desirous, eager, keen; covetous, greedy, grasping, avid; ambitious; prone, inclined; zealous’, Cornish *hwansek* ‘desirous, wishful, longing’, Breton *hoantec* (Middle Breton), *c’hoanteg* ‘desirous’

despise **dī-ro-mik-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *de-meccim* (*LW < Br.!!!*) ‘despise’, Welsh *dirmygu* ‘despise, disdain, slight, scorn, spurn, disparage, dishonour; discard, cast off, desert’,

destroy **dī-bag-sage/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *dibaigim* ‘destroy’, Welsh *difa* ‘destroy, kill, exterminate, consume, devour, spend unsparingly, use up prodigally; lay waste, ravage, devastate’,

destruction **koll-at-īk-axtā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *colledigaeth* ‘loss; destruction, ruin; the state of being lost; perdition, damnation’, Breton *collidigaez* (Middle Breton), *kollidigezh* ‘destruction’

- detach** **skart-āje/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *diuscartaim* ‘remove’, Welsh *ysgarthu, dysgarthu* ‘clean’, Breton *scarza* (Middle Breton), *skarzhañ* ‘make empty, evacuate’
- dew** **wlix-to/i-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *gwliith* ‘dew, also fig. unction, refreshing influence; dew-fall; a night (and day) in the Welsh Laws’, Cornish *gluth* ‘dew’, Breton *gluiz* (Middle Breton), g(Welsh) *lizh* ‘dew’
- die** **ad-bal-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *at-bail* ‘die’, Welsh *aballu* ‘perish; vanish, fail’,
- die** **bal-e/o-, bal-le/o- [sic]*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh, Cornish *gal* ‘gl. pestis’
- die** **ba-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish **basire* ‘die’, Early Irish *baid* ‘die’
- die** **tam-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *tamaim; támaim* ‘rest; die’, Scottish Gaelic *tàimh* ‘death, mortality’, Welsh *taw* [not in GPC] ‘death’,
- die away** **de-da-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Gaulish *andedion* ‘immortal (?)’, Early Irish *-deda* ‘die away, dwindle away’
- dig** **klad-je/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish (*Su-*)*cello* ‘hitter’, Early Irish *claidim* ‘dig’, Welsh *claddu* ‘bury, inter, fig. hide, forget; dig, burrow, stab, pierce’, Breton *claza* (Middle Breton), *klazad* ‘dig’
- dig** **k□al-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *cechlatar* ‘gl. foderunt’, Welsh *palu* ‘dig (up), unearth, excavate’, Cornish *palas* ‘dig’, Breton *pal* ‘spade’
- dim** **demi-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *dem* ‘dim, dark’
- dirt** **smalo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *smal* ‘dirt’, Scottish Gaelic *smal* ‘dust, spot, blemish’

dirt **lowano-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *con-lúan* ‘dog-shit’, Welsh Breton *louan* ‘dirty’

dirt **salwo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh *salw* ‘poor, mean, shabby, paltry, insignificant; vile, contemptible, despicable, nasty; ugly, hideous, ill-favoured; vain, foolish, frivolous; sickly, ill, sick, unhealthy’, Cornish *halou* ‘gl. stercora’

dirt **mudso-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *mossach* ‘unclean’, Welsh *mws* ‘stale, rank, musty, mouldy, damp, stinking, fetid’, Cornish *mosek* ‘stinking’, Breton *mous* ‘heavy vaporous emanation or atmosphere (or ‘ship’s boy’?, cf. GIB)’

dirt; anger **brokkV-* / **brukko-*, *-ā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: ?, Early Irish *brocc* ‘dirt’, Scottish Gaelic *brocach* ‘spotted’, Welsh *broch* ‘foam, froth, spume; anger, wrath, rage; tumult’, Breton *broc* ‘hañ ‘be angry’

dirty **sal-āko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *salach* ‘dirty’, Scottish Gaelic *salach* ‘dirty’, Welsh *halog* ‘dirty, soiled, defiled, unclean, profane, corrupt, contaminated’, Breton *haloc* (Old Breton) ‘dirty’

dirty **salos-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *sal* ‘dirt’, Welsh *sâl* (*LW < Fr.*) ‘poor, mean, insignificant, contemptible, nasty; ill, sick’,

dirty **s(φ??)urbo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *sorb* ‘dirt’

dirty (?) **bautro-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *buadram* ‘make opaque, disorient (?)’, Welsh *budr* ‘filthy, dirty, unclean, foul, vile, mean; unusual, extraordinary, remarkable; slut, defilement’,

disappear **(t)lob-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *lobaim* ‘putrefy (?)’, Scottish Gaelic *lobh* ‘putrefy’

disappear **swend-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *a-sennad* ‘adfterwards (?)’

- disappear** **ten-we/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *tinaim* ‘disappear’
- disarranged** **an-kom-wari-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *écoir* ‘incorrect (?)’, Welsh *anghywair* ‘disarranged, sloven, ill-equipped, unprepared’,
- disgust** **litsu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *liuss* ‘disgust’
- disgust** **gr^{III}gni-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *gráin* ‘disgust’, Scottish Gaelic *gràin* ‘abhorrence, disgust’, Welsh *graen* ‘dire, terrible, awe-inspiring, awful, strange, lamentable, mournful, grievous, sad, dark, gloomy; fear, amazement, terror, lamentation, grief’,
- dishonour** **meblo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *mebul* ‘dishonour’, Welsh *mefl* ‘shame, disgrace, dishonour, reproach, insult; cause of disgrace or shame, blemish, blot, fault, flaw; ?deceit’, Cornish *mewl* ‘disgrace, reproach’, Breton *meplaom* (Old Breton) ‘gl. confutari ‘be confused’
- disposition, temperament** **danto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *dét* ‘disposition’, Welsh *dant* ‘manners, disposition, malice [under dant ‘tooth’]’,
- distaff** **kokalī-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *ciogal*, *coigeal* (Modern Irish!!!) ‘distaff’, Welsh *cogail*, *cogel* ‘distaff’, Cornish *kigel* (Old Cornish), *kygel* ‘distaff’, Breton *coicel* (Old Breton), *queiguel* (Middle Breton), *ke(i)gel* ‘distaff’
- distributing** **-danos*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society
- ditch** **klādo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *clawdd* ‘soil thrown up in digging a pit or trench, mound, wall made of earth, dyke, earthwork, bulwark, boundary, hedge, fence; ditch, gutter, trench, pit, quarry, mine, moat, fosse’, Cornish *kleudh* ‘ditch, trench, dyke, bank’, Breton *cleuz* (Middle Breton), *kleuz* ‘ditch, hedge’

ditch **klado-*, *klādo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, British *Vindo-cladia* ‘white-ditch’, Gaulish , Early Irish *clad* ‘ditch’, Scottish Gaelic *cladh* ‘churchyard’, Welsh *cladd* ‘hole dug in the ground, pit, ditch, trench, grave; burial, interment; clamp or pit of potatoes; fall of rock in quarry’,

dive **sād-eje/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *sáidid* ‘thrust, plant’, Welsh *soddi* ‘sink, submerge, immerse, dive, plunge, also fig.; penetrate; invest’,

diver (cormorant) **mori-brano-* (*sic?*),

SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *muirbran* ‘cormorant’, Welsh *morfran* ‘cormorant; vulture; kind of fish, ?bullhead’, Breton *morbran* (Old Breton), *morvran* ‘cormorant’

division **kom-randā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure?, Early Irish *comrand* ‘division’, Welsh *cyfran* ‘portion, share, allotment, quota; piece, part, section; sum; apportionment, distribution; participation; fig. lot, destiny; share (in business company, &c.); quotient’,

do **wrag-ā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh, Cornish *guraf*, (*g*)*wrehaf* ‘do’, Breton *groaff*, *graf* (Middle Breton), *gra-*, *gwra-* ‘do’

dock plant (Rumex sp.) **tawālo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Welsh *tafol* ‘dock (plant); (common) sorrel’, Cornish *tauolen* (Old Cornish) ‘gl. dilla ‘dock-plant’, Breton *teaul(enn)* (Middle Breton), *teaol*, *teol* ‘touch-me-not balsam (plant)’

doctor **lī(φ)agi-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *liaig* ‘doctor’

dog **kwū*, **kun-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *cú* ‘dog’, Scottish Gaelic *cù* ‘dog’, Welsh *ci* ‘dog, hound’, Cornish *ki* ‘dog’, Breton *quy* (Middle Breton), *ki* ‘dog’

dog-head **kuno-k□enno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *conchend* ‘dog-head’, Welsh *cynben* (Middle Welsh) ‘wolf head, dog-head’,

dolphin (*sea-pig) **mori-sukkā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Welsh *morhwch* (EMW), *morwch* ‘seal; porpoise; dolphin; also of grampuses and fig.’, Cornish *morhoch* ‘gl. delphinus ‘dolphin’, Breton *morhouch* (Middle Breton), *morhoc’h* ‘dolphin’

dolphin (*sea-pig) **mori-mukko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Welsh *morfoch* ‘porpoises; dolphins; also of grampuses’, Breton *mormoch* (Old Breton) ‘gl. delfini ‘dolphins’

door **durā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *doro* (< **duro*, Lambert 204) ‘door’, Welsh *dôr* ‘door; defence, shield, protector, defender, leader’, Cornish *dor* ‘[door] ground’, Breton *dor* ‘door’

door **uḡper-dworestu- (-ustu- ?)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *fordorus* ‘door in the outer wall of a hill’, Welsh *gawrddrws* [not in GPC] ‘door (?)’,

door **wor-dworutsā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *fordorus* ‘outside door or gate, lintel’, Welsh *gorddrws* ‘little door, wicket, lower half of a double door; hatch; threshold; lintel’,

door, gate **dworestu-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *duorico* ‘door’, Early Irish *dorus* ‘door, gate’, Scottish Gaelic *dorus* ‘door’, Welsh *drus* (Old Welsh), *drws* ‘doorway, entrance; door; gap leading through mountains, pass; estuary; fig. means of admittance or access to, opening, opportunity, facility’, Cornish *darat* (Old Cornish), *daras* ‘door, gate’

double **dwei-ϕlo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *díabul* ‘double’

dough **taisto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *táis*, *taes* ‘dough’, Scottish Gaelic *taois* ‘dough’, Welsh *toes* ‘(lump of) dough or pastry, paste, pasty or sticky mass’, Breton *toas* (Middle Breton), *toas*, *toaz* ‘dough’

- dove** **kolombo-* (or < *Lat.?*), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *colomb* ‘dove’, Scottish Gaelic *columan* ‘dove’, Welsh *colomen* ‘dove, pigeon’, Cornish *colom* (Old Cornish), *kolomm* ‘doves’, Breton *coulm* (Middle Breton), *koulm*, *koulom* ‘dove’
- dowry** **ari-kom-brou-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *argyfrau* ‘personal property of wife, paraphernalia, peculium; dowry, portion’, Breton *argobrou* (Middle Breton), *argouroù* ‘dowry’
- drag** **lou-sk-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *lúascaim* ‘shake’, Scottish Gaelic *luaisg* ‘move, wave’, Welsh *llusgo* ‘drag, haul, pull, draw in; trail along (the ground, &c.); lure, allure, attract’, Breton *lusquiff* (Middle Breton), *luskañ* ‘stir, shake, move’
- dragging** **lousk-o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *lúasc* ‘shake’, Welsh *llusg* ‘dragging, draught, drawing, traction; drawn vehicle, &c., sled, sledge, cart without wheels; drag, implement for dragging a river, &c; track, trail; drawl, slur’, Breton *luscou* (Old Breton); *lusk* ‘gl. oscilla ‘mobile objects’; movement’
- dream** **broxd-īti-* (Brottonic), *-ro-* (*Ir.*) (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *bruatar* ‘dream’, Welsh *breuddwyd* ‘dream, vision, reverie, fancy, sometimes fig. of a fleeting or unsubstantial thing; prognostication’,
- dress** **tlaxto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *tlacht* ‘dress’
- dress** **wīs-kā-je/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Welsh *gwisgo* ‘dress, clothe; put on, wear; clothe oneself; put on arms or armour, arm oneself; provide clothing; adorn, deck, overlay; fig. drape, cover as with clothing, linen, &c.; endue, endow (with)’, Cornish *gwiska* ‘dress, clothe, wear’, Breton *guisquaff* (Middle Breton), *gwiskañ* ‘dress’
- dried cow-dung** **glāw-ato-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *gleuad* ‘dried cow-dung, cow-shards, cow-

pats', Cornish *glos*, *glosen* 'dried cow-dung', Breton *glaoued* 'dried cow-dung'

drink **φotlo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *ól* 'drink, drinking', Scottish Gaelic *òl* 'drink, drinking'

drink **φib-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *ibetis* 'drink', Early Irish *ibid* 'drink', Scottish Gaelic ++*ibh* 'drink', Welsh *iben* (Old Welsh), *yfu* 'we drink', Cornish *eva* 'drink', Breton *euaff*, *effaff* (Middle Breton), *evañ*, *eved* 'drink'

drink **degu-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *deoch* 'drink, drinking', Scottish Gaelic *deoch* 'drink'

drink **dī-ātV-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *diod* 'drink, liquid, beverage, draught; beer, liquor', Cornish *diot* (Old Cornish); *dewas* (*diwes*) 'gl. potus 'drink'; drink', Breton *diet* (Middle Breton) 'drink'

drip **snig-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *neat* (??) 'flow(?)', Early Irish *snigid* 'drip, rain', Scottish Gaelic *snigh* 'drop, fall in drops, ooze through in drops', Welsh *dineuaf*: *dinau* 'pour, flow, stream out, gush or rush out; pour, shed, spill, cause to flow; cast, found, mould', Cornish *denewy* (*dinewi*) 'flow, pour', Breton *dinouam* (Old Breton), *dinou* (Middle Breton), *dinaou* 'I let flow, pour out'

drip, flow **si-l-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *silid* 'drip, flow', Scottish Gaelic *sil* 'drop, distil'

dripping **snoudo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *snúad* 'river', Scottish Gaelic *snodhach* 'sap of a tree', Welsh *nudd* 'mist, haze, fog',

drive **φloud-eje/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *lúaid-* 'move, mention, express'

drive **ag-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *ad-aig* 'drives (?)', Welsh *a* (*s.v. af: mynd*) 'move, travel; go, set out towards; depart, disappear, perish; become', Cornish *a* 'goes', Breton *a* 'goes'

drive **swend-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish **sennaim* ‘drive’

drive *(*and(a)-)**agni-s*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish **and-agnis* > *OFr. andain* ‘big step’, Early Irish *áin* ‘drive, play’

driver (of vehicle) **reid(ārjo)-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *rhedarius* ‘driver of a car’

driving (cattle) **gerrjo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *gyr* ‘drive, thrust, blow, rush, attack, compulsion, impulse; flock, herd; accusation, complaint’,

drop **bannjā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *bainne* ‘drop, milk’, Scottish Gaelic *bainne* ‘milk’, Cornish *banne* (Old Cornish), *banna* ‘gl. gutta l. stilla ‘drop, bit’, Breton *bannac’h*, *bannec’h*, *banne* ‘drop, sip’

drop **druxtu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *drucht* ‘drop’, Scottish Gaelic *drùchd* ‘dew’

drop **φargo-*, **φargjo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *arg* ‘drop’, Welsh *eiry*, *eira* ‘snow’, Cornish *irch* (*OCo.*), *ergh* ‘gl. nix ‘snow’, Breton *erc’h* ‘snow’

drop **nembi-* / **nambV-* ?, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *nimb* ‘drop’

drop, flow **dī-ber-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *diferu* ‘drop, drip, trickle, drizzle, leak; flow, gush forth; cause (liquid) to fall drop by drop, instil’, Cornish *devera* (cf. also *GKK diveri*) ‘drip, trickle’, Breton *diuer* (*3sipa*) (Old Breton), *diueraff* (Middle Breton), *diverañ* ‘drop, flow’

druid **druwid-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Gaulish *druides* (*pl.*) ‘druid’, Early Irish *druí* ‘druid’, Scottish Gaelic *draoi*, *draoidh* ‘magician, druid’, Welsh *dryw* ‘druid, seer’, Breton *dreu* (Middle Breton), *drew*, *drev*, *dreo* ‘happy, hilarious’

druid **derwo-wid-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: religion,
Welsh *derwydd* ‘prophet, vaticinator, wise man; druid (in
ancient Britain and Gaul)’, Breton *dorguid* ‘gl. pythonicus
‘prophet’

drunk **mesko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *mesc*
‘drunk’, Scottish Gaelic *misg* ‘drunkenness’

drunk **medwo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish
medb ‘intoxicating’, Welsh *meddw* ‘drunk(en), intoxicated,
fuddled (by drink), tipsy, also fig.; caused by intoxication,
characteristic of a drunken person; intoxicating; drunken
person, inebriate, drunkard; ?intoxication, drunkenness’,
Cornish *medhow* ‘drunk’, Breton *mezow, mezw, mezo* ‘drunk’

dry **sisk□o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *Sisc-* (?)
‘dry’, Early Irish *sesc* ‘dry, infertile’, Scottish Gaelic *seasg*
‘barren, dry’, Welsh *hysb, hesb* ‘barren, sterile, not yielding
milk, dry (of cattle, sheep, &c.), dried up, exhausted (of liquid
or its source, esp. of water, river, well, &c.), also fig.’,
Cornish *beuh heskyz* ‘a dry cow’, Breton *hesk* ‘dry, infertile’

dry **krasto-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *cras*
‘dry, parched, scorched, hard; baked, toasted; rough, coarse,
rude, impudent; harsh, grating, metallic (of the voice)’,
Cornish *cras* ‘parched, toasted’, Breton *cras* (Middle Breton),
kras ‘dried out’

duck **sei(φ/j)ato-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal,
Welsh *hwyad* ‘(female) duck’, Cornish *hoet* (Old Cornish),
hos ‘gl. aneta ‘duck’, Breton *houat* (Middle Breton), *houad*
‘duck’

due **dīro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *dír* ‘due’,
Welsh *dir* ‘sure, certain, true, real, sure (to come), fated (to
happen); necessary, requisite; compulsory, obligatory;
inevitable, inexorable, unsuperable; dire, intense, extreme;
urgent’

dumb **bata-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh, Cornish
badus ‘gl. lunaticus’

dumb **an-ϕlabro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *amlabar* ‘dumb’, Welsh *aflafar* ‘mute, speechless’, Cornish *aflauar* ‘gl. infans, gl. mutus ‘dumb’, Breton *amlavar* ‘not loquacious, inexpressive, reticent’

dung **sal-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *sal* ‘dung, dirt’, Welsh *halou* (Old Welsh) ‘dung, manure; filth, uncleanness’,

dung **kagVlo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *cagl*, *cagal* ‘dung, esp. of sheep or goats, clotted dirt on animals’ legs or on garments’, Breton *cagal* (Middle Breton), *kagal* ‘dung (of certain animals)’

dunk **tumb-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *tummain* ‘dive in’, Scottish Gaelic *tum* ‘dip’

dust **ϕolwo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish **ulvos* ‘ashes, dust’

duty, goal **adilo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *eddyl* ‘intention, purpose, design, plan or project, destination; nation, kindred, people, sort of people’,

dwarf elder **odoko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Gaulish *odocos* ‘dwarf elder’

dwelling **ad-rostu-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *árus* ‘dwelling’, Scottish Gaelic *àros* ‘dwelling’, Welsh *aros* ‘staying, remaining, continuance, delay’,

dwelling **wo-retsu-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *forus* ‘chief court, dwelling’, Welsh *gores*, *gwares*, *gwores* ‘abode, dwelling, residence, land’,

dwelling-place **ande-sed-ā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *annedd* ‘dwelling-place; settlement’, Cornish *anneth* ‘dwelling-place’, Breton *anhez* (Middle Breton), *annez* ‘dwelling-place’

- dwelling-place** **advbV-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *adba* ‘dwelling-place’, Welsh *addef* ‘dwelling-place, home’,
- eager** **tu-mentV-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Welsh *dyfynt* (Middle Welsh) ‘eagerness, avidity, willingness; eager, avid, ardent’,
- eagle** **eruro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *irar*, *ilar* ‘eagle’, Scottish Gaelic *iolair* ‘eagle’, Welsh *eryr* ‘eagle; hero, leader, emblem of power; figure of an eagle in heraldry’, Cornish *er* ‘eagle’, Breton *er(er)* ‘eagle’
- ear** **ausos-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *Su-ausia* ‘having good ears’, Early Irish *áu*, *ó* ‘ear’
- ear** **kloustā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *chlúas* ‘ear’, Scottish Gaelic *cluas* ‘ear’, Welsh *clust* ‘ear; object resembling the ear in shape or position, e.g. handle of a vessel’,
- ear** **skob-arnā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *ysgyfarn* (Middle Welsh) ‘ear’, Breton *scobarnocion* (Old Breton); *scouarn* (Middle Breton), *skouarn* ‘having ears; ear’
- ear of grain** **dejastā-* (?!?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *días* ‘ear of grain’, Scottish Gaelic *dias* ‘ear of corn’, Welsh *tywys* ‘ears (of corn, etc.); penis’, Breton *tamoës(enn)* (Middle Breton), *tañvoues* ‘ear of corn’
- earth** **tela-mon-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish **talamo-* ‘heap of earth’, Early Irish *talam* ‘earth’, Scottish Gaelic *talamh* ‘earth’
- earth** **ūrā- ? / *ugrā- ?*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *úr* ‘earth, clay’
- earth** **dijarā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *daear* ‘the earth, the terraqueous globe; the land as opposed to the sea; the ground as opposed to the sky; the material world as opposed to the spiritual’, Cornish *doer* (Old Cornish), *dor* ‘earth’, Breton *doiar* (Old Breton), *douar* ‘earth’

earth **werito-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *gweryd* ‘earth, soil, mould, humus, sward, land; clod, sod; fig. grave’, Cornish *gueret* (Old Cornish) ; *gweras* (Late Cornish) ‘gl. humus ‘soil’; earth’

earth, land **φī-wer-jō(n)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *iriu* ‘earth, land’

earthen bank **(φ)rāti-*, **-(φ)rāto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *ratin*, *-ratum* ‘earthen bank’, Early Irish *ráith* ‘earthen bank’, Welsh *beddrod* ‘grave, tomb, vault; cemetery’, Breton *bez-ret* ‘cemetery’

earth-nut **kulor-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Gaulish *Cularo(n)* ‘cucumber-place (??)’, Early Irish *cularán* (Modern Irish *curar* ‘earth-nut’!!!) ‘cucumber (?)’, Scottish Gaelic *cularan* ‘cucumber’, Welsh *clôr*, *cylor* ‘earth-nuts, pig-nuts; saxifrage; fig. of anything resembling a nut’, Breton *coloren* (Middle Breton), *keler* ‘earth-nuts’

easily pierced **SU-wan-o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *hywan* ‘easily piercing, striking; that can be pierced, easily pierced or bored, borable, penetrable’, Breton *heuan* (Old Breton) ‘audaciously’

easily seen **SU-wel-o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Welsh *hywel*; *Higuel*, *Heuel*, *Howel*, *Huwel* (Old Welsh), *Hywel* ‘visible, easily seen, prominent, conspicuous, apparent, obvious, evident, plain, keen-eyed’, Breton *Hou(u)el*, *Hoel* (Old Breton) ‘easily seen’

east **φari-tero-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *airther* ‘east’

easy **su-reido-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *soraid* ‘easy, successful’, Welsh *hyrwydd* ‘very easy, facile, convenient, unimpeded, free, voluntary, willing, ready, expeditious, prompt, prone; prosperous, successful, auspicious, favourable (esp. of following wind); easily loosened, readily undone’,

- easy, quiet** **sādo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *hawdd* ‘easy, facile, feasible, ready; prosperous, happy, pleasant’, Cornish *heudh* ‘joyful, merry, glad’
- eat** **φit-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *ithid* ‘eat’
- eat** **kondimon-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *coindem, coinmed* ‘assignation of a soldier to a meal’
- eat** **brājat-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *túarae* ‘food’, Scottish Gaelic *tuar* ‘food’, Welsh *breuad* ‘grave-worm, worm that eats rotting corpses’,
- eat** **westi-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *feiss* ‘eating’, Welsh *gwest* ‘night’s stay or lodging, night’s sleep, rest; lodging; hospitality, welcome, entertainment, provision, maintenance; food-rent; feast, banquet’, Cornish *gwest* ‘lodging’, Breton *guest* (Old Breton) ‘feast’
- eat** **le(n)g□-* ??, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *longaim* ‘eat’, Welsh *llewa* ‘eat, consume voraciously, devour greedily, swallow, gobble, drink, quaff, gulp’,
- eat** **ed-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *estar* ‘will eat’, Welsh *ys* ‘eats’, Breton *isiguet* ‘tired’
- eat** **wes-e/o-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *dofeotar* ‘they ate’
- eat** **dik□rī-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *Depro-sagilos* ‘eating-seeker’, Welsh, Cornish *diberi* (Old Cornish) ‘eat’, Breton *diprim* (Old Breton), *dibriff* (Middle Breton), *debriñ* ‘eat’
- eat up** **gel-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *gelid* ‘eat up’
- ebb** **trag-jo-* (Brottonic), **trāgjo-* (Goidelic), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *tráig* ‘beach, ebb’, Scottish Gaelic *tràigh* ‘shore’, Welsh *trai* ‘ebb; a draining’, Cornish *tryg* ‘low tide’, Breton *tre* ‘ebb’

edge **bili-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *bil* ‘edge’, Scottish Gaelic *bil* ‘edge, lip’, Welsh *byl* ‘edge, rim, brim (of vessel)’,

edge, bank **brū-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature

edible seaweed **dulisko-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *duileasc* ‘edible seaweed’, Scottish Gaelic *duileasc* ‘dulse’, Welsh *delysg, dylysg, dylusg* ‘dulse, edible seaweed, palmated seaweed’,

eel **slawjo-* (???) SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Welsh *y-slywen, slowen* ‘eel’, Breton *stlaon* (Middle Breton), *stlañv* ‘little eel’

efflux of river from lake **balag-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *balchad* ‘fine spray (?)’, Welsh *bala* ‘efflux of river from lake’,

egg **owjo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *og* ‘egg’, Welsh *wy* ‘egg’, Cornish *uy* (Old Cornish), *oy* ‘egg’, Breton *uy* (Middle Breton), *ui, vi, wi* ‘egg’

eight **oxtū*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *ocht n-* ‘eight’, Scottish Gaelic *ochd* ‘eight’, Welsh *wyth* ‘eight’, Cornish *eth* ‘eight’, Breton *eith* (Old Breton), *eiz* (Middle Breton), *eizh* ‘eight’

eighth **oxtumeto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *oxtumetos* ‘eighth’, Early Irish *ochtmad* ‘eighth’, Welsh *wythfed* ‘eighth’, Breton *eithmet* (Old Breton), *eizuet* (Middle Breton), *eizhved* ‘eighth’

elbow **olīnā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *Olin-* (??) ‘elbow’, Early Irish *uilenn* ‘angle, elbow’, Scottish Gaelic *uileann* ‘elbow’, Welsh *elin* ‘elbow, forearm, angle, bend’, Cornish *elin* ‘elbow’, Breton *-olin-* (Old Breton), *ilin* ‘elbow’

elegy **marwo-natā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *marbhmad* ‘elegy’, Welsh *marwnad* ‘elegy, threnody, dirge, funeral song; epitaph, memorial; cry of

mourning, lamentation, a keening, wail', Breton *marwnad*
'elegy'

elk **alki-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish *alce*, *alces*
'elk'

elk (? , CW) **lono-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish
lon 'elk', Scottish Gaelic *lon* 'elk'

elm **limo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *lem* 'elm',
Scottish Gaelic *leamhan* 'elm'

eloquent **su-(φ?)labri-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language?,
Early Irish *sulbair* 'eloquent', Scottish Gaelic *suilbhir*
'cheerful', Welsh *hylafar* 'eloquent, fluent, (very) articulate',
Breton *helabar* (Old Breton), *helavar* 'gl. graecus 'eloquent'

emission **tresko-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early
Irish *tresc* 'emission'

empty **keno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *cen*
'without', Scottish Gaelic *gun* 'without'

empty **wako-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *gwag*
'empty, desolate, vacant, void, barren (of cow or heifer, etc.);
meaningless, senseless, unsubstantial, devoid of worth, vain,
frivolous, null and void, invalid', Cornish *gwag* 'empty',
Breton *guac* (Old Breton); *goac* (Middle Breton), *gwag*
'empty; loose, soft, tender'

empty **wāsto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish
fás 'empty', Scottish Gaelic *fàs* 'empty, waste'

enclosed place **ambi-wi-t(j)o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS:
action, Early Irish *imbithe* 'enclosed (?)', Welsh *emwyd*
'enclosed place, defensive circle, enclosure, court',

enclosure **skorā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology,
Early Irish *scor* 'enclosure for unharnessed animals', Welsh
ysgor 'bulwark',

end **indo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *ind*
'end, tip, head', Welsh *hin* (Old Welsh) 'limit, border',

end **dī-wed-o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *déad, díad* ‘end’, Scottish Gaelic *déidh, an déidh* ‘after’, Welsh *diwedd* ‘end, close, conclusion, consummation, termination, extremity; latter part, final portion; latter end, death, cause of death, destruction or downfall; event, issue; last, final; lately, recently?’, Cornish *deweth (diwedh)* ‘end, finish’, Breton *diued* (Old Breton), *diuez* (Middle Breton), *diwez(h)* ‘end’

end **uφer-k□enno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *forcenn* ‘end’, Welsh *gorffen* ‘end, termination, close, conclusion; death’, Cornish *gorfenn* ‘end, conclusion’, Breton *gurpenn* (Old Breton), *gourffen* (Middle Breton) ‘end’

end **dī-k□enno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *dichenn* ‘end’, Welsh *diben* ‘end, termination, conclusion, close, extremity’, Breton *dibenn* ‘end’

endpoint **ardi-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *aird* ‘endpoint’

enemy **nāmant-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *Namanto-bogios* ‘who strikes the enemy’, Early Irish *nāmae* ‘enemy’, Scottish Gaelic *nàmhaid* ‘enemy’

enemy **exs-karant-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *escara* ‘enemy’, Welsh *esgar* ‘enemy, foe, foreigner, stranger (sometimes collect.)’, Cornish *eskar* ‘enemy’

enemy **bibedat-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *bibdu* ‘enemy’, Welsh *bibid* (Old Welsh), *byfydd* ‘guilty’, Breton *bevez* ‘guilty’

energetic **kalmjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *calma* ‘brave’, Scottish Gaelic *calm, calma* ‘brave’, Welsh *celfydd* ‘skilful, skilled, expert, ingenious, able; expert, enchanter, magician; artist’, Breton *celmed* (Old Breton) ‘gl. efficax ‘energetic’

enjoy **φari-ber-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *airbiur* ‘enjoyment (?)’, Welsh *arfer, arferu* ‘use,

employ, apply; enjoy, use; wear habitually; practise, do habitually, perform; take, partake of’,

enjoy **kat-je/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *caithim* ‘consume’, Scottish Gaelic *caith* ‘spend, cast’

enough **lawero-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *lour* ‘enough’, Welsh *llawer* ‘many, large number, lot, much, abundance, large quantity, great deal, good bit; many a, frequent, numerous, abundant’,

entrails **en-ītero-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *inathar* ‘entrails’, Welsh, Cornish *enederen* ‘gl. extum ‘intestines?’

entrails **entereto-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *permed-interedou* [not in GPC] ‘gl. ilia ‘groin

equal **kom-trumb-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *cutrumme* ‘equal’, Welsh *cithremmet* (Old Welsh), *cythrymed* (Middle Welsh) (*s.v. cythrw**) ‘evenly balanced, even, exact’,

equal **kom-ardu/o-talo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *cyfartal* ‘of equal degree, equal, equivalent; well-proportioned, proportionate, even, average; fair, just, fit’, Breton *qevatal* (Middle Breton) ‘equivalent’

equal length **kom-sit-ijā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *cyhydedd* ‘equality of length, equal length; equation (in law), equality; partition of land between second cousins; equivalence, the equivalent; corresponding amount; consistency, correspondence, evenness’, Breton *quehit* (Middle Breton), *ke(h)id*, *kehed* ‘equal distance; equally long’

err **mell-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *mell*; *mellaim* ‘sin, mistake; deceive’, Scottish Gaelic *meall* ‘deceive, entice’

especially **sani*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *san* (??) ‘à part’, Early Irish *sain* ‘different, special’, Welsh *han* (Old Welsh) ‘different, other’,

ethnic name **Kelto-*, **Keltā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS:
society, Gaulish *Celti*, *Keltoi* (GGk.) ‘Celt’

ethnic name **K□ritenjā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
British *Prettania* ‘Britain’, Gaulish , Early Irish *Cruithne*,
Cruithen ‘Picts’, Welsh *Prydain* ‘Britain’,

ethnic name **Brittānī* (*nom. pl.*), SEMANTIC
CLASS: society, Gaulish *Brettanoī* (GGk.), *Britanni* ‘British’,
Early Irish *Bretan* ‘Britain’, Welsh *Brython* ‘Brython, Briton’,
Welshman, Welshmen; Britisher’, Cornish *Breten* ‘Britain’,
Breton *brezhoneg* ‘Breton (language)’

ethnic name **Semonā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
Gaulish *Semónh* (GGk.) ‘a hero (?)’, Early Irish *Semon*

ethnic name **Bojī-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *Boii*
‘Hitmen’

ethnic name (lit. ‘wolf’ or ‘hawk’) **Wolko-*,
**Wolkā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish (*Catu-*
)volci, *Volcae* ‘wolf/falcon’

evening **wesk□ro-*, **usk□ro-* (??), SEMANTIC
CLASS: measure, Early Irish *fescor* ‘evening’, Scottish Gaelic
feasgar ‘evening’, Welsh *ucher* (NOT cognate) ‘evening,
eve’, Cornish *gurthuher* ‘gl. vesperum ‘evening’

evening **writ-ouxsero-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS:
measure, Welsh *gwrthucher* ‘evening’, Cornish *gurthuher* ‘gl.
vesperum ‘evening’

evening **noxs-stu-waxti-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS:
measure, Welsh *noswaith* ‘evening; night’, Cornish *nosweyth*
‘at night’, Breton *noswezh* ‘evening, night’

evil **maljo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *maile*
‘evil’

excellent **uφor-ewo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality,
Early Irish *forg(g)u*, *forgo* ‘choice, best’, Welsh *gorau* ‘best,
excelling all others, supreme, most acceptable, better (of two),

highest in value or reputation, &c.; choice, select, picked in preference to the others; prize-winning’,

excellent **gnawjo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *gnó* ‘excellent’

excellent **wo-kāno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh *Guoccawn* (Old Welsh) ; *gogawn* ‘glory, honour, joy; satisfaction, fullness, capability, energy; strong, capable, full’, Breton *Uuocon* ‘accomplishment’

excellent **wink□-* (???) , SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Gaulish *Vimpia*, *Vimpus* ‘excellent’, Welsh *gwymyp* ‘excellent, splendid, grand, magnificent, handsome, comely and fair’,

excellent **weswo-* (??) // **wikko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Gaulish *Vecco*, *Veco-rix*, Early Irish *-vicc-*, *-vecc-* (*Og.*), Welsh *gwyeh* ‘excellent, fine, grand, gorgeous, magnificent, noble, splendid (sometimes ironically); strong, mighty, powerful; gallant, brave, resolute, high-spirited, cheerful; well in health, hale, healthy’,

excrement **kakkā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *cacc* ‘excrement’, Scottish Gaelic *cac* ‘excrement’, Welsh *cach* ‘dung, excrement’, Cornish *kawgh* ‘excrement, dung’, Breton *cauch* (Middle Breton), *kaoc’h* ‘excrement’

excrement **taglo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *tail* ‘dung, excrement, faeces, shit; manure, compost’, Cornish *teyl* ‘dung’, Breton *teil* ‘manure’

expand **ϕlit-~~lith~~ (-je/o)-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Celtiberian *letaisama* ‘sup’, Gaulish , Early Irish *lethaim* ‘spread out’, Welsh *lledu* ‘become broad(er) or wide(r), expand, become widespread, extend; widen, broaden, spread out, stretch out, scatter, extend’, Cornish *lesa* ‘spread, unfold, expand’, Breton *ledaff* (Middle Breton), *ledañ* ‘spread out’

expensive **k□rīto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *pritom* (?) ‘payment, compensation’, Early Irish *críth* ‘expensive’, Welsh *prid* ‘dear, costly, expensive, valuable,

precious; Welsh mortgage, payment, purchase, cost, pledge, wager’,

explain **dī-song-lo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Welsh *dehongl, dehonglio* ‘interpret, decipher, reveal or construe meaning of (dream, &c.); expound, explain, declare, elucidate meaning (of); translate’,

extend **reg-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *regu-c* ‘I lead/extend’, Early Irish *rigim* ‘extend’, Scottish Gaelic *righ* ‘stretch (on a death bed)’, Welsh *dyreaf: dyrain* ‘run, return, rise, strive; raise, lift up, lead, straighten; ardour, excess, wantonness, joy’, Breton *dirigas* (Old Breton), *diren* (Middle Breton), *deren, dereniñ* ‘lead, bring back’

extinguish **dī-exs-bād-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *diffodd(i)* ‘be extinguished, go out (of fire, light, &c.)’, fig. become extinct, die; extinguish, put out. cause to subside, annihilate, suppress’, Cornish *difeudhi* ‘extinguish’

extreme **ex(s)-tamo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *heitham* (Old Welsh), *eithaf* ‘rather extreme, farthest, uttermost, most distant or remote, outer; highest (of degree or quality) [etc.]; extremity, end, uttermost part, most distant or remotest part, verge, border, top or bottom limit (or point); wing (of an army)’,

eye **ok□lo-* (?) (< *Lat.?*), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *ugail* ‘eyes’

eye **stīlnā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *sell* ‘eye’

eye **lukato-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *llygad* ‘eye, iris, region around the eye, look, sight, vision; viewpoint; leader, loved one, essence; source, (round) mark, hole [etc.]’, Cornish *lagat* (Old Cornish), *lagas* ‘eye’, Breton *lagat* (Old Breton, Middle Breton), *lagad* ‘eye’

eye **φro-sk□-o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *rosc* ‘eye’, Scottish Gaelic *rosg* ‘eye, eyelid’

eyebrow **amrant-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *abra* ‘eyebrow’, Scottish Gaelic *abhra*, *fabhra* ‘eyebrow’, Welsh *amrant* ‘eyelid’, Cornish *abrans* ‘eyebrow’, Breton *Abrantuc* (Old Breton); *abrant* ‘having brows; eyebrow’

face **enek□o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *enech* ‘face’, Scottish Gaelic *eanach* ‘honour, praise’, Welsh *enep*, *gwyneb*, *wyneb* ‘face, surface’, Cornish *eneb* ‘gl. pagina ‘face’, Breton *enep* (Old Breton, Middle Breton), *eneb* ‘face’

face **weido-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *-fed*, *-bad*, *-fad* ‘form (??)’, Welsh *gwedd* ‘sight, appearance, aspect; face, mien, countenance; image, shape, form, likeness, similitude, resemblance; manner, phase, mode; condition’,

face **driko-*, **drikā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *drech* ‘face’, Scottish Gaelic *dreach* ‘aspect’, Welsh *drech*, *drych* ‘mirror, reflection; example; appearance, aspect, picture, form; sight, spectacle; vision, manifestation; plight’,

face **ag□itā-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *aged* ‘face’, Scottish Gaelic *aghaidh* ‘face’

face **srīwā-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *ffriw* ‘face, countenance, mien, aspect, appearance; nose, snout; forehead, head’, Breton *fri* ‘nose’

fail **exs-bu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *esbaid* ‘fail, be wanting’, Welsh *echfod* (Middle Welsh) ‘fail, be wanting, ebb’,

failure **metto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure?, Early Irish *meth* ‘decay, failure’, Scottish Gaelic *meath* ‘fail, fade, become weak, dishearted’, Welsh *meth* ‘failure, failing, ceasing, deficiency, fault, defect, error, mistake, misfortune, adversity, ?miscarriage; at fault, infirm’, Cornish *meth* ‘shame, failure’, Breton *mezz* (Middle Breton), *mezh* ‘shame’

fair **wid-ālo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh *gweddol* ‘proportionate, fair, reasonable, moderate, pretty good;

decent, civil, fitting, suitable, proper, excellent’, Breton
(*insulam*) *Guedel* (Old Breton) ‘gl. bella (insula) ‘good’

faith **φeri-en-stā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: religion,
Early Irish *iness* ‘faith, trust’, Welsh *eirioes* ‘faith, trust,
confidence; disposition, nature’,

fall **φesti-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *ess*
‘waterfall’

fall **keid-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *cwyddo*
‘fall, descend; fall in battle; fell, cast down’, Cornish *koedha*
‘fall, happen’, Breton *coezaff* (Middle Breton), *kouezal*, *-zhañ*
‘fall’

fall **-tud-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *do-*
tuit ‘fall’, Welsh *cystudd* (< **kom-stud-*) ‘affliction, grief,
distress, tribulation, oppression; hardship (in battle); illness’,
Breton *ar-stor* (Old Breton); *astuz* ‘cuspis ‘point’; vermin’

fallow land **branaro-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS:
technology, Early Irish *branar* ‘fallow land’, Welsh *branar*,
braenar, *brynar* ‘fallow land’, Breton *breinar* ‘fallow land’

fame **m*(Welsh) *eido-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: mind,
Early Irish *míad* ‘fame’, Scottish Gaelic *miadh* ‘respect,
esteem’, Breton *muoet* (Old Breton) ‘fame, honour’

fame **klewos-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *clú*
‘fame’, Scottish Gaelic *cliù* ‘renown, praise’

family **kenetlo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish
cenél ‘family’, Scottish Gaelic *chineal* ‘offspring, clan’, Welsh
cenetl (Old Welsh), *enedl* ‘nation; tribe, clan, kindred;
generation; gentile (in bible); Norsemen; sort, species, kind,
sex’, Cornish *kinethel* (Old Cornish), *kenedhel* ‘gl. generatio
‘generation’

famine **nowenjā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early
Irish *naunae*, *núne* ‘famine’, Welsh *newyn* ‘hunger,
hungriness, starvation, famine’, Cornish *naun* (Old Cornish),

noun ‘gl. famis ‘famine’, hunger’, Breton *naffn* (Middle Breton), *naon* ‘hunger’

famous **ati-gnāto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Gaulish *Ategnatos*, *Ategnata* ‘famous’, Welsh Breton *haznat* (Middle Breton), *anad* ‘known, evident’

famous **kluto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Celtiberian *koloutios* ‘PNm’, Gaulish **Cluto-* (?) ‘fame’, Early Irish *cloth* ‘fame’, Welsh *clod* ‘praise, fame, renown, reputation, honour; credit’, Cornish *clos* ‘praise, fame’, Breton *clot* (Old Breton) ‘praise, fame’

far **weru-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, British *Verulamium*, Gaulish *Veru-cloetius* ‘whose fame stretches far’

far **k□el-s-o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *pelign(on)* (?) ‘foreigner (born far away)’, Welsh *pell* ‘far, distant, remote, far-reaching; long (of time), far (in the past or future), late’, Cornish *pell* ‘far, distant, long’, Breton *pell* ‘far’

far away **ne-k□e k□elso-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Celtiberian *nekue* ‘and not’, Gaulish , Welsh *nepell*, *yn nepell* ‘far away (in space and time)’, Cornish *nep-pell* ‘at some distance’, Breton *nepell* ‘not far away’

fart **φriskā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *rhech* ‘fart’,

fart **brag-je/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *com-brugad* ‘confringere’, Welsh *brau* ‘brittle, fragile, withered, weak, tender; free, generous; ready, keen; fine, delicate’, Breton *brae* ‘instrument to break hemp’

fart **bragsman-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *breim*, *broim*, *braimm* ‘fart’, Scottish Gaelic *bram* ‘fart’, Welsh *bram* ‘fart’, Cornish *bramm* ‘fart’, Breton *bramm* ‘fart’

fast **arwo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Arva* ‘fast’

fast **kribbo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *crib*, *crip* ‘fast’

fast **āku-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *diauc* (Old Welsh), *diog* ‘lazy, indolent, slothful, sluggish, inactive, slow, tardy’, Cornish *dioc* (*diek*) ‘gl. piger ‘lazy’, Breton *diec*, *dieuc* (Middle Breton), *dieg* ‘lazy’

fast *(*φ*)*adwo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Adva* ‘fast’

fast **kasto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *cass* ‘fast’, Scottish Gaelic *cas* ‘steep, sudden’

fast **su-φlāmo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *solam* ‘fast, ready’, Welsh *hylaw* ‘handy, convenient; dextrous, adroit, skilful; free, easy; generous, obliging, helpful’, Breton *Dreholom* (Old Breton) ‘very skilful (?)’

fast **taro-*, **tarjo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Taros*, *Tarus*, *Tara* ‘fast’, Early Irish *tara* ‘busy, lively’

fast **deino-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *dian* ‘fast’, Scottish Gaelic *dian* ‘keen, hasty’

fast **bousano-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *buan* ‘quick, swift, nimble; fast (of clock)’, Breton *buenion* (Old Breton); *buan* ‘gl. concitis ‘fast (pl.)’; fast’

fast (?) **sφraxto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *ffraeth* ‘fluent, eloquent, loquacious, glib, talkative, flippant, witty, humorous, saucy, bold, sharp-tongued, sharp (of taste); ready, swift, prompt, lively, spirited; generous; ripe, fruitful’, Cornish *freth* ‘fluent, eloquent’, Breton *fraez(h)* ‘distinct, intelligible’

fasting **joino-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *oín* ‘fasting’, Scottish Gaelic *aoine* ‘fast’

fat **magesīno-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *mehin* ‘lard, fat, grease; (fat) bacon’, Cornish *mehin* ‘gl. lardum ‘lard’, Breton *behin* ‘repletion’

fat **smeru-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *smiur* ‘marrow’, Scottish Gaelic *smior*, *smear* ‘marrow’, Welsh *mêr* ‘marrow, fibre, sap; best or essential part, soul, centre’,

fat **blon-eko-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *blonac* (*LW* < *Br.*!) ‘fat’, Scottish Gaelic *blonag* ‘fat’, Welsh *bloneg* ‘fat or lard (esp. in pigs and some other animals), grease’, Cornish *blonec* (Old Cornish) ‘fat’, Breton *blonecou* (*pl.*) (Old Breton); *bloneg* ‘stomach; lard’

father **tato-* (**tata?*), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *Tati-cenus* ‘born from his father (??)’, Welsh *tad* ‘father, forefather’, Cornish *tat* (Old Cornish), *tas* ‘father’, Breton *tat* (Middle Breton), *tad* ‘father’

father **patir*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *gutu-ater*; *atrebo* ‘lit. song-father; to the fathers’, Early Irish *athir* ‘father’, Scottish Gaelic *athair* ‘father’

fathom **wiro-sito-* (?) (*or wor-*), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *gwryd* ‘length covered by the outstretched arms, including the hands (from the tip of the middle finger of one hand to that of the other), fathom; ell, 1 1/2 cubits; length, stature, size; fig. body’, Breton *gourhet* (Middle Breton), *gourhed* ‘fathom’

fatigue **blino-tero-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Welsh *blinder* ‘weariness, tiredness, fatigue’, Breton *blinder* (Old Breton) ‘gl. segnitia ‘sluggishness’

favour **rato-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Gaulish *Su-ratus*; *ratin* ‘having good grace; favour, grace’, Early Irish *rath* ‘favour’, Scottish Gaelic *rath* ‘prosperity’, Welsh *rhad* ‘blessing, favour, goodness, talent; cheap, free, valueless, inferior, full of grace, generous’, Cornish *ras* ‘grace, blessing, virtue’, Breton *rad*, *rat-* (Old Breton), *rat* ‘stipulation, disposition’

fear **peratu-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *erud* ‘fear’, Welsh *erch* ‘mottled, speckled, dappled, dun, bay, dusky, dark; a horse of this colour; horrible, dire, hideous, frightful, awful, dismal’,

- fear** **dwoilo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish
dóel, dael ‘terror’
- fear** **ang-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *-
a(i)ngim ‘fear (?)’
- fear** **bot-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Gaulish
**bota-, *botta-* ‘hit’, Early Irish *fo-botha* ‘threaten (?)’
- fear** **ag-* (**āg-*), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish
ágor ‘fear’
- fear** **obno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Gaulish *-obnus, -*
omnus ‘fear’, Early Irish *omun* ‘fear’, Welsh *ofn* ‘fear, terror,
fright, anxiety; awe, Cornish *own* ‘fear’, Breton *oun* (Middle
Breton), *aon* ‘fear’
- fear** **bikulijā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish
baigul ‘menace’, Welsh *bygyledd* ‘fear, fright’, Breton
bicoled (Old Breton) ‘gl. uecordia ‘distraction, madness’
- fearful** **perko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Welsh *erch*
‘mottled, speckled, dappled, dun, bay, dusky, dark; a horse of
this colour; horrible, dire, hideous, frightful, awful, dismal’,
- fearless** **exs-obno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion,
Gaulish *Ex-obnos, Ex-omnos* ‘without fear’, Early Irish
esomun ‘fearless’, Welsh *ehofyn, eofn* ‘fearless, dauntless,
brave, courageous, daring, venturous; bold, confident;
forward, shameless, presumptuous’,
- fearsome** **tarrāko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early
Irish *tarrach* ‘fearsome’
- feast** **līto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Celtiberian *Litokum*
(?); *litu* (?) ‘PNm (Gp); m’, Gaulish *leitourgós, létêres*
(GGk.) ‘kinds of official’, Early Irish *lith* ‘feast, holiday’,
Welsh *litolaidou* (Old Welsh) ‘gl. natales ‘birthdays Breton
lit- (Old Breton), *lid* ‘feast’
- feast** **weili-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *fēil*
‘holy night (?)’, Scottish Gaelic *fēill* ‘fair, feast’, Welsh *gŵyl*

‘feast, holiday; Christmas; watch, guard, vigil’, Cornish *goel*
‘feast’, Breton *gouel* ‘feast’

feast **wliḁā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *Vlido-rix*
‘king of feasts’, Early Irish *fled* ‘feast’, Scottish Gaelic *fleadh*
‘feast’, Welsh *guled* (Old Welsh), *gwledd* ‘feast, banquet,
repast; (sometimes) carousal, revelry; sumptuous meal,
anything delicious to feed upon; fig. exquisite enjoyment, rich
treat; also in spiritual sense’, Breton *gloé* ‘feast’

feast **wīto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *gwid* ‘feast,
banquet, liquid, fluid, honey’,

feast **kom-ed-o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *cyfedd*
‘feast, carousal; fellow-banqueter, fellow-carouser,
companion, friend’,

feet **pd-es* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Galatian *ades*
‘feet’, Gaulish

felloe **kambito-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish
**cambita*, **cambica* ‘felloe’, Welsh Breton *camhet* (Middle
Breton), *kammed* ‘felloe’

fellow, neighbour **sentijo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS:
society, Welsh *hennydd* ‘the other; friend, companion; enemy
(in battle)’, Cornish *hynsa* ‘neighbours’, Breton *hantez*
‘neighbour’

female servant **kamulā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
Early Irish *cumal* ‘female servant’

fence **wragi-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish
fraig ‘wall’, Scottish Gaelic *fraigh* ‘wall from wattling, roof’,
Welsh *achwre*, *achfre*, *achre* ‘under-thatch; protection,
defence; palisade or fence’,

fence **kleitā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish
**clēta* ‘hurdle’, Early Irish *cliath* ‘hurdle’, Scottish Gaelic
clath ‘harrow, hurdle’, Welsh *chwyd* ‘movable hurdle, wattle,
lattice, rack, crate, gate, door, sometimes fig. of protection,
cover, defence; roost, perch, hen-coop; wattled under-thatch,

roof, scaffolding’, Cornish *chuit* (Old Cornish), *kloes* ‘gl. clita ‘hurdle’, Breton *-chuit* (Old Breton), *cloet* (Middle Breton), *klwed* ‘barrier, hurdle’

fence **kagi-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *caii*, *caio* ‘fence’, Welsh *caiou* (Old Welsh), *cae* ‘hedge, hedgerow, fence, enclosure, barrier; clasp, buckle, brooch; diadem, collar; belt, girdle’, Cornish *ke* ‘hedge’, Breton *caiou* (Old Breton), *quae* (Middle Breton), *kae* ‘hedge, quay’

fence **ambjā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *imbe* ‘fence’

fence in **wej-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *imm-a-feithe* ‘gl. sepiri’

ferment **uφo-jes-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh Breton *goaff* (Middle Breton), *goiñ* ‘ferment’

fermentation **mrak-atā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body?, Early Irish *brachadh* ‘fermentation, germination’, Welsh *bragad* ‘army, portion of an army, host, war, battle; household, issue, offspring’,

fern **(φ?)rati-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Gaulish *ratis* ‘fern’, Early Irish *raith* ‘fern’, Scottish Gaelic *raithneach*, *raineach* ‘fern’, Welsh *rhedyn* ‘ferns, bracken (Pteridium aquilinum)’, Cornish *reden* ‘gl. filex ‘fern’, Breton *raden* ‘fern’

ferny **rat-inj-āko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Welsh *retinoc* (Old Welsh), *rhedynog* ‘ferny (land), (place) abounding with ferns; fern-like; made of fern’, Cornish **redenek* ‘ferny’, Breton *rattenuc* (Old Breton), *Radenec* (MBret.); *radeneg* ‘ferny’

ferocity **ad-φro-g□ant-V-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh *edrywant* ‘sorrow, misery; ferocity, slaughter’, Breton *azrouant* (Middle Breton), *aerouant*, *erouant* ‘enemy, monster’

ferry **itaro-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish
ethar ‘ferry’, Scottish Gaelic *eathar* ‘boat’

fervent **tagro-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh
taer ‘earnest, fervent, ardent, eager, zealous; violent, fierce,
harsh, strong’, Breton *taer* (Middle Breton), *tàer* ‘fierce,
violent’

field **rowes-(jā-)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish
róe, rói ‘flat field’, Scottish Gaelic *raon* ‘field, plain, road’

field **magos-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, British *Magis*
‘field’, Gaulish *-magos, -magus* ‘field’, Early Irish *mag*
‘field’, Scottish Gaelic *magh* ‘plain, field’, Welsh *ma* ‘plain,
field; place, spot’, Cornish **ma* ‘field’, Breton *ma* (Old
Breton) ‘place’

field **magestu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *maes*
‘open country, plain, field, tract of land; battle-field, battle;
out, away, outside’, Cornish *yn mes* ‘outside’, Breton *maes*
‘plain, field’

field **ak-it-o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *Acito-*
‘field’, Early Irish *aiched* ‘field’

field measure **ara-k□enni-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS:
measure, Gaulish *arepennis* ‘a field measure’, Early Irish
airchenn ‘a field measure’

fields **leino-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *lian*
‘meadow’, Welsh *llwyn* ‘bush, thicket, copse, grove, forest;
any bushy growth; family, offspring, company’, Cornish
loinou (Late Cornish) (?) ‘bushes’, Breton *loin* (Old Breton)
‘bush’

fierce **(su-)lurk-o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality,
Early Irish *lorc* ‘fierce, cruel’, Welsh *hylwrch* ‘fierce, cruel;
bright, highly polished’,

fierce **wik-ari-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish
feuchir, feuchuir ‘fierce, harsh’, Welsh *guichr* (Old Welsh),
gwychr, gwychyr ‘violent, fierce, vehement, furious,

ferocious, impetuous, ardent, unrestrained; lively, vigorous, high-spirited; brave, courageous, valiant, bold, daring; firm, resolute', Breton *guichr* (Old Breton) 'gl. *ferinus* 'fierce, brave'

fifteen **k□enk□e-dekan*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *pymtheg* 'fifteen', Cornish *pymthek* 'fifteen', Breton *pemzec*, *pemzeg* 'fifteen'

fifth **k□enk□(e)to-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *pinpetos* 'fifth', Early Irish *cóiced*, *cúiced* 'fifth', Welsh *pimphet*, *pumed*, *pymed* 'fifth', Cornish *pympes* 'fifth', Breton *pempvet* (Middle Breton), *pemp(v)ed* 'fifth'

fifty **k□enk□-kont-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *cóico* 'fifty', Welsh *pimmunt* (Old Welsh), *pumwnt*, *pymwnt* 'fifty', Breton *pimmont* (Old Breton) 'fifty'

fight **brū(s)-je/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *brus-* 'bruise (?)', Early Irish *bríu* 'destroy (?)'

fight **nant###-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *Nantiorix* (?) 'king of battle', Early Irish *néit* 'fight'

fight **truzd-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *troid* 'fight', Scottish Gaelic *trod* 'quarrel, scolding', Welsh *trythyll*, *drythyll* 'lively, (high-)spirited; voluptuous, (too) fond of luxury or pleasure, sumptuous, luxurious, pleasurable, wanton, lascivious, lustful, licentious, lecherous',

fight **wixtā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *vecto-*, *vecti-*, *victo-*, *victi-* 'battle', Early Irish *fecht* 'Kriegszug', Scottish Gaelic *feachd* 'army, host, expedition', Welsh *gŵyth* 'anger, ire, wrath, rage, fury, indignation; battle, fighting, strife; angry, furious, irate, wild', Cornish *goth* (Old Cornish), *goeth* 'pride, haughtiness, vainglory', Breton *gueth* (Old Breton) 'battle'

fight **katu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, OBrit.; Galatian *Catu-*; *Kató-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 6 'nn', Gaulish *Catu-* 'fight', Early Irish *cath* 'fight', Scottish Gaelic *cath* 'battle', Welsh

cad ‘battle, conflict, war, strife, struggle, trouble; army, host, throng, multitude, band’, Cornish *kas* ‘battle, fight’, Breton *cat-* (Old Breton) ‘fight’

fight **kom-bāgo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *combág* ‘fight’, Welsh *cymwy* ‘toil, stress, grief, affliction, trouble’,

fight **brestelo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *Bresal*, Welsh *Con-bresel*, Cornish *bresel* ‘war’, Breton *bresel* ‘war’

fight **kow~~th~~ko-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *coach* ‘fight (?)’

fight **joudV-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *Iud-* (?) ‘fight(er)’, Welsh *Iud-* (Old Welsh) [not in GPC] ‘fight, fighter’, Cornish *Iud-* (Old Cornish) ‘fight(er)’, Breton *Iud-* (Old Breton) ‘fight(er)’

fight **āgu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *ág* ‘fight’

fight **(s)trīnā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish **trincare* (??) ‘cut’, Welsh *trin* ‘battle, war, conflict, contention, quarrel, trouble, tribulation’,

fight **nī-tu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *níth* ‘fight’

fight **bāgā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *bág* ‘fight’

fight **bodwā-, *bodwo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *Boduo-* ‘fight’, Early Irish *bodb* ‘goddess of death in war’, Scottish Gaelic *baodh* ‘wicked woman, witch’, Welsh *Bod-*, *-bodu* [not in GPC?] ‘fight (?)’,

fight **rai(φ/j)ā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *rae* ‘fight’, Welsh *rhae, rae* ‘array, rank’,

fight **bāg-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *bagaudae* ‘rebellious guerillas’, Early Irish *bágaid* ‘fight’, Welsh *bwyo* [not in GPC] ‘hit’,

fight **wik-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *-vices* ‘suff’, Early Irish *fíchid* ‘fight’

fight **wīk-ā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *fích* ‘strife, fight (?)’, Scottish Gaelic *++fíoch* ‘wrath’, Welsh *gwig* ‘strife, contention, battle, carnage, slaughter’,

fight (with) **ambi-wik-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *amwyn* (*Isipa amygaf*) ‘fight with; take; defend, protect’, Breton *amoug* ‘resort, recourse’

fight with spears? **k□rendo-galā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology?, Early Irish *cranngal* ‘wood, spear (?)’, Welsh *preñial* ‘battle or fight (with spears), ?also fig. death; ?weaving-frame; box, coffin’,

fill **φerk-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *ercaim* ‘fill’

fill **φlīn-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *līnaim* ‘fill’, Scottish Gaelic *lìon* ‘fill’

find **wind-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *finnadar* ‘know’, Welsh *gwnn*, *gwybod* ‘know, perceive, comprehend; be familiar with; take care, make sure’, Cornish *gon*; *godhvos* ‘know’, Breton *goun(n)* (Middle Breton) ‘know’

find **wer-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *-uoru* (??) ‘find’, Early Irish *fíuar* ‘find’

find room **talφn-e/o-* (?!?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *-tella* ‘find room’

fine **dī-re-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *dirē* ‘fine’, Welsh *dirwy* ‘fine, amercement, mulct; penalty, punishment; forfeit, confiscation; loss’,

fine **ad-gen-n-o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Gaulish *Adgennia*, *Adgennius*, *Adgennorix* ‘fine (-king)’, Welsh *addien* ‘fine, fair’,

finger **māto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *maut* (Old Welsh), *bawd* ‘thumb, great toe, claw (of crab, etc.)’, Breton *meut* (Middle Breton), *meud* ‘thumb’

finger **biss* ~~###~~ - (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *Bissula* ‘little finger (?)’, Early Irish *bissi ega* ‘icicle (*fingers of ice)’, Welsh *bys* ‘finger, toe’, Cornish *bis, bys, bes* ‘finger’, Breton *-bis-* (*OBret.*), *bis, bes, biz, bez* ‘finger’

finger **makro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *mér* ‘finger’, Scottish Gaelic *meur, miar* ‘finger’

finish **tu-ari-bū-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *darfod* ‘come to an end, end, conclude, finish, complete, terminate, cease; expire, die, languish, weaken, fail, fade, decline, perish’, Cornish *darvos* ‘happen’, Breton *darued* (Old Breton), *darvout, darvezañ* ‘happen’

fire **deget-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish **daglā-* ‘pine branch, firebrand’, Early Irish *daig* ‘fire, pain’

fire **taϕnos-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *ten* ‘fire’, Welsh *tân* ‘fire, conflagration, bonfire, flame, spark, light (for a cigarette, etc.), match; high temperature arising from fever, etc.’, Cornish *tan* ‘gl. ignis l. focus ‘fire or hearth’, Breton *tan* ‘fire’

fire **bousdo-* (??)/**bonto-* (???), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *bót* ‘fire’

fire **teϕnet-*, **taϕnet-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *Tenedo(n)* (?) ‘fire-’, Early Irish *tene* ‘fire’, Scottish Gaelic *teine* ‘fire’, Cornish *-tanet* ‘fire’, Breton *-tanet* ‘fire’

fire **aidu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *Aedui*, Early Irish *áed* ‘fire’, Welsh *aidd* ‘zeal, zest, ardour’, Breton *oaz* ‘jealousy’

fire **oibelo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *óibell* (Modern Irish *éibheall* < **epi-!!!*) ‘spark, heat, fire’,

Welsh *ufel* ‘fire(s), bonfire(s), explosion(s), spark(s), also fig.: lava, brimstone, sulphur; oxygen’,

fire blight **ati-daw-ino-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *etewyn* ‘firebrand, torch’, Cornish *itheu (yttew)* ‘gl. ticio (titio) ‘firebrand’, Breton *eteo* ‘fire blight’

fire, ashes **smoul-ā-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *smál, smól, smúal* ‘fire, ashes, glow’

fire, light **angelo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *aingéal* (Modern Irish!!!) ‘fire, light’, Scottish Gaelic *aingéal* ‘fire, light’

first **kentu-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Cintus, Cintu-gnatos* ‘first (born)’, Early Irish *cét-* ‘first’, Scottish Gaelic *ceud* ‘first’, Welsh *cyn(t)* ‘before (in time), previous to, preceding (in time); before (in time), previous to, preceding (in time)’, Cornish *kyns* ‘first, before, sooner’, Breton *cint-*, *cent* (Old Breton); *quent* (Middle Breton), *kent* ‘first; before’

first **kintu-samo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Cintusmus* ‘first’, Welsh *cyntaf* ‘swiftest, quickest, fastest, fleetest, first, foremost, chief’, Cornish *kynsa* ‘first’, Breton *quentaff* (Middle Breton), *kentañ* ‘first’

first cousin (female) **kom-nixtā-(?)-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *cyfnither, cyfnitherw* ‘first cousin (female)’, Breton *comnidder* (Old Breton), *kéniterv* ‘first cousin (female)’

first cousin (male) *?*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *cefnider, cefnderw* ‘first cousin (male)’, Cornish *canderu* (Late Cornish) (*kenderow*) ‘first cousin (male)’, Breton *quenderu* (Middle Breton), *kenderw* ‘first cousin (male)’

firy, shining **ās-no-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *án* ‘firy, shining, noble’

fish **φeisko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *íasc* ‘fish’, Scottish Gaelic *iasg* ‘fish’

fist **durno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *Durnacus* ‘having fists’, Early Irish *dorn* ‘fist, hand’, Scottish Gaelic *dòrn* ‘fist’, Welsh *dwrn* ‘fist, hand, paw; hilt, handle, knob’, Cornish *dorn* ‘hand, fist’, Breton *dorn, dourn* ‘hand, fist’

fitting **adaso-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *adas* ‘fitting’, Welsh *addas* ‘worthy, deserving; right, fitting, suitable; merit’, Breton *-adas* (Old Breton), *azas* ‘adequate’

fitting **kom-mest-* (< **-med-t-*), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *comse, coimse, cuimse* ‘fitting’, Welsh *cymes* ‘full measure, sufficiency, wholeness, perfection, due, just proportion; meet, fitting, suitable’,

five **k□enk□e*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *pempe-doula* (GGk.) ‘five-leaf (plant)’, Early Irish *cóic* ‘five’, Scottish Gaelic *cóig* ‘five’, Welsh *pimp* (Old Welsh), *pump* ‘five’, Cornish *pymp* ‘five’, Breton *pemp* ‘five’

five people **k□enk□-wiro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *cóicer* ‘five people’

flake **slagsmā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *slámm* ‘flake’, Scottish Gaelic *slam* ‘lock of hair or wool’

flame **laxsaro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *lassair* ‘flame’, Scottish Gaelic *lasair* ‘flame’, Welsh *llachar* ‘(extremely) bright, brilliant, refulgent, shining, radiant, gleaming, glittering, glistening, flashing, blinding, dazzling, burning bright, fiery, also fig.: a gleam, flash’,

flame **briwo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *bréo* ‘flame’

flank **tanaw-injo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *tenewyn, tynewyn* ‘flank, loin, groin, ilium’, Cornish *tenewen* ‘gl. *latus* ‘flank’, side’

flat stone **(φ)likkā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *Are-lica* ‘near to a stone (?)’, Early Irish *lecc* ‘english tile’, Scottish Gaelic *leac* ‘flag, flag-stone’, Welsh *llech*

‘stone, slate, rock, cliff; inscribed stone’, Cornish *lehan* (Late Cornish) ‘tile’, Breton *lec’h* ‘megalith (esp. dolmen)’

flat-fish **(s)lisd-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Welsh *llythi* ‘flat-fish, flounders, flukes’, Breton *leizhenn* ‘sole’

flay **wes-n-a-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *fennaid* ‘flay’

fleas **swannī* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Welsh *chwain* ‘fleas’, Breton *vuenn* (Old Breton), *c’hwen(n)* ‘fleas’

flee **tekk-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh Breton *techet* (MBret.); *tec’hed*, *tec’hel*, *tec’houd* ‘flee’

flee **tek-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *techid* ‘flee’, Scottish Gaelic *teich* ‘flee’, Welsh *tebed* ‘?retreat, flight, journey, (?dict.) return; (dict.) to depart, go away’,

flee **tek□-sk-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *tecco* ‘young salmon (?)’, Welsh *techu* ‘retreat, flee’, Breton *techet* (MBret.); *tec’hed*, *tec’hel*, *tec’houd* ‘flee’

fleece **knab-jā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Gaulish *Cnabetius* ‘epithet of Mars’, Early Irish *cnai* ‘fleece’, Welsh *cnaiif* ‘shearing, clipping, fig. carnage; fleece, shred’, Cornish *knyv* ‘fleece’, Breton *kneau* (Middle Breton), *kreoñ*, *krew* ‘fleece’

flesh **kreiwo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *cri* ‘flesh’, Scottish Gaelic *creubh*, *creubhag*, *cré* ‘body’

flesh **knāto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *cnawd* ‘flesh’, Cornish *kneus* ‘skin’

flint **kall-es(t)ro-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *callestr* ‘stone which produces sparks when struck, flint, pyrites; piece of flint; fig. anything hard’, Cornish *kellester* ‘flint’, Breton *cailhastr* (Middle Breton), *kailhastr* ‘flint’

flood **līmo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *llif, lli* ‘stream, flow, current, flood, sea; flowing, eloquent’, Cornish *liv* ‘flood’, Breton *liuat* (Middle Breton), *liñvad* ‘flood’

flood **pro-ber-tī-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *robarta* (Modern Irish *rabharta!!!*) ‘flood’, Welsh *rhyferthi* ‘torrent, flood(s), flood tide’, Breton *rebirthi* (Old Breton); *reverzi* (Middle Breton), *reverzhi* ‘gl. malina ‘flood’; flood’

flood **(φ?)lan(d?)weto-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *llanwed* (*EMW*) ‘?tide, flood; ?graveyard, churchyard, cemetery’, Cornish *lanwes* ‘abundance, floodstream’

flood, filling **planwo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *llanw* ‘flood, flow, tide; filling, ballast, fullness’, Cornish *lanwes* ‘abundance, floodstream’, Breton *lanu* (Old Breton, Middle Breton), *lanw, lano, lanv* ‘flood’

flood, sea **lijant-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *lië* ‘flood, sea’, Welsh *llif, lli* ‘stream, flow, current, flood, sea; flowing, eloquent’,

floor **wailot-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology

floor **wotan-, wotn-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *fotha* ‘floor, basis’, Welsh *gwadn* ‘sole of foot, sole of boot, shoe, &c.; sock or inner sole inserted in a boot or shoe for the sake of warmth or to effect a better fit’, Cornish *goden truit* (Old Cornish) ‘gl. planta ‘floor of the foot’, Breton *guodon* (Old Breton) ‘gl. plantarium ‘base, sole of the foot’

floor **plāro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *Larius* ‘Lake Como’, Early Irish *lár* ‘floor’, Scottish Gaelic *làr* ‘ground’, Welsh *llawr* ‘floor, deck, ground, earth, low ground or region, bottom (of sea); storey; graveyard, grave’, Cornish *lor* (Old Cornish), *leur* ‘gl. pavimentum l. solum ‘floor, ground’, Breton *lor* (Old Breton), *leur* ‘floor’

floor **bundo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish
**bona*, **bonna*, **bonu-* ‘inhabited place, farm, village’, Early
Irish *bonn*, *bond* ‘floor’, Scottish Gaelic *bonn* ‘foundation’

flour **mlāto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *-blati-*
‘soft’, Early Irish *mláith*, *bláith* ‘soft, tender’, Welsh *blawd*
‘flour, powder, pollen’, Cornish *blot* (Old Cornish) ‘flour’,
Breton *-blot* (Old Breton), *bleud* ‘flour, powder’

flow **sφrawo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh
ffreuo ‘flow, stream, spout, gush’,

flow **(φ?)lin-je/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early
Irish *do-lin* ‘flow’, Welsh *linisant*, *llynu* ‘infect, defile,
corrupt; be infectuous; ?smear’, Breton *liñva* (Middle Breton),
linvañ, *-iñ* ‘overflow’

flow **ber-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *beru**
‘flow, drip’, Breton *beraff* (Middle Breton), *berañ* ‘flow, drip’

flower **sφijono-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish
sion ‘flower (?)’, Scottish Gaelic *sian* ‘pile of grass, beard of
barley’, Welsh *ffion* ‘rose; purple fox-glove, *Digitalis*
purpurea’, Breton *foeon* ‘white flower (Middle Breton),
narcissus’

flower **blāto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Gaulish *Blato-*
magus ‘flower-field’, Early Irish *bláth* ‘flower’, Scottish
Gaelic *blàth* ‘bloom, blossom’, Welsh *blawd* ‘bloom,
blossom’, Cornish *blodon* ‘gl. flos ‘flower’, Breton *bloduu-*
(Old Breton), *bleuzuenn* (Middle Breton), *bleuñv* ‘flower(s)’

fluid **(φ?)lendu-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish
linda ‘drink’, Early Irish *lind*, *linn* ‘fluid, drink’, Welsh *llyn*
‘drink, beverage, intoxicating liquor, cordial, juice; liquid,
humour’, Cornish *lin* ‘fluid, body-fluid’, Breton *linnou* (Old
Breton) ‘gl. humores ‘humours (of the body)’

fluid, river **weiso-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh
gwy ‘water, liquid’,

- fly** **kuli-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *cuil* ‘fly’, Welsh *cylion* ‘flies’, Cornish *kelionen* ‘fly’, Breton *quelyenenn* (Middle Breton), *kelien*, *-ion* ‘flies’
- fly** **ϕet-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *hedant* (Old Welsh) [not in GPC] ‘gl. volant ‘they fly Breton *hedañ* (?) ‘go along, run alongside’
- fly** **ϕloug(-mani?)-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish **Leumo-* (?) ‘fast’, Early Irish *luamain* ‘flying’
- foal** **bromb-āko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *brommach* ‘foal’, Scottish Gaelic *bromach* ‘colt’
- foam** **ϕowen-o- (-ī-)* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *úan* ‘foam’, Welsh *ewyn* ‘foam, froth, lather, scum’, Breton *euon-* (Old Breton), *eon* ‘foam’
- foam** **jestā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish **estā-* ‘foam’, Early Irish *ess* ‘waterfall’, Scottish Gaelic *eas* ‘waterfall’, Welsh *ias* ‘foaming, boiling, heat, passion; (extreme) cold, shudder, pang, fit, impulse, while?’
- fog** **kewok-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *céo* ‘fog’, Scottish Gaelic *cè*, *cèath*; *ceò* ‘cream; mist’
- fold** **ϕlā-(j)e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *ad-com-la* ‘adjungit’
- follow** **sek□-e/o- 1*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *sechithir* ‘follow’
- food** **wī-ti-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *gwit* (Middle Welsh), *gwid* ‘feast, banquet, liquid, fluid, honey’,
- food** **mastjā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *maisse* ‘food’, Scottish Gaelic *maisse* ‘beauty’
- fool** **drūto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *drúth* ‘fool’, Welsh *drud* ‘dear, expensive, valuable; brave, bold, strong; reckless, presumptuous, foolsih; violent, rough, cruel; painful, distressful, vehement; hero, fool, hot-tempered man’,

- foot** **troget-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *ver-tragus*; *treide* ‘fast dog; gl. pede ‘foot’, Early Irish *traig* ‘foot’, Scottish Gaelic *troigh* ‘foot’, Welsh *troed* (*pl. traed*) ‘foot’, Cornish *truit* (Old Cornish), *troes* ‘gl. pes ‘foot’, Breton *treit* (*pl.*) (Old Breton), *troat* (Middle Breton), *troad* (*pl. treid*) ‘foot’
- forbid** **bonn-eje/o-* (?; LW??), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *at-boind* ‘forbid’
- force** **gustu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *guss* ‘force, anger’
- force** **dī-soudo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh *disudd* ‘compulsion, force, displeasure?’
- ford** **φritu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *ritu-* ‘ford’, Welsh, Cornish *rid* (*rys*) ‘gl. uadum ‘ford’
- ford** **jātu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *áth* ‘ford’, Scottish Gaelic *àth* ‘ford’
- forehead** **talu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, OBrit.; Clb. *Ro<t>tali*; *talu-kokum*, Gaulish *Dubno-talos*, *etc.* ‘forehead’, Early Irish *tel*, *t(a)ul* ‘forehead, shield buckle’, Welsh *tâl* ‘end, extremity, top, edge, rampart, front, ?shield; forehead, brow, head’, Cornish *tal* ‘gl. frons ‘forehead’, brow’, Breton *tal* ‘forehead’
- forehead** **antano-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *étan* ‘forehead’, Welsh *enhyt*, *ennyd* ‘short space of time, interval (generally brief but sometimes of longer duration), while’,
- foreigner** **gallo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *Galátai* (*GGk.*) ‘Galatians’, Early Irish *gall* ‘foreigner’, Scottish Gaelic *Gall* ‘Lowlander, stranger’, Welsh *gâl* ‘enemy, adversary; enmity, hatred, passion, valour, boldness’,
- foreigner** **allo-mrog-i-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *Allobroges* ‘foreigners’, Welsh *allfro* ‘foreigner; foreign land’,

foreigners **allo-mor-ī*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *all-muir* ‘foreigner, person from a foreign land’, Scottish Gaelic *allmharach* ‘foreigner; foreign, fierce’, Welsh *allmyr* ‘foreigners’,

forest **pro-sto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *ross* ‘forest, promontory’, Scottish Gaelic *ros* ‘promontory’, Welsh *rhos* ‘(upland) moor, heath(land), down, (?dict.) meadow on high land; (?dict.) marshland; plain; wilderness, desert’, Cornish **ros* ‘promontory; hill-spur, moor’, Breton *ros* ‘hill’

forest **kaito-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, British *Leto-cetum* ‘grey-wood’, Gaulish *Cēto-*, *Kaito-* ‘forest’, Welsh *coit* (Old Welsh), *coed* ‘forest, wood, trees; shrubs; timber, pieces of wood; sticks to support peas, beans, etc.’, Cornish *cuit* (Old Cornish), *coes* ‘gl. silva ‘forest’, wood’, Breton *coet* (Old Breton), *coat* (Middle Breton), *koad* ‘forest’

forget **an-kob-je/o-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Welsh *anghofio* ‘forget’, Cornish *ankevi* ‘forget’, Breton *ancoffhat* (Middle Breton), *ankouaad* ‘forget’

form **delwā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *delb* ‘form, appearance’, Scottish Gaelic *dealbh* ‘form’, Welsh *delu* (Old Welsh), *delw* ‘image, statue, effigy, portrait, idol, mental image; image, form, semblance, likeness; impression, imprint; manner, mode, fashion’, Cornish *del* ‘as, so, since, how, in as much as’, Breton *deluu* (Old Breton), *delw* ‘form, appearance; statue’

form **rixtu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Rictus* (?) ‘form’, Early Irish *richt*; *arricht* ‘form; idol’, Scottish Gaelic *riochd* ‘appearance, form’, Welsh *rhith* ‘shape, form figure, look, appearance; (dis)guise, façade, illusion, ghost, excuse, idea; embryo, sperm, seed, larva; type, sort, species, sex’, Breton (*ar*)*rith* (Old Breton); *rizh* ‘gl. penace .i. imago pulcherrima ‘(?) or very beautiful image’; intersigne (?)’

form **k□ritu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *cruth* ‘form’, Scottish Gaelic *cruth* ‘form, figure’, Welsh *pryd* ‘time, period; day; meal(time); when; sight, appearance, face,

image, form, resemblance, beauty’, Cornish *prit* (Old Cornish), *prys* ‘time, mealtime, season’, Breton *pret* (Middle Breton), *pred* ‘moment’

form **delw-ato-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *delbad* ‘form’, Welsh *delwad* ‘form, shape, effigy, image, mask; a forming, a shaping, fashion, mode, manner, condition; idea, impression, fancy’,

form **krettā-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *crett* ‘body, frame’, Welsh *creth* ‘nature, quality, condition; disposition; appearance, form’,

fort **kassrik-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *cathair* ‘town’, Scottish Gaelic *cathair* ‘city’, Welsh *caer* ‘fort, fortress, enclosed stronghold, castle, citadel, fortified town or city’, Cornish **ker* ‘fort’, Breton *caer* (Old Breton), *kaer* (Middle Breton), *kêr* ‘town, village, villa’

fort **wertrā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *gwerthyr* ‘(round) fortification, fort, stronghold’,

fort **(φ?)listo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *Lissos* ‘fort’, Early Irish *less* ‘fort’, Welsh *llys* ‘court, palace, manor house, hall, courtyard, enclosed space; court of law, court case, parliament’, Cornish **lys* ‘court, hall’, Breton *lis* (Old Breton), *les* ‘court’

fort **dūno-*, **dūnos-*, *dūnastu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, British *-dounon* (*Gk.*), *Duno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 6 ‘fort’, Gaulish *-dounon* (*GGk.*), *-dunum* ‘fort’, Early Irish *dún* ‘fort’, Scottish Gaelic *dùn* ‘heap, fortress’, Welsh *din* ‘city, fort, fortress, fastness, stronghold (e.g. defensive hill)’, Cornish **din* ‘fort’, Breton *din* (Old Breton) ‘fortress’

foster **max-tr-īn-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *meithrin* ‘foster, nurse, rear, bring up, train, teach, bear children, beget, wet-nurse, suckle, nourish, feed, cherish, take care of; foster, nurture, encourage [etc.]; upbringing, education [etc.]’, Cornish *mab meidrin* (*mab-meythrin*) ‘gl. alumnus ‘foster-son’

foster brother **kom-altjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *comalte* ‘foster brother’, Scottish Gaelic *comhalta* ‘foster-brother’, Welsh *cyfaillt* ‘friend, fellow, companion, an intimate; fellow of a college or society’, Cornish *chevals* ‘gl. artus ‘joint’, Breton *Comalt-car*, *Comal-car* (Old Breton) ‘friend’

foster-father **attjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *aite* ‘foster-father’, Scottish Gaelic *oide* ‘foster-father, step-father’

foster-father **altrawon-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *altru* ‘foster-father’, Scottish Gaelic *altrum* ‘fostering’, Welsh *alltraw* ‘god-father’, Cornish *altrou* ‘gl. victricus ‘stepfather’, Breton *altro(u)* (Old Breton), *autrou* (Middle Breton), *aotrou* ‘lord’

foster-mother **altrawonī-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *elltrewyn* ‘stepmother, mother-in-law’, Cornish *altruan* ‘gl. nouerca ‘stepmother’, Breton *eltroguen* (Old Breton) ‘gl. nouerca ‘stepmother’

found **wri-to-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *Ate-vritus* ‘found again (?)’, Early Irish *-frith* ‘find’

four **k□etweres (m.)*, **k□etesres (f.)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, British *Petouaria* (*Gk.*), Early Irish *cethir (m)*, *cetheoir (f)* ‘four’, Scottish Gaelic *ceithir* ‘four’, Welsh *petguar* (Old Welsh), *pedwar (m)*, *pedeir (f)* ‘four’, Cornish *peswar* ‘four’, Breton *petguar* (Old Breton), *peuar* (Middle Breton), *peuar (m)*, *peder (f)* ‘four’

four-, SEMANTIC CLASS: **k□etru-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *petru-* ‘four-’, Welsh *pedry-* ‘four-’, Breton *petr-* (Old Breton) ‘four-, quatr-’

fourth **k□etru-meto-* (Goidelic), **k□etwarjo-* (*Gall., Br.*), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *petuarios* ‘fourth’, Early Irish *cethramad* ‘fourth’, Welsh *petguerid* (Old Welsh), *pedwerydd* ‘fourth’, Cornish *peswara* ‘fourth’, Breton *petg(u)are* (Old Breton), *peuare* (Middle Breton), *peware* ‘fourth’

- fox** **luφerno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, British
Lovernii, Gaulish *Louérnois* (GGk.), Early Irish *loarn* ‘fox’,
 Welsh *llywarn* [not in GPC?] ‘fox’, Cornish *louuern* (Old
 Cornish), *lowarn* ‘gl. vulpes ‘fox’, Breton *louuern* (Old
 Breton), *louarn* ‘fox’
- fragment** **brīwo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early
 Irish *mrecht* ‘mixed’, Welsh *briw* ‘wound, hurt, injury, bruise,
 sore; chops, shreds, fragments, mince, something cut or
 ground small; broken to pieces, shattered, fractured, holey,
 bruised, wounded, injured, sore’, Cornish *brew* ‘broken,
 injured, bruised’, Breton *brew*, *brev*, *breo* ‘broken, exhausted’
- frame** **krittā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early
 Irish *cret* ‘frame of a chariot’
- free** **φrijo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh *rhydd* ‘free
 (in all senses)’, Breton *rid* (Old Breton), *rezh* ‘free’
- free** **reidi-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Gaulish *Rēdonēs*
 ‘free people’, Early Irish *réid* ‘free, empty’, Welsh *ruid* (Old
 Welsh), *rhwydd* ‘easy, feasible; generous, open-handed,
 bountiful; plentiful, widespread; prosperous; quick, ready,
 unhindered, fluent; free (of movement), loose; open (of land,
 &c.), clear; wealth, power, open land’, Breton *roed-* (Old
 Breton), *rouez* ‘rare, clear, transparent’
- freeze** **reg□-je/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early
 Irish **reoim* ‘freeze’, Welsh *rhewi* ‘freeze, be(come) very
 cold; (cause to) suffer from cold, make numb’, Breton *revi*
 (Middle Breton), *rewiñ* ‘freeze’
- frequent** **tu-ari-ambi-ret-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS:
 action, Welsh *darymred* ‘wander to and fro, walk about, run
 around, straggle; move; frequent; flit’, Breton *daremprediñ*
 ‘visit, frequent’
- friend** **karant-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, British
Carantinus ‘friend’, Gaulish *Carantus*, *Caranto-magus*
 ‘friend’, Early Irish *carae* ‘friend’, Scottish Gaelic *caraid*
 ‘friend’, Welsh *câr* ‘kinsman, relative, cousin; friend,
 companion, dear one’, Cornish *car* (Old Cornish), *kar* ‘gl.

amicus ‘friend’, Breton *car* (Middle Breton), *kar* ‘friend,
(Mo.) parent’

friendly **awi-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *Avi-*
‘friendly’, Early Irish *Eo-* ‘friendly’, Welsh *Eui-*, *Eu-* [not in
GPC?] ‘friendly’, Breton *Eu-* ‘friendly’

friendship **kar-ant-ijo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
Early Irish *cairde* ‘friendship’, Welsh *carennnydd*, *cerennnydd*
‘kindred, kinship, relationship, descent, affinity; friendship,
love, reconciliation; kinsman, relation’, Cornish *kerensa*
‘love, charity, friendship, affection’, Breton *karantit*
(*EMBret.*), *carantez* (Middle Breton), *karantez* ‘friendship’

friendship **kar-at-assu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
Early Irish *caratas* ‘friendship’, Welsh *caradas* ‘concubinage,
clandestine or illicit love-affair, amour’,

fright, scare **auto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early
Irish *úath* ‘fright, scare’, Scottish Gaelic *uath* ‘dread’, Cornish
euth (??) (*Pok.:* not cogn.) ‘dread, horror, terror’, Breton *euz*
(Middle Breton), *euzh* (*Pok.:* not cogn.) ‘abomination,
atrocious, horror’

from **dī*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *di* ‘from’,
Welsh *di* (Old Welsh), *y* (Middle Welsh), *i* ‘from’, Cornish
the, *thy* ‘[from] to’, Breton *di-* ‘(privative)’

from the (with directions of the wind) **anu-* (?),
SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *an-* (*-dess*, *etc.*) ‘from
the’

frost **reg□u-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish
Riuos (??) ‘name of a month’, Early Irish *reo* ‘frost, cold’,
Scottish Gaelic *reodh*, *reotha* ‘frost’, Welsh *rhew* ‘(hoar-
)frost, ice’, Cornish *reu* (Old Cornish), *rew* ‘gl. gelu ‘frost’,
Breton *reau* (Middle Breton), *rew*, *rev*, *reo* ‘frost’

frost-bite **angwīno-rewo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS:
body, Welsh *ewinrhew* ‘frost-bite, numbness or dulled pain in
finger-tips, &c., caused by hard frost; sharp or nipping frost’,

Cornish *windreaw*, MoE (Co.) *wonders* ‘frost-bite’, Breton *ivinreau* (Middle Breton), *iwirew* ‘nail’

frugal **drito-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh *drud* ‘dear, expensive, valuable; brave, bold, strong; reckless, presumptuous, foolish; violent, rough, cruel; painful, distressful, vehement; hero, fool, hot-tempered man’,

full **ϕlāno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *lán* ‘full’, Scottish Gaelic *làn* ‘full’, Welsh *-laun* (Old Welsh), *llawn* ‘full, teeming with; filled, sated, well-to-do; fat, plump, pregnant; complete, whole, detailed’, Cornish *leun* ‘full’, Breton *-lon* (Old Breton), *leun* ‘full’

full of gorse **ax(s)tīn-āko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *aittnech* ‘full of gorse’, Welsh *eithinog* ‘full of gorse, furzy, prickly’,

fullness **ϕlānjā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *láine* ‘fullness’, Welsh *-lonedd* ‘fullness’,

furious **kuno-dar-jāko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Welsh *cynddeiriog* ‘exceedingly angry, raging, furious, frantic, raving mad’, Cornish *conerioc* (*konneryek*) ‘gl. rabidus .l. amens .l. demens ‘rabid, mad, demented’

furrow **ϕrik(k)o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *rica* ‘furrow’, Early Irish *et-rech* ‘furrow (?)’, Welsh *rhych* ‘trench, ditch, furrow, groove, streak, wrinkle, cleft or cleavage (between buttocks, breasts, &c.)’, Breton *rec* (Old Breton), *reg* ‘furrow’

furrow **keissi-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *céis* ‘furrow’, Welsh *cwys* ‘the sod or narrow slice of soil turned over by a share; furrow made by plough; sod, clod, fig. of the grave; transf. slit, bruise, wound’,

further ??, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *eross* ‘height’

furze **banatlo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Gaulish **banatlo-* ‘broom’, Welsh *banadl* ‘broom’, Cornish *banathel*

‘furze’, Breton *balaznenn* (Middle Breton), *banal*, *balan*
‘furze’

futile **matajo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early
Irish *madae* ‘futile’

gadfly **klaser-injo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal,
Welsh *clêr*, *clÿr* ‘gadflies, breezes, clegs; horse-flies, horse-
ticks, bot-flies, flies’, Breton *clehurin* (Old Breton) ‘gl. *musca*
uolitans ‘gadfly’

gain *(*φ?*)*lesto-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early
Irish *less* ‘benefit’, Scottish Gaelic *leas* ‘advantage’, Welsh
lles ‘benefit, profit, advantage, use, avail, gain, good,
beneficence, welfare; gainful, profitable, beneficial,
advantageous’, Cornish *les* ‘gl. *commodum* ‘profit’,
advantage, benefit’, Breton *laz* ‘benefit (?)’

gall **bistlo-*, *boistlo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body,
Gaulish **bistlos* ‘gall’, Welsh *bustl* ‘bile, gall, choler; bitter
like gall’, Cornish *bistel* (Old Cornish), *bystel* ‘gl. *fel* ‘gall’,
Breton *bestl* ‘gall’

gallows **krokV-* (< *Lat.*) + **k□renno-*,
SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *crocbren*, *crogbren*
‘gallows, gibbet’, Cornish *krogbrenn* ‘gallows’, Breton
croucpren (Middle Breton) ‘gallows’

gander **kaljāko-geidā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal,
Welsh *ceiliagwydd*, *ceiliacwydd*, *ceiliogwydd* ‘gander’,
Cornish *cheliocguitt* ‘gl. *anser* ‘goose’ (gander)’

gang **agman-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish
ámm ‘gang’

gap **atowjā-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *adwy*
‘gap’, Breton *hadui* (Old Breton), *ode*, *oade* < **adoe* ‘gap’

gap, cleft **skol-ā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish
scoilt, *scailt* ‘gap, cleft’

gap, cleft **sk(□?)albā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature,
Early Irish *scalp* ‘gap, cleft’

garden **kebbo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology,
Early Irish *cep* ‘garden’, Scottish Gaelic ++*ceapach* ‘tillage plot’

garden **lubi-gorto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology,
Early Irish *lubgort* ‘garden’, Welsh *lluarth* ‘vegetable or kitchen garden’, Cornish *luworch* [*r. luworth*] *guit* (Old Cornish), *lowarth* ‘gl. virgultum ‘garden’, Breton *liorz* (Middle Breton), *liorz*h ‘garden’

garden **gorto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish **gorti-* ‘garden, enclosure’, Early Irish *gort* ‘garden’, Welsh *garth*; *gorth* ‘garden, hedge; position in battle, battle-station; battlefield’, Breton *garz* (Middle Breton), *garzh*; *gortou* (*pl.*) (Old Breton) ‘hedge; enclosure’

garlic **kremo-*, **kramo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS:
plant, Gaulish *Crem-ona* ‘garlic-place’, Early Irish *crem*, *crim* ‘garlic’, Scottish Gaelic *creamh* ‘garlic’, Welsh *craf*, *cra* ‘garlic’,

garment made of sheepskin **krok-inā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Gaulish *crocina* ‘garment made of sheepskin’

gasp **ϕnek-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *ness* (?) ‘disease’, Welsh *nych* ‘(mental) pain, grief, torment, anguish, suffering, languishing, pining, languor, feebleness, affliction, sickness, illness; wound, sore; grievous, sore, afflicted’, Breton *nec* ‘h’ ‘restlessness, confusion’

gather **k□eislo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *ciall* ‘gathering’

gather, collect **dī-glenn-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS:
action, Gaulish *glennāre* ‘gather ears of corn’, Early Irish *dogliunn* ‘gather, collect’, Welsh Breton *dilenn* ‘choose (from)’

gathering **kaskl-* (???) SEMANTIC CLASS: action,
Welsh *casgl* ‘gathering, collection, heap; offertory; sum, total sum, aggregate, product (in arith.); gathering, suppurated swelling’, Breton *clasq* (Middle Breton), *klask* ‘search, try’

gathering (?) **saman* ~~III~~ -, SEMANTIC CLASS: action,
Early Irish *samain* ‘1 November’, Scottish Gaelic *samhuinn*
‘Hallow-tide’

generosity **sal-jā*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh *hail*
‘service or attendance (at table), a pouring out (of wine),
libation; food and drink, supplies for a banquet, feast’,

generous **largo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh *llara*,
llary ‘generous, liberal; meek, mild, gentle, calm’,

generous **su-keto-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality,
Welsh *hyged* ‘bountiful, generous, helpful, benign’, Breton
Hocet (Old Breton) ‘generous’

genuine **dī-litso-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early
Irish *diles* ‘excluded from remedy; indefeasibly entitled,
owned by; immune, free from liability’, Welsh *dilys* ‘genuine,
undeniable, undisputed; sound, true, sincere; steadfast, sure,
certain, valid, acceptable, legal; free from obligation’, Breton
Diles, Dilis (also *dilisid* ‘garantor’ CR) ‘certain’

giant **an-kenet/IV-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: religion,
Welsh *anghyngel* ‘monster, giant’, Cornish [*en*] *chinethel* ‘gl.
gigas ‘giant’, Breton *enquelezh* (Middle Breton), *enkelc* ‘her
‘giant’

gift **dāno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *dán*
‘gift’, Scottish Gaelic *dàn* ‘fate, destiny’, Welsh *dawn* ‘gift,
talent; gift, present; person of outstanding gifts (lord), thing
... (relic)’,

gift **maini-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish
máin ‘treasure’, Scottish Gaelic *maoin* ‘wealth’, Welsh *mwyn*
‘benefit, advantage, value, profit, treasure, wealth, possession,
enjoyment, use; by (in oaths)’,

gift **nem-ā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *nem*
‘gift’, Scottish Gaelic *neimh* ‘poison’

gift **ϕlāmo-ϕro-d-ā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
Welsh *llawrodd* ‘gift, handsel, gratuity, pay, wage, bribe;
generous’, Breton *lomrod* (Old Breton) ‘gl. datus ‘gift’

gift **ϕro-dā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *rhodd*
‘gift, present, grant, offering, tribute, a giving; gift, grace,
blessing’, Cornish *ro* ‘gift, present, donation’, Breton
(*lom*)*rod* (Old Breton); *ro* (?) (Middle Breton), *ro(z)* ‘gl. datus
‘gift’; gift’

girl, woman **magu-essā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS:
society, Welsh, Cornish *mowes* ‘girl’, Breton *maoues*, *-ez*
‘woman’

give **tu-ϕro-da-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Celtiberian
didonti, *tatud* ‘vb’, Gaulish, Early Irish *do-rata* ‘give’, Welsh
dyroddi, *dyroi* ‘give, donate, bestow, grant, deliver (to), yield,
produce; put, place’, Cornish *dri [sic]* ‘bring, take with one,
persuade’, Breton *dereiñ* ‘award, attribute, impart’

give **rā-(je/o-)* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh
rhoddi, *rhoi* ‘give, donate, provide; give for, pay; give up,
give away, yield; perform (action, music, etc.); give in
marriage; betray, commit (to prison, etc.); give, bestow,
endow with, allow [etc.]’, Cornish *roy* ‘give’, Breton *reiff*
(Middle Breton), *reiñ*, *roiñ* ‘give’

give back **ati-kor-(eie-?)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
Early Irish *athchuirim* ‘give back’, Welsh *atgor* ‘return’,
Breton *dazkor*, *dazkoriñ* ‘give back’

give, take **gab-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
Gaulish **gabaglā-*; *gabi* ‘heap, sheaf; take’, Early Irish
gabaim ‘give’, Scottish Gaelic *gabh* ‘take’, Welsh *gafael*
‘hold, grasp, clasp; haft, handle; surety, pledge, distress;
holding of heritable land under the Welsh tribal system; fork
of timber, roof-support’, Cornish *gavel* ‘grasp, hold, capacity’

giver **ϕrand-jato-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
Welsh *rheiniad* ‘giver, distributor, sharer’, Cornish *renniat*
(*rennyas*) ‘gl. divisor, discifer ‘distributor’

glad **wāleti-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *fáilid* ‘glad’, Scottish Gaelic *faoilidh* ‘liberal, hospitable’

glass, jewel **glanjo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *glain* ‘glass, crystal’, Welsh *glain* ‘gem, precious stone, pearl; bead, globule; adder-bead, amulet; also fig. of a person highly prized, darling, jewel, treasure’,

gleaming, clear **gleiwo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *glé* ‘gleaming, clear’, Scottish Gaelic *glé* ‘very’, Welsh *gloiu* (Old Welsh), *gloyw* ‘bright, shining, sparkling, polished, burnished, clear, limpid, lucid, loud and clear, transparent; the clear of a liquid, the clear liquid between the sediment and the froth, drop, drops’, Cornish **glow* ‘clear, bright’, Breton *Glueu*, *-gloeu* (Old Breton), *gloew* ‘gleaming, clear’

glitter **brak□-* (???), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *brafad* ‘look’

glitter **smer-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Welsh *marwydos* ‘embers, hot ashes or cinders’,

glory **koneto-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Gaulish *Coneto-dubnos*, *Con-gonetiacus* ‘glory’, Welsh *Conet* (Old Welsh); *coned*, *conedd* ‘glory, honour, pride, pomp; glorious, splendid’, Cornish *Conetoci* ‘glory’

glue **gloido-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *glóed* ‘glue’, Scottish Gaelic *gloedh* ‘glue’

gnaw **kom-knā-(j)e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *cocnaim* ‘gnaw’, Welsh *cyngnoi* ‘gnaw, devour’,

go **kang-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *Cingeto-rix*; *-cingos* ‘king of jumps (?); course (?)’, Early Irish *cingid* ‘step’, Welsh *rhygyngu* ‘amble (of a horse, &c.), move (smoothly or leisurely), pace; mince, stalk, strut; ?dance’, Breton *cinclinom* (Old Breton) (?) ‘catch up with’

- go** **kei-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *ro-chim* ‘reach’, Welsh, Cornish *ke* ‘go’, Breton *quae* (Middle Breton), *kae* ‘go’
- go** **mon-eje/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *moni* (?) ‘come’, Welsh *myned* (cf. *af: mynd*) ‘go [etc.]’, Breton *monet* (Middle Breton), *moned* ‘go’
- go** **lud-e*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *luid* ‘went’
- go** **erg-e/o-*, *rig-ā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *eirg*; *regaid* ‘go’
- go** **k□oud-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *do-chuad* ‘I came’
- go** **φend-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *to-iniud* ‘transition, descent (?)’
- go** **i-tā-(je/o-)* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *ethaid* ‘goes’, Scottish Gaelic *eith* ‘go’
- go** **gad-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *gaid* ‘has gone (?)’
- go** **(s)teig-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *tíagu* ‘step, go’, Scottish Gaelic *tighinn* ‘coming’
- go** **ell(ā)-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *ad-ella* ‘visit (?)’, Welsh *el* ‘would go’, Cornish *ello* ‘would go’, Breton *el* ‘would go’
- go** **wrang-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *d-rebraing* ‘he stepped, went’
- go past** **trans-min-(n-)d-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *trimer* (*Fr.*) (??) ‘pass (?)’, Welsh *tremynu* ‘travel (along), journey, wander, reach, visit; raid, attack’, Cornish *tremena* ‘pass, exceed, die’, Breton *tremen* ‘go past, expire’
- goal** **kirko-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: ?, Early Irish *crech* ‘rush, expedition, booty’, Scottish Gaelic *creach* ‘plunder’,

Welsh *cyrch* ‘place or mark (one makes for), goal, resort, haunt; gravitation; journey, course; expedition, adventure, enterprise; attempt; hunt; sudden attack of illness, bout of sickness; attack, assault, incursion, invasion; gang of assaulters, attackers’, Cornish *yn-kergh* ‘away’

goat **gabro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish *Gabromagos* ‘goat-field’, Early Irish *gabor* ‘goat’, Scottish Gaelic *gabhar*, *gobhar* ‘goat’, Welsh *gafr* ‘goat’, Cornish *gauar* (Old Cornish), *gaver* ‘gl. capra l. capella ‘goat’, Breton *gabr* (Old Breton), *gaffr* (Middle Breton), *gavr*, *gaor* ‘goat’

goat **kaφro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish **cabrostos* ‘honeysuckle’, Early Irish *cáera* ‘sheep’, Scottish Gaelic *caora* ‘sheep’, Welsh *caer-iwrch* ‘roebuck’,

goat **erbo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *heirp*, *erb*(Breton) ‘deer, goat’, Scottish Gaelic *earb* ‘roedeer’

goat **mendo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish *Epo-manduo-durum*; *Mendus*, *-a* (?) ‘Horse-young-fort; young animal’, Early Irish *menn* ‘young animal, calf, foal’, Scottish Gaelic *minnseach* ‘little kid’, Welsh *myn*, *mynnan* ‘young goat, kid’, Cornish *min* (Old Cornish), *mynn* ‘gl. hedus ‘[young] goat’, Breton *menn* ‘young animal’

god **~~su~~su-* ?, SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Gaulish *Esus*, *Esu-*

god **Ogmjo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Gaulish *Ogmios* (GGk.), *Ogmi(-rectherius)*, Early Irish *Ogma*

god **Kamulo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, British *Camelo(-rigi)*, Gaulish *Camulos*, *Camulo-*, *-camulos* ‘god of war (*servant)’, Early Irish *Cumal* ‘name of Find’s father’

god **deiwo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Galatian ; Clb. *Deié-*, *Dhio-*; *teiuo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 6 ‘god’, Gaulish *Dēvo-* ‘god’, Early Irish *día* ‘god’, Scottish Gaelic *dia* ‘god’, Welsh *duiu* (Old Welsh), *duw* ‘God; god’, Cornish *duy* (*dyw*) ‘god’, Breton *Duiiu-* (Old Breton), *doue* ‘god’

god **desos-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Early Irish
dess ‘god’

god **Lugu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Celtiberian
LUGUEI ‘GNm (Ds?)’, Gaulish *Lugus*, *Lugu-*, Early Irish
Lug ‘crow (?)’

god **Arjoman-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Early
Irish *Airem* ‘one of the Irish ancestors’

god **Noudant-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, British
Nōdens ‘name of a river god’, Gaulish , Early Irish *Núada*,
Welsh *Nudd* Breton *Nud* (Old Breton), *Nuz* ‘Nuz’

god **mak□-on-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Gaulish
Mapon(on) ‘god’, Welsh *Mabon* ‘(god)’,

goddess **Φanon-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Early Irish
Anu ‘mother of the Irish gods’

goddess **Brigantī-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Early
Irish *Brigit*

godless **an-krabudo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: religion,
Early Irish **écrabud* (-> *é craibdech*) ‘godless’, Welsh
anghrefydd ‘irreligion, ungodliness’,

going *(*s*)*tixtā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish
techt ‘going’, Scottish Gaelic *teachd* ‘coming, arrival’, Welsh
taith ‘journey, voyage, tour, progress, circuit’, Breton *tyz*
(Middle Breton), *tizh* ‘reaching, speed, haste’

good **bili-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Gaulish *Bili-*
‘good’, Early Irish *bil* ‘good’, Welsh Breton *bili* ‘good’

good **dago-*, **dego-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality,
OBrit.; Clb. *Dago-*; *Dageni* (?) ‘good’, Gaulish *Dago-*
‘good’, Early Irish *dag* ‘good’, Scottish Gaelic *deag* ‘good’,
Welsh *da* ‘good, beneficial, suitable, useful; holy, blessed;
good for; wealth, goods, movable property, livestock’,
Cornish *da* ‘gl. bonum ‘good’, Breton *da-* (Old Breton), *da*
‘good, pleasant, satisfying’

good **mati-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Gaulish *Mati-*, -
matos ‘good’, Early Irish *maith* ‘good’, Scottish Gaelic *maith*,
math ‘good’, Welsh *mad* ‘fortunate, auspicious, happy,
?worthy, suitable; good, virtuous, holy, pleasant; good person,
goodness, benefit, ?wealth’, Cornish *mas* ‘good’, Breton *mat*
(Old Breton, Middle Breton), *mad* ‘good’

good **deko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Gaulish *Decetia*
‘best place (?)’, Early Irish *dech* ‘best’

good **superno-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Gaulish
Vernus ‘good (?)’, Early Irish *fern* ‘good’

good **wesu-* (, *wīsu-?*), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality,
Gaulish *-vesus*, *Vesu-* ‘good’, Early Irish *fīu* ‘worthy, equal’,
Scottish Gaelic *fìu* ‘worthy’, Welsh *gwiw* ‘apt, fit, fitting,
meet, proper, worthy; useful, profitable, availing; fine,
excellent, handsome, good’, Cornish (*Guen-*)*guiu* ‘good’,
Breton *Uuiu-* ‘good’

good **su-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Gaulish *Su-* ‘good’,
Early Irish *su-*, *so-* ‘good’, Scottish Gaelic *so-*, SEMANTIC
CLASS: 12 ‘good’, Welsh *hy-* ‘good’, Cornish *he-* (Old
Cornish), *he-*, *hy-*, *ho-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 16 ‘good’, Breton
ho- (Old Breton), *he-* ‘good’

good **mā-no-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Gaulish *-manus*
‘good’, Welsh *mawn(-wynt)* ‘favourable (wind)’

good (**luck-bringing?*) **bawano-* (?), SEMANTIC
CLASS: quality, Early Irish *búan* ‘good’

good manners **su-gnātso-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality,
Early Irish *sognas* ‘good manners’, Welsh *hynaws* ‘kind,
kindly, genial, gentle, mild, meek, placid, tender-hearted,
good-natured, patient, courteous, suave, friendly, obliging;
affable, agreeable, pleasant, sweet; moderate, temperate, easy,
tractable, tame’

good news? **kailomanjā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS:
language, Early Irish *célmaine* ‘good news’, Welsh *coelfain*

‘gift, present, reward, object of desire, one who rewards or benefits; good news, gospel, joy’,

goose **geidā-* / **gigdā-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *géd* ‘goose’, Scottish Gaelic *gèadh* ‘goose’, Welsh *gŵydd* ‘goose’, Cornish *guit* (Old Cornish); *goedh* ‘gl. auca ‘auk’; goose’, Breton *goaz* (Middle Breton), *gwaz* ‘goose’

gorse **aktinā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Gaulish **acstino-*; *atinia* (?) ‘gorse; a kind of elm’, Early Irish *aittenn* ‘gorse’, Scottish Gaelic *aitionn* ‘juniper’, Welsh *eithin* ‘furze, gorse, whin, furze patch’, Cornish *eythinen* (*edhel [sic]*) ‘gl. ramnus ‘gorse’, Breton *ethin* (Old Breton) ‘gl. rusco ‘gorse’

grain **arwar-*, *-wan-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *arbor* ‘grain’, Scottish Gaelic *arbhar* ‘corn’

grain **sasjo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Gaulish (*s*)*asiam* ‘rye’, Welsh *haidd* ‘barley’, Breton *heiz* ‘barley’

grain **arankā-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Gaulish *arinca* ‘a kind of grain’

grain **talko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Welsh *talch* ‘groat(s), hulled oats, coarse (oat)meal, also fig.; tow, oakum (from flax)’, Cornish *talch* ‘gl. furfures ‘bran’

grain **jewā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *eorna* ‘barley’, Scottish Gaelic *eòrna* ‘barley’

grain **pitu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *ith* ‘grain, corn’, Welsh *it* (Old Welsh), *yd* ‘grain, corn’, Cornish *yd* ‘gl. seges ‘grain’, Breton *e(e)t*, *yt* (Middle Breton), *ed* ‘grain, cereal’

grain **grāno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *grán* ‘grain’, Scottish Gaelic *gràinne*; *gràn* ‘grain, small quantity; kiln-dried grain’, Welsh *grawn* ‘grain, corn, seed; grapes; berries, fruit’, Cornish *gronen* ‘gl. granum ‘grain’, Breton *greun* ‘grain’

grain **erwo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Welsh *erw* ‘Welsh measure of land (it varies greatly in size according to the part of Wales in question); plot of land, field, enclosed field; division of escutcheon, &c.; land, estate; area of land equivalent to the English statute acre’, Cornish *erw, ereu* ‘gl. ager ‘field’, Breton *eru-* (Old Breton), *erw, erv, ero* ‘furrow, small field’

grain **ito-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *iodh* ‘grain’, Welsh *yd* ‘grain’, Breton *yt, e(e)t* (Middle Breton), *ed* ‘grain, cereal’

grandchild **awjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *aoua* (GGk.) ‘granddaughter’, Early Irish *avi* (Ogam), *haue, aue* ‘grandchild’, Scottish Gaelic *ogha* ‘grandchild’

grandchild **φwer-* (???) SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *wyr* ‘grandson’,

granddaughter **nextī-* (, **nextā-?*), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *Neptacus* ‘granddaughter’, Early Irish *necht* ‘granddaughter, niece’, Welsh *nith* ‘niece’, Cornish *noit[h]* (*nith*) ‘gl. neptis ‘niece’, Breton *nith* (Old Breton), *niz* (Middle Breton), *niz(h)es* ‘niece’

grandfather **seno-tato-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *hendat* (Old Welsh), *hendad* ‘grandfather; forefather, ancestor; father, ‘old man’, Cornish *hendat* (Old Cornish), *hendas* ‘gl. auus ‘grandfather’, Breton *hentatot* (Old Breton) ‘gl. paternus auus ‘paternal grandfather’

grandmother **seno-māter-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *sen-máthair* ‘grandmother’

grandmother **nanī-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *nain* ‘grandmother’,

grass **gel-tā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Welsh Breton *guelt-* (Old Breton), *geot* ‘grass’

grass **wegro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *fēr* ‘grass’, Scottish Gaelic *feur* ‘grass’, Welsh *gwair* ‘grass, hay’, Cornish *guyraf* (Old Cornish), *goera* ‘hay’

grass **weltV-* (-i-?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *gelt* ‘grass’, Welsh *gwellt* ‘grass, herbage eaten by sheep, cattle, horses, &c.; cereal plants and broadly herbs in general; (in ploughing with oxen) the unbroken sward trodden by one of the pair; straw, (hollow) stalks of kinds of cereal plants, etc.’, Cornish *gwels* ‘grass’, Breton *guelt-*(*iocion*) (Old Breton) ‘grass’

grave **leg-jo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Early Irish *lige* ‘lair, grave’

grave **bedo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Gaulish **bedo-*, **bedu-* ‘canal, ditch’, Welsh *bedd* ‘grave’, Cornish *bedh* ‘grave’, Breton *bez* ‘tomb’

grave **logā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Gaulish *logan* ‘grave’, Welsh *lo* (Old Welsh) [not in GPC] ‘grave’,

grave **wo-legjo-dind-o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Welsh *gwelyddyn* ‘resting-place, grave; lees, dregs, sediment’, Breton *gouelezenn* ‘lees, sediment’

great **Magon-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Magonius* ‘nickname of St. Patrick while he was studying in Gaul’, Welsh *Maun* ‘(great)’,

great hate **ad-kasti-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *accas* ‘curse’, Welsh *achas* ‘hate, enmity’,

great number **wor-līno-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *forlín* ‘great host, great number’, Welsh *gorllin* ‘excess, ostentation, excellence, feat, great host, great number, superior force, oppression, tyranny; excellent, masterly, proud’,

great, strong **ande-wo-kāno-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh *anwogawn*, *anogawn* ‘great, strong’,

sufficient, full, much', Breton *anguoconam* (Old Breton) 'gl. lacto 'have an abundance in milk'

greed **w(o)-ank-ā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *fanc* 'raven', Scottish Gaelic *fang* 'vulture', Welsh *gwanc* 'longing, greed, greediness, lust, craving, inordinate desire; appetite, voracity',

greed(y) **ande-swanto-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *ansant* 'greed', Welsh *anchwant* 'fair, pleasant; desirous, eager, greedy',

greedy **las-ni-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *lainn* 'greedy'

green **aunjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *úaine* 'green', Scottish Gaelic *uaine* 'green'

green **glasto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, British *Cuneglase* 'blue/green dog', Gaulish *glastum* 'woad, blueberry', Early Irish *glass* 'green, blue', Scottish Gaelic *glas* 'grey', Welsh *glas* 'blue, greenish blue; green, bluish green; pale (blue/green), grey; iron grey; pallid, mortal, deadly', Cornish *glas* 'blue, green', Breton *glas* 'green, blue'

green **wird-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Gaulish *Virdo-* 'green', Welsh *guird* (Old Welsh), *gwyrdd* 'green, bluish green, pale (blue), grey, fresh, lively, grasy; green colour, green cloth, etc.', Cornish *guirt* (*gwyrddh*) 'gl. viridis 'green', Breton *guezr* (Middle Breton), *gwer* 'green'

green **ūro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *úr* 'new, fresh, noble, green', Scottish Gaelic *ùr* 'fresh, new', Welsh *ir* 'green, new, fresh, juicy, young; unsalted, fresh (of meat, water); not lapsed or expired, (still) valid',

green **glast-īno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Welsh *glesin* 'green, greensward; sod(s)', Cornish *glizzon* (*dial.*), **glasen* 'green clearing', Breton *glasenn* 'green, grass verge'

green lawn **glejo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *gledd* 'land, face of the earth; sward, turf',

green woodpecker **kekīnā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Welsh *cecinet* (Old Welsh), *cegin* ‘green woodpecker, witwall, jay’, Breton *quiguin* (Middle Breton), *kegin* ‘jay’

greet *(*tu-*)*ande-φar(x)-ske/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Welsh *annerch* ‘greeting, salutation, request; address’, Cornish *dynerghy* (*dynnerghi*) ‘greet’

grey **φleito-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, British *Letocetum* ‘grey-wood’, Gaulish, Early Irish *liath* ‘grey’, Scottish Gaelic *liath* ‘grey’, Welsh *llwyd* ‘grey, faint, pale, brown, muddy (of water); grey-haired, old, grey (of hair); holy, pious’, Cornish *luit* (Old Cornish), *loes* ‘grey’, Breton *loit* (Old Breton), *loet* (Middle Breton), *loued* ‘grey’

grey **udro-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *odar* ‘brown’, Scottish Gaelic *odhar* ‘dun’

greyhound **mīlo-k□ū*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *mīlchú* ‘greyhound’, Welsh *milgi* ‘greyhound, hound’, Cornish *milgi* ‘greyhound’, Breton *milgi* ‘greyhound’

greyish white **windo-leito-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *findliath* ‘greyish white’, Welsh *gwynllwyd* ‘greyish white, grey; white-haired, hoary-headed, grey-haired (of an old man)’

greyish-white **welwo-* (*PBr.*), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Welsh *gwelw* ‘bluish- or greyish-white, light grey (often of a horse); pale, ashen, wan (of person or complexion); faint (of colour), faintly coloured; dim, not bright (of light, &c.)’, Breton *gwelw* ‘pale’

grief **ber-no-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Gaulish *Bern-*, *Berni-* ‘crack, slit’, Early Irish *bern* ‘gap’, Scottish Gaelic *bearn* ‘breach, cleft’, Welsh *bern* ‘grief, regret, sorrow’, Cornish *bern* (Old Cornish); *bern* ‘heap; grief, sorrow’, Breton *bern* ‘heap’

grief, death **aliweto-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Welsh *eilywed*, *eiliwed* ‘lamentation, sadness, grief, loss’, Breton *eilouet* (Old Breton) ‘gl. pestilentia’

grill **lannā-* (-nd-?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *lann* ‘grill’, Welsh, Cornish *lann* ‘gl. sartago ‘grill’

grind **mel-e/o-*, **mal-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish **mel-* ‘crush, grind’, Early Irish *melim* ‘grind’, Scottish Gaelic *meil*, *beil* ‘grind’, Welsh *malu* ‘grind, crush, break, smash, chop, sharpen; destroy someone, oppress; utter, recite’, Breton *maletic* (*ppp*) (Old Breton), *malaff* (Middle Breton), *malañ* ‘grind’

grinding stone **brāwan-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *bró*, *bráu* ‘grinding stone’, Scottish Gaelic *brà*, *bràth* ‘quern’, Welsh *breuan* ‘hand-mill, quern, millstone; lump of butter made up in the shape of a quern, pat or print of butter’, Cornish *brou* ‘gl. mola ‘grinding stone’, Breton *brew*, *brev*, *breo* ‘grinding stone’

grinding the teeth **dant-(V?)galo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *détgal* (Modern Irish *déadghail!!!*) ‘gnashing or grinding of teeth, biting’, Welsh *danial* ‘gnashing or grinding of teeth, biting’,

grit **growjo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish **grawā-* ‘shore, beach’, Welsh *gro* ‘coarse mixture of pebbles and sand deposited in river-bed or on seashore, &c., gravel, shingle; the earth as the resting-place of the dead, the grave; (as fem. n.) shingly beach, ridge of pebbles formed by sea, gravelly shore, strand’, Cornish *grou* (Old Cornish), *grow* ‘gl. harena ‘gravel, grit’, Breton *gro(a)* ‘sandy beach’

grit **greisano-* (???), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *grīan* ‘grit, sand’, Welsh *graeon* ‘gravel, coarse sand, shingle, grit, of countless multitude (in prov.); earth of the grave or graveyard; (dim. form) the least bit, grain, granule’, Breton *grouan* ‘gravel’

groan **stono-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *son* ‘sound’

groan **ongo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *ong* ‘groan, sigh’

groan **stan-je/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Welsh *seinio, seino* ‘make a noise or noises, make a sound, sing, play (musical instrument), ring (bell); resound, echo; utter, pronounce, proclaim; signify; ?rhyme’,

groan **okk- / *ox- (onom.)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *uch (OIr.), ach, och (Mlr.)* ‘oh’, Welsh *och* ‘woe, oh; sigh, moan, grief, sorrow’, Cornish *ogh* ‘oh, alas’, Breton *ach* (Middle Breton), *ac’h* ‘oh’

groan, cry **eixtā-je/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *iachtaid* ‘groan, cry’, Scottish Gaelic *iach* ‘yell, cry’

groin **mlaknā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *blén, melen (leg. mlén)* ‘groin’, Scottish Gaelic *blian* ‘flank, groin’

groove **klatsi- (< *klad-ti-)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature?, Early Irish *class, clais* ‘trench, pit, hollow, groove; streak, stripe, impression’, Scottish Gaelic *clais* ‘furrow, ditch’, Welsh *clais* ‘bruise, contusion, wound, weal, break, line, streak (esp. of day or dawn), spot of livid colour, streakiness (of marble), round spot of colour (on a horse); groove, fissure, ditch, trench, lee’,

group of mowers **metelā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *methel* ‘group of mowers’, Welsh *medel* ‘reaping-party, (co-operative) work group, band, multitude, ?reaper, a reaping; fig. of one who kills (in battle)’, Cornish *midil* ‘gl. messor ‘group of mowers’

grove, wood **k□risto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *spreas (?)* ‘twig’, Scottish Gaelic *preas (?)* ‘bush, shrub, thicket’, Welsh *prysg, prys* ‘copse, grove, plantation, nursery (of trees); (dict.) shrub(s); (dict.) firewood’, Cornish **prys, *prysk* ‘copse, thicket’

grow **φāts-e/o-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *ás(a)id* ‘grow’

grow weak **wannV-sag-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *fannaim* ‘grow weak’, Welsh *gwanhau*

‘grow weak, weaken, languish; make weak, enfeeble, debilitate, deprive of strength’,

growth **tum-o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *twf* ‘growth, a growing, increase, waxing (of moon); stage of growth, (size or stature reached by) growth, form; growth, vegetation; (abnormal) growth, tumour’, Breton *tum* (Old Breton), *teñv* ‘growth, vegetation’

growth **kom-snij-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *senant* ‘they accomplish’, Early Irish *con-sníu* ‘fight’, Welsh *cynnydd* ‘growth, increase; waxing (of the moon); progress, advance, development; benefit, blessing; gain; spoil, plunder; supremacy, conquest, rule’,

grunt **kr~~u~~knik-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *cráin* ‘sow (pig)’, Scottish Gaelic *cràin* ‘sow’

grunt **ro/ukk-ā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Welsh *rhoch* ‘grunt, roar, bellow; snore; groan, sigh; death rattle’, Breton *roc’h* ‘snore, groan’

guardian **koisi- ?*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *Koisís* ‘guardian’

guest **φoikit-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *óegi* ‘guest’, Scottish Gaelic *aoigh* ‘guest’

guidance, advice **ari-lajā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *airle* ‘guidance, advice’

gull **wujilano-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *foilenn* ‘gull’, Scottish Gaelic *faoileag*, *faoileann* ‘sea-gull’, Welsh *gwylan* ‘sea-gull’, Cornish *guilan* (Old Cornish) ‘gl. alcedo ‘gull’, Breton *guilannou* (*pl.*) (Old Breton), *goelann* (Middle Breton), *gouelan* ‘gull’

gullet **stamn-ikā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *sefnig* ‘oesophagus, gullet, throat, mouth; (dict.) stomach; ?sore throat’, Cornish *stefenic* ‘gl. palatum ‘palate’

gulp **slukk-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *sluccim* ‘gulp down’, Scottish Gaelic *slug* ‘swallow’

hair **kassarī-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *casar* ‘hail’, Scottish Gaelic *casair* ‘sea drift’, Welsh *cesair* ‘hail, hailstones’, Cornish *keser* (*OCo.*, *LCo.*) ‘gl. grando ‘hail’, Breton *casarch*, *quaserch* (Middle Breton), *kasarc’h*, *kaserc’h* ‘hail’

hair **mongo-*, **-ā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *mong* ‘hair, mane’, Scottish Gaelic *muing* ‘mane’, Welsh *mwng* ‘mane’, Breton *mo(n)gou* (Old Breton), *moe* (Middle Breton), *moue(ñ)* ‘mane of a horse’

hair **blawi-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *bleu-* (*porthetic*) (Old Welsh), *blew* (*MoW*) ‘hair, hairs, fur, small fishbones; blade of grass, straw; the least, the slightestq’, Cornish *bleu* (Old Cornish), *blew* ‘hair’, Breton *bleuou* (*pl.*) (Old Breton), *blew*, *blev*, *bleo* ‘hair’

hair **roumnjā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *ruainne* ‘single hair’

hair **doklo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *dúal* ‘braid, lock of hair’, Scottish Gaelic *dual* ‘lock of hair’, Welsh *dull* ‘manner, method, opinion, form, fashion, custom, practice; line, rank, army in battle-array, row at feast; plait, fold, rumple, hank’,

hair **gait-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *gáiset* ‘stiff hair, brush’

hair **φulu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *ul-* ‘beard’, Scottish Gaelic *ula*, *ulachan* ‘beard’

hair **drigu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *gairb-driuch* ‘brush (*raw-hair)’

hair **wanso-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *fés* ‘hair, pubic hair’

hair (on head) **walto-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *Volto-* ‘hair’, Early Irish *fol* ‘hair’, Scottish Gaelic *falt* ‘hair’, Welsh *gwallt* ‘hair on the head; twigs’, Cornish *gols* ‘gl. caesaries ‘hair’, Breton *guolt* (Old Breton) ‘hair’

- hair on the head** **wendu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *find* ‘hair on the head’, Scottish Gaelic *fionna*, *fionnadh* ‘hair, pile’
- hairy** **φulāto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *Triulatti* ‘Thrice-haired (?)’, Early Irish *Ulaid* ‘Ulster-men’
- hairy** **blew-āko-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *blewog* ‘hairy, shaggy, bushy’, Cornish *blewek* ‘hairy’, Breton *bleoc* (Old Breton) ‘gl. criniti ‘hairy’
- half** **samtero-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *anter* (Old Welsh), *hanner* ‘half; middle; side, part’, Cornish *hanter* ‘half’, Breton *hanter* ‘half’
- half** **letos-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *leth* ‘side, half’, Scottish Gaelic *leth* ‘side, half’, Welsh *lled*, *lled-* ‘half, part(ly), fairly, rather, half-’, Breton *Let-* (Old Breton) ‘half-’
- half alive** **leto-biwo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *leith-bheo* ‘half alive’, Welsh *lledfyw* ‘half alive, half dead’,
- halter** **k□enno-rigo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *cennrach* ‘halter’, Welsh *penrhe* ‘head-dress, cap, coif, fillet, headband, hair-band, hair-lace; headstall (of a bridle)’,
- hammer** **ordo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, British *Ordovices* ‘hammer-fighters’, Gaulish *Ordonus* (??) ‘hammer-’, Early Irish *ordd* ‘hammer’, Scottish Gaelic *òrd* ‘hammer’, Welsh *gordd*, *ordd* ‘hammer, mallet, sledge-hammer; churn-staff; one of the fulling stocks or beetles in a fulling mill’, Cornish *ord* ‘gl. malleus ‘hammer’, Breton (*H*)*ird-* (Old Breton), *orz*, *horzh* ‘hammer’
- hand** **𐌆𐌆𐌆φman-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *ám* ‘hand’
- hand** **bostā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *boss*, *bass* ‘hand, claw, hoof’

hand **manatlo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh, Cornish *manal* ‘sheaf’, Breton *malazn* (Middle Breton), *manal* ‘sheaf, spray of flowers (?) (Fr. gerbier???)’

hand **ϕlāmā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish **lama* ‘hand’, Early Irish *lám* ‘hand’, Welsh *llaw* ‘hand, authority, power, possession, influence; side, position; man, person, workman’, Cornish *lof* (Old Cornish), *leuv* ‘hand’

hand **glakko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish **galoxina* (??) ‘the hands full (quantity)’, Early Irish *glacc* ‘hand’, Scottish Gaelic *glac* ‘take, seize’

hand **ϕat-amā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *adaf* (Middle Welsh) ‘hand; talon’,

handful **māwamV-*, **māwati-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *mám* ‘handful’, Scottish Gaelic *màm* ‘handful, two handfuls’, Welsh *mawaid* ‘as much as can be held in two hands joined together, handful, a bit, little’,

handful of wool **tlakmo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *tlám* ‘handful of wool’, Scottish Gaelic *tlàm* ‘tease (wool), handful of wool’

happen **dī-keid-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *digwydd*, *digwyddo* ‘happen, befall, come to pass, occur; fall into the hands of, become forfeited, lapse; fall, fall in battle, alight, flow down (river); set (of sun and moon)’, Cornish *degoedh* ‘it behooves, is fitting’, Breton *digoezaff* (Middle Breton), *degouezañ* ‘arrive, happen’

happiness **lawenjā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Gaulish **launos* (?) ‘happy’, Early Irish *láine* ‘happiness’, Welsh *leguenid* (Old Welsh), *llawenydd* ‘joy, joyfulness, rejoicing, jubilation, cheerfulness, delight, hapiness, merriment, mirth, jocundity; cause or source of this; place of beatitude or bliss, heaven; entertainment, welcome’, Cornish *lowena* ‘joy, bliss’, Breton *louuinid* (Old Breton), *levenes* (Middle Breton), *lewenez*, *levenes* ‘happiness’

happy **laweno-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *láine* ‘happiness’, Welsh *llawen* ‘merry, jovial, glad, cheerful, happy, blithe, joyful, joyous, jubilant; bringing happiness, pleasant, delightful’, Cornish *louen* (Old Cornish), *lowen* ‘gl. letus ‘happy’, Breton *-louuen* (Old Breton), *louen* (Middle Breton), *laouen* ‘happy’

happy **tu-ati-wid-(o-?)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Welsh *dedwydd* ‘happy; blessed; fortunate, lucky, propitious, auspicious; prosperous, successful, felicitous; wise, discreet; one who is fortunate or blessed, one ‘born under a lucky star’; wise or discreet person’, Cornish *devnydh* ‘material’, Breton *Detuuid-*, *detguition* (Old Breton) ‘happy’

happy **su-wen-o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Welsh *hywen* ‘smiling, apt to smile or laugh, merry, happy, joyful, gladsome, pleasant’, Breton *Houuen* (Old Breton); *heguen* (Middle Breton) ‘lovable, favourable’

hard **kroudi-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *crōdios* ‘hard’, Early Irish *crúaid* ‘hard’, Scottish Gaelic *cruaidh* ‘hard’, Breton *cru* ‘crude, cruel’

hard **dūro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *dūron*, *-dūros* ‘fort’, Early Irish *dúr* ‘hard’, Scottish Gaelic *dùr* ‘dull, stubborn’, Welsh *dur* ‘of steel, hard, cruel; steel, steel weapon(s)’, Breton *dir* ‘steel; steel object’

hard **kaletō-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Caletes*, *-caleti* ‘hard’, Early Irish *calath* ‘hard’, Welsh *caled* ‘hard; rough, cruel, sore, severe (of weather); strict; stringy, thifty, obstinate’, Breton *calut* (*r. calat*) (Old Breton), *calet* (Middle Breton), *kaled* ‘hard’

hardly **bradī* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *braidd* ‘hardly, scarcely, with difficulty’, Breton *bre* ‘pain, misery (?)’

hare **kasnā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Welsh *ceinach* ‘hare’,

- hare** **gatV-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Welsh *cad* ‘hare’, Breton *gad* ‘hare’
- harmony** **φanawo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Gaulish *Anavo* ‘harmony’, Welsh *anaw* ‘wealth, bounty, gift; wealthy’, Breton *anaw, anao* ‘harmony’
- harmony** **kom-widu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *cubaid* ‘harmony, beautiful thing (?)’, Welsh *couid* (Old Welsh), *cywydd* ‘poem, song, metrical composition, a kind of metre; main topic (of conversation), story, commotion; harmony, coorrectness, arrangement’, Cornish *coweid liuer* (Old Cornish) ‘gl. manuale ‘handbook’
- harp** **kruttā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, British *chrotta* ‘harp’, Gaulish **crotta* (> Old French *crouth*) ‘string instrument’, Early Irish *crott* ‘harp’, Scottish Gaelic *cruit* ‘harp’, Welsh *crwth* ‘crowd, violin; hump, convexity, hunch-backed, bent; anything round’,
- harp** **telinjo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *teillén* (?) ‘haid o wenyn’, Welsh *telyn* ‘harp’, Cornish *telein* (*telyn*) ‘gl. cithara ‘harp’, Breton *telemn* ‘harp’
- harrow** **okitā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *ocet* (Old Welsh), *oged* ‘harrow’, Cornish *ocet* ‘harrow’, Breton *oguet* (Middle Breton), *oged* ‘harrow’
- has** **dī-*(?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *dioes* ‘he (she) has, they have, belongs to’, Breton *deveux* ‘has’
- haste** **sφrutso-* / *-u-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *ffrŵst* ‘hurry, haste, rush; bustle, hurry-scurry’,
- haste** **britso-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *bras* ‘fast’, Scottish Gaelic *bras* ‘active, rash’, Welsh *brys* ‘haste, speed, hurry, bustle, flurry, urgency; swift, hasty’, Breton *bresig* ‘fast’
- hate** **kasti-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *cais* ‘hate’, Welsh *cas* ‘bitterness, hatred, enmity; hateful, hated,

disagreeable, nasty, unkind, surly’, Cornish *kas* ‘hate’, Breton *cas* (Middle Breton), *kas* ‘hate’

hate **ad-kas-ti-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *accais* ‘hate, enmity’, Welsh *achas* ‘hate, enmity’, Cornish *ahas* ‘bitter, hateful’

haunch **kostā-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, British *Argentó-koxos* (in Greek script) ‘Whitefoot (?)’, Gaulish - *coxos* ‘foot’, Early Irish *coss* ‘foot’, Scottish Gaelic *cas* ‘foot, leg’, Welsh *coes* (loan-word from Latin) ‘leg, shank’,

haunch **klouni-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *clun* ‘upper part of thigh, hip, haunch, buttock, sometimes loosely of the leg as a whole’, Cornish *klun* ‘hip, haunch’, Breton *clun* (Middle Breton), *klun* ‘buttock’

haunch? **toumā-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *túaim* ‘haunch (?)’, Welsh *tumon*, *tumion* ‘haunches (of venison); backbone, spine; (in dim. form) vertebra’,

having big fists/hands **durnāko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *Durnacos* ‘having big fists/hands’, Early Irish *dornach* ‘having big fists/hands’, Welsh Breton *dorneg* ‘having big fists/hands’

having great feasts **wlid-V-māro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *fledmar* ‘having great feasts’, Welsh *gwleddfawr* ‘of sumptuous banquets, of lavish feasts’,

having lice **(sk)nidāko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *snedach* ‘having lice’, Welsh *neddog* ‘full of nits’,

having nails **angwīn-āko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *ingnech* ‘having nails’, Welsh *ewinog* ‘having nails or claws, armed with claws or talons; having strong claws, holding fast, having a tight grip, grasping, griping; arresting attention, incisive; cloven-hoofed, hoofed, ungulate’, Cornish (*kenin*) *euynoc* ‘gl. allium ‘onion’ (lit. ‘fingered leek’)’, Breton *iwineg* ‘having (big) nails’

hawthorn **sk□ijat-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Gaulish **spijates* (?) ‘thorns’, Early Irish *scé* ‘hawthorn’, Scottish Gaelic *sgeach*, *sgitheag* ‘hawthorn berry’, Welsh *ysbaddaden* ‘hawthorn’, Cornish *spedhas* ‘briars, brambles’, Breton *spezad* ‘hawthorn’

hazel **kollo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Gaulish *Coshum* ‘hazel’, Early Irish *coll* ‘hazel’, Welsh *coll* ‘hazel’, Cornish *colwiden* ‘gl. corillus ‘hazel-tree’, Breton *limn-collin* (Old Breton); *quel-uezenn* (Middle Breton), *kelwezeg* ‘limetree; hazel’

hazel-tree **koslo-wido-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Welsh *collwydd* ‘hazel-tree(s)’, Cornish *colwiden* ‘gl. corillus ‘hazel-tree’

he, him, it **em-em*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Welsh *em* (Old Welsh), *ef* ‘he, him, it’, Cornish *ev*, *e* ‘he, him, it’, Breton *em* (Old Breton), *eff* (Middle Breton), *e*, *eñv* (*m.*), *he* (*f.*) ‘him, his, her’

head **kernā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *cern* ‘angle, corner’, Welsh *cern* ‘cheek-bone, side of the head; side (of hill, mountain, etc.), exposed slope, corner’, Breton *cirn-* (Old Breton), *quern* (Middle Breton), *kern* ‘top of the head, tonsure’

head *(*s*)*kutu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *cuth* ‘head’

head **k□enno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *Penno-* ‘head’, Early Irish *cenn* ‘head’, Scottish Gaelic *ceann* ‘head’, Welsh *pen* ‘head; mind, life; hair; mouth; one (thing, etc.); top, roof [etc.]’, Cornish *pen* (Old Cornish), *penn* ‘gl. capud [sic] ‘head’, Breton *penn* ‘head’

head **muldu-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *mull* ‘top, head’, Welsh Breton *melle* (Middle Breton), *mellezh* ‘seam between the bones of the skull’

head **gartā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *Gartabos* (?) ‘head-’, Early Irish *gart* ‘head’, Welsh *garth* ‘mountain

ridge, promontory, hill; wooded slope, woodland, brushwood, thicket, uncultivated land', Cornish **garth* 'ridge, promontory'

headland **tal-aro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *talar* 'headland (of ploughed field)', Breton *talar* (Old Breton) 'gl. ans 'first furrow [sic?]'

healing **jīkkā-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *icc* 'healing', Scottish Gaelic *ìoc* 'pay, remedy'

health **jakkito-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *iechyd* 'health, soundness, wholesomeness, healing, welfare, well-being; salvation, deliverance, redemption, safety', Cornish *yeghes* 'health', Breton *yechet* (Middle Breton), *yec'hed* 'health'

healthy **jakkō-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *Iaccus* 'healthy', Welsh *iach* 'healthy, well, whole, recovered, undamaged, wholesome; not responsible or answerable; saved, purified (relig.); safe', Cornish *iach* (Old Cornish), *yagh* 'gl. sanus 'healthy', Breton *yach* (Middle Breton), *yac'h* 'healthy'

healthy **slā-no-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *slán* 'healthy', Scottish Gaelic *slàn* 'healthy, whole', Welsh *llonydd* 'still, motionless, lifeless, calm, quiet, peaceful, tame, courteous, comfortable, content, satisfied, ?sufficient; stillness, ease, rest',

healthy **dī-ask-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *diasgen* 'unhurt, intact, healthy, sound, safe; blameless, chaste', Breton *diaskad* (*Vann.*) 'robust'

heap **dasti-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *dais* 'heap', Scottish Gaelic *dais* 'heap of hay or peats', Welsh *das* 'rick, stack, mow; heap, pile', Breton *desi* (*pl.*) (Old Breton), *das* 'heap'

heap **kuφnā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *cúan* 'heap, troop'

- heap** **bergo-*; **bergno-* (?) (CB), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Bergusia* ‘hilly (?)’, Welsh *bera* ‘pile, stack, pyramid’, Cornish *bern* (Old Cornish) ; *bern* ‘heap; grief, sorrow’
- hear** **klu-n-je/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Gaulish *rokloisiabo* (GGk.) ‘ears/very attentive ones’, Early Irish *ro-cluinethar* ‘hear’, Scottish Gaelic *cluinn* ‘hear’
- hear** **klew-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Welsh *clywed* ‘hear, listen; feel, smell, taste; hearing, earshot, report’, Cornish *klywes* ‘hear, feel’, Breton *cleued* (Middle Breton), *klewed*, *-oud* ‘hear’
- hear** **klus-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *cloor* ‘hear’
- heart** **kridjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *Crideciāco* (?) ‘middle-place (?)’, Early Irish *crīde* ‘heart’, Scottish Gaelic *crīdhe* ‘heart’, Welsh *craidd* ‘centre, middle, heart, kernel, essence’, Cornish *kres* ‘centre’, Breton *creis* (Middle Breton), *kreis*, *kreiz* ‘centre, middle’
- heart** **kal-on-ā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *calon* ‘heart; bosom, breast’, Cornish *colon* (Old Cornish), *kolonn* ‘heart’, Breton *calonn* (Old Breton); *calon* ‘heart’
- hearth** **ongo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *ong* ‘hearth’
- hearth** **agileitā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *aelwyd* ‘home, dwelling; stock, kin; fire, fire-place, hearth’, Cornish *oilet* (Old Cornish), *oeles* ‘gl. frixorium ‘hearth’, fireplace’, Breton *oalet* (Middle Breton), *oaled* ‘hearth’
- heat** **teφstu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Gaulish *Teddi-*, *Tessi-* (?) ‘heat’, Early Irish *tess* ‘heat’, Scottish Gaelic *teas* ‘heat’, Welsh *tes* ‘heat (of the sun, &c.), warmth, (period of) warm weather, sunshine, also fig; (heat) haze, mist’, Cornish *tes* ‘gl. feruor ‘heat’, Breton *tes* ‘heat’

heat *g□ritu-, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish
grith ‘sun, heat’, Welsh Breton *gred* ‘warmth, heat, courage’

heath *wroiko-, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Gaulish
brucaria (LLat.) ‘heath’, Early Irish *froeche* ‘heath’, Scottish
Gaelic *fraoch* ‘heather’, Welsh *grug* ‘heather; heath’, Cornish
**grug*? ‘heather’, Breton *groegon* ‘heath’

heath *wāg-nā-, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *gwaun*
‘high and wet level ground, moorland, heath; low-lying
marshy ground, meadow’, Cornish *goen* ‘downland,
unenclosed pasture’, Breton *gueun* (Middle Breton), *geun*
‘swamp’

heaven *erko-, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *erc*
‘heaven’

heaven *nemos-, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish
nem ‘heaven’, Scottish Gaelic *nèamh* ‘heaven’, Welsh *nef*
‘heaven, paradise; God, providence; sky, firmament’, Cornish
nef (Old Cornish), *nev* ‘heaven’, Breton *nem* (Old Breton),
eff (Middle Breton), *neñv* ‘heaven’

heavy *baru- >> *bari- (??), SEMANTIC CLASS:
measure, Early Irish *bair* ‘heavy (?)’

heavy *tru(d)smo- (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure,
Early Irish *tromm* ‘heavy’, Scottish Gaelic *trom* ‘heavy’,
Welsh *trwm* ‘heavy, solid, large, thick; intense, severe, hard,
extensive, boring; sad, miserable, heavy (with sleep, etc.),
deaf’, Cornish *tromm* ‘sudden, immediaet, prompt’, Breton
troum ‘heavy’

heddles of loom *brei-to- (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile,
Welsh *brwyd* ‘heddles of loom, harness of loom (for shifting
warp-threads), embroidering frame; embroidery; point,
skewer, broach, pointed instrument’, Breton *broed* ‘knitting
needle’

hedge *bī-tā- ‘cut’, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Welsh *bid*
‘(lopped) hedge, quickset hedge, bush’,

heel **sātlā-*, **sātlo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *sattla* ‘heel (?) (of a kind of vase)’, Early Irish *sál* ‘heel’, Scottish Gaelic *sàil* ‘heel’, Welsh *sawdl* ‘heel’, Breton *sodol* (Old Breton), *seuzl* (Middle Breton), *seul* ‘heel’

heifer **samaskī-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *samaisc* ‘heifer’, Welsh Breton *hañvesk* ‘of a cow that has not had a calf in this year’

height **alto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *alto-* ‘high’, Early Irish *alt* ‘height, coast’, Scottish Gaelic *allt* ‘stream’, Welsh *allt*, *all* ‘hill, slope, cliff, height; wood, wooded slope; shore, bank’, Cornish *als* ‘gl. litus ‘coast’, cliff’, Breton *aut* (Middle Breton), *aod* ‘coast’

height **turno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *turno-* ‘height’, Welsh Breton *tornaut* (Middle Breton), *tornaod* ‘cliff’

heir **orbjo-* (*m.*), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *Orbius* ‘heir’, Early Irish *orbe* ‘heir’, Welsh *Urb-gen* ‘heir-’, Breton *Ur-ien* ‘heir-’

help **wo-ret-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *Voretovirius*; *-vareto-* ‘saving-man (?)’; help’, Early Irish *foriuth* ‘help’, Welsh *guoredaf* (Old Welsh), *gwarded* ‘save, rescue, spare, help, defend, relieve; remove, get rid of, send away; cure, restore, repair; be of use’,

help **uφor-textan-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *fortacht* ‘help’, Welsh *gwrtaiθ* ‘manure, artificial manure, fertilizer, a manuring, cultivation, culture, nurture; covering, cloth’,

help **kom-nerto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *Connertus* ‘help’, Welsh *cyfnerth* ‘help, aid, strength, support, resources’,

hemlock **kekitā-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Welsh *cegid* [*sic*] ‘hemlock, kex’, Cornish *kegis* ‘hemlock’, Breton *cecitou* (Old Breton) ‘gl. intiba ‘endive’

hemp **werk-ā-* (Goidelic), **kom-wark-* (?) (Brittonic), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *feirc* ‘buckle, hunch’, Welsh *cywarch* ‘hemp, tow; hemp string or rope; hempen, made of hemp’, Cornish *cûer* ‘hemp’, Breton *coarcholion* (Old Breton); *kouarc’h* ‘(things) made from hemp; hemp’

henbane (?) **belen(i)on-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Gaulish *belinuntia*; *belénion* (in Greek script) ‘Apollinaris’

herb, plant **lubjo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *luib* ‘herb, plant’, Scottish Gaelic *liubh* ‘herb’

herb, plant **lustu-* / **luxsu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *luss* ‘herb, plant’, Scottish Gaelic *lus* ‘herb, plant’, Welsh *llys* (s.v. *llysiaw*) ‘vegetables; herbs (medicinal or aromatic), pot herbs, spices, dried fruit, &c.; plants, vegetation, flowers, hay, grass, weeds; parsnips’, Cornish *les* ‘gl. herba ‘herb, plant’, Breton *lousou(enn)* (Middle Breton), *lousou* ‘herbs’

herd **trento-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *trét* ‘herd’

herd **elnā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *ell* ‘herd’

herd **bou-dino-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *budinn* (Old Welsh), *buddyn* ‘herd, fold, meadow; refuge where cattle, &c., were safeguarded, stronghold’, Cornish *budin* ‘gl. pratum ‘meadow’

herdsman **bou-k□oljo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *búachaill* ‘herdsman, boy’, Scottish Gaelic *buachaill* ‘herdsman’, Welsh *bugail* ‘herdsman, shepherd, fig. for guardian, keeper, leader, defender; God, priest, bishop’, Cornish *bugel* ‘gl. pastor ‘herdsman’, Breton *bugel*, *bugale* ‘herdsman, child’

here ? (cf. *Peter* ‘97), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *ydd* ‘(preverbal particle)’, Cornish *yth* ‘(preverbal particle)’, Breton *ez* ‘(preverbal particle)’

- here** **uman* (???) , SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *yma* ‘here’, Breton *amañ* ‘here’
- here; this** **sondo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *sund* ‘here’, Welsh *hwn* ‘this, he, she, it’, Breton *hont, ont* (Old Breton), *-hont, -ont* ‘there’
- hero** **weino-* (??) , SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *fian* ‘hero’
- hero** **argo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *arg* ‘hero’
- hero** **wāro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society
- hero** **nero-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *Nerio-magus* ‘boar-field (?)’, Early Irish *ner* ‘wild boar’, Welsh *nêr* ‘lord, chief (freq. of God)’
- hero** **neito-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Celtiberian *neito* ‘GN?’, Gaulish *Nētos* ‘epithet of Mars (hero)’, Early Irish *nía* ‘hero, warrior’
- hero, giant** **kawaro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *Káuaros* (*GGk.*), *Cavares* ‘hero’, Early Irish *caur* ‘hero’, Scottish Gaelic *curadh* ‘champion’, Welsh *cawr* ‘giant; mighty man, hero, champion; the devil’, Cornish *caur-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 16 ‘giant’
- heron** **kork-* ?, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish *Correus* ‘crane (?)’, Early Irish *corr* ‘crane’, Scottish Gaelic *corr* ‘crane’, Welsh *crychydd* ‘heron’, Cornish *cherhit* (*kerghydh*) ‘heron’, Breton *corcid* (Old Breton), *quercheiz* (Middle Breton), *kerc’heiz* ‘heron’
- hew off, mutilate** **kerp-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *cirrim* ‘hew off, mutilate’, Scottish Gaelic *ciorram* ‘hurt, damage, wounding’
- hide** **υφο-log-eje/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *follugaim* ‘hide’, Welsh *golo, golöi* ‘cover; hide; bury’, Breton *gueleiff* (Middle Breton), *golo* ‘cover’

hide **kou(d)-je/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish **cuditare* ‘hide’, Welsh *cuddio* ‘hide, conceal; bury, cover; hide oneself’, Cornish *kudha* ‘hide, conceal’, Breton *cuzaff* (Middle Breton), *kuzhad, -ed* ‘hide’

hide **muk-(j)e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish **muciare* ‘hide’, Early Irish *muchaim* ‘hide’

hiding-place **wo-tek□-o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, British *Votepo-rigis* ‘cave-king (?)’, Gaulish, Welsh *godeb* ‘hiding-place, covert, retreat, refuge; cave’,

high **brigant-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Galatian *Brigátos* ‘high-’, Gaulish *Brigantes* ‘the high people’, Welsh *braint* ‘privilege, prerogative, title, status; freedom’, Breton *Brient* (Old Breton) ‘privilege, preeminence’

high **ouxselo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, British *Uxel(l)a* ‘high place’, Gaulish *Uxello-* ‘high’, Early Irish *úasal* ‘high, noble’, Scottish Gaelic *usal* ‘noble, proud’, Welsh *uchel* ‘high, tall; high(-ranking), exalted, important, solemn, sublime, splendid, excellent, noble, stately, respectable, commendable’, Cornish *huhel-* (Old Cornish), *ughel* ‘high’, Breton *uchel, uhel* (Old Breton), *uhel* ‘high’

high **ardwo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Arduenna silva (Ardu-)* ‘high wood (Ardennes)’, Early Irish *árd, ard* ‘high’, Scottish Gaelic *àrd* ‘high’, Welsh *hardd // ardd* ‘pretty // hill, highland; high, upland’, Breton **ard* (Old Breton), *Ard (in PIN’s)* ‘high’

high **kuno-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, British *Cunotamos* ‘highest (?)’, Gaulish *cuno* ‘high (?)’, Welsh *cwnnu* ‘rise, arise, rise up, get up, ascend; rise to life; raise, raise up, start, stir; spring or rise (of a river); bring up, rear; grow up; swell up or surge; produce; charge (price); give aid; lift off’, Breton *Cun-runt* (Old Breton) ‘gl. uorticem montis ‘top of the mountain’

high tide **wor-lanwV-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *gorlanw, gorllanw* ‘flow of the sea, high tide, high

water, full tide, surge, flood; fullness, repletion’, Breton *gourlen* ‘(slack of) open sea’

higher **ouxtero-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *óchtar*, *úachtar* ‘higher part’, Welsh *uthr* ‘fearful, dreadful, awful, terrible, tremendous, mighty, overbearing, cruel; wonderful, wondrous, astonishing, excellent’, Cornish *euth* (??) (*Pok.*: *not cogn.*) ‘dread, horror, terror’, Breton *euz* (Middle Breton), *euzh* ‘abomination, atrocity, horror’

highest **uxs-(i)samo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Celtiberian *Uxama*, *usama* ‘highest’, Gaulish *Uxisama* ‘highest’, Welsh *uchaf* ‘highest, tallest, uppermost, topmost, highest(-ranking), best, greatest, chief(est), (most) sublime, supreme; top, (the) uppermost or outermost part, (the) highest, a superior’,

highest **wer(t)amo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Celtiberian *ueramos* ‘highest’, Gaulish *Vertamo-cori(i)* ‘highest army’, Welsh *gwarthaf* ‘uppermost part, summit, top’, Cornish *gwartha* ‘summit’

highest **wor-tam-ino-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *gwerthefin* ‘highest, uppermost, most eminent, supreme; highness, heights, summit’, Cornish *guerpeuin* (*em.* < *guesbeuin*) (*gwerthevin*) ‘gl. primas ‘chief’

high-spirited **wor-ment-āko-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *formtech* ‘jealous’, Welsh *gorfynnog* ‘brave, staunch, high-spirited, wild, ardent, eager; envious, jealous, malicious’, Breton *gourvenneg* ‘jealous’

hill **dumjo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *Dumiatis* ‘hill-god’, Early Irish *dumae* ‘hill’

hill **dindu-* / **dinnu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *marga* ‘marl’

hill **tumbo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish **tuma/*toma* (??) ‘cheese’, Early Irish *tomm* ‘hill, bush’, Scottish Gaelic *tom* ‘hillock of round form’, Welsh *tom* ‘dung, excrement, faeces, shit; heap of dung, dunghill; manure,

compost; dirt, filth, mire, muck, mud; mound, heap, ?load',
Breton *das-tum* 'heap up'

hill **knokko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *cnocc* 'hill', Scottish Gaelic *cnoc* 'hillock', Welsh *cnwch* 'swelling, protuberance, thickness, hump', Breton *cnoch* (Old Breton), *knech* (Middle Breton), *kenec 'h*, *krec 'h* 'hill'

hill **brusnjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *bryn* 'hill, mount, rise, bank; heap, mound; prominence, highness', Cornish **bren* 'hill', Breton *bren* (Old Breton) 'hill'

hill **dinno-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *dinn* 'hill, height', Scottish Gaelic *dinnein* 'small heap', Welsh *-dynn*, *-dyn* 'hill, height; fortification',

hill, height **dindu-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *dind* 'hill, height'

hilt **sadi-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish, Scottish Gaelic *saidh*, *saith* (*Manx seiy!!!*) 'hilt', Welsh *said* 'hilt, haft, handle, tang; ?blade',

hindrance **loud-o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action?, Welsh *lludd* 'hindrance, obstacle, obstruction, impediment, check, stoppage, frustration, prevention, deterrent; prohibition, interdiction, forbiddance, objection, reluctance', Breton *lud* (Old Breton), *luz* 'hindrance, conflict'

hips **akraitsā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *egroes* 'hips, berries of the dog-rose; brier', Breton *agroasenn*, *amgros* (Middle Breton), *agroas*, *amgroas* 'hips'

history **seno-kastu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language?, Early Irish *senchas* 'history', Scottish Gaelic *seanachas* 'conversation, story', Welsh *hencass* (Old Welsh) [not in GPC] 'history',

hit **toraw-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *taro* (*s.v. trawaf*) 'strike, hit, pound, beat (of heart, etc.), attack, battle; place, put, note down', Breton *toreusit* (Old Breton), *tarauat*

(Middle Breton), *tarawad*; *torein* (*Vann.*) ‘rub; hit in the stomach’

hit, fall **org-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Cib. (?) *Orgnom*, *Orgnomes* ‘(?) (tribe in Hispania Tarraconensis)’, Gaulish *orge* ‘gl. occide ‘kill’ (?)’, Early Irish *orgaim* ‘hit, kill, destroy’, Welsh *orn* ‘blame, censure, curse, mockery, disdain, slander; shame; fear, terror, threatening’, Breton *treorgam* (Old Breton) ‘perforate’

hitting implement **exs-ben-tī-* (*Ir.*); **bonī-* (?) (Brittonic), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *epit* ‘Hippe (=?)’, Welsh, Cornish *bony* ‘axe’

hoarse **kriko-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *crych* ‘aspirated, spirant’,

hoarse **kriko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *cryg* ‘hoarse, harsh, raucous; stammering, suffering from an impediment of speech, thick of speech’, Cornish *creg* ‘gl. balbus ‘stammering’

hold **em-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *ar-fo-em-* ‘take, accept’

hold **on(n)k-je/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *do-uccim* ‘bring’

hold **derk-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh Breton *delgim* (Old Breton), *derc’hel* ‘hold’

hold **dalg-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *delgu* ‘I take’, Welsh *dal*, *dala*, *daly* ‘seize, take, confine, pen, yoke, overtake, catch; hold, restrain, sustain, maintain, defend; keep; contain; feel, bear, taste; hold, rent (land, etc.)’, Cornish *dalghenn* ‘hold, grasp, grip’, Breton *dalc’h*; *delgim* (Old Breton), *derc’hel* ‘holding, possession; hold’

hold **kabagli-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *caffael* ‘have, get, receive, win, seize, find, reach; beget, produce, derive’, Cornish *kavoës* ‘get, find, acquire’, Breton *caffout* (Middle Breton), *kaoud* ‘have’

hollow **tuxslo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish **tullo-* ‘hole’, Early Irish *toll* ‘hollow; hole’, Scottish Gaelic *toll* ‘hole’, Welsh *twill* ‘full of holes, holed, pierced, broken, wounded; hole, aperture, dimple, hollow, pit, mouth (of cave), cave, cavern, burrow, den, orifice (of body)’, Cornish *toll* ‘hole’, Breton *tull* (Old Breton), *toull* ‘hole’

holly **kolinno-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Gaulish **Colini-ācus* ‘holly-place’, Early Irish *cuilenn* ‘holly’, Scottish Gaelic *cuilionn* ‘holly’, Welsh *celyn* ‘holly’, Cornish *kelin* (Old Cornish) ‘gl. ulcia ‘holly’, Breton *colaenn* (Old Breton), *queleennenn* (Middle Breton), *kelen(n)* ‘holly’

home **kom-ad-treb-o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *comatreb* ‘home’, Welsh *cyfadref* ‘home, haunt’,

home **?-trebā* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *adref* ‘home’, Breton *adreff* (Middle Breton), *a-dreñv* ‘back’

honesty **weil-ijā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *féle* ‘honesty’, Welsh *guiled* (Old Welsh), *gwyledd* ‘modesty, humility; gentleness, meekness, courtesy, graciousness, joy; shame’, Breton *guiled* (Old Breton) ‘gl. honestas ‘honesty’

honey **meli(t)-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *Meli-*, -*melus* ‘honey’, Early Irish *mil* ‘honey’, Scottish Gaelic *mil* ‘honey’, Welsh *mél* ‘honey, nectar’, Cornish *mel* ‘gl. mel ‘honey’, Breton *mel* ‘honey’

honour **φrāko-φro-widā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh *rhagyrwedd* ‘(position of) special honour or respect’, Breton *racrguedha* (Old Breton) ‘precede, surpass’

hood **k□enno-kouxso-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Welsh *penguwch*, *penguch* ‘(woman’s) head-dress, headcloth, kerchief, wimple, turban, hood, cowl, cap (worn under a helmet (and mail cap)), coif, burlet, hat, (poke of a) bonnet, wig, also transf. and fig.; wearing headgear’, Cornish *pengugh* (*grec*) (*penngogh*) ‘gl. mastruga ‘garment made of skins’

hoof **kruwo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *crú* ‘hoof’, Scottish Gaelic *crubh* ‘horse’s hoof’

hoof of a solid-hoofed animal **karno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *kárnux*, *kárnon* ‘trumpet (< *horn)’, Welsh *carn* ‘hoof, foot’, Cornish *carn* (Old Cornish), *karn* ‘gl. ungula ‘hoof’, Breton *carn* (Middle Breton), *karn* ‘hoof of a solid-hoofed animal’

hook **bakko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *bacc* ‘hook, sickle’, Scottish Gaelic *bac* ‘crook’, Welsh *bach* ‘hook, peg, grapple, fishing-hook; nook, angle, corner, sharp turning’, Cornish *bagh* ‘hook’, Breton *bach* (Old Breton); *bac’h* ‘gl. ligo ‘mattock’; hook’

hook **ankato-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *écath* ‘hook’, Welsh *angad* ‘hand; grasp’,

hook **bakk-āje/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *bachu* ‘hook, catch; bend, hide, lurk’, Cornish *bagha* ‘trap’, Breton *bac’hañ* ‘detain, sequester’

hope, desire **uφo-men-āko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Welsh *gofynaig*, *gofynag* ‘hope, confidence, trust, assurance; request, petition, prayer; vow’, Cornish *govenek* ‘hope’

horn **korno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *corn* ‘drinking horn’, Scottish Gaelic *còrn* ‘drinking horn’, Welsh *corn* ‘horn, antler, tentacle, antenna; corn, callus’, Cornish *corn* (Old Cornish), *korn* ‘horn’, Breton *corn* ‘(drinking) horn’

horn **bennā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *Bēnacos*, *-benna* ‘summit (?)’, Early Irish *benn* ‘horn, summit’, Scottish Gaelic *beann* ‘top, horn, peak’, Welsh *ban* ‘top, tip, point, summit, lord, peak, mountain, height; horn; corner, part, region, place; arm, branch, beam; verse, stanza’, Breton *bann* ‘height, summit; rising, high’

horse **kaballo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish *Caballos* ‘horse’, Early Irish *capall* ‘horse’, Welsh *ceffyl* ‘horse’, Breton *caual* (Middle Breton), *kaval* ‘horse’

horse **ekwo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Galatian ; Clb. *Epo-*; *ekualakos* (?) ‘horse; foal-like (?)’, Gaulish *epo-* ‘horse’, Early Irish *ech* ‘horse’, Scottish Gaelic *each* ‘horse’, Welsh *ebol* ‘colt, foal, sucker’, Cornish *ebol* (Old Cornish), *ebel* ‘foal’, Breton *Ebol-* (Old Breton), *ebeul* ‘foal’

horse **marko-*, **markā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Galatian *márka* ‘horse’, Gaulish *márka-n* (GGk.), *Marco-* ‘horse’, Early Irish *marc* ‘horse’, Welsh *march* ‘horse, stallion, steed’, Cornish *march* (Old Cornish), *margh* ‘gl. equus ‘horse’, Breton *marh* (Old Breton), *march* (Middle Breton), *marc’h* ‘horse’

horse **willo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish *Villon-* ‘horse’, Early Irish *fell* ‘horse’

horse **(-)wo-reid-o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish *para-varēdus* ‘spare horse (?)’, Early Irish *réid* ‘level, free (?)’, Scottish Gaelic *réidh* ‘plain, smooth’, Welsh *gorwýdd* ‘steed, horse’,

horse **ad-φas-tr(j)o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *adastor* (Modern Irish *adhastar!!!*) ‘halter’, Welsh *eddystr*, *eddestr* ‘horse, steed, colt’,

horsehair **rauno-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *renōnes* (?) ‘clothing made of animal skins’, Early Irish *rón* ‘horsehair’, Scottish Gaelic *ròin*, *ròineag* ‘hair, especially a horse hair’, Welsh *rhawn* ‘long coarse animal hair(s), esp. horsehair(s), bristle(s); (garment) made from hair; strung with hair (of a harp); tail; (in pl.) coarse wool on tail or buttocks of sheep, breechings’, Cornish *reun* ‘coarse hair of mane’, Breton *reun* ‘pighair’

horse-herd **grag* ~~ttt~~ - (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *grraig* ‘horse-herd’, Scottish Gaelic *graih*, *greigh* ‘stud, flock of horses’, Welsh *gre* ‘stud of horses; drove,

flock, herd', Cornish *gre-* (Old Cornish), **gre* (in *PLN*'s)
'herd, flock', Breton *gre* 'horse-herd'

horseman **ek□-at-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
Gaulish *Epađ-*, *Epas-* 'horseman', Early Irish *eocheid*,
eachaid 'horseman'

horseman, knight **mark-āko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS:
society, Early Irish *marcach* 'horseman, knight', Welsh
marchauc (Old Welsh), *marchog* 'horseman, rider, jockey,
mounted warrior, also fig.; nobleman in the (military) service
of the king or of a lord; knight', Cornish *marghek* 'horseman,
knight, soldier', Breton *mar(c)hoc* (Old Breton); *marhec*
(Middle Breton), *marc'heg* 'gl. (a)equester 'horseman';
horseman, knight'

horse-parsley **dubu-litso-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS:
plant, Early Irish *dublus* 'horse-parsley', Welsh *dulys*
'alexanders, lovage, horse-parsley, Smyrnum Olusatrum',

host **dāmā-*, **dāmo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
Early Irish *dám* 'following, host', Scottish Gaelic *dàimh*
'relationship', Welsh *dauu* (Old Welsh) ; *daw*, *dawf* 'son-in-
law, daughter's husband; sister's husband; member of a
retinue, guest', Cornish *dof* (*Oco.*) (*deuv*) 'gl. gener 'son-in-
law', Breton *deuff* (Middle Breton), *deuñv* 'son-in-law'

host **worīnā-*, **-ī-* ?, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early
Irish *foirenn*, *fairenn* 'host', Scottish Gaelic *foireann*, *foirionn*
'band, crew', Welsh *guerīn* (Old Welsh) ; *gwerīn* 'people,
peasantry, folk, mob, troop, host, nation; ship's crew; pieces
used in chess, etc.', Breton *guerīn* (Old Breton); *gueryn*
'faction; host'

host **sloug-eto-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early
Irish *slógad*, *slúagad* 'array (in battle)', Welsh *lluydd*, *lluedd*
'host, throng, army; a hosting, mustering, recruitment,
military service; camp; military expedition, foray, raid, battle,
warfare; tribute', Cornish *luid* 'gl. procinctus 'preparing for
battle (?)'

host **liweto-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *lliwed* ‘host, throng, multitude, troop, band, nation, people’, Breton (*Blen*)*lui(g)uet*, (*Mot*)*liuuet*, *Liuuet(lon)* (Old Breton) ‘army’

host, gathering **kanto-* (Brittonic), **kantjā-* (Goidelic), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *céte* ‘gathering’, Welsh *cant* ‘throng, troop’,

hostage **geistlo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish -*geistlus* ‘hostage’, Early Irish *gíall* ‘hostage’, Scottish Gaelic ++*gíall* ‘hostage, pledge’, Welsh *gwystl* ‘pledge, assurance, security, surety, guarant4ee, earnest, gage, pawn; hostage; wager, stake, bet; mortgage’, Cornish *guistel* (*gwystel*) ‘gl. obses ‘hostage’, Breton *guuistl* (Old Breton), *goestl* (Middle Breton), *gouestl* ‘security, forfeit (legal)’

hostility **kom-exs-kar-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *comesgar* ‘battle’, Welsh *cyfysgar*, *cyfesgar* ‘hostility, separation, division, enemy, foe; hostile, cruel, wrathful’,

hot **teφsmo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *timme* ‘heat’, Welsh *twym* ‘warm, (quite) hot, infectious; fervent, intense, passionate, heated, unpleasant, dangerous; heat, also fig., fever’, Cornish *toim* (Old Cornish), *toemm* ‘gl. calidam ‘hot’, warm’, Breton *toem* (Middle Breton), *tomm*, *toemm* ‘hot’

hot **teφent-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *té* ‘hot’, Scottish Gaelic *tè*, *tèa* ‘insipid, slightly fermented’

house **butā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *both* ‘hut’, Scottish Gaelic *both*, *bothan* ‘hut’, Welsh *bod* ‘dwelling, home, residence’, Cornish **bod*, **bos* ‘house, dwelling’, Breton *bot* (Old Breton, Middle Breton), *bod* ‘dwelling, residence’

house **tegos-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *At-tegia* ‘hut (?)’, Early Irish *tech* ‘house’, Scottish Gaelic *teach* ‘house’, Welsh *tig* (Old Welsh), *ty* ‘(dwelling-)house, home; one of a number of dwellings in a building, room, cell,

chamber; house', Cornish *ti* (Old Cornish), *chi* 'gl. domus
'house', Breton *-tig, teg-, ti-, -ti* (Old Breton), *ti* 'house'

house **trebo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Celtiberian
Con-trebia 'PIN', Gaulish *-treb-* 'house, dwelling', Early
Irish *treb* 'house, estate', Welsh *treb* (Old Welsh), *tref* 'town;
dwelling(-place), home, house, estate; tribe', Cornish *tre*
'farmstead, village, town, home', Breton *treb* (Old Breton),
treff (Middle Breton), *trev* 'dwelling, subdivision of people'

house **baljo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early
Irish *bail, baile* 'home, place', Scottish Gaelic *baile* 'town,
township'

house **kajo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish
**caion = VLat. cayum* 'enclosure, hedge', Early Irish *cae*
'house'

house **demo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early
Irish *dam-(liacc), aur-dam* 'house'

house (?) **treb-nā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology,
Welsh *trefn* 'room, chamber, cell, building, house, home, (pl.)
implements, furniture; arrangement, order',

household **tego-slougo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
Early Irish *teglach* 'household', Scottish Gaelic *teaghlach*
'family, household', Welsh *telu* (Old Welsh), *teulu*
'household, family, tribe; royal (etc.) retinue, war-band, host',
Cornish *teilu* 'gl. familia 'family'

how many **k□eti-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar,
Welsh Breton *pet* (Middle Breton), *ped* 'how many'

how many **k□eti*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *ped*
(Middle Welsh) 'how many', Breton *pet* (Middle Breton), *ped*
'how many'

human lip **wo-beutsā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body,
Welsh *gwefus, gwëus, gweus* 'human lip; fig. edge, brim;
(often pl.) language, speech (a Hebraism)', Cornish *gueus* 'gl.

labia ‘(human) lips’, Breton *gueus* (Middle Breton), *gweus*, *gweuz* ‘lip’

humble, modest **n~~h~~gro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *nár* ‘humble, modest’, Scottish Gaelic *nàire* ‘shame’

hundred **kantom*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Celtiberian *kantom* ‘num (?)’, Gaulish *canton* ‘hundred’, Early Irish *cét* ‘hundred’, Scottish Gaelic *ceud* ‘hundred’, Welsh *cant* ‘a hundred, a host; hundredweight; percentage’, Cornish *kans* ‘hundred’, Breton *cant* (Old Breton, Middle Breton), *kant* ‘hundred’

hundredth **kanto-meto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *canfed* ‘hundredth’, Breton *cantuet* (Middle Breton), *kantved* ‘hundredth’

hunger **kintu-lung-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *cét-longad* ‘fast, hunger’, Welsh *cythlwng* ‘hunger; fast, fasting, abstinence’,

hunt **selg-ā-(je/o-)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *Selgovae* ‘hunters’, Early Irish *selg* ‘hunt’, Scottish Gaelic *sealg* ‘hunt’, Welsh *in-helcha* (Old Welsh), *hely*, *hela*, *hel* ‘drive, pursue, send; hunt; gather, pick, assemble, search, frequent; hunt, game, catch’, Cornish *helghi* ‘hunt’, Breton *helc* ‘hiñ’ ‘hunt’

hunt **swend-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish **sennaim* ‘drive, hunt (?)’

hunter **selgo-wiro-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *heliwr* ‘hunter’, Cornish *helhwur* (Old Cornish), *helghyer* ‘gl. uenator’ ‘hunter’

hurry **sφisk-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *ffysgio*, *-u* ‘attack, assail, scatter, disperse, put to flight’, Cornish *fyski* ‘hurry, hasten, rush’

hurt **tu-(s)lad-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *dyladd* (Middle Welsh) ‘cut down, wound, kill’, Breton *delazañ* ‘inflict (ordeal), afflict’

husk **drabo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *drab* ‘husk (?)’

I will not; I do not care **nī-me tā-ro*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Welsh *ny-m-dawr* (*s.v. doraf*) ‘I do not care (matter, be of importance of interest, concern)’, Cornish *ny-m-deur* (*deur*) ‘it does not matter to me’, Breton *ne-m-deur* ‘I do not want’

ice **jagi-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish **Iagi-sa* (??) ‘cold- (?)’, Early Irish *aig* ‘ice’, Scottish Gaelic *daig* ‘ice’, Welsh *iâ* ‘ice; ?frost’, Cornish *iey* ‘gl. glacie<n>s ‘ice’

ice, snow **kuxso-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish **kukso-* ‘icy wind, snowy weather’, Early Irish *cuisne* (**kuxs-injo-*) ‘ice’

idle **dī-sedi-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *deeid* ‘idle’

if; or **k□e-agetī* (???) SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *ba, fa* ‘or’, Welsh *pe, peil, pai3, be(i), bai3, ped1, bed3* ‘if’, Cornish *pi* (Old Cornish) (*py*); *po* ‘or’, Breton *pei* (Old Breton), *pe* ‘or (< *may it be)’

ignite **ind-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *ennyn, ennynu* ‘ignite, kindle, begin to burn; stir up, awaken, provoke, be inflamed’,

ill person **φu-tro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *othar* ‘ill person’, Scottish Gaelic *othar* ‘ulcer, abscess’

illness **sergo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *serg* ‘illness’

illness **balo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh, Cornish *bal* ‘gl. pestis ‘plague’, Breton *baluent* (Middle Breton) ‘mortality’

impel **grens-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *grís*; *gréssacht* ‘fire; impulse’, Scottish Gaelic *grìosach* ‘burning embers’, Welsh *gwres* ‘heat, warmth, hot weather, feverishness; intensity (of feeling), passion, ardour, zeal’, Breton *groes* (Middle Breton), *gwres* ‘heat, temperate’

impetus **rou(a)tro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *ruathar* ‘rush, impetus’, Scottish Gaelic *ruathar* ‘violent onset, skirmish, spell’, Welsh *rhuthr* ‘rush, (sudden) attack, assault, invasion, gust (of wind), squall, torrent; space (of time), period, while, some time, a long time, some distance (away), some way off’,

in **en*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Gaulish **en-*, *in-* ‘in’, Early Irish *in-*, *i n-* ‘in’, Welsh *en* (Old Welsh), *yn* ‘in’, Cornish *yn-*, *yn* ‘in’, Breton *en* ‘in’

in **ando* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Gaulish *ando-* ‘in’, Early Irish *ind-* ‘in’, Welsh *an(ne)-* ‘in’,

in **eni*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Celtiberian *eni* ‘prep’, Gaulish , Early Irish *in-* + *lenition* ‘in’, Welsh *yn-* + *lenition* ‘in’,

in calf **kom-logV-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *cyflo* ‘in calf, with calf’, Breton *qeule* (Middle Breton), *keveleue* ‘in calf’

incapable (?) **an-text-ī-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh *anteithi* ‘mismanagement’, Cornish *antythi* ‘incapable’

inconvenience **an-ϕlesto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *amless* ‘inconvenience’, Welsh *afles* ‘harm, evil; unprofitableness’,

increase **mag-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *Magalos* ‘(?)’

increase **tu-uϕer-mog-eje/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *do-for-maig* ‘increase’, Welsh *di-guor-mechis* [not in GPC?] ‘has added’,

increase **wor-ber-t-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *forbart* ‘increase’, Welsh *gorfyrthi* ‘growth, increase, gain’,

indecent **an-kaini-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *écain* ‘indecent’, Welsh *anngaen* [not in GPC?] ‘indecent’,

information **manako-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Welsh *manag* (Middle Welsh), *mynag* ‘information, news, account, message, communication, evidence, declaration, expression, a showing, sign; information or charge that someone is a thief (in law); (written) report; indication, hint, sign, indicator, index’, Breton *meneg* ‘mention, citation’

inhabit **ande-sed-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *anheddu* ‘to inhabit, dwell, live’, Cornish *annedhy* ‘inhabit’, Breton *annhezaff*, *annezañ* ‘inhabit’

inheritance **orbjo- (n.)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *orpe*, *orb*(Breton) *e* ‘inheritance’

injury **ans-kridjo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh, Cornish *ancres* ‘distress’, Breton *encres* (Middle Breton), *enkres* ‘anxiety’

injustice **an-bri-to-* (< **-b~~th~~-*), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *anbreth* ‘unjust verdict’, Welsh *enfryd* (Middle Welsh) ‘oppression, violence, injustice; intent, intention’,

insane **merV-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Gaulish *mero-*, *-meri* ‘foolish (?)’, Early Irish *mer* ‘insane, foolish’, Welsh *meredig*, *mereddig* ‘not responsible for one’s actions, ?foolish; (orig. dict.) strange, wonderful; insipid, dull’,

insane **wor-k \square eisl-āko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Welsh *gorffwyllog* ‘insane, mad, distracted, maniacal, fanatical’, Cornish *gurbulloc* ‘gl. insanus ‘insane’

insipid **exs-āko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *exacum* (Latin) ‘knapweed’, Welsh Breton *aog, eog* ‘insipid, ripe’

insult **langos-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *lang* ‘shame, treason’

insult **laid-je/o-* / **loid-je/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *láidhim* ‘admonish’

insult **ag(□?)li-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *áil* ‘insult’, Welsh *iawl* ‘prayer, supplication; worship, praise’,

insult **makljo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *méla* ‘insult’

insult **t~~tt~~mbal-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *támait* ‘insult’, Scottish Gaelic *tàmailt* ‘insult, offence’, Breton *tamall* ‘accusation’

insult **sφāro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *sár* ‘insult, injustice’, Scottish Gaelic *sàr* ‘oppression’, Welsh *sarhau* ‘insult, offend, affront, belittle, disgrace, shame; injure, abuse, attack; injure, infringe or violate the rights of (another) (in the Welsh laws)’,

insult **l(e)i-je/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *liim* ‘accuse’, Welsh *edliw* ‘upbraid, reproach, taunt, twit, cast in one’s teeth’,

insult **kan-je/o-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *cáinim [sic]* ‘slander, blaspheme’, Scottish Gaelic *càin* ‘scold, revile’, Welsh *ceinio* ‘insult; provoke?’,

intensive **φer(i)-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Gaulish *er-* ‘(intensive)’, Early Irish *er-* ‘(intensive)’, Welsh *er-* ‘(intensive)’,

intensive **an(a)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *an-* ‘(intensive)’

intensive particle **tri-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, British *Tri-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 6 ‘(intensive)’, Gaulish *Tri-*

‘(intensive)’, Welsh *tri-*, *tre-* [not in GPC] ‘(intensive)’,
Breton *Tre-* (Old Breton); *tre* ‘(intensive)’

intensive particle **trimo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS:
grammar, Early Irish *trem-* ‘(intensive)’, Welsh *trim-* (Old
Welsh) [not in GPC] ‘(intensive)’,

intention **k□eisl-jato-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: mind,
Welsh *pwyllad*, *pwylliad* (Middle Welsh) ‘intention, intent,
goal, aim, design; thought, meditation, consideration, a
pondering, deliberatio’, Breton *poellat* (Middle Breton),
poellad ‘(mental) exercise’

intention **φari-med-it-o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS:
mind, Welsh *arfeddyd* ‘purpose, intent, intention, mind,
business’,

intention **wo-dagī-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: mind,
Early Irish *fodáig* ‘in order to’, Welsh *goddau*, *goddef*
‘intention, design, purpose, object or aim, end in view’,

intention (?) **ari-med-o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind,
Early Irish *airmed* ‘measure’, Welsh *arfedd* ‘purpose,
intention, plan’, Breton *aruez* (Middle Breton), *arwez* ‘aspect,
pose’

interjection **ei*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish
(h)é ‘exclamation of joy and pain’

interrogative **k□o-*, **k□e-*, SEMANTIC CLASS:
grammar, Early Irish *co(-te)*, Welsh *pa*, *py* ‘which, what; how;
what, who; why’, Cornish *py* ‘what, where’, Breton *pi*, *pe*
(Old Breton), *pe* ‘which’

interval **kom-amsterā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS:
measure, Early Irish *comaimser* ‘interval’, Welsh *cyfamser*
‘interval, meantime; period, time; fit time, opportunity’,

intestinal worm **lengro-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal,
Welsh *llyngyr* ‘parasitic worms, esp. intestinal worms,
tapeworms, cestodes; earthworms’, Breton *lencquernenn*
(Middle Breton), *lenkern* ‘intestinal worm’

Ireland **Φīwerjon-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *Ériu* ‘Ireland’, Welsh *Ywerddon* ‘Ireland’, Breton *Yuerdon* (Middle Breton), *Iwerz(h)on* ‘Ireland’

Irishman **geidelo-* (loanword from Brittonic), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *goídel* ‘Irishman’, Welsh *Gwyddel* ‘Irishman’,

iron **isarno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, British *Iserninus* ‘mad of iron’, Gaulish *Isarno-* ‘iron’, Early Irish *iärn* ‘iron’, Welsh *haearn* ‘iron, thing made of iron; iron or steel weapon; iron armour; fetters; iron parts of the plough’, Cornish *hoern* (Old Cornish), *horn* ‘iron’, Breton *hoiarn* (Old Breton), *houarn* ‘iron’

island **enitsī-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish ??? ‘???’, Welsh *ynys* ‘island’, Breton *enes*, *inis* ‘island’

issue, flow **tard-o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *tardd* ‘eruption (on skin), inflammation, rash, sore, pustule; emanation, an issuing, a flowing, bubbling, budding; source; emanating, flowing, eruptive (of disease); derivative’, Cornish *tardh* ‘explosion’, Breton *tarz* (Middle Breton), *tarzh* ‘rupture, break’

ivy **φedenno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *eidenn* ‘ivy’, Scottish Gaelic *eidheann* ‘ivy’, Welsh *eiddew* ‘ivy’, Cornish *ydhyow* ‘ivy’, Breton *ilyeauenn* (Middle Breton), *iliaw*, *ilio* ‘ivy’

jaw **manto-* (??) (*Ir. LW < Br.?*), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *mant* ‘tooth (?)’, Scottish Gaelic *mannnda*, *manntach* ‘lispings, stammering’, Welsh *mant* ‘mouth; jaw, mandible, beak, bill; lip; edge, brink’,

jaw **gnūtsi-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *gnúis* ‘face, form’, Welsh *gnis* (Middle Welsh) ‘jaw, chin, countenance, face’,

jealousy **uφor-mantī-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *format* ‘jealousy’, Welsh *gorfynt* ‘pride, ambition, envy, jealousy; proud, aspiring, ambitious, most

covetous', Breton *gourvent* (Middle Breton), *gourvenn*
'jealousy'

jealousy **k□enno-mīk-ā-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS:
quality, Welsh *cenfigen*, *cynfigen* 'jealousy, envy; jealous
person',

join **tank-(j)e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early
Irish *co-técim* 'coagulate'

join **en-lo-n-g-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action,
Early Irish *in-loing* 'join', Welsh *ellwng*, *gellwng* 'release,
disband, let go, untie, broach; allow to go, let, permit;
unleash; cause to flow or spill; let fall; send away; shoot; give,
surrender; explain',

joining **ki-tu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *cyd*
'joining, coupling, junction, union, combination; sexual
intercourse', Cornish *kes-*; *kett(ep)* 'co-; each, every', Breton
quet-, *ked-* 'together'

joint **φalto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *alt*
'joint', Scottish Gaelic *alt* 'joint', Breton *alt* (Old Breton) 'gl.
artum 'joint'

joint oath **kom-lugjā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
Early Irish *comluige* 'joint oath', Welsh *cyflyedd* 'joint oath,
conjuration, agreement, pact, guarantee',

joint ploughing **kom-ar-o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS:
technology, Early Irish *comar* 'joint ploughing', Welsh *cyfar*
'joint ploughing, co-aration, co-tillage; agreement between
landholders to plough their lands together; land ploughed
according to such an agreement, portion or allotment of land;
joint operation or campaign; meeting, encounter, association',

joke **klokjā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish
cluiche 'joke, game', Scottish Gaelic *cluich* 'play'

journey **wextā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish
Vectirix 'king of work (?)', Early Irish *fecht* 'going, journey,
time', Welsh *gwaith* 'work, deed, task, aid; construction,

formation; craftsmanship; fortification; shape, form, manner’,
Cornish *gweth, gwyth (gweyth)* ‘time’, Breton *gewz* ‘time’

journey **φodjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish
uide ‘journey’, Scottish Gaelic *uidh, uidhe* ‘journey, distance’

journey **kerd-ā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish
ceird ‘journey’, Welsh *cerdd* ‘journey, voyage, walk,
movement’, Cornish *kerd* (Old Cornish), *kerdh* ‘gl. iter
‘journey’, walk’, Breton *guo-cerd-orion* (Old Breton) ‘gl.
circumcellionum ‘wandering monks’

joy **wāletjā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Gaulish
**valentia* ‘good reception, welcome’, Early Irish *fáilte* ‘joy,
welcome’, Scottish Gaelic *fàilt, fàilte* ‘welcome, hail!’, Welsh
gwawl ‘light, brightness, radiance, splendour; bright’,

joy **φelukko-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early
Irish *ilach* ‘joy’, Welsh *elwch* ‘joy, gladness, rejoicing,
jubilation’,

joy **men-m-ito-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Welsh
mynwyd, mynwed, menwyd (Middle Welsh) ‘(good) nature,
disposition; joy, delight, pleasure’, Breton *menguet (loc)* (Old
Breton) ‘benediction, satisfaction’

judge **en-gna-to-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh
yngnad, ynad ‘justice’,

judge; judgment **barno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
Gaulish *Barna* ‘judgment (?)’, Early Irish *barn* ‘judge’, Welsh
barn ‘judgment, trail, justice, righteousness; Last Judgment;
descision, judgement, verdict, sentence, punishment’, Breton
barn ‘judgment’

judgment **brito-/ -ā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
Gaulish *vergo-bretos* ‘highest magistrate (*doing judgment)’,
Early Irish *breth* ‘judgment’, Scottish Gaelic *breath*
‘judgment’, Welsh *bryd* ‘mind, disposition, desire, intent, aim,
purpose, will, resolution; dear one, a person upon whom one’s
mind is set’, Cornish *brys* ‘mind, intention’, Breton *brit, bret*
(Old Breton) ‘mind, thought’

judgment **brātu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *Bratu-*, *bratoude* (GGk.) ‘judgment’, Early Irish *bráth* ‘judgment’, Scottish Gaelic *bràth* ‘judgement’, Welsh *braut* (Old Welsh), *brawd* ‘judgment, verdict, divine visitation; Judgment Day’, Cornish *breus* ‘judgment’, Breton *breud* ‘debate, discussion, dispute’

juice **sūgo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *súg* ‘juice’, Scottish Gaelic *sùgh* ‘juice, sap, also (as vb.) drain, suck up’

jump **dar-je/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *dairid* ‘jump on’, Welsh *-derig* ‘on heat’,

jump **long-(e)je/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *Lingones* ‘Jumpers’, Early Irish *lingid* ‘jump’

jump **sal-je/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *salt* ‘jump’

jump **skak-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *scochid*, *scuchid* ‘give way, go away, finish’, Welsh *ysgogi* ‘stir’, Breton *diskogella* ‘shake’

jump **sk□end-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *scendim* ‘jump’, Scottish Gaelic *sginn* ‘squeeze out, gush out’, Welsh *cychwyn*, *cychwynnu* ‘start, set off, rise, arise, resurrect, stir, shake, brandish, begin, commence, initiate, set up, set going; move, remove, carry off; oust, dispossess’,

jump **langsman-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *Lingones* ‘Jumpers (?)’, Early Irish *léimm* ‘jump’, Scottish Gaelic *leum* ‘jump’, Welsh *llam* ‘jump, skip, stride, attack; destiny, fate, accident, chance’, Cornish **lamm* ? ‘jump’, Breton *lammam* (OBret); *lam* (Middle Breton), *lamm* ‘jump’

jump back **ati-lang(s)man-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *athleim* ‘jump back (?)’, Welsh *adlam* ‘rebound’,

jump, fly **(s)natjā-(je/o-)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *dusceli-natia* (?) ‘?-jump’, Welsh *naid* ‘jump, skip, stride, obstacle to be jumped; measure of length equal to 9 feet (in Welsh Laws); destiny, fate, luck, protection, refuge’, Cornish *nija* ‘fly, swim’, Breton *nigal* (Middle Breton), *nijal* ‘fly’

jump, fly **nat-(j)āje/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *neid(i)o* ‘jump, leap, bound, rebound, bounce; jump over; dance; squirt, spurt; fly; start (with fright, surprise, joy, &c.), twitch, throb’, Cornish *nija* ‘fly, swim’, Breton *nigal* (Middle Breton), *nijal* ‘fly’

jumping **lang-smān-īko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *léimnech* ‘jumping’, Welsh *limenich* (Old Welsh), *llemenig* ‘bounding, leaping, prancing; jumper, leaper, bounding horse’, Breton *lemenic* (Old Breton) ‘gl. salax ‘jumping’

June (*middle of summer) **medjo-samīno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *Mehefin* ‘June’, Cornish *Metheven* ‘June’, Breton *Mezeuen* (Middle Breton), *Mezheven* ‘June’

just **justjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *huisse* ‘just’

kernel **ett(n)jo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *eitne* ‘kernel’, Scottish Gaelic *eite* ‘unhusked ear of corn’

kernel of fruit **karīso-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *caor* ‘berry (?)’, Welsh *ceri* ‘service-tree(s); berries of dog-rose or wild briar, hips, kernels; medlar tree(s)’, Cornish *care-tree* (Modern English Dialect) ‘service-tree’

kettle **k□arjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish **parjo-* (> *Prov. pairol*); *Quariates* (??) ‘cauldron’, Early Irish *coire* ‘kettle’, Scottish Gaelic *coire* ‘kettle’, Welsh *pair* ‘cauldron, large pot, boiler; melting-pot, ?furnace; also fig., esp. of place of tribulation or punishment’, Cornish *per* ‘gl. lebes ‘kettle’, Breton *per* ‘cauldron’

- key** **ekorV-* (Brittonic), **ekari-* (*Ir.*) (??),
SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *eochair* ‘key’,
Welsh *egor* ‘key; open’,
- key** **alxwedā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh
allwedd ‘key’, Cornish *alwed*; *alhwedh* ‘gl. clausura ‘lock’;
key’, Breton *alc’hwez*, *alc’houez* ‘key’
- kick** **sφīr-je/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish
sírim ‘seek’, Scottish Gaelic *sir* ‘search’
- kid** **mennisāko-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early
Irish *binnseach* ‘kid’, Scottish Gaelic *minnseach* ‘kid’
- kidney** **ad-ren-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish
áru ‘kidney’, Scottish Gaelic *àra* ‘kidney’, Welsh *aren*
‘kidney; testicle’,
- kill** **nek-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh Breton
negein (*Vann.*) ‘kill’
- kindred** **kom-stlond-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
Early Irish *com-slonnud* ‘kindred’, Welsh *cystlwn* ‘kindred,
relation, kinship; affinity, alliance; an owning, affirmation,
right’,
- king** **rīg-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Clb.; Galatian
compalco-reś; *-rix* ‘?-king; king’, Gaulish *-reix*, *-rix*, *-rixs*,
Rigo- ‘king’, Early Irish *rí* ‘king’, Scottish Gaelic *rìgh* ‘king’,
Welsh *rhi* ‘king, prince, lord, ruler, chieftain (also of God or
Jesus)’,
- king, prince** **brigantīnos*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
Welsh *breenhin* (Middle Welsh), *brenin* ‘king, monarch,
ruler’, Cornish *brentyn*, *bryntin* ‘king, prince’, Breton *brientin*
(Old Breton) ‘free man’
- kingdom** **rīgjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish
ríge ‘kingdom’
- kingdom** **tigern-atsu-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
Early Irish *tigernas* ‘kingdom’, Welsh *teyrnas* ‘monarchy,
kingdom, realm, dominion’,

kinswoman **kar-etsā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
Welsh *cares* ‘kinswoman, cousin, sister; female friend,
sweetheart, mistress’, Breton *karez* ‘kinswoman, female
friend’

kite **bargo-kūto-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Welsh
barcud, barcut ‘kite, buzzard, fig. plunderer, snatcher’,
Cornish *barges, bargos* ‘kite’, Breton *barguet* (Middle
Breton), *barged* ‘buzzard’

kite **berg-o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish
bergg ‘spoils, spoiler’, Welsh *bery* ‘bird of prey, kite’,

knee **glugno-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish
glún ‘knee’, Scottish Gaelic *glùn* ‘knee’, Welsh *glin* ‘knee’,
Breton *glin* ‘knee’

knee **k□enno-glino-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body,
Welsh *penglin, penlin, pen glin* ‘knee’, Cornish *penglin* ‘gl.
genu ‘knee’, Breton *penn-glin* ‘end of the knee’

knees **dowo-glino-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh
deulin ‘knees’, Cornish *dewlin* ‘knees’, Breton *doulin* (Middle
Breton), *daoulin* ‘knees’

knife **skijeno-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early
Irish *sciān* ‘knife’, Scottish Gaelic *sgian* ‘knife’, Welsh *ysgien*
‘knife, sword’,

knife, dagger **gelmo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology,
British *Regulbium* ‘Reculver’, Gaulish *gulbia* ‘gouge’, Welsh
gylym (Old Welsh), *geleu, gelyf* (Middle Welsh), *gylf* ‘sharp
point, knife; bird’s beak, snout, mouth’,

knot **osbo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *odb*
‘knot’, Scottish Gaelic *faob* ‘excrescence, knob, piece’, Welsh
oddf ‘hard swelling or growth (in flesh, e.g. pimple, boil,
corn), hump; knob (on horn of deer, &c.); hard excrescence
(on tree, &c.), gall, burl, knot (in wood); tuber, bulb; knob,
lump’,

knot **snadamo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology,
Early Irish *snaidm* ‘knot’, Scottish Gaelic *snaim* ‘knot’

knot in wood **gnubo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early
Irish *gnobh* ‘knot in wood’

know **weid-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *ro-fetar*
‘know’, Welsh *guibit* (< *guid-bit*), *gwybydd-* ‘know’, Cornish
goth-vyth (*godhvos*) ‘know’, Breton *gudbut* (Old Breton),
gouzuout (Middle Breton), *gouzoud* ‘know’

know **gnā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *ad-*
gén-sa ‘know’, Welsh *adwaen* ‘recognize, identify’;
acknowledge, admit; be familiar with; have personal
knowledge; know as fact or truth; be skilled in; realize,
understand; diagnose’, Breton *aznaout* (Middle Breton),
anavoud, *anavezout* ‘know’

knowing **witsu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *fiss*
‘knowing’, Scottish Gaelic *fios* ‘knowledge’, Welsh *gwŷs*
‘summons, writ; call to arms; citation, notice’,

knowledge? **weid-o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early
Irish *fiad* ‘respect’, Welsh *gŵydd* ‘presence; sight, face’,
Breton *aguez* (Middle Breton), *ac’houez* ‘with the knowledge
of’

known **gnāto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Galatian -
gnatos ‘known’, Gaulish -*gnatos*, -*gnatus* ‘known’, Early
Irish *gnáth* ‘known, accustomed’, Scottish Gaelic *gnàth*
‘custom, usual’, Welsh *gnawd* ‘usual, customary, wont,
accustomed, natural, characteristic, known, frequent; custom,
habit, fashion, quality, instinct, nature’,

knuckle **oφi-sφernā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early
Irish, Scottish Gaelic *aobrann* ‘ankle’, Welsh *uffarn* ‘ankle,
fetlock’, Cornish *lifern [sic]* ‘gl. talus ‘forehead (?)’, Breton
ufern ‘ankle’

knuckle **mī-kurno-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body,
Welsh *migwrn* ‘ankle, fetlock, pastern, small of the leg; joint,
knuckle; ?wrist’, Breton *migorn* ‘cartilage’

labour, pain **gnī-mo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion,
Early Irish *gním* ‘deed, work’, Scottish Gaelic *gnìomh* ‘deed’,
Welsh *gnif* ‘labour, toil; hardship, pain, trouble, grief,
tribulation; battle, conflict, tumult’, Breton (*imguo*)*gnim* (Old
Breton) ‘construction (*around-below-deed?)’

lack **mett-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *rar-*
metair-ne ‘gl. nos perdidit ‘loses us (?)’, Welsh *methu* ‘fail, be
incorrect, err, be of no help; become weak, lose heart, perish,
fail, be lacking or wanting; be unable to, mistake [etc.]’,
Cornish *mothow* ‘indignities, breakdown, fiasco’, Breton *mezz*
(Middle Breton), *mezh* ‘shame’

lady **φari-kleid-essā-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS:
society, Welsh *arglwyddes* ‘queen, lady, peeress, wife of a
lord, woman who rules over subjects; maiden, sweetheart’,
Cornish *arluides* (Old Cornish), *arloedhes* ‘lady’

lake **(φ?)lendu-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, British
Líndon (in Greek script) ‘lake’, Gaulish *Lindo-magus* ‘lake-
plain’, Early Irish *lind*, *linn* ‘lake, water’, Scottish Gaelic
linne ‘pool’, Welsh *llyn* ‘lake, pool, pond, puddle, pool (in
river, &c.), fishpond, moat’, Cornish *len* ‘water’, Breton *lin*
(Old Breton), *lenn* ‘lake’

lake **laku-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *Penne-*
lōcos ‘head of the lake (?)’, Early Irish *loch* ‘lake, pond’,
Welsh, Cornish *lagen* ‘gl. stagnum ‘pond’, Breton *laguenn*
(Middle Breton), *lag(enn)*; *loch-* (Old Breton), *loc’h* ‘lake,
inundated place’

lake **luko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, British *Penno-lucos*
‘end of the lake’, Gaulish , Early Irish *loch* ‘lake’, Scottish
Gaelic *loch* ‘lake’, Welsh *luch* (Old Welsh), *llwch* ‘lake, pool,
stagnant water, bog, swamp, marsh; mud, mire, grime, filth,
dung’, Cornish **loch* ‘lake’, Breton *luh* (in *PLN*’s); *lohan* (Old
Breton); *loch* (Old Breton), *loc’h* ‘lake; gl. paluster ‘swamp’;
lake’

lamb **ogno-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *úan*
‘lamb’, Scottish Gaelic *uan* ‘lamb’, Welsh *oen* ‘lamb’,

Cornish *oin* (Old Cornish), *oen* ‘gl. agnus ‘lamb’, Breton *oan* ‘lamb’

lame **losko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *Loscus* ‘lame’, Early Irish *losc* ‘lame’

lame **kloppo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *cloff* ‘lame, limping, cripple, also fig. defective, feeble, unconvincing (of excuse, account, argument, etc.)’, Cornish *clof* ‘gl. claudus ‘lame, limping’

lame, maimed **an-φrijo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *efrydd* ‘lame, maimed, crippled, disabled, weak, feeble; lame [etc.] person, wretch’, Cornish *evreth* ‘crippled, mutilated’

lame-footed **lord-skāko-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish, Scottish Gaelic *lorcach, lurcach* ‘lame-footed’

lament **φari-kan-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *arcanaim* ‘sing, declare (?)’, Welsh *argan* ‘lament, complain’,

lament **keinV-man-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Welsh *cwynfan* ‘complain, lament, moan, groan; mourn for’, Breton *queinyff* (Middle Breton), *keiniñ* ‘cry’

land **tīrro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *tír* ‘land’, Scottish Gaelic *tìr* ‘land, earth’, Welsh *tir* ‘land, ground, soil, turf; estate, landed property; open land, expanse of country, region, territory, domain, country, (the) earth; ridge, selion’, Cornish *tir* ‘gl. tellus ‘land’, Breton *tir* ‘land (MoBret. mostly in PIN’s)’

land **werito-rigā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *gwerydre* ‘land, region; earth, soil’, Breton *gueret-reou* (Old Breton) ‘gl. sirtium ‘sand banks/dunes’

land ? **wirano-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *ferann, feronn* ‘land’, Scottish Gaelic *fearann* ‘land’, Welsh

gwyran ‘grass, fresh grass, pasture; reed canary grass, reed-grass; couch-grass; ?land, tenement, field’,

lands **tīr-jon-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *tirion* ‘lands; territory, plain, grassland’, Breton *tyryen* (Middle Breton), *tirien, tirion* ‘high meadow’

language **jaxtī-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Welsh *iaith* ‘language, diction, dialect, poetry?; nation, race, tribe (having the same language)’, Breton *yez* (Middle Breton), *yezh* ‘language’

large **brasso-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *bras* ‘large’, Welsh *bras* ‘thick, fat, large; coarse, lumpy; fatty; rich, fertile, luxurious; harsh, loud’, Cornish *bras* ‘gl. grossus ‘large’, Breton *bras* ‘large’

large **borro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Borrus* ‘large, proud’, Early Irish *borr* ‘large, proud’, Scottish Gaelic ++*borr* ‘knob, pride, greatness; great’, Welsh *bwr* ‘fat, strong, big’, Cornish *bor* ‘gl. pinguis ‘fat’, Breton *bour* ‘stuffing; soft and badly cooked (part of bread)’

large - (**(s)olno-*), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Ollo-* ‘large’

large **māro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Galatian - *maros, -mara* ‘big’, Gaulish *-māros* ‘large’, Early Irish *már, mór* ‘large’, Scottish Gaelic *mór* ‘great’, Welsh *maur* (Old Welsh), *mawr* ‘large, big; great(er); long (of time); high, great; important, powerful, proud, active, strange, awful’, Cornish *maur* (Old Cornish), *meur* ‘gl. magnus ‘large’, big, great’, Breton *mor* (Old Breton), *meur* ‘large’

larger **mājos-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *meion* (?) ‘larger, more’, Early Irish *máa, mó* ‘larger’, Scottish Gaelic *mò* ‘greater’, Welsh *mwy* ‘bigger, larger, greater, more, louder, longer, further; any more, any longer, again, henceforth, henceforward, from now on, after this, from then on, after that’, Cornish *moy* ‘larger, more’, Breton *mui* (Old Breton), *muy* (Middle Breton), *mui* ‘larger, more’

- lark** **exs-φed-ijo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal,
Welsh *ehedydd* ‘lark, skylark’, Cornish *ewidit* (Old Cornish),
awhesydh ‘lark’, Breton *ehuedeg*, *huedez* (Middle Breton),
ec’hweder, *alc’hweder* ‘lark’
- last** **dī-wed-isamo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure,
Welsh *diguedham* (Old Welsh), *diwethaf* ‘last, ultimate, final,
utmost’, Breton *diuezaff* (Middle Breton), *diwez(h)añ* ‘last,
final’
- last night** **nexti-* + *Lat. sērus*, SEMANTIC CLASS:
measure, Welsh *neithiwyrr*, *neithiwr* ‘last night, yesterday
evening’, Cornish *nyhewer* ‘last night’, Breton *neyzor* (Middle
Breton), *neizhour* ‘last night’
- last year** **φerut(i)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early
Irish *inn-uraid* ‘last year’
- lasting** **buwano-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early
Irish *búan* ‘lasting’, Scottish Gaelic *buan* ‘lasting’, Welsh *bun*
‘maiden, woman, sweetheart’,
- later** **eφero-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish
iar; *iar-* ‘after’, Scottish Gaelic *iar* ‘after’
- lath, fence** **kli-trā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early
Irish *clethar* ‘prop’, Welsh *cledr-en* ‘stave, rod, rafter, beam,
post, rail, fig. support; laths, wattle, lattice, trellis; pale (in
heraldry)’, Breton *clezren* (Middle Breton), *kler* ‘(surface of)
ice, smooth surface’
- laugh** **gegni-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish
geóin (Modern Irish!!!) ‘mocking, insult’
- laugh** **genV-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish
gen ‘smile’
- laugh** **(s)teb-je/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early
Irish *tibiu* ‘laugh’
- laugh** **gāsrjā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish
gáire ‘laughing’, Scottish Gaelic *gàire* ‘laugh’

laugh **sward-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Welsh *chwarddaf*, *chwerthin* ‘laugh, smile, be or appear gay, be merry, rejoice; laughing, laughter’, Cornish *hwerþin* (Old Cornish), *hwerthin* ‘laugh’, Breton *huerzin* (Middle Breton), *c’hoarziñ* ‘laugh’

law **kāsni-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *cáin* ‘law’, Scottish Gaelic *càin* ‘tax, tribute’

law **dligeto-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *dliged* ‘duty, law’, Scottish Gaelic *dligheadh* ‘law, right’, Welsh *dyled* ‘debt, due, claim, right, demand, obligation, duty, service; heritage, estate; desert, worth, privilege; sins (esp. of omission), transgressions, trespasses’, Cornish *d(y)lyet* ‘duty’, Breton *dlead*, *dleet* ‘duty’

laziness **dī-āk-ī-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh *dioci* (Old Welsh), *diogi* ‘laziness, sloth, indolence, sluggishness, slowness, tardiness’, Breton *diochi* (Old Breton), *dieguy* (Middle Breton) ‘laziness’

lazy **dī-āku-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh *diog* ‘lazy, indolent, slothful, sluggish, inactive, slow, tardy’, Cornish *dioc* (*diek*) ‘gl. piger ‘lazy’, Breton *diec*, *dieuc* (Middle Breton), *dieg* ‘lazy’

lead **loudjā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *luaide* ‘lead’

lead **wed-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *fedid* ‘lead, go, carry, bring’, Welsh *arwedd*, *arweddu* ‘bear, carry, wear; bear (child); lead, conduct, guide’,

lead, bring **wod-eje/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *fedid* ‘lead, bring’, Welsh *arwedd*, *arweddu* ‘bear, carry, wear; bear (child); lead, conduct, guide’,

lead, surpass **φrāk-or-āje/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *rhagori* ‘excel, surpass, exceed, be superior (to), be pre-eminent, be predominant, give precedence to, favour, prosper, succeed, get the better (of); advance, go

before, lead, precede', Breton (*cant o*) *recorim* (Old Breton)
'(with their) advancing'

leader **sem-brunk-ijat-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS:
society, Welsh *hebryngiad* 'leader, guide, escort, attendant,
conductor; vehicle (in medicine), medium', Cornish
hebrenc(h)iat '(luir) gl. dux 'duke', (plui) gl. presbyter
'priester'

leader **skotto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish
Scottos 'leader', Early Irish *Scott* 'Scotsman'

leader **kollo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *celicnon*
'tower', Early Irish *coll* 'leader'

leader **tu-wistāko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, British
tovisaci 'leader', Gaulish, Early Irish *toísech* 'leader',
Scottish Gaelic *tòiseach* 'beginning, chief', Welsh *tywysog*
'prince, lord, sovereign, leader, ruler, governor, captain;
guide, leader; leader (in a certain field)', Breton *toguisoc* (Old
Breton) 'leader'

leader **wal-o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish
Nerto-valus 'strength-leader', Welsh *gwal* 'leader, chieftain,
ruler',

leading **tu-westu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early
Irish *túus* 'start', Scottish Gaelic *tùs* 'beginning', Welsh *tywys*
'forward position, front, fore; leader; (?dict.) lead, guidance',

leaf **dal-injo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Welsh *dalen*, *dail*
'leaf (of book); leaf (of plant)', Cornish *delen* (Old Cornish),
del (*coll.*), *delyow* (*pl.*) 'leaf', Breton *del* (Middle Breton),
deil 'foliage'

leaf **dulā-, duljo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant,
Gaulish *pompédoula* (*GGk.*) 'five-leaf', Early Irish *duille*
'leaves', Scottish Gaelic *duille* 'leaf'

league **leugā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish
leuga 'league', Welsh Breton *leau* (Middle Breton), *lew*, *lev*,
leo 'league'

least **lagisamo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *lugimem*, *lugam* ‘least’, Scottish Gaelic *lugha* ‘less’, Welsh *lleiaf* ‘least, smallest, slightest, (the) lowest, basest, or most insignificant, minimum, fewest; the least amount, quantity, degree, &c.; junior, (the) youngest’, Cornish *lyha* ‘least’, Breton *leham*, *leiam*, *laham* (Old Breton) ‘least’

leather **letro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *lethar* ‘leather’, Scottish Gaelic *leathar* ‘leather’, Welsh *lledr* ‘leather, piece of leather, leather object, parchment, vellum; skin, hide; ?flesh’, Breton *ledr-* (Old Breton), *lezr* (Middle Breton), *ler* ‘leather’

leave **ati-aw-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *adaw* ‘depart from, leave, desert; leave behind; omit, leave out; bequeath’, Breton *di-eteguetic* (Old Breton) (< **di-at-aw-etic*) ‘destitute’

leave **lenk□-je/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *léicid* ‘let, leave’

leave **tra(n)nk-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *tréicim* ‘leave’, Welsh *trenigi* ‘die, pass away, perish, end, fail’,

leave (?) **wedīlo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *fedil* ‘lasting’, Welsh *gweddill* ‘spare or uncounsumed or redundant part; superfluity, surplus, overplus, remnant, residue; dung, excrement, refuse, leavings, sediment; the rest; balance, remainder (in arith.); (pl.) remains; relics’,

leech **gel-antī*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *gelit* ‘leech’, Scottish Gaelic *geal* ‘leech’, Welsh *gelau*, *gele*, *gêl* ‘leech’, Cornish *ghel* (Old Cornish) ‘leech’, Breton *gelaouenn* ‘leech’

left **tousto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *túascert* ‘nothern’, Welsh Breton *tuçz* (Middle Breton), *tus(s)* ‘left (as an instruction to a horse)’

left **(s)k###ttu-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *ciotan* (Modern Irish!!!) ‘left’, Welsh *chwith* ‘left; left-

handed; awkward, bungling, uncouth; unfortunate, sinister, sad; strange, unaccustomed, unusual; wrong, amiss’,

left **kleijo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *clé* ‘left’, Scottish Gaelic *clì* ‘left (hand), wrong’, Welsh *clod* (Old Welsh), *clodd* ‘left; left hand or side’, Cornish *kledh* ‘left; North’, Breton *cleiz* (Middle Breton), *kleiz* ‘left’

left **kerro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *cerr* ‘left’, Scottish Gaelic *ceàrr* ‘wrong, left (hand)’

left **ad-sowjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *aswy*, *asw* ‘left; sinister, awkward, clumsy’, Breton *hasou*, *hasaou* (Middle Breton), *asaou* ‘left, venerable’

leg **garri-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish **garrā-* ‘(part of the) leg’, Early Irish *gairri* ‘legs (?)’, Welsh *gar* ‘leg, shank, thigh, ham, hough’, Cornish *garr* ‘leg, stem, stalk’, Breton *garr* (Middle Breton), *gar* ‘leg’

leg **renno-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *rend* (**renn*) ‘leg, foot’

leg **eskarī-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *escir*, *eiscir* ‘ridge’, Welsh *esceir* (Old Welsh), *esgair*, *ysgair* ‘[leg, shank; limb; (mountain) ridge]’, Cornish *escher*; *Pen-isker?* ‘[gl. tibia (bone in lower leg); end-tibia?]’, Breton *esker* ‘leg, knee’

leg **sek-lā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *hegl* ‘leg, shank; gammon, cured ham’,

leisure **ukni-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *úain* ‘leisure, time’, Scottish Gaelic *ùin*, *ùine* ‘time’

lend **φari-link□-je/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *airlicim* ‘lend’, Welsh Breton *erlecguez* (Middle Breton), *erlegez* ‘mutual’

length **wozd-o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *fot* ‘length’, Scottish Gaelic *fad* ‘long’

length of fore-arm doubled **kom-elīnV-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *cyfelin* ‘length of fore-arm doubled, cubit, eighteen inches, sometimes a yard and a quarter (by analogy with the English ell)’, Cornish *kevelin* ‘cubit’, Breton *queffelin* (Middle Breton), *kevelin* ‘length of fore-arm doubled’

leprosy **truds-ko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *trosc* ‘leprosy’, Welsh *trwsgl* ‘awkward, clumsy, unskilful, unpolished, crude, rude, rough, badly proportioned; strong; gross, coarse, dense, thick’, Cornish *troskenn* ‘scab’, Breton *trusci* (pl.) (Old Breton), *trousk* ‘scabs, scars’

let **erb-je/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *no-m-erpimm* ‘gl. confido ‘leave me’

let, leave **gat-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *gadu, gadael* ‘permit, let, allow; leave’, Cornish *gasa* ‘leave, abandon’, Breton (*g*)*atur* (Old Breton) ‘let’

lewd **φragjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh *rhewydd* ‘wantonness, lasciviousness, passion, lust, desire; wanton, lascivious, lewd, lustful; spirited, lively, ardent, fervent; rash’,

lewd **serto-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality

libido (?) **an-trato-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *étrad* ‘libido (?)’

lick **leig-(j?)e/o-*, **lig-a-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *ligim* ‘lick’, Welsh *llyfu, llyw* ‘lick’, Breton *leat* (Middle Breton), *lead* ‘lick’

lid **wor-kor-jo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *gwerchyr* ‘lid, cover; box, case, bag; valve’, Cornish *guercher* ‘cover, lid’, Breton *guorcher* (Old Breton), *gourcher* (Middle Breton), *goulcher* ‘cover, lid’

lie **gawo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *gáu, gó* ‘untrue thing, lie’, Scottish Gaelic *gò* ‘lie, fault’, Welsh *gau* ‘falsehood, untruth, lie, deceit, fault; false, counterfeit, lying,

deceitful, erroneous’, Cornish *gow* ‘lie’, Breton *-gou* (?) (Old Breton), *gou* (Middle Breton), *gaou* ‘lie, prejudice’

lie **leg-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *legasit* ‘put’

lie **brankā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *bréc* ‘lie’

lie **wor-wed-e/o-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *gorwedd* ‘lie (on the ground, on a bed, &c.), recline; rest in the grave, lie buried; be in a flat or horizontal position (as an inanimate object); be situated [etc.]’, Cornish *growedh* ‘lying posture’, Breton *gouruez* (Middle Breton), *gourvez* ‘lie down’

life **b~~h~~wo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *biu* ‘life’, Welsh, Cornish *biu* ‘gl. vita ‘life’

life **biwotūt-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *bethu* ‘life’, Scottish Gaelic *beatha* ‘life’, Welsh *bywyd* ‘life, existence, liveliness; lifetime; livelihood, sustenance’,

life **bukkiā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *buchedd* ‘life, way or manner of life; condition of life, conduct, behaviour; morality’, Breton *buhez* ‘life’

life, food **biwoto-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *biad* ‘food’, Scottish Gaelic *biadh* ‘food’, Welsh *bwyd* ‘food, nourishment, meat, victuals, provisions’, Cornish *buit* (Old Cornish), *boes* ‘food’, Breton *boitolion* (Old Breton); *boet* (Old Breton, Middle Breton), *boet*, *boued* ‘nourishing; food’

life-force **nei-bo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *níab* ‘life-force’, Welsh *nwyf* ‘(strong) feeling, passion, (carnal) desire; joy, bliss; zest, vivacity, vitality, vigour, energy’,

light **glustu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *gluss* ‘light’

light **loukno-* / **louxsno-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *lón, lúan* ‘light, moon’, Scottish Gaelic *luan* ‘moon’

light **wālo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Gaulish *Valetia-cus* ‘light’

light **lou(k)bro-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Welsh *loubēr* (Old Welsh), *lleufer* ‘light, brightness, radiance, source of light; sight, vision’, Breton *lufr* ‘light, splendour; brilliant’

light **skamano-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *scaman* ‘light’, Scottish Gaelic *sgamhan* ‘lungs, liver’, Welsh *scamm(-hegint)* (Old Welsh); *ysgafn* ‘light’, Breton *scam* (Old Breton), *scaff* (Middle Breton), *skañv* ‘light’

light **wo-lougV-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Welsh *golau* ‘light, illumination, brightness, clearness; the open; fig. enlightenment, mental illumination’, Cornish *golou* (Old Cornish), *golow* ‘gl. lux ‘light’, Breton *guolou* (Old Breton), *go(u)lou* ‘light’

light sleep **(tu-)ari-koito-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Welsh Breton *dargudiñ* ‘doze, sleep lightly’

light yellow **gel-wo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Gaulish *gilvus* (Latin) ‘light yellow’

light, lamp **loukarnā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Gaulish *Locarno* (??) ‘lantern (?)’, Early Irish *lócharn, lúacharn* ‘light, lamp, lantern’, Scottish Gaelic *lòchran* ‘torch, light’, Welsh *llugorn* ‘lantern, lamp, candle; source of light, luminary (esp. the sun or the moon); ?torch, firebrand’, Cornish *lugarn* ‘lamp, light’, Breton *lucarn* (Old Breton); *lugern* ‘torch; brilliant, shine’

lightning **meltā-* (*sic*), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *mellt* ‘(flashes of) lightning, thunderbolts’,

lily **el-awjo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Welsh *alaw* ‘lily, waterlily’, Cornish (*Porth*)*allow* ‘lily’

linden *LW < MEng. (LEIA)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Gaulish **telia/*tilla/tillum* (??) ‘linden’, Early Irish *teile* ‘linden’

linden **lei(φ?)mā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Gaulish **lem-*, Lemo(-vices) ‘perch, pole’, Early Irish *Liamhain* (Modern Irish!!!) ‘linden-place’, Welsh *llwyf* ‘elm(-tree), platform, loft, linden’,

lineage **ad-ken-ī-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *echen* ‘stock, lineage, family, tribe; source, origin, nature’, Cornish *eghenn* ‘sort’, Breton *eien* ‘source(s)’

linen **līno-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *lí, lion* ‘linen’, Welsh *llin* ‘flax; thread or cloth made of flax, linen; candle-wick; transf. of flaxen hair’, Cornish *lin* ‘gl. linum’ ‘linen’, Breton *lin* ‘linen’

linen **ϕlontā- << *ϕlotnā- ?*, SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *loit* ‘linen’

lion **lewo-* (??) (< *Lat.?*), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *léu, léo* ‘lion’, Welsh *Lou-march, Cat-leu* (Old Welsh), *llew* ‘lion’, Cornish *leu, Lou-march* (Old Cornish) ‘lion’, Breton *Leu-gui* ‘lion’

lip **betlo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *bél* ‘lip’, Scottish Gaelic *beul* ‘mouth’

lip **wo-mlū-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *gwefl* ‘lip (of an animal), (pl.) jaws, chaps; human lip, esp. blubber lip (often facet. or derisively)’, Cornish *gwelv* ‘lip’, Breton *guefl* (Middle Breton), *geol* ‘lip’

liquid **wlik□-uro-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *gwlybwr* ‘liquid, fluid; juice, drink, liquor; humour, one of the four chief fluids of the body; moisture, wetness, dampness’, Cornish *glibor* (Old Cornish) ; *glyb* (Late Cornish) ‘gl. humor ‘humour’; wet, damp, moist’, Breton *ghebor* (Middle Breton), *g*(Welsh) *lebor* ‘humidity’

liquid **wlixso-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *gwlych* ‘liquid, fluid, wet, drink, liquor; wetness, moisture; ?rain; wet place; a wetting’, Breton *gwlec’h*, *glec’h* ‘infusion, maceration’

liquor **lati-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *Are-late* ‘(town) near the swamp’, Early Irish *laith* ‘beer, liquid, swamp’, Welsh *llat* (Middle Welsh), *llad* ‘liquid, ale, grace, blessing, goodness’, Cornish *lad* ‘gl. liquor’, Breton *lat* (Old Breton); *latar* ‘gl. cr[a]pulam ‘intoxication (lit. ‘drink’)’; humidity (of weather)’

live **bei-e/o-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Celtiberian *bionti* ‘vb (3 pl.)’, Gaulish , Early Irish *bí* ‘be’, Scottish Gaelic *bi*, *bì* ‘be’, Welsh *bwyf* ‘be’, Cornish *biic[h]* ‘gl. sis ‘may you be’

lively **werg-o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh *gwery* ‘lively, spirited, vigorous’, Breton *guerg* (Old Breton) ‘gl. efficax ‘active, energetic’

liver **awowo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *óa* ‘liver’, Scottish Gaelic *adha*, *ae* ‘liver’, Welsh *au*; *afu* ‘liver’, Cornish *auu* (Old Cornish) [*or aui?*] ‘liver’, Breton *avu* ‘liver’

living **biwo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *biu*, *beo* ‘living’, Scottish Gaelic *beò* ‘living’, Welsh *byw* ‘living, alive, existing; lively, vigorous, eager, susceptible to; living creature; life, energy, vigour’, Cornish *byw*, *bew* ‘living, alive’, Breton *bew*, *bev*, *beo* ‘living’

load, burden **(t)luxto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *luxtos* ‘burden’, Early Irish *lucht* ‘burden’, Scottish Gaelic *luchd* ‘burden’, Welsh *llwyth* ‘(full) load, burden, pack, cargo, charge (of gun, etc.), heap, multiplicity, large number or sum; foetus, litter (of pigs)’, Breton *leyz* (Middle Breton), *leizh* ‘abundance, capacity, fullness’

loan **oni-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *oin* ‘loan’

loathsome person **buddākko-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *botach* ‘churl’, Welsh *bwdach* ‘loathsome person, lout, knave, wretch, insignificant person’,

location **(s)tano-* / **(s)tanā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *-tan* ‘location’

lock **tu-lexto-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *delehid* (Old Welsh), *dylaith* ‘lock, bar, door-bolt; ring; fig. defence, protection, defender’, Breton *dlit-* (Old Breton), *dleizhenn* ‘lock’

lock of hair **kougleno-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *cuailen* ‘lock of hair’, Scottish Gaelic *cuailean* ‘hair, lock, curl’

lock of hair **koutino-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *cudyn* ‘lock, ringlet; tuft, wisp’, Cornish *cudin* ‘gl. coma ‘lock of hair’, Breton *cudenn* (Middle Breton), *kudenn* ‘lock of hair’

long **sīro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Ecritu-siri* ‘?-long’, Early Irish *sír* ‘longlasting, forever’, Scottish Gaelic *sìor* ‘long, continual’, Welsh *hir* ‘long, tall, lengthy, extensive, far-reaching, long-lasting, prolix, dilatory, tedious’, Cornish *hir* ‘long’, Breton *hir-* (Old Breton), *hir* ‘long’

long **(d??)longo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Loggo-stalhtes* (GGk.), Early Irish *long* ‘ship; container’, Scottish Gaelic *long* ‘ship’

long **siti-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *sith-* ‘long (intensive particle)’, Welsh *hit* (Old Welsh), *hyd* ‘length, height; duration, length of time [etc.]’, Cornish *hys* ‘length, extent’, Breton *hed* ‘length’

long *(φ?)libari-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *leba(i)r* ‘long, extensive’, Scottish Gaelic *leabhar* ‘long, clumsy’, Welsh *llyfar* (Middle Welsh) ‘long-lasting’,

long hair **rou-men-āko-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *ruaimneach* ‘long hair’

longer **sī-is* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *sía* ‘longer’, Welsh *hwy* ‘longer’,

longest **sī-samo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *síam* ‘longest’, Welsh *hwyaf* ‘longest’,

longing **sīr-axt-āko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *sírechtach* ‘longing’, Welsh *hiraethog* ‘sad, longing, yearning, hankering, wistful, nostalgic; eager, ardent; desired, longed for’, Cornish *hirethek* ‘longing, yearning’, Breton *hiraezheg* ‘nostalgic’

longing **sīr-axto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *sírecht* ‘longing’, Welsh *hiraeth* ‘grief or sadness after the lost or departed, longing, yearning, nostalgia, wistfulness, homesickness, earnest desire’, Cornish *hireth* ‘longing, nostalgia’, Breton *hiraez* (Middle Breton), *hiraezh* ‘impatience, nostalgia’

look **tamawo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Welsh *tafaw* ‘look!’, Breton *an-temeu-etic* (Old Breton) ‘gl. incircumspecta ‘not proven’

look-out (?) **wor-sell-ī-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *forsilliud* ‘looking (?)’, Welsh *gwerysll*, *gwerysllt* ‘camp, encampment, tents; fortification, safety, refuge; look-out, watch-tower; garrison, host, army’,

lord **tegernjo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, British - *tigerni*, *Tigerno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 6 ‘lord’, Gaulish *Tigernum* ‘lord’, Early Irish *tigernae* ‘lord’, Welsh *Eu-tigern* (Old Welsh), *teyrn* ‘monarch, sovereign, king, prince, lord, ruler, leader, dictator, tyrant, also fig.; sovereign (adj.), royal’, Cornish *Wen-deern* ‘lord’, Breton *Tiarn-*, *-tiern* (Old Breton) ‘lord’

lord **φari-k□enniko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *airchinnech* ‘lord’, Welsh *arbennig* ‘chief, prince, sovereign; principal, chief, excellent; notable, exceptional, wonderful; sacred, solemn’, Cornish *arbednek* (Late Cornish) ‘special’

lord **k□enno-tamiko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *pendefig* ‘chief, leader, ruler, king, prince, lord, nobleman, gentleman’, Cornish *pendeuig* (Old Cornish) ‘gl. princeps ‘lord’, Breton *pinuizic* (Middle Breton), *pinvidig* ‘rich’

lord **φotiko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *aithech (tige)* ‘lord (of the house)’, Welsh Breton *ozech* (Middle Breton), *oz(h)ac’h* ‘lord of the house’

lord **wlato-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *Ateula-vlatos* ‘lord’

lord **rīgant(o)-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *rhên* ‘lord, ruler, nobleman; parent’,

lord **arjo-, -ek-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *aire* ‘lord’

lord **maxsi-tigerno-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *mechdeyrn, mychdeyrn, machdeyrn* ‘king, lord, monarch, emperor; tributary prince; viceroy’, Cornish *myghtern* ‘king, sovereign, monarch’, Breton *machtiern* (Old Breton) ‘lord, ruler’

lord **φari-kleito-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *arglwydd* ‘king, sovereign, lord, prince, ruler of territory, owner, master (also title of courtesy)’, Cornish *arluit* (Old Cornish), *arloedh* ‘lord, master’

lord **mrogi-rīxs*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Galatian *Brogorix, Ande-brogirix* ‘lord’, Gaulish, Welsh *brëyr, brehyr* ‘nobleman, chieftain, lord, baron’,

lord **wlat-īko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *guletic* (Old Welsh), *gwledig* ‘lord, king, prince, ruler; term applied to a number of early British rulers and princes who were prominent in the defence of Britain about the time of the Roman withdrawal; (possibly) commander of the native militia (in a Romano-British province)’, Breton *guletic* (Old Breton), *gloedic* (Middle Breton), *g(Welsh) ledig* ‘lord, ruler’

- lordly** **tegernāko-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, British *Tegernacus* ‘lordly’, Gaulish , Early Irish *tigernach* ‘lordly’, Welsh *Teyrnog*; *teyrnog* ‘lordly, royal, noble’, Breton *Tiarnoc* (Old Breton) ‘lordly’
- loss** **koll-etā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *colled* ‘loss, thing lost, damage, detriment, defect; insanity, mental aberration; perdition’, Cornish *collet* (*kolles*) ‘gl. jactura ‘loss, damage’
- loss?** **e/V-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *el(-tes)* ‘luke(-warm)’, Welsh Breton *el(-boued)* ‘hunger’
- louse** **lous-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Welsh *llau* ‘lice’, Cornish *lowen* (Old Cornish), *low* ‘lice’, Breton *louenn* (Middle Breton), *laou* ‘lice’
- louse** **sor-o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *sor, sar* ‘louse’, Welsh *hôr* ‘lice (esp. on pigs), fig. lazy or fat people’,
- love** **s(φ??)erkā-*, **s(φ??)erko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *serc* ‘love’, Scottish Gaelic *seirc* ‘love’, Welsh *serch* ‘affection, love, desire, lust; though, despite, in spite of, notwithstanding’, Breton *serc* ‘h concubine’
- love** **g□rātu-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *grád* ‘love’, Scottish Gaelic *gràdh* ‘love’
- love** **wenā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *gen* ‘smile’, Welsh *gwên* ‘smile, smirk, pleased or happy countenance, mirth, fig. gleam or ray of sunshine, favour or goodwill’, Breton *Houuen* (Old Breton); *heguen* (Middle Breton) ‘lovable, favourable’
- love** **karatu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Gaulish *Caratullus* ‘little love’, Early Irish *carad* ‘love’, Welsh *carad* ‘loved; love’,
- love** **kar-a(j)e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *caraim* ‘love’, Welsh *caru* ‘love, court’, Cornish *kara*

‘love, like, care for’, Breton *carat* (Middle Breton), *kared*, -
oud ‘love’

love **ad-kar-a-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish
accur ‘joy’, Welsh *acharu* ‘love’,

love **lub-je/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Celtiberian
lubos ‘m’, Gaulish *lubi* ‘love’

low *(*φ?*)*its-elo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early
Irish *isel* ‘low’, Scottish Gaelic *iosal* ‘low’, Welsh *isel* ‘low,
not high or tall, not lofty or elevated in position, low down,
low-lying, low-flying, lower than the average or usual level,
running low, shallow (of water, lake); humble, modest [etc.]’,
Cornish *isel* ‘low, modest, vulgar’, Breton *isel* (Old Breton),
isel, *izel* ‘low’

lowly **waili-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Vailo*,
Vailiaco ‘low (?)’, Welsh *gwael* ‘miserable, wretched,
contemptible, despised, abject, vile; unwell, unhealthy, sick,
ill, poorly; humble, lowly; base-born, plebeian, ignoble, mean,
poor; lowly person, wretch; valueless thing; wretched plight,
misery; mean or dirty trick’, Breton *gail* ‘low, miserable’

luck **tunketo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, OBrit. /
Cib. *Tuncetace/Tongeta* ‘(?)/PNf’, Gaulish , Early Irish
tocad (*Og. Togittacc*) ‘luck’, Welsh *tynged* ‘destiny, fate, lot;
prophecy, prediction, fortune’, Breton *tonkad* ‘fate’

luck (lit. ‘white world’ **windo-b*(Welsh) *ijo-*,
SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Early Irish *sub(a)e* < **su-*
bh ~~u~~ ~~u~~ ~~u~~ *i* ~~u~~ ~~u~~ *o-* ‘happiness’, Scottish Gaelic *subhach* ‘merry’,
Welsh *gwynfyd* ‘happiness, delight, joy, felicity, bliss,
blessedness, pleasure; prosperity; desire, zeal; (pl.) the
Beatitudes’, Breton *guenvet* (Middle Breton), *gwenved*
‘happy’

lukewarm **klijaro-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation,
Welsh *clae* ‘kind, gentle, pleasant, temperate, mild, fine;
lukewarm, tepid, cool’, Cornish *klor* ‘mild, meek, modest’,
Breton *clouar* (Middle Breton), *klouar* ‘lukewarm’

lump, ball **mello-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Mello-* (?) ‘hill’, Early Irish *mell* ‘lump, hill’, Scottish Gaelic *meall* ‘lump, hill’, Breton *mell* ‘big ball’

lust **lāto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *láth* ‘heat, rut’, Welsh *llawd* ‘heat (of sow), sow’s desire for boar, sow’s mating season’,

lust **swantā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Gaulish *Santones* (?) ‘desirous people’, Early Irish *sant* ‘lust’, Scottish Gaelic *sannt* ‘desire, inclination’, Welsh *chwant* ‘desire, appetite, inclination; carnal desire, lust, concupiscence, covetousness, cupidity’, Cornish *hwans* ‘desire, longing, wish’, Breton *-huant*, *-uuant* (Old Breton), *hoant* (Middle Breton), *c’hoant* ‘desire, lust’

lye **troktā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *troeth* ‘urine, lye’, Breton *troaz* (Middle Breton), *troazh* ‘urine’

lying on the back **su-φoino-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *fóen* ‘lying on the back (?)’

madness **an-k□eisl-o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *éccíall* ‘madness’, Welsh *amwyll* ‘madness, rage, foolishness, indiscretion’,

maggot **egi-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Welsh *euod* ‘liver-fluke in sheep, worms in the liver of sheep; mites that breed in flour, etc.’,

maggot **kom-trāno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Welsh *cynrhon* ‘maggots, grubs, larvae; fig. (in sing.) a restless child’, Cornish *contronen* ‘gl. cimex ‘maggot’, Breton *contronenn* (Middle Breton), *kontron* ‘meat maggot’

magic **soito-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Welsh *hud* ‘magic, wizardry, sorcery, witchcraft, spell, enchantment, charm, fascination, allurement, persuasion, enticement, illusion, apparition, deceit(fulness), trick; magic(al), charmed, illusory’, Cornish *hudol* (Old Cornish) ; *hus* (MCo.) ‘gl. magus ‘wizard’; magic’, Breton *hud* (Middle Breton) ‘magic’

- maimed** **anam-ousto-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body,
Welsh *anafus* ‘maimed, blemished, unsound, injured;
painful’, Breton *anaffus* ‘maimed (Fav. ‘sorrowful’)’
- majesty** **rīgjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Gaulish *Rigius*
‘majesty (?)’, Early Irish *ríge* ‘majesty’, Welsh *rhydd*
(Middle Welsh) ‘(royal) splendour, glory, majesty, grandeur,
pomp, sovereignty, ?also fig.; (?dict.) king(s), lord(s),
master(s)’
- make** **k□ar-je/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish
Parisii (?) ‘creators (?)’, Welsh *paraf, peri* ‘create, form,
make; cause to be(come), make; cause, produce, make ready,
arrange’, Cornish *para* ‘prepare’, Breton *paras* ‘do, create’
- make** **dukli-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *dúil*
‘being, element’, Scottish Gaelic *dùil* ‘element’
- make clear** **glan-n-d-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS:
language, Early Irish *as-glenn, fo-gliunn* ‘make clear, teach’
- make insane** **dwāst-aje/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS:
mind, Early Irish *dássaim* ‘make insane’, Scottish Gaelic
dàsachd ‘rage, madness’
- make known** **neu-(j)e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS:
language, Early Irish *nóid* ‘make known’
- make lame** **skat-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early
Irish *scathaim* ‘make lame, maim’
- make noise** **swen-(n-)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language,
Early Irish *sennaim* ‘play an instrument’, Scottish Gaelic
seinn ‘sing’
- make strong** **nert-ā-(j)e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS:
quality, Early Irish *nerthaim* ‘make strong’, Welsh *nerthi-ti*
(Old Welsh), *nerthu* ‘make strong(er), reinforce, strengthen,
fortify, aid, help; exhort, urge; become strong(er)’, Breton
nerzhañ ‘fortify, make strong’
- make strong** **ner-to-sage/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS:
quality, Early Irish *nerthaigid* ‘make strong’, Welsh *nertheint*

(Old Welsh), *nertháu* ‘make strong(er), reinforce, strengthen, fortify, help, aid’,

male **wirowjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *gwryw, gwrw, gwrŷ, gwrwŷ, etc.* ‘male human being, man or boy, male animal, male plant; male, maculine, uncivil, rough, unruly’, Cornish *gur ruid* (Old Cornish) ; *gorow* ‘gl. mas .l. masculus ‘man, male’; male’

male raven **marko-brano-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Welsh, Cornish *marhuran* (Old Cornish), *marghvrán* ‘male raven’, Breton *mal-bran* ‘male raven, big raven’

malice **mono-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *mon* ‘malice’

mallow **malwā-* < *Lat.?*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Welsh, Cornish *malou* (Old Cornish) ‘mallow’, Breton *malu* (Middle Breton), *malw, malv, malo* ‘mallow’

malt **mraki-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *bracis* ‘kind of grain for producing malt’, Early Irish *mraich, braich* ‘malt’, Scottish Gaelic *braich* ‘malt’, Welsh *brag* ‘malt, malt liquor’, Cornish *brag* ‘gl. bratium [bracium] ‘malt’, Breton *bragez* ‘germ (of grain, etc.)’

man **wiro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Celtiberian *UIROS* ‘man’, Gaulish *Viro-* ‘man’, Early Irish *fer* ‘man’, Scottish Gaelic *fear* ‘man’, Welsh *gur* (Old Welsh), *gŵr* ‘man, person, valiant warrior’, Cornish *gur* (Old Cornish), *gour* ‘man’, Breton *-gur* (Old Breton), *gour* ‘man, person’

man **keiwo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *cía* ‘man’

mangy **karrāko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *carrach* ‘scabbed’, Scottish Gaelic *càrr* ‘itch, mange, superficial roughness’

manslaughter **anktu-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *écht* ‘manslaughter’, Scottish Gaelic *euchd* ‘feat, exploit’

many **φelu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Elu-* ‘many’, Early Irish *il* ‘many’, Scottish Gaelic *iol-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 12 ‘many’, Welsh *El-* ‘many’, Cornish *Ill-cum* ‘many valleys (?)’

maple **akar(n)o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Gaulish **akaros*, **akarnos* ‘maple’

mare **ka(n)kstikā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish *Cassiciate* ‘mare-place’, Welsh *caseg* ‘mare’, Cornish *cassec* (Old Cornish), *kasek* ‘mare’, Breton *queseg* (Middle Breton), *keseg*, *kezeg* ‘horses (dial. also ‘mares’)’

mare (horse) **(φ?)/lārek-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *láir* ‘mare’, Scottish Gaelic *làir* ‘mare’

marry **tu-wed-ī-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *dyweddio* ‘betroth, affianced (in trans. and reflex. senses), become engaged’, Cornish *domethy* (*demmedhi*) ‘marry’, Breton *dimiziff* (Middle Breton), *dimeziñ* ‘marry’

marsh **gronnā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *gronna* (*LLat.*) ‘marsh’, Welsh *gronnae* (Old Welsh) ‘marshes (?)’, Breton *gronn-ua* (Old Breton) ‘marshy place’

marten **belego-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Welsh *belau* ‘wild beast, wolf; marten, sable’,

mast **werno- 2 (sic)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *fern* ‘mast’, Welsh, Cornish *guern* (Old Cornish), *gwern* ‘gl. *malus* ‘mast’, Breton *guaern* (Old Breton); *gwern* ‘alder; alder, marsh’

mastiff **bratto-kū*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *brot-chú* ‘mastiff’, Welsh *brathgi* ‘mastiff’, Cornish *brathki* ‘mastiff’

material **damnjo- (*do-?)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *damnae* ‘material’, Welsh *defnydd* ‘material, element, nature; subject-matter; requisites (in law); implement, accessory; use, application, purpose; cause,

origin; (future) form or status’, Breton *daffnez*, *danuez* (Middle Breton), *danvez* ‘material’

matron **mātronā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Gaulish *Mātrona* ‘Marne’, Welsh *Modron* ‘-’,

matter **rantu-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *rét* ‘matter’, Scottish Gaelic *rud* ‘thing’

matter **sulo-widā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *silgued* (Old Welsh), *sylwedd* ‘substance, matter, material; a substance; a solid; solidity, reality; volume (of object, &c.); substance (with ref. to person’s character, &c.), stability, moral fibre, ‘bottom’; essence’, Breton *solgued* (Old Breton) ‘gl. substantiam ‘substance, essence’

matter **trajā-* (???) SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *tra* ‘thing, matter, material’, Cornish *tra* ‘thing’, Breton *tra* ‘thing’

mattock **kak□k□jā-* (???) SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish, Scottish Gaelic *caibe* ‘shovel, mattock’, Welsh *cep* (Old Welsh), *caib* ‘pickaxe, mattock, hoe; ploughshare’,

maybe **bēst(i)* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure?, Early Irish *béis* ‘maybe’

me **-sme* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Gaulish *-mi* ‘I, me’, Early Irish *-m(m)-* ‘my; me; to me’, Welsh *m* ‘my; me; to me’, Cornish *-m* ‘my; me; to me’, Breton *-m* (*OBret.*+) ‘my; me; to me’

me, my **moi* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *-m-* ‘me, my’

mead **medu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Celtiberian *Među-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 6 ‘mead’, Gaulish *Medu-geni* (?) ‘mead-born (?)’, Early Irish *mid* ‘mead’, Welsh *medd* ‘mead’, Cornish *med* (*Oco.??*), *medh* ‘gl. sicera ‘mead’, Breton *medot* (Old Breton); *mez* (Middle Breton) ‘drunk; mead’

meadow **kloφni-* 1, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *chlúain* ‘meadow’

meadow **klouni-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Celtiberian *kolounioku[m]* ‘adj (Gp)’, Gaulish *Cluniacus* ‘Cluny (*meadowy)’, Early Irish *chlúain* ‘meadow, pasture’, Scottish Gaelic *cluain* ‘green plain, pasture’, Welsh *clun* ‘meadow, moor; brake, brushwood’,

measure **med-je/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *midiur* ‘measure’, Welsh *meddwl* ‘thought, judgement, opinion, purpose, meaning; mind, intelligence’,

measure **mens-* / **mets-ūr-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *mesurda* ‘gl. modicum ‘measure’, Welsh *do-guo-misur[am]* [not in GPC?] ‘gl. geo ‘measure’, Welsh (?), Cornish *dowomisurami* ‘gl. compensabo ‘compensate’

measure **kom-met-* (*pass.*), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *con-midiur* ‘judge, fix’, Welsh *cymedru* ‘measure, assess, judge; make commensurate; moderate, adapt; regulate; get hold of; be able; direct, guide’,

meat **karnajo-* (??) (*LW?*), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *carna* ‘meat’, Scottish Gaelic *carr* ? ‘flesh of the seal and whale’

meat **kīkā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *Cicollui* (?) ‘epithet of Mars’, Early Irish *cích* ‘female breast’, Scottish Gaelic *cìoch* ‘woman’s breast’, Welsh *cig* ‘meat, flesh’, Cornish *chic* (Old Cornish), *kig* ‘gl. caro ‘meat’, flesh’, Breton *cic* (Old Breton), *quic* (Middle Breton), *kig* ‘meat’

meat; corpse **kolanī-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, British *Colanica* ‘town of the Damnonii near the source of the Clyde’, Gaulish , Early Irish *colainn* ‘meat’, Scottish Gaelic *colann*, *colainn* ‘body’, Welsh *celain* ‘corpse’,

meaty **kīk-āko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *cigog* ‘meaty, fleshy’, Breton *quigued* (Middle Breton), *kigeg* ‘meaty’

meeting **kom-ranko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *comracc* ‘meeting, battle’, Scottish Gaelic *còmhrag* ‘conflict’, Welsh *cyfranc* ‘meeting, encounter, clash, battle, combat, attack, contest; affair, concern, incident, adventure, story (of battle, etc.), tale, narrative, conversation, discussion’,

melodious **bandi-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *bind* ‘melodious’, Scottish Gaelic *binn* ‘melodious’, Breton *bann* ‘gl. canora ‘melodious’

melt **leg-e/o-, lexto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish **ligita* (?) ‘silt, mud’, Early Irish *legaim* ‘melt, dissolve’, Scottish Gaelic *leagh* ‘melt’, Welsh *llaith* ‘damp, moist, dank, humid, wet, fresh, succulent; soft; timid, cowardly, fearful, weak; tender(-hearted); given to drink; lacking zeal or enthusiasm, indifferent, heedless’, Breton *leiz* (Middle Breton), *leizh* ‘humid’

melt **log-eje/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *do-luigim* ‘remitto, ignosco’

member **ballo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *Ballo-* ‘member’, Early Irish *ball* ‘member’, Scottish Gaelic *ball* ‘member’, Welsh *ball* ‘plague, pestilence, disease, blight; death, destruction’, Cornish *bal* ‘gl. pestis ‘plague’

member **astili-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *asil* ‘member’, Welsh, Cornish *esel* ‘gl. membrum ‘member’, Breton *esel, ezel* ‘member’

member **mallo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *cymal* ‘joint (in body of human being or animal, &c.); knuckle; joint (in stem of plant), knot, node; mechanical joint; joint (of meat); sometimes fig. of limb or branch’, Cornish *mell** ‘joint’, Breton *mell* ‘knuckle’

memory **kom-man-o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *cuman* ‘memory’, Scottish Gaelic *cuimhne* ‘rememberance’, Welsh *covein* (Middle Welsh), *cof* ‘memory, mind, sense(s), remembrance, record, recollection, memorial, regards; mindful’, Cornish *kov* ‘memory, recollection’, Breton *couff, coff* (Middle Breton), *koun* ‘memory’

mercifulness **trougo-karjā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *trócaire* ‘mercifulness’, Scottish Gaelic *tròcair* ‘mercy’, Welsh *trugaredd* ‘mercy, compassion, pity, tender-heartedness, kindness, humanity, good will’, Cornish *tregeredh* ‘compassion, sympathy, pity’, Breton *trugarez* ‘mercifulness, indulgence’

mermaid **mori-morwen-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Early Irish *muirmoru* ‘mermaid’, Welsh *môrforwyn* ‘mermaid, siren’, Cornish *morvoren* ‘mermaid’, Breton *mormoroin* (Old Breton) ‘gl. siren .i. monstrum in mare ‘siren, i.e. sea-monster’

metal **meini-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish **meina* ‘mine’, Early Irish *méin*, *méinn* ‘metal, ore’, Scottish Gaelic *mèin*, *mèinn* ‘ore, mine’, Welsh *mwyn* ‘mineral, ore; mine’, Breton *mengleuz* ‘quarry’

middle **medjo-*, **medi^o*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, British *Medio-nemetum* ‘middle-sacred place’, Gaulish *Medio-* ‘middle’, Early Irish *mide*; *mid-* ‘middle’, Welsh *mei-* ‘middle’,

midge **wido-peto-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Welsh *gwyddbed* (Middle Welsh), *gwybed* (*MoW*) ‘gnats, midges; flies; fleas (in bibl.)’, Cornish *guibeden* (Old Cornish); *gwibes* ‘gl. scinifes ‘a kind of stinging insect’ ; gnats’, Breton *c’hwibed*, *c’hwibedenn* ‘midge(s)’

mild **wlido-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Gaulish *Vlido-rix* ‘mild king (?)’, Welsh *gwlydd* ‘soft; tender, gentle, mild, kindly, meek, modest’,

milk **mlig-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish **bligicare* ‘milk’, Early Irish *bligim* ‘milk’, Scottish Gaelic *bleagh* ‘milk’

milk **melgos-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *melg* ‘milk’

milk **gerto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *gert* ‘milk’

- milk** **mlixtu-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *mlicht*, *blicht* ‘milk’, Welsh *blith* ‘milch, full of milk, with young, productive, nourishing; milk, dairy produce, profit, advantage’,
- milk** **glaxtā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *glas* ‘milk’, Scottish Gaelic *anaghlas* ‘milk mixed with water’
- milk** **seigi-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *séig* ‘milk’
- milk** **sutu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *suth* ‘milk’, Welsh *sudd* (< **se/oud-o-*) ‘juice, sap, bodily fluid, humour (according to medieval physiology); liquid, moisture; sauce, gravy, ketchup, syrup; also fig.’,
- milk** **wo-trog-eje/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *godro* ‘milk, draw milk from; suck; fig. get money or knowledge out of one by craft and guile, exploit, wheedle’, Cornish *godra* ‘milk’, Breton *guotroit* (Old Breton); *gozro* (Middle Breton), *goro*, *goeriñ* ‘gl. demulgitis ‘you milk’; milk’
- milk** **laxto-* (or *LW* < *Lat.*?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *lacht* ‘milk’, Welsh *llaeth* ‘milk’, Cornish *lait* (Old Cornish), *leth* ‘gl. lac ‘milk’, Breton *laez* (Middle Breton), *laezh* ‘milk’
- mine** **meino-klādo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *mwynglawdd*, *mwnglawdd* ‘mine, pit, shaft’, Cornish **mon-gleth* ‘mine-working’
- mine, my** **mewe* << *PIE *mene*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *muí*, *mo* ‘mine, my’, Welsh *mau* ‘mine; my’, Cornish *ow* ‘mine, my’
- miscarriage** **φartuli-* (???), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *erthyl* ‘abortion, offspring born prematurely, castling from an untimely birth or miscarriage; also fig.’,
- miserable** **(t)leiko-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *liach* ‘miserable’

miserable **trougo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Gaulish *Trougillus*, *Trōgus* ‘miserable’, Early Irish *trúag* ‘miserable’, Scottish Gaelic *truagh* ‘wretched, pitiful’, Welsh *tru* ‘wretched, miserable, deplorable, pitiful, pathetic’, Cornish *troc* (Old Cornish), *trog* ‘gl. miser ‘wretched’, cut, cracked’, Breton *tru* ‘miserable’

miserable, weak **troug-agno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *trúagán*, *trógán* ‘miserable, weak’, Welsh *truan* ‘wretch, miserable person, poor fellow, meek or weak person; wretched, miserable, pitiful, pathetic, poor, weak’,

misery **trougjā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *tróige* ‘misery’, Welsh *truedd* [not in GPC] ‘misery’,

misery **an-kom-nerto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *éccomnart* ‘infirmité, misery, misfortune’, Welsh *anghyfnert* ‘infirmité, misery, misfortune’,

mist **dumāko-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *dumacha* ‘mist’

mist, smoke **dengwo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *dew* [not in GPC] ‘mist, smoke’,

mistake **anamī-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *anim* ‘mistake’, Scottish Gaelic *aineamh* ‘flaw’, Welsh *anamou* (pl.) (Old Welsh), *anaf* ‘blemish, defect, deformity, wound; rejected’, Breton *-anam* (Old Breton), *anaff* (Middle Breton) ‘mistake, mark’

mistake **bag-jo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh *bai* ‘fault, defect, failing, weakness, imperfection, blemish, flaw; error, mistake’,

mistake **kom-φari-org-no-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *comrorcon* ‘mistake’, Welsh *cyfeiliorn* < **cyfeiriorn* ‘straying, a wandering, error, fault, wrong or false opinion, mistake; wandering or lost’,

mite **tār-āko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Welsh *torogen*, *trogen* ‘tick, (blood-sucking) insect, louse, also derog. of

person', Breton *toroc* (Old Breton), *teureg-* (Middle Breton), *teureug* 'mite'

mix **mi(x)-ske/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish **misg-* (?) 'mix', Early Irish *mescaim* 'mix', Scottish Gaelic *measg*, *measgach* 'mix', Welsh *mysgu* 'undo, untie, unpick, unravel, disentangle, take apart, loosen, come apart, destroy, overthrow, break (in pieces), break up, scatter, disperse, also fig, ?speak; mix', Breton *meskañ* 'mix'

mix **kom-mi(k)sk-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *cummasc* 'mixing', Welsh *cymysg* 'mixed, mingled, blended, compound, composite, confused, without order, jumbled, motley; mixture; concoction; compound; tumult, confusion; chaos, muddle; confused border', Cornish *commisc* (*bleit hahchi*) (*kemmysk*) 'gl. *linx* 'lynx (lit. 'mixture of wolf and dog')', Breton *quemesc* (Middle Breton), *kemmesk* 'mix, confusion'

mob **plīdos-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *liti-maur* (Old Welsh) [*not in GPC?*] 'gl. *frequens populus* 'big mob'

modest **moilo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh *mul* 'simple, innocent, sincere, plain, honest, modest, gentle, meek, shy, foolish, silly; sad, dejected, taciturn, dumb', Breton *mul* 'mule'

molar tooth **kūlo- danto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *cilddant* 'molar tooth', Breton *kildant* 'molar tooth'

monkey **abbon-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Galatian *abránas* [*r. abbánas?*] 'monkey', Gaulish

month **mīns-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *mid* (*r. mid̄*) 'month', Early Irish *mí* 'month', Scottish Gaelic *mìos* 'month', Welsh *mis* 'month; oestrus', Cornish *mis* 'gl. *mensis* 'month', Breton *mis* 'month'

moon **loukno- / *louxsno-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *lón*, *lúan* 'light, moon'

moon **lug-rā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *lloer* ‘moon’, Cornish *luir* (Old Cornish), *loer* ‘gl. luna ‘moon’, Breton *loir*, *loer* (Old Breton), *loar* ‘moon’

moonlight **lug-rā/o-kando-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *lloergan* ‘moonlight; moonlit’, Breton *loer cann* (Old Breton), *loargann* ‘moonlight’

moor **salā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *hâl 3* ‘moor, down, moorland’, Cornish *hal* ‘moor, marsh’, Breton *hal* ‘salty water, salt’

mortar **kom-bru-to-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *combruith* ‘boiling (?)’, Welsh *cymrwd* ‘mortar, cement, plaster; fig. anything that serves to cement together; fierce, angry, wrathful’,

most **māji-samo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *máam*, *moam* ‘most, biggest’, Welsh *mwyaf* ‘biggest, largest, greatest, most, loudest, longest, most important, chief, major’, Cornish *moyha* ‘most’, Breton *meham* (Old Breton), *muyhaff* (Middle Breton), *muiañ* ‘most’

mother **mammā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *mam* ‘mother’, Welsh *mam* ‘mother, ancestress; Mother Mary; source, origin, cause’, Cornish *mam (Co.)*, *mamm* ‘mother’, Breton *mam* (Middle Breton), *mamm* ‘mother’

mother **mātīr*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *matrebo* (*GGk.*) ‘mothers’, Early Irish *máthir* ‘mother’, Scottish Gaelic *màthair* ‘mother’, Welsh *modrydaf* ‘queen bee; parent bee-colony, old or original swarm; (old) beehive’,

mother-in-law, father-in-law **swekru-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *chwegr*; *chwegrwn* ‘mother-in-law, father-in-law’, Cornish *hweger*; *hwigeren* (*hwegron*) ‘gl. socrus ‘mother-in-law’; gl. socer ‘father-in-law’

mound **kroukā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, British *Penno-crucium* ‘top of the hill (?) (today Penkrudge)’, Gaulish **kroukā* ‘summit’, Early Irish *crúach* ‘mound, hill’, Scottish Gaelic *cruach* ‘pile, heap’, Welsh *crug* ‘hillock, cairn,

tumulus, heap, mass, stack, group, company, multitude, large number; swelling, tumour, weal; pustule, abscess, boil, carbuncle; pimple, blister; eruption, scab; pestilence; tubercule; fig. fear, affliction', Cornish *cruc* (Old Cornish), *krug* 'gl. collis 'hill', mound, tumulus', Breton *cruc* (Old Breton); *krug* 'gl. acervum 'mound'

mountain **sleibos-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *sliab* 'mountain', Scottish Gaelic *sliabh* 'moor, mountain'

mountain **brig-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Celtiberian - *briga* 'f', Gaulish *Brigi-ani*, *Are-brigium* 'mountain, hill', Early Irish *bri* 'mountain, hill', Welsh *bre* 'hill, highland; high, elevated', Cornish *bre* 'mountain, hill', Breton *-breh-* (Old Breton), *bre* 'mountain, hill'

mountain **φarkunjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *arkúnia* (GGk.) 'mountain (?)'

mountain **monjo-, menjo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, OBrit. // Pict *Monedo-rigi* // *monid* 'king of the mountain; mountain (in PIN's)', Gaulish *Her-minius mons* '(mountain)', Scottish Gaelic *monadh* (*LW* < *Br.* or Pictish) 'mountain', Welsh *mynydd* 'mountain, (large) hill, large amount; mountain land, moorland, agricultural land', Cornish *menit* (Old Cornish), *menydh* 'mountain, hill', Breton *monid* (Old Breton), *menez* 'mountain'

mouse **lukot-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish *Lucotios*; *Loukotiknos* (GGk.) 'mouse-', Early Irish *luch* 'mouse', Scottish Gaelic *luch* 'mouse', Welsh *llyg*; *pl. llygod* '(common) shrew, shrewmouse, (field-)mouse; mice, rats, shrews', Cornish *logoden* 'mouse', Breton *loc* (sg.) (Old Breton), *logot* (Middle Breton), *logod* 'mice'

mouth **goppo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish **gobbo-* 'mouth', Early Irish *gop* 'beak, mouth', Scottish Gaelic *gob* 'beak, bill'

mouth **genu-, genawā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *Genava* 'mouth of the river', Early Irish *gi(u)n*

‘mouth’, Scottish Gaelic *ginn* ‘mouth’, Welsh *gên* ‘jaw, chin’, Cornish *genau* (Old Cornish) ; *ganow* (MCo.) ‘gl. os ‘mouth’; mouth’, Breton *gen* ‘jaw’

mouth **āso-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *á* ‘mouth’

mouth **ma/ekno-* (??) / **mīnV-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish **mina* ‘expression, look’, Early Irish *mén* ‘open mouth’, Welsh *min* ‘lip, mouth; margin, side, bank, boundary, edge, verge (of a season); (cutting) edge, sharpness, erection’, Cornish *min* ‘face, lip, mouth, tip, edge, broder’, Breton *min* ‘beak’

mouth **staman-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *safn* ‘mouth, jaws, snout, sometimes derog. with ref. to a person; palate’, Cornish *stefenic* ‘gl. palatum ‘palate’, Breton *staffn* (Middle Breton), *staoñ* ‘palate’

mouth **gen-owes* (pl.), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *Genaua* ‘Genève (mouth-)', Welsh *genau* ‘mouth, lips; estuary, entrance to a valley, pass, mouth (of sack, cave, bottle, &c.), hole; fig. saying, speech’, Cornish *genau* (Old Cornish) ; *ganow* (MCo.) ‘gl. os ‘mouth’; mouth’, Breton *genouou* (Old Breton), *genoù* ‘mouth’

mouth of a river **eni-bero-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *inber* ‘mouth of a river’, Welsh *ynfer* ‘mouth of a river’,

mouth of river; confluence **ad-ber-o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish, Scottish Gaelic *abar* ‘confluence’, Welsh *aper* (Old Welsh), *aber* ‘mouth of river; confluence’, Cornish *aber* (Old Cornish) ‘mouth of river; confluence’, Breton *aperou* (OBret.?), *aber* ‘mouth of river; confluence’

mouth, lip **bussu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *Bussu-* (?) ‘lip’, Early Irish *bus* ‘lip’, Scottish Gaelic *bus* ‘mouth, kiss’

move **swem-(ī-)* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *chwýf, chwif* ‘motion, movement, agitation, stir, a shaking, a rocking, oscillation’,

move **swi-m-āje/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *chwifio, chwyfu* ‘move, stir; move to and fro or up and down, wave like branches stirred by the wind, be tossed or swayed like a crop in a field; fly; hover; wave (a banner, &c.); brandish (a weapon); heave; whistle’, Breton *fimre* (Old Breton), *fifual* (Middle Breton), *fiñval* ‘move’

move fast **ϕlou-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *lu-* ‘move’

mow **met-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *medi* ‘reap, harvest, cut; cut or mow down (enemies), reap (result)’, Cornish *miszhi* (Late Cornish) (*mysi*) ‘reap’, Breton *midiff* (Middle Breton), *mediñ* ‘mow’

much **menekk* ~~###~~-, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *menicc* ‘much, often’, Scottish Gaelic *minig, minic* ‘often’, Welsh *mynych* ‘frequent, often, abundant, numerous; ?generous’, Cornish *menowgh* ‘often’

mud **latākā-*, **latjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *lathach* ‘mud’, Scottish Gaelic *làthach* ‘mire, clay’, Welsh *llaid* ‘mud, mire, dirt, clay, slime, ooze; ?swamp, slough, quagmire, quicksand; dregs; also fig.’, Cornish *leys* ‘mud’, Breton *leh* (Old Breton); *lec’hid* ‘marsh; mud’

mud **lutā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *Lutēva* ‘mud-’, Early Irish *loth* ‘mud’, Scottish Gaelic *lòn* ‘marsh, mud’, Welsh *lluddedig* ‘exceedingly tired, weary, wearied, fatigued, fagged out, jaded, exhausted; hindered; pounded, beaten, eroded (of river-bank, &c.); causing fatigue, exhausting, toilsome, laborious, painful’,

mud **mūro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *múr* ‘mud’

mud **bawā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish **bauā-* ‘mud’, Welsh *baw* ‘dirt, filth, mud, rubbish; dung, excrement’,

mulberry **mero-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *merenn*, *mera* (*pl.*) ‘mulberry’, Welsh *merwydden*, *morwydd* ‘mulberry tree(s)’,

multitude **ϕlī-jes-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *lia* ‘more’, Scottish Gaelic *liuth*, *liutha* ‘many’, Welsh *liaus* (Old Welsh), *lliaws* ‘multitude, host, crowd, army, mob, (large) number, multiplicity, abundance, profusion: ?greatness; many a, frequent, numerous, abundant, much’, Cornish *lies* ‘many’, Breton *lios* (Old Breton); *lies*, (Middle Breton), *lies* ‘gl. pleraque ‘many’; multitude’

murder **orno-* (*or* **org-no-?*), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *orn* ‘destruction, killing’

murder **galanatsā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Cu. *galnes*, *galnys* ‘fine for homicide’, Gaulish, Early Irish *galannas* ‘murder’, Welsh *galanas* ‘blood-feud, enmity, hatred; slaughter, massacre, homicide, (violent) death; spoil, plunder, outrage; confusion, destruction, catastrophe’,

muscle **kom-ser-ī* (*pl.*) (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *cyhyr*, *cehyr*, *cŷr* ‘muscle, brawn; tendon, sinew; piece of meat, flesh’, Cornish *cheher* (Old Cornish); *keher* ‘gl. pulpa ‘muscle’, flesh’, Breton *caher* (Middle Breton) ‘muscle’

music **trigjo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *-traige* ‘music’

my **men(e)* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Gaulish *mon* ‘my’, Early Irish *mo* ‘my’, Scottish Gaelic *mo* ‘my’, Welsh *fy n-* ‘my’, Breton *ma* ‘my’

nail **klāwo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *cló* ‘nail’, Scottish Gaelic ++*clò* ‘nail’, Welsh *clo* ‘lock, bolt; impediment, difficulty; consonance or correspondence of consonants in ‘cynghanedd’; often fig.’, Breton *clou* (Old

Breton); *clou* (Middle Breton), *klaou* ‘nail, iron bar; lock, instrument’

nail **ang□inā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *ingen* ‘nail’, Scottish Gaelic *ionga* ‘nail’, Welsh *eguin* (Old Welsh), *ewin* ‘nail, claw, talon’, Cornish *euuin* ‘gl. unguis ‘nail’, Breton *euin*, *eguin* (Old Breton), *iuin* (Middle Breton), *iwin*, *ivin* ‘nail’

nail **sem-ā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *seim* ‘nail’, Scottish Gaelic *seaman* ‘nail’, Welsh *hem* ‘rivet’,

naked **nok□to-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *nocht* ‘naked’, Scottish Gaelic *nochd* ‘naked’, Welsh *noeth* ‘naked, bare, half-naked; bare, bald, blank, raw (flesh)’, Cornish *noeth* ‘naked, bare’, Breton *noit* (Old Breton), *noaz* (Middle Breton), *noazh* ‘naked’

name **anman-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *anuana* ‘names’, Early Irish *ainm* ‘name’, Scottish Gaelic *ainm* ‘name’, Welsh *anu* (Old Welsh), *enw* ‘(proper) name, appellation, appellative; title, denomination, term, name or title professed or avowed by a party, profession of belief (in a person or party)’, Cornish *hanow* ‘name’, Breton *hanu*, *hano*, *hanv*, *anw* ‘name’

name **stlundo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *slond* ‘name’, Scottish Gaelic *sloinn* ‘surname’, Welsh *ystlynedd* ‘name; kindred’, Breton *Stlinan* (Old Breton), *stlenn* (Middle Breton) ‘manifest’

nape **meidjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *mé(i)de* ‘nape’

narrow **kom-angjo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *cumang* ‘narrowness, need’, Scottish Gaelic *cumhang* ‘narrow’, Welsh *cyfyng* ‘narrow, close, restricted, confined; straitened, distressed, hard put to, perilous, perplexing; mean, paltry, ungenerous; suspicious, bigoted; precise, exact, strict’, Breton *cemac* (Old Breton); *concoez* (Middle Breton) ‘narrow’

narrow **oxto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Octo-durus* ‘narrow fort’

narrow (**ango-*), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Celtiberian *esanCios* ‘adj’, Gaulish , Welsh *eang* ‘ample, spacious, large, extensive, broad, wide, open, free; liberal, generous; wide, open space, expanse; favourable times or circumstances (opp. to straits)’, Cornish *efan* ‘spacious, wide, broad’

narrow **gando-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *gandobe* ‘narrow (?)’, Early Irish *gand* ‘narrow’, Scottish Gaelic *gann* ‘scarce’

narrow(ness) **angjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Celtiberian *anCios* ‘small’, Gaulish , Welsh *yng*, *ing* ‘strait(s), extremity, press of battle, crisis, distress, dire adversity, affliction, anguish, excruciating pain, agony, pang; strait, narrow, confined, severe, dire, excruciating, close’, Breton *enc* (Old Breton), (*h*)*enc(q)* (Middle Breton), *enk* ‘narrow, strict’

narrowness **angos-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *ing* ‘narrowness’

natural **tok□i-(ko-)* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *toich* ‘natural’, Welsh *tebyg* ‘similar, like; likely, probable; opinion, likelihood, likeness, comparison’,

nature **ande-gan-o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *anian* ‘nature’, Breton *angan* (Old Breton), *anian*, *anien* ‘nature, character’

nave **buzdo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *bottos* ‘nave’, Welsh *both* ‘nave; boss of shield; bottle, round vessel’,

navel **ambiljon-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *imbliu* ‘navel’, Scottish Gaelic *imleag* ‘navel’

near **okk-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *uc*, *oc* ‘near, with’, Welsh *wng* ‘near, with’,

near **akustV-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *ocus* ‘and’, Scottish Gaelic *agus* ‘and’ *agos* ‘near’, Cornish *ogos* (Old Cornish), *ogas* ‘near, close’, Breton *ocos* (Old Breton), *hogos*, *ogos* ‘near’

nearer **nesd-V-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *nesso*, *nessa* ‘nearer’, Welsh *nes* ‘nearer (in space or time, in relationship, to one’s end or purpose, &c.)’, Cornish *nes* ‘nearer’, Breton *nes* (*MBret.*); *nes* ‘nearer; near’

nearest **netsamo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *neððamon* ‘neighbours’, Early Irish *nessam* ‘nearest’, Welsh *nesaf* ‘nearest, closest, next (to); next (in order or series), immediately following’, Cornish *nessa* ‘nearest’, Breton *nesham* (Old Breton), *nessaff* (Middle Breton), *nessañ* ‘nearest’

necessary **ratjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Welsh *rhaid* ‘obligation, need, hardship, ?battle; better (comp.), essential, fitting’, Cornish *res* ‘need, necessity’, Breton *ret* (Old Breton, Middle Breton), *red* ‘necessary’

neck **moniklo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *muinél* ‘neck’, Scottish Gaelic *muineal* ‘neck’, Welsh *mwnwgl* ‘neck, throat’,

neck **moni-*, **manjā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *maniákês* (*GGk.*) ‘necklace’, Early Irish *muin- in muin-torc* ‘neck-lace’, Scottish Gaelic *muin* ‘back’, Welsh *mŵn* ‘neck; neck of spear; socket (of axe, &c.), eye of needle’, Breton *mun* (Old Breton) ‘neck’

neck **-grago-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *forcrach* ‘neck’

neck **wudw-o-/-āko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *fodb* (*cognate?*) ‘loot, spoils of war’, Scottish Gaelic *faobh* ‘booty’, Welsh *gwddf*, *gwddw*, *gwddwg* ‘neck, crag; throat; also transf.’, Breton *guodoc* (Old Breton); *gouzoug*, *goûg* ‘gl. gurgulio ‘throat’; neck’

neck **om-ā-kā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish, Scottish Gaelic *amhach* ‘neck’

neck, windpipe **brāgant (?)*-, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *brāgae* ‘neck’, Scottish Gaelic *bràghad* ‘neck, throat’, Welsh *breuant* ‘neck, throat, larynx, trachea, windpipe’, Cornish *briansen* (Old Cornish), *bryansenn* ‘gl. guttur ‘throat’, Breton *brehant* (Old Breton) ‘gl. guttur ‘throat’

neckband **basko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, British *bascauda* ‘eherner Spülkessel’, Gaulish, Early Irish *basc* ‘neckband’

necklace **monikjā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *maniakhs* (in Greek script) ‘collar’, Early Irish *muince* (loanword from Brittonic) ‘necklace’, Welsh *minci* (Old Welsh), *mwnci* ‘hames, collar (of draught animal), ornamental collar, torque’,

need **nāw-itā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *neóit* ‘miserliness’, Welsh *neued* ‘scarcity, need’,

need **ankenā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *écen* ‘need’, Scottish Gaelic *éiginn* ‘necessity’, Welsh *angen* ‘necessity, exigency; need, want; battle’, Cornish *anken* ‘misery, trouble’, Breton *anquen* (Middle Breton), *anken* ‘need’

need, wish **kom-ber-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Gaulish *Cobro-mara* (?) ‘great need, wish’, Early Irish *-cobar*, *cobir* ‘need, wish’, Welsh Breton *Mor-cobris*, *Hael-cobrant*, etc. (Old Breton)

needle **snātanto-*, **snātejā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *snáthat* ‘needle’, Scottish Gaelic *snàthad* ‘needle’, Welsh *nodwydd*, *nydwydd* ‘needle, pin; needle of a compass, etc.’, Cornish *naswydh* ‘needle’, Breton *nadoez* (Middle Breton), *nado(e)z* ‘needle’

needle **wrakkā-* [2] (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *fracc* ‘needle’

needle **ISO-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *eo*
'needle (?)'

needy **anken-oustV-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality,
Welsh *anghenus* 'poor, needy', Breton *anquenyus* (Middle
Breton), *ankenius* 'needy'

negative **an-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, British *An-*,
SEMANTIC CLASS: 6 '(negative)', Gaulish, Early Irish *an-*, *in-*
'(negative)', Scottish Gaelic *an-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 12
'(negative)', Welsh *an-* '(negative)', Cornish *an-*, SEMANTIC
CLASS: 16 '(negative)', Breton *an-* '(negative)'

negative **ans-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early
Irish *an-* *without lenition* '(negative)', Scottish Gaelic *ana-*,
SEMANTIC CLASS: 12 '(negative)', Welsh *an-* *without lenition*
'(negative)', Cornish *an-* *without lenition* '(negative)', Breton
an- *without lenition* '(negative)'

negative particle (lit. 'and not') **na-k□e*,
SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *nach* 'not', Scottish
Gaelic *nach* 'not, that not (conj.)', Welsh *na, nag* 'not',
Cornish *nag* 'not', Breton *na, nac* 'not'

negligence **walli-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish
faill 'negligence, lack', Welsh *gwall* 'mistake, error,
oversight, fault, wrong, deceit, lie, defect, lack, failure, loss,
failing, want; hunger, negligence, carelessness, heedlessness,
disregard; erroneous, faulty, wrong, evil, deficient, lacking',
Breton *gwall* 'bad, evil, very; evil, harm'

neigh **wor-gar-ī-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language,
Welsh *gweryru, gweryrad* 'neigh, whinny; make a noise, cry,
vociferate', Breton *guirgiriām; guergiriat* (Old Breton);
gourhiziat (Middle Breton), *gourriziañ* 'gl. hinnio 'neigh,
whinny'; gl. adhinnire 'neigh, whinny'; neigh, whinny'

neighbour **kom-netsamo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS:
society, Early Irish *comnessam* 'neighbour', Welsh *cyfnesaf*
'near relation, next of kin, kinsman, friend, neighbour; next,
nearest, bordering, kindred, closely related',

neither **swatī* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Welsh *chwaith* ‘neither, nor ... either, not ... either’, Cornish *hwath* ‘yet, still, again, furthermore’, Breton *hoaz* (Middle Breton), *c’hoazh* ‘again, more, already’

nephew **neφot-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *nīae* (*Og. niotta*) ‘nephew’, Welsh *nei, nai* ‘nephew, first cousin’s son’, Cornish *noi* ‘gl. nepos ‘nephew’, Breton *ny* (Middle Breton), *ni(z)* ‘nephew’

nest **nisdo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *net* ‘nest’, Scottish Gaelic *nead* ‘nest’, Welsh *nyth* ‘nest; dwelling’, Cornish *neid* (Old Cornish), *neyth* ‘nest’, Breton *nith* (Old Breton), *nezz* (Middle Breton), *neizh* ‘nest’

net **sogno-* (Brittonic), **segno-* (Goidelic), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *Segni* ‘nets (?)’, Early Irish *sén* ‘net to catch birds’, Welsh *hoenyn* ‘snare, trap, springe, gin, net, also fig.; halter, leash, cord; (coarse) long animal hair, esp. of horses and cattle’,

nettle **nenado-* (*sic*), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *nenaid* ‘nettle’, Scottish Gaelic *deanntag* ‘nettle’, Welsh *danad(l), dynad(l)* ‘nettles’, Breton *linhadenn* (Middle Breton), *linad* ‘nettle’

new **newjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Novio-* ‘new’, Early Irish *nuē* ‘new’, Scottish Gaelic *nuadh* ‘new’, Welsh *newydd* ‘new, recent, modern, late, changed, different, unused, fresh; newly, recently’, Cornish *nowydh* ‘new, fresh, novel’, Breton *nouuid, neuid-* (Old Breton), *nevez* (Middle Breton), *newez* ‘new’

newborn? **φoutanjā-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *uaithne* ‘puerperium’, Welsh *utolaidou* (Old Welsh) [*not in GPC?*] ‘gl. natales’,

newt **anamo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Welsh, Cornish *anaf* ‘newt’, Breton *anam* (Old Breton), *anaff* (Middle Breton), *anañ* ‘newt’

nickname **kom-anman-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *comainm* ‘nickname’, Welsh *cyfenw* ‘surname, cognomen, title, denomination, epithet, adjective; anniversary’,

nickname **listo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *less-ainm* ‘nickname’, Welsh *llysenw* ‘nickname, pet name, sobriquet, assumed name, pseudonym; misnomer; ?mockery, wicked or malicious tal’, Breton *leshanu* (Middle Breton), *les(h)anw* ‘last name’

night **ad-ak□ī-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *adaig* ‘night’, Scottish Gaelic *oidhche*, *oiche* ‘night’

night **nok□-*, **noxt-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *i-nnocht* ‘tonight’, Scottish Gaelic *nochd* ‘tonight’, Welsh *peunoeth*; *tran-noeth*; *henoid* (Old Welsh), *heno* ‘every night; the following day; tonight’, Cornish *haneth* ‘tonight’, Breton *henoez* (Middle Breton), *henoazh*, *henozh* ‘tonight’

night **noxt-stu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *nos* ‘night; evening; darkness; vigil’, Cornish *nos* ‘gl. nox ‘night’, Breton *nos* ‘night’

nightingale **esātsā-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Welsh *eos* ‘nightingale, Philomel, fig. sweet singer, often used as a pseudonym or bardic name’, Breton *eaustic* (Middle Breton), *eostig* ‘nightingale’

nightmare **supno-leb/mV-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Welsh *hunllef*, *hunlle* ‘nightmare, fig. awful experience; incubus, ephialtes; also used derog. of persons’, Cornish *hilla* (Modern English Dialect) (*hulla*) ‘nightmare’

nine **nawan*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Noven-* (?) ‘nine’, Early Irish *nói n-* ‘nine’, Scottish Gaelic *naoi* ‘nine’, Welsh *naw* ‘nine; nine times’, Cornish *naw* ‘nine’, Breton *nau* (Old Breton, Middle Breton), *naw*, *nav*, *nao* ‘nine’

ninth **nawameto-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *nametos* ‘ninth’, Early Irish *nómad* ‘ninth’, Welsh

nawfed ‘ninth’, Cornish *nawves* ‘ninth’, Breton *nauuet*,
naovet (Middle Breton), *naw(v)ed* ‘ninth’

nit **s(k)nidā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *sned*
‘nit’, Scottish Gaelic *sneadh* ‘nit’, Welsh *nedd* ‘nits’, Cornish
nedh ‘nits’, Breton *nez* ‘nits’

noble **nāro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Gaulish *Nāria*
‘noble woman’, Early Irish *nár* ‘noble’

noble **maglo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, British *Maglo-*,
-maglo-, SEMANTIC CLASS: 6 ‘noble’, Gaulish *Maglo-*
‘noble’, Early Irish *mál* ‘nobleman, prince, king’, Welsh
Mael-, *-mael* ‘prince, chieftain, lord’, Breton *mael-* (Old
Breton) ‘noble’

noble **gaurjo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish
gúaire ‘noble’

noble **nemeto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Gaulish
nemhton (GGk.), *-nemetum* ‘sacred place’, Early Irish *nemed*
‘sacred place’, Welsh, Cornish **neved* ‘pagan saced grove’,
Breton *nemet* (Old Breton), *neved* (*in PLN*’s); (*ca*)-*nevedenn*
(Middle Breton), *ka-nevedenn* ‘sacred person or place;
rainbow’

noble **su-viro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish
soír, *sóer* ‘free, noble’

noble **wo-brig-V-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh
guobri (Old Welsh), *gofri* ‘dignified, honourable, noble,
respectable, worthy, renowned’, Breton *-uuobri* (Old Breton)
(*e.g. Cat-*) ‘respect, consideration’

noble **rigjāko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh
rhieddog ‘noble, aristocratic, majestic, glorious, magnificent’,
Breton *riedoco* (Old Breton) ‘gl. ditior ‘wealthier’

noble **mun-āko-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh
mynog ‘noble, princely, dignified, aristocratic, eminent,
elegant, courteous, gentle; lord, prince’, Cornish *Con-monoc*

(Old Cornish) ‘noble dog (?)’, Breton *-monoc* (Old Breton) (*in PN’s*) ‘noble’

noble (?) **wor-tero-* < **wer-tero-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, British *Verteris* ‘noble (?)’, Gaulish, Welsh *gwarther* ‘summit; fig. honour, pride, pomp; lord, victor; triumphant, noble, proud’,

noise **blusko-* (*/*blosko-?*), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *blosc* ‘noise’, Scottish Gaelic ++*blosg* ‘sound a horn’

noise **turb-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *torbaid* ‘confound’, Welsh *tyrfu* ‘make a din, roar, thunder, resound, sound (praise), agitate, be agitated; sprain, strain, wrench’,

noise **brosko-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *brosc* ‘noise’

noise **boukato-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Welsh *bugad* ‘roar, lowing, bellowing, noise, garrulity, babble’,

noise **morni-* (*/*murni-??*), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *muirn* ‘noise’

noise **wogman-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *fúaimm* ‘noise’, Scottish Gaelic *fuaim* ‘noise’

noise **wo-rouno-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Welsh *gorun* ‘noise, tumult, stir, commotion, turmoil, din, clamour; battle; noisy, clamorous’, Breton *gurun-* (Old Breton), *curun* (Middle Breton) *kurun*, *gurun* ‘noise, tumult, thunder’

noise **wo-durdo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *fodord* ‘lament, murmur, grumble’, Welsh *godwrdd* (< **goddwrdd*) ‘(confused or turbulent) sound or noise, bustle, din, tumult, uproar, murmur’,

noise **trusto-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *trost* ‘noise’, Welsh *trws*; *trwst* (*LW* < *Ir. (?)*) ‘(loud) noise, din, clamour, uproar, commotion, tumult; thunder’, Cornish

tros ‘noise, clamour, sound’, Breton *trous* (Middle Breton),
trous, trouz ‘noise, dispute’

noose **talxsm* ~~ttt~~ - (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology,
Early Irish *tailm* ‘noose’, Scottish Gaelic *tailm* ‘tool, sling,
noose’, Welsh *telm* ‘snare, gin, trap, springe’, Breton *talm*
‘sling’

north **uφo-klijā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish
**galerna* ‘north-westerly wind’, Early Irish *fochla* ‘north’,
Welsh *gogledd* ‘north, northern; North Wales; North of
England and South of Scotland’, Breton *gwalarn* [NOT
cognate] ‘north-west, north-westerly wind’

nose **sroknā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish
**frotnā-* (> Old French *froigne*) ‘nose (?)’, Early Irish *srón*
‘nose’, Scottish Gaelic *sròn* ‘nose’, Welsh *ffroen* ‘nostril;
muzzle of a gun, mouth of a cannon, nozzle of a pair of
bellows; hole, entrance, opening (of a water-pipe, etc.), cock,
spout’, Breton *fron* (Old Breton), *froan* (Middle Breton),
fro(e)n ‘nose’

nose **trugnā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish **trugnā-*
> *Fr. trogne* ‘muzzle, face’, Welsh *trwyn* ‘nose, snout; sense
of smell’, Cornish *trein* [*sic*] (Old Cornish), *troen* ‘gl. nasus
‘nose’, Breton *beg* ‘beak, mouth, point’

not **nī-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Celtiberian *ne* ‘not’,
Gaulish *ne-* ‘not’, Early Irish *ní* ‘not’, Welsh *ni* ‘not’, Cornish
ny ‘not’, Breton *ne, ni* (Old Breton), *ne* ‘not’

not? **k□ā-nī-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Gaulish *ponne*
(?) ‘not?’, Early Irish *ca-ni* ‘not?’, Welsh *poni, ponid* ‘not?’,

notice **φro-be/oud-o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: mind,
Early Irish *robud* ‘warning, notice’, Welsh *rhybudd* ‘warning,
admonishment; advice, notice (e.g. to quit), caution (in law);
notice (of event, &c.), advertisement’,

not-person **an-dunjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
Early Irish *andwine* (Modern Irish!!!) ‘wretch’, Welsh
annynol ‘inhuman, brutish, cruel; unmanly, effeminate’,

nourish **al-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish
alim ‘nourish’, Welsh *alu* ‘bear offspring (esp. of cow
calving)’, Breton *alañ, -iñ, halañ, -iñ* ‘bear (calf)’

nourish **mak-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh
magu ‘rear, raise, foster, nurture, nurse (baby); cause to grow,
increase, produce, grow; cause (emotion, etc.); reproduce,
breed, give birth, grow’, Cornish *maga* ‘raise, feed’, Breton
maguaff (Middle Breton), *magañ* ‘nourish, feed, raise’

nourished **altjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish
altae ‘raised’, Welsh *eillt, aillt* ‘subject, yeoman, vassal;
unfree landholder; slave; non-tribesman’, Cornish *els*
‘stepson’

nourishment **kolto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish
colt ‘nourishment’, Welsh Breton *caut* (Middle Breton), *kaot*
‘boiled’

now **nu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *nu* ‘now’,
Early Irish *no-, nu-*

now **φerejo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early
Irish *ire, ireiu* ‘ulterior’, Scottish Gaelic *ire* ‘progress, state,
degree of growth’

number **rīmā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish
rim ‘number’, Welsh *rhif* ‘number, sum; as many or numerous
(as); many, host, multitude, large amount; worth, honour;
count(ing), measure’, Breton *ri[m]* (Old Breton) ‘gl. summa
‘sum’

number **ad-rīmā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early
Irish *áram* ‘number’, Welsh *eirif* ‘number, amount, sum;
account, reckoning’,

numerous **φlī-jās-āko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure,
Welsh *liausauc* (Old Welsh), *lluosog* ‘numerous, countless,
without number, numberless, many, manifold, diverse,
?together, (?large) number; great, full, abundant [etc.]’,
Breton *Liosoc* (Old Breton) ‘great’

nun **lagj-āno-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Welsh *lleian* ‘nun; (occas.) priestess or votaress of some pagan deity, vestal (virgin); virgin, celibate’, Cornish *laines* (Old Cornish); *leian* (Old Cornish), *len* ‘gl. nonna ‘nun’; faithful, trusty’, Breton *-laian* (in PLNs) (Old Breton), *lean* ‘religious person’

nurse **mammo-maxtā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *mamaeth* ‘(wet-)nurse, foster-mother, mother, (sick-)nurse; person or thing that nourishes or fosters’, Cornish *mamaid* (Old Cornish), *mammeth* ‘gl. altrix .l. nutrix ‘nurse’

nut **knuwjā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Gaulish **kno* □ *ā* ‘nut’, Early Irish *cnú* ‘nut’, Scottish Gaelic *cnò* ‘nut’, Welsh *cnau* ‘nuts’, Cornish *know(enn)* ‘nut(s)’, Breton *cnou-* (Old Breton), *knoenn* (Middle Breton), *kraoñ* ‘nut’

oak **dari(k)-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *dair* ‘oak’, Scottish Gaelic *darach* ‘oak’, Welsh *dâr* ‘oak-tree; fig. foremost warrior, leader, mighty lord’, Cornish *dar* ‘gl. quercus l. ilex ‘oak’, Breton *dar* (Old Breton) ‘oak’

oak **derwā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, British *Derventiō* ‘(?)’, Gaulish *Dervus*, *Dervāci* ‘oak’, Early Irish *derucc* ‘acorn’, Scottish Gaelic *duircein* ‘seeds of the fir, etc.’, Welsh *derw* ‘oaks, oak-trees; (sometimes) terebinth tree (in bibl.); trees; plants havins some resemblance to oak; transf. (in medieval poetry) oak coffin; fig. valiant man, stout warrior; of oak, oaken’, Breton *daeru* (Old Breton), *deru-enn* (Middle Breton), *derw* ‘oak’

oak **ϕomonajo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *omne* ‘oak, large tree’

oak **daru-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, British *Daroyernon* (in Greek script) ‘oak-place (?)’, Gaulish , Early Irish *daur* ‘oak’

oak **tanno-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Gaulish **tanno-* (> *Fr. tan*) ‘oak’, Welsh, Cornish *glas-tanen* ‘evergreen oak’, Breton *tann* ‘sessile oak’

oar **rāmo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *ráme* ‘oar’, Scottish Gaelic *ràmh* ‘oar’, Welsh *rhaw* ‘shovel, spade’, Cornish *ruif* (Old Cornish), *rev* ‘gl. remus ‘oar’, Breton *roiau* (*pl.*) (Old Breton), *reu(n)ff* (Middle Breton), *rañv*, *reuñv* ‘rasp, spade, rudder, oar’

oar **rēmo-* (*LW < Lat.?*), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *rhwyf* ‘oar, paddle’, Cornish *ruif* (Old Cornish), *rev* ‘gl. remus ‘oar’, Breton *roiau* (*pl.*) (Old Breton), *reu(n)ff* (Middle Breton), *rañv*, *reuñv* ‘oar’

oath **lugjo-*, **lugo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *Lugius* (?) ‘oath (?)’, Early Irish *luge* ‘oath’, Welsh *llw* ‘(solemn) oath, asseveration, vow, also fig.; (profane) oath, swear-word, a swearing, curse, blasphemy’, Breton *le* ‘oath, sermon’

oath **oito-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *Oitoccius* (?) ‘oath-’, Early Irish *óeth* ‘oath’, Welsh *an-ut-onou* (Old Welsh), *anudon/* ‘perjury; perjurious, perjured’,

oats **korkjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *coirce* ‘oats’, Welsh *ceirch* ‘oats’, Cornish *keirch* (Old Cornish), *kergh* ‘oats’, Breton *querch* (Middle Breton), *kerc’h* ‘oats’

obligation **kom-geistlo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *Congeistlus* ‘obligation’, Welsh *cyngwystl* [*not in GPC?*] ‘obligation’,

obtain **text-(e)je/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *techtaim* ‘have’, Welsh *teithi* ‘(proper) characteristics, qualities, properties, attributes, traits, nature, (proper) duties, menstruation; right(s) in law, claim; (legal) value, price’, Cornish *teythi* ‘attributes, faculties, abilities’, Breton *tizaff* (Middle Breton), *tizhañ* ‘reach’

obtain **kaxtā-je/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *cachtaim* ‘take prisoner’

obtain **log-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *logaim* ‘obtain’

of equal length **kom-sitV-*, SEMANTIC CLASS:
measure, Welsh *cehit* (Old Welsh), *cyhyd*, *cyhŷd*, *cyd* ‘of
equal length, as long (as), so long(as) (of space and time);
along’, Breton *quehit* (Middle Breton), *ke(h)id*, *kehed* ‘equal
distance; equally long’

of the same age **kom-aiwestu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS:
measure, Early Irish *comáes* ‘of the same age’, Welsh *cyfoes*
‘contemporary, living in the same age or time, coeval; a
contemporary’,

old **φarast-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish
arsaid, *arsid* ‘old’

old **struti-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish
sruith ‘old, venerable’, Welsh *strutiu* (Old Welsh) ‘old or
venerable people’, Breton *strot* (Old Breton) ‘old people (?)
[sic, cf DGVB I 309]’

old **seno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Galatian *Sen-*,
Sin-, SEMANTIC CLASS: 6 ‘old’, Gaulish *Seno-* ‘old’, Early
Irish *sen* ‘old’, Scottish Gaelic *sean* ‘old’, Welsh *hen* ‘old,
ancient, antique, chronic, original, elder; old person(s) or
thing(s)’, Cornish *hen-* (Old Cornish), *hen* ‘old’, Breton *hen-*
(Old Breton), *hen* ‘old’

old **kotto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *cotto-*
‘old’, Welsh, Cornish *coth* ‘gl. senex ‘old’, Breton *kozh* ‘old’

old woman **ammantī-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
Gaulish *Ammaca*, *Ammaia* ‘old woman’, Early Irish *ammait*
‘old woman’

older **sen-is-ō-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early
Irish *siniu* ‘older’, Welsh *hŷn* ‘older; ancestors, older people’,

one **oiwo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *ai*, *ae*
‘one (?)’

one **oino-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Oino* ‘one’,
Early Irish *óen* ‘one’, Scottish Gaelic *aon* ‘one’, Welsh *un*
‘one; single, individual, only, sole; unique, special; united,

combined’, Cornish *unn* [*sic*] ‘one; only, sole’, Breton *un* ‘one; a’

one-eyed **kollo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *coll*; *goll* (*Mr.*) ‘one-eyed; blind’

one-eyed **kollo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *goll* ‘one-eyed, blind’, Welsh *coll* (Old Welsh) [not in GPC] ‘one-eyed’,

one-eyed **kaiko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *cáech* ‘one-eyed’, Scottish Gaelic *caoch* ‘empty (as a nut), blind’, Welsh *coeg*; *coeg-ddall* ‘vain, empty, false, deceitful, mean, evil, good-for-nothing, arrogant, scornful, sarcastic; half-blind, shortsighted, one-eyed’, Cornish *cuic* ‘gl. luscus l. monoptalmus ‘one-eyed’

onion **kanīnā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *cainnenn* ‘onion, leek’, Welsh *cennin* ‘leeks, daffodils’, Cornish *kenin* (Old Cornish), *kenin* ‘gl. cibus [leg. caepa] ‘garlic, ramsons’, Breton *caennin* (Old Breton), *quinhen* (Middle Breton), *kignen* ‘garlic’

only **na(-s?)-mājūs* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *nammá(a)* ‘only’, Welsh *nammui* (Old Welsh), *namwy* (Middle Welsh) ‘only’,

only, alone **lāro-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *llawr* ‘only, unique, pre-eminent, alone, single; (one) fighting lone, champion, hero’, Breton *laur* (Old Breton) ‘gl. solus ‘alone’

onrush **reu-smān-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *rúaimm* ‘rush’, Scottish Gaelic *ruaim* ‘flush of anger on the face’, Breton *rumm* ‘troop, category’

onrush (esp. of waves) **barkā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish **barica* ‘bank’, Early Irish *barc* ‘onrush (esp. of waves)’

open **bol-no-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *boll* (Middle Welsh) ‘open, distended’,

open **akor-* (??), **dī-kor-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *in-cors* ‘close’, Early Irish *eochair* ‘key’, Scottish Gaelic *iuchair* ‘key’, Welsh *agor* ‘open’, Cornish *egory*, *ygery* ‘open’, Breton *icor* (Old Breton), *igueriff* (Middle Breton), *igeriñ* ‘open’

opinion **mantjon-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *air-mitiu* ‘reverence (?)’

opinion **metsu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Gaulish *Medđu-* ‘opinion, judgment’, Early Irish *mess* ‘judgment, opinion’

opposite **φari-kom-ari-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *airchomair* ‘opposite (?)’, Welsh *arcimeir* (Old Welsh), *argyfair* ‘opposite, before (place)’

oppress **trud-ske/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *troscaim* ‘fast’

oppress **wor-di(n)g-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *fordingim* ‘oppress’, Welsh *gorddwy* ‘mastery, violence, oppression, tyranny; fine’,

oppression **uφor-mestā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *forbas* ‘oppression’, Welsh *gormes* ‘oppression by an alien race or conqueror, tyranny, violence, burden, vexation, plague, pestilence; destruction, encroachment, intrusion, attack, invasion; rapacity, greed; oppressor, afflictor, enemy [etc.]’, Breton (Welsh) *ormest(a)* (Old Breton) ‘oppression (?)’

or **new(V?)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *nó* ‘or’, Welsh *neu* ‘or’, Breton *nou* (Old Breton) ‘or’

or **we*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Celtiberian *-ue* ‘or’, Gaulish

order **ser-n-a-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *sernaid* ‘order’

order **φro-budo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *robud* ‘warning’

origin **bunato-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *bunad* ‘origin, foundation’, Scottish Gaelic *bunait* ‘foundation’, Welsh *bonad* [not in GPC] ‘floor, foundation’,

orphaned **ambi-dī-mato-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *amddifad* ‘orphaned, destitute; deficient’, Breton *emzivad* ‘orphaned; orphan’

other **allo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *alla*; *allos*; *Allo-* ‘other; second’, Early Irish *all-* ‘other’, Welsh *all-* ‘other’, Breton *all* ‘other, next (time)’

other **alaljo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *alaile, araille* ‘other’, Welsh *arall* ‘another; other, else; additional, again’, Cornish *arall* ‘other’, Breton *alall, arall* (1x) (Old Breton), *arall* ‘other’

other, second **aljo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Celtiberian *ailam* ‘f (As)’, Gaulish *alios* ‘other’, Early Irish *aile* ‘other’, Scottish Gaelic *eile* ‘other, another’, Welsh *ail* ‘second; like, similar, comparable with; son, grandson, heir; race’, Cornish *eyl* ‘one of two’, Breton *eil, il* (Old Breton), *eyl* (Middle Breton), *eil* ‘other’

otter **dubro-kwon-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *dobor-chú* ‘otter, beaver’, Welsh *dobor-ci* (Old Welsh), *dyfr-gi* ‘otter’, Cornish *doferghi* (*dowrgi*) ‘gl. lutrius ‘otter’, Breton *dourgui* (Middle Breton), *dourgi* ‘otter’

ounce (*alone) **mando-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *mann* ‘ounce’

our **ansro-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *ar n-* ‘our’, Scottish Gaelic *ar* ‘our’

our **(s)an-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Gaulish *onson* (?) ‘us’, Welsh *an* ‘our; us’, Cornish *agan, ‘an* ‘our’, Breton *hon* ‘our’

out **ud-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *ud-, od-* ‘out’, Scottish Gaelic *obair* ‘confluence’, Welsh *opor* (< *od-ber*) [not in GPC] ‘river mouth’, Breton *ut-* ‘(intensive)’

out of **exs-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Gaulish *ex-* ‘out of’, Early Irish *ess-* ‘out of’, Scottish Gaelic *eas-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 12 ‘out of’, Welsh *ech-*, *es-* ‘out of, free from’,

oven **āti-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *áith* ‘oven’

oven **ātino-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *áith* ‘furnace, fire’, Scottish Gaelic *àth* ‘kiln’, Welsh *odyn* ‘kiln’, Cornish *Oden-calc* (Old Cornish) (*oden-galgh*) ‘lime-kiln’

over **ouxs(V)* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *ós*, *úas* ‘over’, Scottish Gaelic *os* ‘above’, Welsh *uwch* ‘above, on top of, over, on, beyond, also fig., ?after, in front of; above, more than; higher, farther up, taller, higher(-ranking), better, greater’, Cornish *a-ugh* ‘over’, Breton *a-uc’h* ‘above’

over **uφer-*, **uφor-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Celtiberian *UERAMOS* ‘highest’, Gaulish *ver-* ‘over’, Early Irish *for-*; *for-* ‘over’, Welsh *guar*, *guor*, *gur* (Old Welsh); *gor-*, *gwar-* ‘above, over; super-, very, high, over’, Cornish *gor-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 16 ‘above, over’, Breton *guor-* (Old Breton), *gour-* ‘over’

over **tr̥h̥ns*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *tra-*, *tra-*; *traw*, *draw* ‘very, beyond, over, across; yonder, there, beyond’, Breton *tra* (Old Breton), *tra*, *dre* ‘through’

over **wor-* < **upor-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *for-* ‘above, over’, Welsh *guar*, *guor* (Old Welsh), *gor-*, *gwor-*, *gwar-* ‘above, over’, Cornish *gor-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 16 ‘above, over’, Breton *guor-*, *gour-* ‘above, over’

overcome **sφakto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh, Cornish *fetha* ‘defeat, conquer, vanquish’, Breton *faezaff* (Middle Breton), *faezhañ* ‘vanquish, cut down’

overjoyed **wor-laweno-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Welsh *gorlawen* ‘overjoyed, rapturous, blissful, lively, sprightly; earnest, intense, fierce’, Cornish *Wurlowen*

(Old Cornish) ‘overjoyed’, Breton *Wurlouuen* (Old Breton) ‘overjoyed’

owl **kowanno-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish *cauannus* ‘night-owl’, Scottish Gaelic *comhachag* ‘owl’, Welsh *cuan* (Middle Welsh) ‘owl’, Breton *couann*, *couhann* (Old Breton), *kaouenn*, *-henn* ‘owl’

own **nitjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *Nitio-broges* ‘people from our own country (as opposed to Allobroges)’

owner **k□erk-eno-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *perchen* ‘owner; lord; one who has (e.g. an illness)’, Cornish *perghenn* ‘owner’, Breton *perchenn* (Middle Breton), *perc’henn* ‘owner’

ox **uxsen-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *oss* ‘deer’, Scottish Gaelic *os* ‘elk, deer’, Welsh *ych* ‘ox’, Cornish *oijyon* ‘ox’, Breton *ohen* (Old Breton), *ouhen* (Middle Breton), *oc’hen* ‘oxen’

oyster **(s)lib-markā-* (???), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Welsh *llymarch* ‘oyster’, Breton (*Portus*) *Limerci* ‘oyster (port) (?)’

pack of dogs or wolves **kounV-* (?) < **kwonV-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *cúan* ‘pack of dogs or wolves; throng, host’, Welsh *cun* ‘pack of dogs or wolves; throng, host’,

page **(φ?)leto-einek□o-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *lethenach* ‘page’, Welsh *lledwyneb* ‘page; surface; ?side of face’, Breton *letenep* (Old Breton) ‘page’

pain **anxto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *écht* ‘pain’, Welsh *aeth* ‘pain, pang, grief’,

pain in the head (??) **k□enno-galo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: ?, Early Irish *cenngail* ‘strike on the head’,

tumult?’, Welsh *penial* ‘pressing, crush, crowd; something worn on the head, (dict.) helmet; chief?’,

pain, wound **aglo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *álad* ‘wound’, Welsh *aele*; *aeled* ‘sad, wretched; pain. grief’,

palm, fist **bostā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish **bostia* ‘*what one can hold in the palm of the hand > a kind of measure (Fr. boisse)’, Early Irish *boss*, *bass* ‘palm of the hand’, Scottish Gaelic *bas* ‘palm of the hand’, Welsh *bos* ‘palm of the hand, fist’, Breton *bos*, *boz* ‘palm of the hand’

pancakes **krampeittV-* (???) , SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *cramwyth*, *crampwyth* ‘pancakes, fritters’, Cornish *krampoeth* ‘pancakes’, Breton *crampoezenn* (Middle Breton), *krampouezh* ‘pancakes’

parents **φro-gen-eies* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *rhieni* ‘parents’,

part *(*φ?*)*rannā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *randa* ‘border’, Early Irish *rann* ‘part’, Scottish Gaelic *rann* ‘division, portion’, Welsh *rhan* ‘part (of something), portion, division, element, constituent, component [etc.]’, Cornish *rann* ‘part, share, portion, division’, Breton *rannou* (Old Breton), *rann* ‘part’

part **drullo-* (< *-sl-*), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *drullia* ‘rubbish’, Welsh *dryll* ‘fragment, part, limb; spear, lance; shattered’, Cornish *dral* ‘scrap, fragment’, Breton *druill* (Middle Breton), *druilh* ‘mass’

part **dāl-(je/o-)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *fo-dáilim* ‘discern’, Welsh *didaul* (Old Welsh), *diddawl* ‘without a share, deficient, deprived (of)’,

part **sk□erto-*, **k□arto-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *-scert* ‘part’, Welsh *parth* ‘area, region; floor, hearth, home; part, portion; side, band, group; where(ever); concerning, ?in exchange for, ?towards’, Cornish *a-bard*, *a-barth* ‘to one side’, Breton *gu-parth* (Old Breton); *a-barzh* ‘remote; within, from here’

part **dāli-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *dáil* ‘part’, Scottish Gaelic ++*dàil*, ++*dàl* ‘portion, tribe’, Welsh *daul* (Old Welsh) (*s.v. dawl*) ‘share, part, portion, gift’,

particle **i-de* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Welsh *yd*

particle (*before) **pro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, OBrit.; Clb. *Ro-*; *ro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 6, Gaulish *Ro-*, Early Irish *ro-*, Welsh *rhy(-)* ‘(prevb.)’, Breton *ro-* (Old Breton)

particle (de-, from) **dī-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Gaulish *di-* ‘from’, Early Irish *dí-* ‘(privative)’, Scottish Gaelic *di-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 12 ‘(privative)’, Welsh *di-* ‘(privative)’, Cornish *di-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 16 ‘(privative)’, Breton *di-* ‘(privative)’

partridge **kluko-jaro-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Welsh *clugar*, *clugiar* ‘partridge’, Breton *clugar* ‘partridge’

passion **nei-to-* (*W, Clb.*), **neit-s-lo-* (Goidelic), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Clb. (?) *Nētō* ‘god of war’, Gaulish , Early Irish *Níall* ‘passion (?)’, Welsh *nwyd* ‘(passionate) emotion or feeling, passion, temperament, bent, (usu. in pl.) bad temper; manner, fashion’,

passion **sprāb-o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *sráb* ‘stream, flood, passion, rashness, violence’, Scottish Gaelic *sràbh* ‘falling water’, Welsh *ffrawdd* (<< **ffraw* < **ffrawf*) ‘passion, ardour, zest, ferocity, force, violence, attack, hurry, commotion, harm, hurt, annoyance, insult; passionate, keen, eager, desirous’,

paternal line **patrjā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *athre* ‘home (?)’, Welsh *edrydd* ‘residence, home, abode’,

path, track **lergo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *Au-lerci* (?) ‘whose traces are far away’, Early Irish *lergg* ‘incline, way, plain’, Welsh *llwrw*, *llwry*, *llyry* ‘track, path, way, direction, course, manner, form; in the wake of, after, following, towards, like, by, because of; since, as, how’,

Cornish *lergh* ‘trace, track’, Breton *lerg* (Old Breton), *lerc’h* ‘track’

patience **an-menjā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *ainmne* ‘patience’, Welsh *amynedd* ‘patience, forbearance, perseverance’,

pay **tal-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *talw* ‘pay for; hand over, deliver, surrender’, Cornish *tal* ‘owe’, Breton *tal[ont]* (Old Breton); *talvoud* (Middle Breton), *talvezañ, -oud* ‘gl. dependunt ‘they depend’; be worth, serve’

payment **ad-tal-o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *athal* ‘payment, reward’, Cornish *atal* ‘equivalence; payment’, Breton *attal* (Old Breton); *kev-atal* ‘gl. uicarium ‘the equivalent, replacement’; equivalent’

peace **tank-o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, British *Tanco-rix* ‘king of peace’, Gaulish *takos /tankos/, Tanco-* ‘peace’, Welsh *tanc* ‘peace, truce’,

peace **sīdo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *Sīdonius* ‘peace-’, Early Irish *síd* ‘peace’

peace (?) **to/ank-na-man-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *toncnaman* ‘peace (??)’, Welsh *tangnef* ‘peace, tranquility’,

peg **tarinkā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *tarinca* ‘big iron peg which turns the screw of a press’, Early Irish *tairnge* ‘nail’

penis **muto-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *-motus* (?) ‘penis/voice/stupor’, Early Irish *moth* ‘penis’

penis **butto- (?) / *bosdo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *búttos* ‘female genitalia (?)’, Early Irish *bot* ‘tail, penis’

penis **beik□o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *Bêpō-litanós* ‘having a wide penis (?)’, Early Irish *bíach* ‘penis’

penis **k□īt-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *piden*; *pidyn* ‘penis’, Breton *pidenn* ‘penis’

penis **kalgā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *cal*, *cala*, *caly* ‘penis’, Cornish *kal[gh]* ‘penis’, Breton *kalc’h* ‘penis’

people **teutā-* > **toutā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Galatian ; Clb. *-touto-*; *Tout-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 6 ‘people’, Gaulish *Teuto-*, *Touto-* ‘people’, Early Irish *túath* ‘people’, Scottish Gaelic *tuath* ‘people, tenantry’, Welsh *tud* ‘people, tribe, nation, family; country, territory, district, region, kingdom; land, earth’, Cornish *tus* ‘people’, Breton *tut* (Old Breton, Middle Breton), *tud* ‘people’

perceive **φrat-je/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *ráthaigid* ‘perceive’

perceive **kantV-buti-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *cétbuid* ‘sense’, Welsh *canfod* ‘see, behold, perceive; discover, discern, detect’,

perceiving **uφo-mantjon-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *foimtiu* ‘perceiving’, Welsh *gofynaig*, *gofynag* ‘hope, confidence, trust, assurance; request, petition, prayer; vow’, Cornish *govenek* ‘hope’, Breton *goanac* (Middle Breton), *goanag* ‘hope’

perfect **(kom-)olk-o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Gaulish *Olca*; *ouche* (Fr.) ‘fertile land’, Welsh *cyfwlch* ‘complete, entire, perfect, excellent; befitting, suitable, appropriate; even, smooth; orderly’,

period **φedo-m*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *canpedum* < *cant-pedum* ‘space, 100 feet’, Early Irish *ed* ‘period’, Scottish Gaelic *ead* ‘space’

period of 19 years **nawan-dekant-V-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *naunecant* (Old Welsh) ‘cycle or period of nineteen years’, Breton *naudecant* (Old Breton) ‘cycle or period of nineteen years’

permission **kentatā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language,
Welsh *cennad* ‘messenger, ambassador, delegate,
representative, missionary; message, mission’, Cornish
kannas ‘messenger, ambassador’, Breton *cannat* (Old Breton,
Middle Breton), *kannad* ‘message, messenger’

person **donjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish (*teuo-*
xtonion ‘man’, Early Irish *duine* ‘person’, Scottish Gaelic
duine ‘man’, Welsh *dyn* ‘man, person, one, mankind,
manservant, competent person’, Cornish *den* ‘gl. homo ‘man’,
Breton *don*, *den* (Old Breton), *den* ‘man’

personal mane **Gerontjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
Gaulish *Gerontius*, Welsh *Geraint* ‘-’,

personal name **Owo-genjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS:
society, Early Irish *Úgain*, Welsh *Ywein*, *Eugein*, *Ougen*,
Owein ‘Owen’,

personal name **Senāko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
British *Senacus* ‘old’, Gaulish , Early Irish *Senach* ‘old’,
Welsh Breton (*H*)*enoc* (Old Breton) ‘old’

personal name **Oino-gustu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS:
society, Early Irish *Óengus*, Welsh *Ungust* ‘-’, Cornish
Ungust ‘one-choice’

personal name **Uφer-gustu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS:
society, Early Irish *Fergus* ‘superior choice’, Welsh *Gurgust*,
Gwrwst ‘superior choice’, Breton *Uuorgost*, *Uurgost*
‘superior choice’

personal name **Dārjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
British *Daari*, Early Irish *Dáre*

personal name **Isaro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
Gaulish *Isarā* ‘(iron?)’, Early Irish *I(s)aros* (*PIr.*); *Íär*
‘(iron?)’

personal name **Ulkā-gno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
British *Ulcagni*, Early Irish *Olcán*

personal name **Kunagno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
Early Irish *Conán* ‘little dog’, Welsh *Conan, Cinan, Cynan*
‘little dog’, Breton *Cunan, Conan* ‘little dog’

personal name **Kuno-gustu- (dog ?)*, SEMANTIC
CLASS: society, Early Irish *Congus, Cunagussos (Ogam)*,
Welsh *Cingust, Cinust* ‘-’,

personal name **Kuno-māro- (dog)*, SEMANTIC
CLASS: society, British *Cunomori* ‘big dog’, Gaulish , Welsh
Cynfor ‘big dog’,

personal name **Kuno-walo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS:
society, British *Cunovali*, Early Irish *Conall*, Welsh *Cynwal* ‘-’
;

personal name **Kurkagno-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS:
society, British *Curcagni*, Early Irish *Corcán*, Welsh *Circan*
(Old Welsh) ‘-’,

personal name **Teut(j)o-rīk-*, SEMANTIC CLASS:
society, Gaulish *Toutiorix* ‘people-king’, Welsh *Tutri* ‘people-
king’,

personal name **Kasti-, -o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS:
society, Gaulish *-casses, Cassibus, etc.*

personal name **Teuto-walo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS:
society, Early Irish *Túathal* ‘people-leader’, Welsh *Tutgual*
‘people-leader’,

personal name **Brokkagno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS:
society, British *Brocagni* ‘little badger’, Gaulish , Early Irish
Broccán ‘little badger’, Welsh *Brychan* ‘little badger’, Breton
Ran-brochan ‘little badger’

personal name **wellawno- (sic)*, SEMANTIC CLASS:
society, British *Vallaunius*, Gaulish *Vellavi; Vellauno-*, -
vellaunus, Welsh Breton *-uallon* (Old Breton) ‘gallant’

personal name **Katu-māro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS:
society, Welsh *Catmor* (Old Welsh) ‘big battle’,

personal name **Glūno-māro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS:
society, Early Irish *Glunmár*, Welsh *Glinmaur* (Old Welsh) ‘-’
,

personal name **Rouno-* (*sic*), SEMANTIC CLASS:
society, Early Irish *Rúan*, Welsh *Rhun* Breton *run*, *runt* (Old
Breton), *run* ‘hill’

personal name **Leuketjo-* (/ **-ou-*), SEMANTIC
CLASS: society, Gaulish *Leucetius*, *Loucetius* ‘epithet of Mars’

personal name (*flowing water) **Sraw-o-dubro-*
, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *Freudur*, *Freudubur* (Old
Welsh) ‘*flowing water’, Breton *Freudor* (Old Breton)
‘*flowing water’

personal name (Guinevere) (*white ghost)
**windo-seibaro-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
Early Irish *Find-abair* ‘Guinevere’, Welsh *Gwenhwyfar*
‘Guinevere’,

phlegm **list(V)nabed-* (???) , SEMANTIC CLASS:
body, Welsh *llysnafedd* ‘phlegm, snivel, snot, mucus,
mucilage; trail left by snail; slime’, Breton *lestnaued* (Old
Breton) ‘gl. nausiam ‘sickness’

pick-axe **kom-okjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology,
Welsh *cemecid* (Old Welsh), *cyfegydd* ‘mill-pick, fig.
warrior’,

piece **brusk-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish
**bruskjā* ‘scrub, coppice’

piece **blogā-* / **blugā-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS:
measure, Early Irish *blog* ‘piece, fragment’, Scottish Gaelic
bloigh ‘fragment’

piece **darno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish
**darnā-* (?) (> *Fr. darne*) ‘piece of fish’, Welsh *darn* ‘piece,
fragment, part, portion, section, part noted or marked as a
separate entity; piece of current coinage, coin; lump; patch;

piece of ordnance, gun', Cornish *darn* 'piece', Breton *darn* 'piece, fragment'

piece **k□etti-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Pictish *pett-* (*in PLN's*) 'thing (?)', Gaulish **pettia* (*VLat.*) > *Fr.* *pièce* 'piece', Early Irish *cuit* 'piece, portion', Scottish Gaelic *cuid* 'share, part', Welsh *peth* 'thing, material, instrument, possessions, tools, something; affair, circumstances, opinion', Cornish *pyth [sic]* 'piece, thing', Breton *pez* (Middle Breton), *pezh* 'piece, thing'

piece **katsVnotV-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *casnad* 'bit, piece, chip', Scottish Gaelic *casnaid* 'chips of wood', Welsh *casnod*, *casna(d)d* 'flocks of wool, locks, thread, thin leaves or spangles of gold or other metal, flakes (of snow), etc.; lath, splinter, wood needed to make or repair a plough',

piece of land **wo-tīro-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *foithir* 'a piece of unreclaimed valley or wooded land (?a glen or dell)', Welsh *godir* 'region, district; lowland, plain; slope, declivity',

piece of meat **mīmsro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *mír* 'bite (*piece of meat)', Scottish Gaelic *mìr* 'bit, piece'

pierced **tri-tuxslo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *tretholl* 'pierced', Welsh *trydwl*, *trwydwl* 'full of holes, holed, pierced, bored through, perforated, broken, shattered',

pig **sukku-* (< **suφku-?*), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish **sukko-* 'pig; snout', Early Irish *soc* 'ploughshare, snout (of a pig)', Scottish Gaelic *soc* 'forepart of anything, ploughshare, snout', Welsh *hwch*; *swch* 'pig; ploughshare', Cornish *hoch* (Old Cornish), *hogh* 'gl. porcus 'pig', Breton *hoch* (Old Breton), *hoc 'h*, *houc 'h*; *souch* (Middle Breton), *soc 'h* 'pig; ploughshare'

pig **φorko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, British *Orcades* 'Orkneys', Gaulish *Orcus* (?) 'pig', Early Irish *orc* 'pig'

pig **banwo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish *Banuus*, *Banuo* ‘pig’, Early Irish *banb* ‘pig’, Scottish Gaelic ++*banbh* ‘pig’, Welsh *banw* ‘pig, young pig’, Cornish *baneu* ‘gl. sus ‘pig’, Breton *ban* (Middle Breton), *banw*, *bano*, *banv* ‘pig’

pig **ruxto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *rucht* ‘pig’

pig **mukku-*, **mukkā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish *Moccus* ‘pig’, Early Irish *mucc* ‘pig’, Scottish Gaelic *muc* ‘pig’, Welsh *moch* ‘pigs, swine’, Cornish *mogh* ‘pigs’, Breton *moch* (Old Breton, Middle Breton), *moc’h* ‘pig’

pig **māsdā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *mát* ‘pig’

pig **su-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish **su-tegis* ‘pig-sty’

pig-forest (**mukku-rosto-*) (*very late compound[UoWC3]*), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *Mucc-ross* ‘pig-forest’, Welsh *moch-ros* [not in GPC] ‘pig-forest’,

pillar *(*s*)*temppu-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *timpán* ‘standing stone, small broken-off hill’

pillar **warros-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *Varro-* (?) ‘post (?)’, Early Irish *farr* ‘pillar’, Welsh *gwar* ‘nape of the neck, noddle; place just above and behind something, upper part, brink, verge, margin (above)’, Cornish *guar* (Old Cornish) ‘gl. collum ‘neck’

pillar **stabā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *sab* ‘shaft, pillar, stick’

pillar **kelb/mV-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *colba* ‘pillar, post’, Scottish Gaelic *colbh* ‘pillar’, Welsh *celfi* ‘column, pillar, post’,

pine **ϕuxtā-(ko-)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *ochtach* ‘pine’

- pitch** **bī-* (*sic*), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Gaulish **bei-* ‘pine tree’, Early Irish *bí* ‘pitch’, Scottish Gaelic *bìth* ‘resin, gum’
- place** **mag-injo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *magen* ‘place’, Welsh *mehyn*, *meyn* ‘place’,
- place** **leg-ā-* / *-o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish **legā-* ‘dregs, sediment’, Welsh *lle* ‘space in general; locality, area, region, neighbourhood (sometimes transf. of its inhabitants); a specific place [etc.]’, Cornish *le* ‘place’, Breton *le* ‘place’
- place (?)** **kom-arī-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *i comair* ‘for (?)’, Welsh *cyfair*, *cyfer* ‘direction, region, place, spot; opposite position’, Cornish *yn-kever* ‘with regard to’, Breton *cemer* (Old Breton); *en queffer* (Middle Breton), *e-keñver* ‘direction, region; with regard to’
- place name** **Windo-magos-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *Vindomagos* ‘white field’, Early Irish *Findmag* ‘white field’, Welsh *Gwynfa* ‘white field’,
- plain** **makajā-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *macha* ‘plain’
- plain** **stratu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *srath* ‘beach’, Scottish Gaelic *srath* ‘valley, strath’, Welsh *ystrad* ‘valley’, Breton *strat* (Middle Breton), *strad* ‘bottom’
- plain** **ϕlā-no-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *Mediolānum* ‘middle plain’
- plait** **k□asto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *cass-* ‘plait’, Scottish Gaelic *cas* ‘curled’
- plait** **torko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *muin-torc* ‘torc’, Welsh *torch* ‘torque, chain, collar, wreath, halter, ring’,
- plant** **amϕellā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Gaulish *amellus* ‘purple Italian starwort (*Aster amellus*)’

plantain (*way-broad) **sentō-litāno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Welsh *henllydan* ‘plantain, waybread’, Cornish *enlidan* ‘gl. plantago ‘plantain’, Breton *haentletan* (Old Breton), *he(d)ledan* ‘plantain’

play **reb-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *reb*; *rebaigim* ‘play’, Scottish Gaelic *reabh* ‘wile, trick’

play **swar-e/o-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *chwarae*, *chware*, *w(h)are*, *hwary* ‘play, recreation, amusement, pastime, sport; game; feat; a frolicking, gambolling; a jesting’, Cornish *gwari* ‘play’, Breton *guari-*, *huari-* (Old Breton), *c’hoari* ‘play, game’

play *(*s*)*worei-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *guaroïou* (*pl.*) (Old Welsh), *gwarwy*, *gwary* ‘play, frolic, game, sport, diversion, entertainment, fun, jesting; theatre, play-acting, play’, Cornish *gwari* ‘play’

playground *(*s*)*worei-mag-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *guaroïmaou* (*OW, pl*), *gwarwyfa* ‘play, playground; playhouse, theatre, also fig’, Breton *guarima* (Old Breton), *Goariva*, *C’hoarivan* ‘gl. circus (lit. ‘playing-field’) (Mo. in PIN’s)’

pleasant **dili-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *dil* ‘eager, keen, pleasant’, Scottish Gaelic *dil* ‘eager, keen’

pleasant **teki-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Gaulish *tecu-* (??) ‘beautiful’, Welsh *teg* ‘fair, beautiful, pretty, handsome, fine, neat, agreeable, amiable, dear, pleasant; fine (of the weather), dry, hot, clean, pure, flattering (of words, etc.), plausible; fair, just, right, reasonable, ?obedient’, Cornish *teg* ‘gl. pulcher ‘beautiful’, fine, pretty’

pleasant **pagli-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Gaulish *adlo* ‘pleasant (?)’, Early Irish *áil* ‘pleasant’, Scottish Gaelic *àill* ‘desire’

pleasant **togi-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Gaulish *Togirix* ‘pleasant king’, Early Irish *toig* ‘pleasant’, Scottish Gaelic *toigh* ‘agreeable, cordi (mihi est)’

pleasant **ar(i)-ak□-o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS:
emotion, Welsh *arab* ‘pleasant, gentle’, Breton *arap* (Old Breton); *arabat* (Middle Breton) ‘futile; forbidden, superior attitude’

pleasing **awillo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Welsh *ewylllys* ‘will, what is willed, etc., volition, will-power, desire, inclination, urge, pleasure, delight; appetite, lust or fulfilment of lust, passion; fate, fortune’, Cornish *ewl* ‘craving, strong desire’, Breton *eoull, ioull* ‘desire, will’

pleasing **karato-, karatāko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS:
emotion, OBrit.; Clb. *Caratacos, Caratillos, Caratuccos; CARACA* ‘pleasing; guest-friendship (?)’, Gaulish *Caratus* ‘pleasing’, Early Irish *Carthach* ‘pleasing’, Welsh *Caratauc* ‘pleasing’, Breton *caradoc* (Old Breton), *karadeg* ‘pleasing’

pledge **geldo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *gell* ‘pledge’, Scottish Gaelic *geall* ‘pledge’

pledge **geitsl-āje/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *gwystlo* ‘give pledge or assurance, promise solemnly, guarantee; deposit (thing) as security for payment of money or fulfilment of promise, &c., pledge, pawn, gage, mortgage; stake, wager, fig. risk, hazard’, Cornish *gustla* ‘riot’, Breton *goestlaff* (Middle Breton), *gouestlañ* ‘pledge’

plough **ar-je/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *airim* ‘plough’, Welsh *arddu* ‘plough, till, cultivate’, Breton *arad* (< PCl. **ar-e/o-*) ‘plough’

plough **aratro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish **aratro-* ‘plough’, Early Irish *arathar* ‘plough’, Welsh *aradr* ‘plough’, Cornish *aradar* ‘gl. aratrum ‘plough’, Breton *arazr* (Middle Breton), *arar* ‘plough’

plough **kanxtu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *cectoria* (VLat.) ‘boundary furrow’, Early Irish *cécht* ‘plough’

plough-handle **saidlā-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS:
technology, Welsh *haeddel* ‘plough-handle, Ursa major’, Breton *haezl* (Middle Breton), *hael* ‘plough-handle’

plunder **wein-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *fian* ‘troop of nomadic warriors’, Welsh *gwyno* ‘plunder’,

poem **duknā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *dúan* ‘poem, song’, Scottish Gaelic *duan* ‘poem, song’

poem **wāto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *fáth* ‘prophecy, cause’, Scottish Gaelic *fàth* ‘cause, reason’, Welsh *gwawd* ‘song of praise, panegyric, eulogy, verse; praise, exaltation, laudation’,

poet **wāti-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Gaulish *ouáteis* ‘poets’, Early Irish *fáith* ‘poet’, Scottish Gaelic *faidh* ‘prophet’

poet **k□rit-jo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Welsh *prydydd* ‘(trained) bard, poet, versifier, rhymester’, Cornish *pridit* ‘gl. poeta ‘poet’

poetry **k□rito-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *creth* ‘poetry’, Welsh *prydu* ‘write poetry, praise in poetry; form in the mind, devise, compose’,

point **stoukki-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish **tsukkā-* < **stukkā-* ‘stump’, Early Irish *stúaic* (loanword from Brittonic) ‘point, summit’, Scottish Gaelic *stuaic* ‘little hill, round promontory’, Breton *stuchyén* (Middle Breton), *stuc’h* ‘feather’

point **bro(to-)* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *broth* ‘spike’

point **ak-is-o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish **aciso-* ‘point’

point (?) **gulbi(ā)-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, British *Regulbium* ‘Reculver’, Gaulish *gulbia* ‘gouge’, Welsh *gylf*, *gylf* ‘sharp point, sharp-pointed instrument, knife; beak, bird’s bill, nose, mouth’,

point (?) **brutV-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *brot* ‘point (?)’, Welsh, Cornish *bros* ‘gl. aculeus ‘sting, prickle’, Breton *brout* (Middle Breton), *broud* ‘point, sting’

point, top **barro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, British *Cuno-barrus* ‘high point, summit (?)’, Gaulish **barros* ‘point, summit’, Early Irish *barr* ‘point, summit’, Scottish Gaelic *bàrr* ‘top’, Welsh *bar* ‘top, summit, crest’, Cornish *barr* ‘point, summit’, Breton *barr* ‘point, summit, surface’

pointed **bennāko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Ben[n]acus* ‘pointed’, Early Irish *bennach* ‘pointed’

poison **wīso-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish **wis-* (?) ‘water (?)’, Early Irish *fī* ‘poison’

pole **masdjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *maide* ‘pole, stick’, Scottish Gaelic *maide* ‘stick, wood’

polish **(ϕ?)rasd-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *rhathu* ‘rub (off), scrub, chafe, scrape (off), smooth, file (down), graze, fray’, Breton *razaff* (Middle Breton), *razhañ* ‘level, skim, weed’

polish (?) **slibro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *leabhar* (Modern Irish!!!) ‘smooth, slippery (?)’, Welsh *llyfr car* (s.v. *llyfr* 2) ‘the part of a cart that slides over the ground’, Breton *libiriou* (Old Breton) ‘gl. rotarum ... lapsus ‘objects to glide’

porch **kintu-sed-o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *cétad* ‘chair’, Welsh *cyntedd* ‘porch, lobby, vestibule, entry; court, fore-court; part of the hall in which the king sat in medieval times’,

possess **ad-trebā(-je/o)-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *Atrebates* ‘Possessors / Sedentary people’, Early Irish *atreba* ‘owns, lives’, Welsh *athref* ‘dwelling-place, abode, habitation’,

possessions **selwā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *Lugu-selva* ‘property of Lugas’, Early Irish *selb* ‘possessions’,

Scottish Gaelic *sealbh* ‘possession, cattle, luck’, Welsh *helw*, *elw* ‘profit, gain, advantage, possession; protection; beneficial, better off’,

possessions **texto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Galatian *Tekto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 6 ‘possessions (?)’, Gaulish *Tecto-* ‘possessions’, Early Irish *techt* ‘possession’

post **sϕundā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish **sunna*, **sonna*, **sonda* (?) ‘milk bucket’, Early Irish *sonn* ‘post, pillar’, Scottish Gaelic *sonn* ‘staff, cudgel, beam’, Welsh *fonn* (Old Welsh), *ffon* ‘stick, walking-stick, staff, crook; rod; club, cudgel; lance; bar; fig. Support’, Breton *fonn* (Old Breton) ‘stick’

post **k□elatri-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *celtair* ‘spear, lance’, Welsh *paladr* ‘spear shaft, spear, lance; column, post, shaft, beam; supporter, progenitor, lineage; beam or ray of light’,

post **kaulljo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *cúaille* ‘post’, Scottish Gaelic *cuaille* ‘club, bludgeon’

post **wankjo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *féice* ‘ridgepole, roof-tree, summit’

pot **kelϕurno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, British *Celurnum* ‘pot’, Gaulish, Early Irish *cilornn* ‘pot’, Welsh *cilurnn* (Old Welsh), *celwrn* ‘pail, pitcher, vessel, bucket, tub’, Breton *chilorn* (Old Breton), *quelorn* (Middle Breton), *kelorn* ‘pot’

pot **ϕatnā-* (or **ϕānā-?*), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *anax* ‘drinking vessel’, Early Irish *án* ‘drinking-pot’

pot **gauljo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *gúala* ‘kettle’

pot **dabākā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *dabach* ‘pot’, Scottish Gaelic *dabhach* ‘vat, a measure of land’

(either one or four ploughgates, according to locality and land)'

pot (loan-word from Old Icelandic?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *ballán* 'pot'

pot **aginā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *aigen* 'pot', Scottish Gaelic *aghann* 'pan'

pot **lestro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *lestar* (loanword from Brittonic) 'pot', Welsh *lestir*, *-lestr* (Old Welsh), *llestr* 'vessel (pot, etc.), bushel, vesselful; the human body (bibl.); ship, boat', Cornish *lester* 'gl. nauis 'vessel', Breton *lestr* 'vessel'

pot **lungā-* / **longā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *long* 'pot, ship'

pot **krokk-akno-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *crocan* 'pot', Welsh *crochan* 'crock, pot, cauldron, boiler, often fig.',

pot **kro(k)k-āno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *croacán* 'pot', Scottish Gaelic *crogan* 'pitcher', Welsh *crochan* 'crock, pot, cauldron, boiler, often fig.',

pot (made of bark) **rindjā-* (?) (*LW????*), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *rinde* 'pot (made of bark)'

pot-belly **galbā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *galba* 'gl. praepinguis 'pot-belly (?)'

pour (out) **send-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *gwehynnu* 'draw, drain, empty, exhaust; effuse, pour out, bale; consume, destroy, lay bare; devastation', Breton *do-uo-hinuom* 'gl. austum 'pressing, extraction'

pour out **sem-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *teistiu* (**to-eks-sem-*) 'pouring out'

power **brīgā-*, **brīgo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *brīg* 'power, worth', Scottish Gaelic *brigh* 'pith,

power', Welsh *bri* 'honour, esteem, renown, prestige, dignity, power, authority, importance, worth, vogue, fashion; most solemn oath', Cornish *bri* 'esteem, value, importance', Breton *-bri* (Old Breton), *bri* 'dignity, honour'

power **galā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish **galiā* (> *MoFr. gaillard*); *-galos* 'power; strong', Early Irish *gal* 'bravery', Scottish Gaelic *gal* 'valour, war', Breton *Gal-*, *-gal* (Old Breton) 'power, might'

power **kom-oxto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *cumachta* 'power', Scottish Gaelic *cumhachd* 'power', Welsh *cyfoeth* 'wealth, affluence; power, authority, dominion; territory, land, kingdom, people or subjects of a realm; wealthy, better off',

power **med-o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *med* 'balance, weight', Scottish Gaelic *meidh* 'balance', Welsh *med* (Old Welsh), *medd* 'authority, power; possession(s)', Breton *mez* (Middle Breton), *meiz* 'conscience, intellect, power'

powerful **-walo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, British *-vali* 'powerful', Gaulish , Early Irish *-all* 'powerful', Welsh *-wal* 'powerful',

pox **bri/ekkā-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *brech* 'pox, spotted or pimples disease of the skin, rash, eruption; syphilis, venereal disease; cutaneous disease in animals, esp. sheep', Breton *brec'h* 'smallpox'

praise **mol-eje/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *-molor* 'praise', Welsh *moli* 'praise, laud, eulogize, extol, magnify, honour, cheer', Breton *meuliff* (Middle Breton), *meuliñ* 'praise'

praise **mol-V-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Gaulish *molatus* (?) 'praise', Early Irish *molaim* (loanword from Brittonic) 'praise', Scottish Gaelic *mol* 'praise, advise'

prayer *Lat.?*, SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Early Irish *ór* 'prayer'

prayer **wo-tlukk-eitV-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Welsh *golychwyd* ‘prayer, worship; religious service; a retiring to pray; secluded spot, sequestered place, retreat’, Cornish *gologhas* ‘worship, prayer’, Breton *guolohit* (Old Breton) ‘gl. ador ‘adoration’

prefix **ko(m)-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Gaulish *co-* ‘with’, Early Irish *co-* ‘with’, Welsh *cy-*, *cyf-* ‘with’, Cornish *chef-* (Old Cornish), *kev-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 16 ‘with’, Breton *com-* (Old Breton), *queff-* (Middle Breton), *kev-* ‘with’

prefix **ud-s-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *uss-*

prefix **mist(V)-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *mí-*, *miss-* ‘(negative)’

prefix **dī-φro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *der-*, Welsh *dir-* ‘(intensive)’, Breton *der-* (Old Breton)

prefix **tu-uφo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *do-fo-*, *to-*, Welsh *dyo-* ‘-’, Breton *do-uo-*, *do-guo-* (Old Breton) ‘*to-under-’

prefix **tu-ambi-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *timm-*, Welsh *dam*, *dam-* ‘around, about’, Cornish *dom-* < *de-om-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 16 ‘*to-around’, Breton *dim-*

prefix **tu-ati-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *do-aith-*, *taith-*, Welsh *dad*, *dat-* ‘un-, dis-, re-’, Cornish *das-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 16 ‘re-’, Breton *das*, *daz-* ‘back’

prefix **dia-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Gaulish *Dia-*

prefix (above) **ati-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Gaulish *Ate-* ‘again’, Early Irish *aith-*, *ad-* ‘again’, Scottish Gaelic *aith*, *ath-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 12 ‘again’, Welsh *at-*, *ad-* ‘very; second [etc.]’, Breton *at-* (Old Breton) ‘again’

prefix (bad-) **dus-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Gaulish *Du-* ‘bad’, Early Irish *du-* ‘(bad)’, Scottish Gaelic *do-*, *du-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 12 ‘(bad)’, Welsh *dy-* ‘bad’,

prefix (lit. to) *ad-, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, OBrit.; Galatian *Ad-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 6, Gaulish *Ad-* ‘towards, near’, Early Irish *ad-*, Scottish Gaelic *ad-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 12, Welsh *add-*, *a-10* ‘*to’,

pregnant *tarr-āko-, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *torrach* ‘pregnant’

pregnant *tor-s-āko- (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *torrach* ‘pregnant’, Scottish Gaelic *torrach* ‘pregnant’, Welsh *torrog* ‘pregnant (of sow, bitch, &c., also occas. of woman), big-bellied, swollen, also fig.’,

prepare *tu-ad-k□ar-e/o-, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *daffar* ‘preparation, provision, apparatus; material; design; to prepare, provide; purpose’, Cornish *daffar* ‘apparatus, provision’, Breton *daffar* (Middle Breton), *dafar* ‘material’

prepare *tu-ari-k□ar-e/o-, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *darparu* ‘prepare, make or get ready, cater (for), furnish, equip, fit out, set in order; provide, make provision for; intend, design, purpose; qualify, fit’, Cornish *darbar* ‘preparation, equipment’, Breton *darbariñ* ‘prepare, distribute’

preposition *eφi (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *ía-*, *éi-*

preposition (*to) *tu, *tu-, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *do-*, *du-* ‘to’, Scottish Gaelic *do-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 12 ‘to’, Welsh *du-* (Old Welsh), *dy-*; *y* ‘to’, Cornish *dhi* ‘thither, to that place’, Breton *do* (Old Breton), *da*, *de* (Middle Breton), *da* ‘to’

preposition (across) *taros, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Gaulish *Tar-* ‘across’, Early Irish *tar* ‘across’

preposition (after) *wo-tig (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Welsh *guetig*, *guotig* (Old Welsh), *gwedi*, *gwedy* ‘after, afterwards, later; after, following’, Cornish *wosa*

‘after’, Breton *guet(i)*, *guet(ig)* (Old Breton); *goude* ‘gl. secundum ‘next’; after’

preposition (around) *ambi-, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Galatian ; Clb. *Ambi-*; *ambi-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 6 ‘around’, Gaulish *Ambi-* ‘around’, Early Irish *imb-*, *imm-* ‘around’, Scottish Gaelic *im-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 12 ‘about’, Welsh *am-*, *em-*, *ym-* ‘around’, Cornish *am-*, *em-*, *ym-*, *om-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 16 ‘around’, Breton *am-*, *em-* ‘around’

preposition (before) *φr~~th~~k(-) (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Gaulish *Rac-atai* (?) ‘before-people (?)’, Welsh *rac*, *rhag* ‘before; forward; (greater) than; because (of); from, against; in case of, lest’, Cornish *rag* ‘for, in order to, for the purpose of’, Breton *rac* (Old Breton, Middle Breton), *rag*, *rak* ‘before’

preposition (from) *φo- (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *-a-*, Welsh *a-* ‘to’, Cornish *a-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 16, Breton *a-*

preposition (from) -, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Welsh *ona-dunt* (*GPC* p. 2610, col. 3) ‘from them’,

preposition (out) *exs-, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Gaulish *Ex-* ‘out’, Early Irish *ess-*, *ass-*, *a-* ‘out’, Welsh *eh-* ‘out’,

preposition (until) *k□us- (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *cu* ‘until’, Welsh *pwy*, *bwy*, *py*, *by* ‘(from ...) to’,

preposition (with) *kom-, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, British *Com-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 6 ‘with’, Gaulish *com-* ‘with’, Early Irish *com-*; *co n-* ‘with’, Scottish Gaelic *comh-*, *com-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 12 ‘with’, Welsh *cyf-*, *cy-*, *cyn-* ‘with’, Cornish *chef-* (Old Cornish), *kev-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 16 ‘with’, Breton *com-* (Old Breton), *kev-*, *kem-* ‘with’

press *wella- (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh, Cornish *guillihim* ‘gl. forceps’

press **wa(x)-ske/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *faiscim* (-á-?) ‘squeeze, press together’, Scottish Gaelic *fàisg* ‘squeeze, wring’, Welsh *gwasgu* ‘press, squeeze, crush, compress, trample, bind, tie, join; hug, embrace’, Cornish *gweskel* ‘beat, knock’, Breton *-guescim* (Old Breton), *goascaff* (Middle Breton), *gwaskañ* ‘press, oppress’

press **maged-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *maderna* (?) ‘siphon’, Early Irish *maidid* (?) ‘strike (?)’, Welsh *maeddu* ‘beat, strike, crush, knead, punish; defeat’, Breton *mezaff* (Middle Breton), *mezat*, *-iñ* ‘knead’

press **dang-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Celtiberian *ambitinkounei* ‘press around (?)’, Gaulish, Early Irish *dingid* ‘suppress’, Scottish Gaelic *dinn* ‘press, force down, squeeze’

press **sang-e/o-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *sengi* ‘trample (underfoot), tread (on), set foot in; press or push (in), put (in), insert, stuff’, Breton *sankañ* ‘press in’

prevent **ark-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *du-ess-urc* ‘defend’

price **lougo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *Lougiae* ‘price- (?)’, Early Irish *lóg* ‘price, salary’

prickle **brotto-, broto-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *brot* ‘prickle’, Welsh *brodio* ‘broider, embroider, sometimes fig.; darn, patch’, Cornish *bros* ‘gl. aculeus ‘sting, prickle’, Breton *brout* (Middle Breton), *broud* ‘point, sting’

prize **wo-k□r-o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *gobr*; *gwobr* ‘reward, prize, desert, recompense, benefit, gift, tip, fee, hire; bribe, bribery’, Cornish *gober* ‘reward, pay, wage’, Breton *-uuobri* (in PN’s) (Old Breton), *gobr* (Middle Breton), *gopr* ‘pay, salary, reward’

progeny **ati-ganā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *adian* ‘progeny, lineage’,

prohibition **ari-smert-ā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *Smertu-*, *Smerto-* (?) ‘take care (?)’, Early Irish

airm(m)ert ‘prohibition’, Welsh *armerth* ‘preparation, provision’, Breton *armerzh* ‘economy’

promise **geld-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *gellaim* ‘promise’

promise **mon-eje/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *muintib* ‘(?)’, Welsh *gofuned* ‘vow, solemn promise or oath to God; earnest desire, petition, entreaty, request; devotion, reverence’, Breton *guomonim* (Old Breton) ‘gl. polliceri ‘promise’

promise **ad-* (Brittonic), **tu-* (Co.) + *daw-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Welsh *addaw* ‘promise, vow’, Cornish *dethewy* (*dedhewi*) ‘promise’

pron. 3 sg. m./n. **ei-*, **e-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Gaulish *eia* ‘she’, Early Irish *é* ‘he’, Scottish Gaelic *e* ‘he’

pronoun **on-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *-an-* ‘him’

pronoun **-d(e)-em-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *-da-n-* ‘him’

pronoun **awo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *d-au*, *d-ó* ‘to him’, Welsh *ei* ‘his, her, its; himself, etc.’, Cornish *y* ‘his’, Breton *em* (Old Breton), *eff* (Middle Breton), *e*, *eñv* (m.), *he* (f.) ‘him, his, her’

pronoun **to-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *-d* (*plus len. and nas.*) ‘him; it’

pronoun **esjo*, *esjās* (genitive), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *ái*, *áe*, *a* ‘his’, Welsh *y* ‘his (?)’, Breton *em* (Old Breton), *eff* (Middle Breton), *e*, *eñv* (m.), *he* (f.) ‘him, his, her’

pronoun **jei* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *-í* ‘(relative)’

pronoun **de*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *-d-* ‘him, her, it’

pronoun (I) *me (, *mī?), SEMANTIC CLASS:
grammar, Early Irish *mé* ‘I’, Scottish Gaelic *mi* ‘I’, Welsh *mi*
‘I’, Cornish *my* ‘I, me’, Breton *me* ‘me’

pronoun (this) *kei, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Gaulish
koui (GGk.) ‘this (?)’, Early Irish *cé* ‘this’, Scottish Gaelic *cé*
‘earth’

pronoun (your (pl.)) *wesrom (?), SEMANTIC CLASS:
grammar, Early Irish *far n-* ‘your (pl.)’

pronoun (your) *swīs (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar,
Gaulish *suis* (?) ‘you (pl.)’, Early Irish *sí, sisi, sissi* ‘you (pl.)’,
Scottish Gaelic *sibh* ‘you (pl.)’, Welsh *hui* (Old Welsh), *chwi*
‘you (pl.)’, Cornish *hwi* ‘you (pl.)’, Breton *hui* (Old Breton),
c’hwi ‘you (pl.)’

property, wealth *tlu-tsu- (?), SEMANTIC CLASS:
society, Early Irish *tlus* ‘cattle, property’, Scottish Gaelic *tlus*
‘pity, tenderness’, Welsh *tlws* ‘jewel, precious stone,
ornament, piece of jewellery, earring, treasure, medal, trophy,
specimen, exhibit, curiosity, wonder; pretty, smart, neat,
lovely, fair, fine’,

prophecy *φari-ambi-metsu- (< *-med-tu-
) , SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Early Irish *ardmes, arddmes*
‘consider (?)’, Welsh *armes, arymes, ermes* ‘prophecy,
prediction, portent, omen; calamity, tribulation, loss’,

protect *snād-, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish
snádim ‘protect’, Welsh *nawdd* ‘protection, defence, refuge,
patronage, support, sponsorship; forgiveness, mercy’, Breton
nod- (Old Breton) ‘protection, refuge’

protection *uφo-sista-mV-, SEMANTIC CLASS:
action, Early Irish *fóessam* ‘protection’, Welsh *gwaesaf*
‘guarantee, pledge, deposit, assistance, help, protector,
defender; site, pool, reservoir?’

protection *nād-eto-, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early
Irish *snádud* ‘protection’, Welsh *nodded* ‘refuge, shelter,

sanctuary, protection; defence; patronage, support’, Breton *nodet* (Old Breton) ‘place of refuge’

protrusion from a wall **balāko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish **balākon* ‘protrusion from a wall’, Welsh *balog* ‘tongue or pin of clasp; flap of breeches or pocket’,

proud, strong **balko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Gaulish **balko-* ‘strong’, Early Irish *balc* (*MoIr!!!*) ‘strong’, Welsh *balch* ‘fine, proud, splendid, stately, strong, brave; proud, arrogant, insolent, haughty, vain, conceited; taking pride in, proud of, pleased, glad’, Breton *balc’h* ‘haughty’

prow **bran-jo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *braine* ‘prow, leader, edge’, Welsh, Cornish *brenniat* ‘gl. proreta ‘prow of ship’

prow of boat **bronjā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *broine* ‘prow of boat’, Welsh, Cornish *brenniat* ‘gl. proreta ‘prow of ship’

prow of ship **bran-ī-jā-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *braine* ‘front, prow of ship’, Welsh *breni* ‘prow of ship’, Cornish *brenniat* ‘gl. proreta ‘prow of ship’

pubic hair **ketorā-* (???) SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *caithear* ‘pubic hair’, Welsh *caitoir* (Old Welsh), *cedor* ‘pubes, pubic hair, private parts’, Breton *quaezour* (Middle Breton), *kaez(h)our* ‘pubic hair, puberty’

pull **trāg-je/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *trágud* ‘ebb’, Scottish Gaelic *traoigh* ‘ebb’, Welsh *treio*; *godro* ‘ebb, fall or drain (of floods, &c.), recede, (cause to) retreat, diminish, reduce (by evaporation), ease (pain, &c.), abate, end, destroy, stop; milk, suck, exploit’, Breton *guotroit* (Old Breton); *gozro* (Middle Breton), *goro*, *goeriñ* ‘gl. demulgitis ‘you milk’; milk’

pupil of the eye (?) **ambi-blixs-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *imblissiu* ‘pupil of the eye (?)’

- purchase (noun)** **k□ero-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
Early Irish *taid-chur* (**tu-aith-*) ‘redemption’
- pursue** **tu-swend-n-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action,
Early Irish *to-senn-* ‘pursue’
- pus** **lī-no-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *lionach*
(Modern Irish!!!) ‘sanies’, Welsh *llin* (Middle Welsh) ‘flow of
blood, etc., discharge, pus’, Cornish *lin* ‘fluid, body-fluid’,
Breton *linnou* (*pl.*), *lin* ‘pus’
- pus** **goru-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *gur, gor*
‘pus’, Scottish Gaelic *guirean* ‘pimple’, Welsh *gôr* ‘pus,
hardened rheum in the eyes; broody (of hen, etc.)’, Breton *gor*
‘warm, hot; heat, abces, pus, firewood’
- push** **trakk-e/o-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early
Irish *du-thraic* ‘wish (?)’, Scottish Gaelic *dùrachd, dùthrachd*
‘good wish, wish, diligence’
- put** **rem-je/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish
fo-rimim ‘put (down)’
- put** **kor-eie/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish
cuirithir ‘throw, put’, Scottish Gaelic *cuir* ‘put’, Welsh
hepgor ‘dispense with, go or do without, forgo, save, keep or
refrain (from), avoid, spare, afford, part with; omit, leave out’,
Cornish *hepkorr* ‘renounce, relinquish’, Breton *hepcorim* (Old
Breton) ‘gl. cassum ‘absence’
- put** **de-d-e (pf.)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish
dede ‘put (pf.)’, Early Irish *-tarti* (**to-ro-ad-dīt*) ‘gives’
- put** **tu-ot-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *dodi* ‘put,
place, set, lay, grant, utter, deposit [etc.]’, Breton *-dot* (Old
Breton) ‘place’
- put down** **uφo-dī-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh,
Cornish *guthot* ‘gl. fer [leg. faex] ‘sediment’
- put together?** **klout-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS:
action, Welsh *cludo* ‘carry, bring; heap, increase; move,

drive', Breton *clutam* (Old Breton) 'gl. struo 'I heap up, accumulate'

put, place **wo-rem-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *fo-rim-* 'put, place'

quail **rakinā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Welsh *rhegen* 'quail, crake, rail',

quarrel **drinno-/drenno-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *drenn* 'quarrel', Welsh Breton *ardren* 'gl. praepugnis 'bellicose, brave'

queen **rīganī-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *rigani* 'queen', Early Irish *rigain* 'queen', Welsh *rhiain* '(young) woman, girl, damsel, lass, maiden, virgin; queen, noble girl, lady',

queen **ban-ōn-ā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *Banōna* 'queen', Welsh *banon* 'queen, paragon, consort, maiden',

quick **φeimi-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *éim* 'quick'

quick **trekki-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *tricc* 'quick', Scottish Gaelic *tric* 'frequent, often'

quiet **taus-elo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, British *Tava* 'Tay', Gaulish *Tava* (?) 'quiet', Welsh *tawel* 'quiet, calm, tranquil, silent, peaceful', Breton *taguel guiliat* (Old Breton) 'gl. silicernium 'funeral feast'

race **agjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish **agio-* 'race; chief (?)', Early Irish *aige* 'race'

rack **keng(j)ā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *ail-cheng* 'rack'

raft **sloiddV-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *slóet* 'raft'

rafter **astanjā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *asna* ‘rib’, Scottish Gaelic *aisean* ‘rib’

rafter **astā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *asna* ‘rib’, Scottish Gaelic *aisean* ‘rib’, Welsh *asen* (*pl. eis*) ‘rib; breast, heart; lath, curved timber in framework of ship, stem of plant; ridge, spur’, Cornish *asen* ‘gl. costa’ rib’, Breton *asen(n)* ‘axle, ribs (of boat)’

rage (?) **swebro-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Gaulish *In-subri* (?) ‘very wild (?)’, Welsh *chwefrin* ‘wild, lively, sprightly, spirited’,

rain **~~u~~o-lawo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *gw-law*, *glaw* ‘rain, shower’, Cornish *glau* (Old Cornish), *glaw* ‘gl. pluuvia ‘rain’, Breton *glau* (Middle Breton), *glaw*, *glav*, *glao* ‘rain’

rain **wera-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *-vera* ‘water-course (?)’, Early Irish *feraim* ‘pour, give’, Welsh *gweren* ‘cake of tallow, the fat caul which envelopes the intestines (esp. of animals), peritoneum’,

rainshower **wrastā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *frass* (< **fross*) ‘rainshower’, Scottish Gaelic *fras* ‘shower’

raise **kom-ad-reg-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *coméirge* ‘mobilisation, battle’, Welsh *cyfwyrain* ‘rise (up), raise, rise up for battle, stir, magnify; pomp, jubilation, exaltation; exalted’,

raised **werro(s)-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Verr-* (?) ‘better’, Early Irish *ferr* ‘better’, Scottish Gaelic *feàrr* ‘better’

raising **-or-to-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh (*dy-gyf-*) *or* ‘[*to-with-raising] stir, commotion, tumult, a rising or surging, a rushing, noise of waters, turbulent confluence, a gathering or mustering, levy, host, throng; seething, turbulent’,

- rake** **krīk□-īnā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *cribin* ‘rake’, Breton *cribyn* (Middle Breton), *kribin* ‘rake’
- ram** **ri-~~l~~o-t~~l~~o-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *reithe* ‘ram’, Scottish Gaelic *reithe*, *reath* ‘ram’
- ram** **surdo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Welsh *hwrdd* ‘ram’, Cornish *horp* (Old Cornish), *hordh* ‘gl. aries ‘ram’, Breton **hourz in maout tourz?* ‘ram’
- rape** **arbīno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Welsh *erfin* ‘turnips, rape’, Breton *erbin* (Old Breton), *irvin* ‘turnip’
- rare** **ter(s)k□o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *terc* ‘rare’, Scottish Gaelic *tearc* ‘scarce, rare’
- rash** **birro-k□eisl-o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh *byrbwyll* ‘rash, reckless, impulsive, thoughtless, inconsiderate, hasty, precipitate; concise’, Breton *berrboell* ‘versatile’
- raven** **branā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, British *Brano-durum* ‘Raven-fort’, Gaulish *Branno-* ‘raven’, Early Irish *bran* ‘raven’, Scottish Gaelic ++*bran* ‘raven’, Welsh *brân* ‘crow, rook, raven’, Cornish *bran* ‘raven’, Breton *bran* ‘raven’
- raven** **weiko-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *fiach* ‘raven’, Scottish Gaelic *fitheach* ‘raven’, Welsh *gwyach* (loan-word from Irish) ‘grebe’,
- raw** **omo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *om* ‘raw’, Scottish Gaelic *amh* ‘raw’, Welsh *of* ‘crude, untreated, uncooked, raw; ?bitter, sharp; nauseating, sickly; something raw or crude; particle’,
- raw** **krūwo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *crú* ‘raw’, Welsh *cri* ‘raw; fresh, new; crude, coarse; unfulled; unleavened’, Cornish *kriv* ‘raw’, Breton *criz* (Middle Breton), *kriz* ‘raw, cruel’

reach **ēnk-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *tiannco-* (?) ‘escape’, Early Irish *ro-icc*, *do-icc* ‘reach; come’, Welsh *dianc* ‘escape, flee; deliver, rescue, preserve, escape from, avoid’, Cornish *dyank* ‘escape’, Breton *-diecnis* (Old Breton), *dianc* (Middle Breton), *diank* ‘flee’

reach **seik□-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *ro-síacht* ‘reached’

reach **φent-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *étaim*, *étadaim* ‘comes (?)’

reach **nak-e/o-* / **nak□-e/o-* ?, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *do-ind-naich*; *aingid* ‘distribute; protect’

reach **φro-an-n-k-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *rinci(-?)* ‘reach’, Early Irish *ro-icc* ‘reach, come’, Welsh *rincir* (Old Welsh), *rhyngu*, *rhangu*, *rhengi* ‘reach, attain, get; (with bodd) please, satisfy, gratify’, Breton *rancqout*, *rencout* (Middle Breton), *rankout* ‘have to’

rear **māsto-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Massa* (?) (or cogn. with Ir. *mass* ‘beautiful?’), Early Irish *máss* ‘rear (often in PIN’s)’, Scottish Gaelic *màs* ‘buttock’

reclaim (?) **tu-ati-* (Brittonic), **dī-ati (Br.) + -ande-soud-āje/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society?, Welsh *dadannudd* ‘reclamation or recovery of patrimony, right of succession to lands within a `gwely’ [etc.]’, Breton *didanuud* (Old Breton) ‘gl. elicio ‘bring out’

red **basko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *basc* ‘red’

red **roudo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Gaulish *Roudus*, *Ande-roudus* ‘(very) red’, Early Irish *riúad* ‘red’, Scottish Gaelic *ruadh* ‘red, ruddy’, Welsh *rhudd* ‘red, ruddy, purplish, bay, tawny, brown, bloody, covered with blood, scorched; red, crimson, violet, or purple colour, something red (e.g. cloth, clothes), blood-covered person, wounded person’,

Cornish *rud* (Old Cornish), *rudh* ‘gl. ruber ‘red’, Breton *rud* (Old Breton), *ruz* ‘red’

red **dergo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *derg* ‘red’

red **kokko-*, **kokki-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, OBrit.; Galatian *Coccus*; *kókkos* ‘red; red berry of the kermes oak’, Gaulish *Cocillus* ‘little red guy’, Early Irish *coig* < **coicc* ‘red’, Welsh *coch* ‘red, ruddy, scarlet, bloody, ginger (of hair), brown; redness, red colour, red(-headed) man’, Cornish *goc* (Old Cornish), *kogh* ‘red’

reddish **roud-el-no-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Welsh *rhuddell* ‘red, reddish, brown, bay’, Breton *ruzell* ‘reddish hue, measles’

redness **derg-ā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *derg* ‘red’, Scottish Gaelic *dearg* ‘red’, Welsh *dera* ‘Satan, the Devil, devil, she-devil, fury, fiend; dizziness, frenzy, madness’,

reed **korokasto-*, **korVsto-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *curchas* ‘reed’, Scottish Gaelic *curcais* ‘bulrush’, Welsh *cors* (Old Welsh), *corsen* ‘swamp, bog, fen, marsh; reeds, reed-grass, stalks, stems, cane’, Cornish *korsen* (Old Cornish), *kors* ‘reeds’, Breton *corsenn* ‘stem (of plant)’

refuse **wo-exs-med-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *fo-émid* ‘cannot, fail, refuse’, Welsh *gomedd*, *gomeddu* ‘refuse, reject, decline; deny, withhold; forbid, prohibit; omit, neglect’,

regret **ati-φreko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *aithrech* ‘regretful’, Scottish Gaelic *aithreach* ‘repentant’

reins **ansi-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *ési* ‘reins’

rejoice **blaidā-* (?) (not **blozgâ*), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *bláed* ‘roaring’, Scottish Gaelic ++*blaodh* ‘shout, noise’, Welsh *bloedd* (loan-word from Irish) ‘shout, cry’,

rejoice **laweno-sag-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Welsh *llawenu* ‘rejoice, be joyful, be glad, be joyous, exult, be cheerful; make joyful, cheer up’, Cornish *lowenhe* ‘rejoice, comfort, make glad’, Breton *louenhat* (Middle Breton), *laouennaat* ‘rejoice’

relationship **wenjā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *Veni-* ‘family’, Early Irish *fine* ‘relationship, family’, Scottish Gaelic *fine* ‘tribe, kindred’, Welsh *Gwynedd* ‘North Wales’, Breton *co-guenou* (Old Breton) ‘gl. indegena ‘of the same race’

relative **gnōto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society

relative particle **k□e*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *-ch* ‘(relative)’, Welsh *-p* [not in GPC] ‘(relative)’, Cornish *-p* ‘(relative)’, Breton *-p* ‘(relative)’

relic **kredrā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Early Irish *cretar* ‘relic’, Welsh *creir* (Middle Welsh), *crair* ‘relic; holy thing, talisman; treasure, richly decorated article; object of admiration or love, darling; safe-guard, strength; hand-bell, church bell’, Breton *kreirio* (*Treg.*) (*pl.*) ‘relics’

religion **krabidu-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Early Irish *crábud* ‘religion’, Welsh *crefydd* ‘religion, devotion; monastic order of life’,

remain **mar-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *maraim* ‘remain’, Welsh, Cornish *mar* ‘doubt’, Breton *mar* ‘doubt’

remain **men-n-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *mennat* ‘dwelling’

remain hanging **glina-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *glenaim* ‘remain hanging, stick’, Welsh *glynu* ‘adhere,

cleave, cling, stick; keep close, attach oneself, remain true, faithful or loyal’,

remaining, rest *~~u~~~~o~~~~s~~-to- // *u~~o~~-sto-

SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *foss* ‘staying, rest’, Scottish Gaelic *fois* ‘rest’, Welsh *gwas* ‘abode, mansion, dwelling-place, residence, land; rest, repose, tranquillity’,

remit **mat-* /*mad-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: leave, Early

Irish *mathem* ‘remit’, Scottish Gaelic *maith*, *math* ‘pardon’, Welsh *maddau* ‘let go, dismiss, forsake, leave, get rid of, afford, be or do without, cease, withhold; forgive, pardon’, Breton *in madau* (Old Breton) ‘gl. *pessum* ‘in perdition’

renounce **dī-φro-ber-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS:

society, Welsh *diofryd(u)*, *diowryd*, *diofred(u)* ‘renounce or deny on oath, abjure, forswear; set apart, devote, consecrate; doom, curse; vow, resolve, decide’, Breton *diou(v)er* ‘deprive oneself, abstain from, renounce’

repentance **ati-φrek-o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS:

religion, Early Irish *aithrige* ‘repentance’, Welsh *atreg* ‘change of mind, repentance, contrition, penitence, remorse; return’, Cornish *edrek* ‘regret, remorse, repentance’, Breton *azrec* (Middle Breton) ‘repentance’

reprimand **kom-sk□o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language,

Early Irish *cosc* ‘reprimand’, Scottish Gaelic *caisg* ‘check, stop’, Welsh *cosb* ‘punishment, chastisement, penalty; discipline, restraint; revenge; fig. chastiser’,

request **u~~o~~-g□edjā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language,

Gaulish *uediūmi* ‘I pray’, Early Irish *foigde* ‘begging’, Welsh *gweddi* ‘prayer, supplication, orison; entreaty, petition, invocation; adoration, worship’,

request **ad-ālo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Welsh

addawl ‘request’, Breton *azeuliff* (Middle Breton), *azeuliñ* ‘adore’

request **wo-kom-φar(x)-ske/o-*, SEMANTIC

CLASS: language, Early Irish *fochmharc* ‘request’, Welsh

gogyfarch ‘ask a question, petition, demand, request, claim, seek, greet, hail; question, request, demand, claim, greeting’,

resin **sok□i-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Welsh *sybwydd* ‘firs (*resin-trees)’, Cornish *sib-uit* (*sybwydh*) ‘gl. abies ‘fir (*resin-tree)’

rest **sāmo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *sám* ‘rest’, Scottish Gaelic *sàmhach* ‘quiet’

rest **k□owitso-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Welsh *powys* ‘rest’, Cornish *powes* ‘rest’, Breton *poues* (Old Breton); *paoues*, *-iñ* ‘gl. quies ‘rest’; stop’

resting-place **k□owitso-magos-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Welsh *pouisua*, *poguisma*, *pouisma* (Old Welsh) ‘resting-place’, Cornish *powesva* ‘resting-place, state of rest’

restrict **tu-ambi-org-(t-)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *to-imb-org-* ‘press down, restrict (?)’, Welsh *damorth* ‘tight place, restriction, confinement of the grave; slaughter’,

retaliation **ati-gabagli-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *athgabáil* ‘retaliation’, Welsh *adafael* ‘distrain, seizure’, Breton *adgabael* (Old Breton) ‘gl. occupanda ‘occupation’

retinue **wo-exs-korjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *gosgordd* ‘body-guard in the service of king, lord, &c., warband, band or retainers, retinue, suite, train, guard, escort, host, company’, Cornish *goscor*, *coscor* (Old Cornish), *koskor* ‘gl. familia ‘retinue, household’

retinue **kosto-korjā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *cosgordd*, *cosgor* ‘retinue of attendants, war-band, bodyguard’, Cornish *den coscor* ‘gl. cliens ‘client’, Breton *coscor* (Middle Breton), *koskor* ‘domestic servants, personnel’

- return** **ati-reg-V-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *atraig* ‘(?)’, Welsh *atre* ‘return; lively, playful’,
- return** **ad-sor-o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *ator* ‘return’,
- revenge** **dī-galā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *dígal* ‘revenge’, Welsh *dial* ‘vengeance, revenge, retribution, punishment’, Cornish *dial* ‘revenge’
- rich** **su-op-smjo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *somme* ‘rich’
- rich** **wo-lou-t-āko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *goludog* ‘wealthy, rich, prosperous, opulent, affluent, well-to-do’, Cornish *wuludoc* (*golusek*) ‘gl. diues ‘rich’
- rich** **kom-oxt-āko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *cumachtach* ‘rich’, Welsh *cyfoethog* ‘wealthy, rich, opulent, well-to-do; copious, prolific, exuberant; costly, valuable’, Cornish *chefuidoc* (Old Cornish), *kevoethek* ‘gl. omnipotens ‘powerful, mighty’
- rich garment** **brotV-rego-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *brotreg*, *brothrach* ‘robe (?)’, Welsh *brodre* (Middle Welsh) ‘rich garment, cloak, robe’,
- riches** **uφo-lauto-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *folad* ‘riches’, Welsh *golud* ‘wealth, riches, abundance, plenty, opulence, abundance of possessions or goods’,
- riches** **?*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *rei* (Middle Welsh), *rhēi* ‘wealth, riches; ?booty’,
- riches** **aφnajo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *anae* ‘riches’, Welsh *an* [not in GPC] ‘element, material’,
- riches** **alamo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *alam* ‘herd’, Welsh *alaf* ‘herd of cattle; wealth, property’,

rickets **(φ?)likkā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *llech* ‘rickets; mumps; hard swelling, kernel’, Cornish *lêawh* (Lh.) (*legh*) ‘rickets’, Breton *lec’h* ‘megalith (esp. dolmen)’

ridge in a field **grundo-* (?) / *grondo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *gronnae* (Old Welsh), *grwn* ‘ridge in a field, butt or division of a ploughed field contained between two parallel furrows, selion; piece of ploughed land between two furrows; long garden-bed; piece or strip of ground’, Breton *gronn* ‘joint (?)’, roll of stomach flesh’

ridge-pole **nino-k□rendo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *nenbren* ‘ridge-piece, ridge-tree, ridge-pole, also transf., rafter, beam; lord’, Cornish *nenbren* ‘gl. laquear ‘fretted ceiling’

riding a horse > fast (?) **ek□o-reid-i-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *Epo-rēdo-rīx*; *Epo-rēdia*, Welsh *ebrwydd* ‘quick, swift, speedy, sudden, immediate, instant, ready’,

right **kerto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *cert* ‘right’, Scottish Gaelic *ceart* ‘right’

right **rextu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Celtiberian *Rectu-*, *retu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 6 ‘law’, Gaulish *Rectu-* ‘right’, Early Irish *recht* ‘law’, Scottish Gaelic *reacht* ‘law, statute’, Welsh *rhaith* ‘law, rule, decree, justice, right, atonement, verdict; compurgation (in the Welsh Laws), jury, inquest, oath’, Breton *reith*, *reth-* (Old Breton), *rez* (Middle Breton), *reizh* ‘right, just, wise; right, law’

right **dexso-*, **dexsiwo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Celtiberian *DESSUAEONA* ‘PNf (?)’, Gaulish *dessummiis* ‘to my right (??)’, Early Irish *dess* ‘right’, Scottish Gaelic *deas* ‘right, south’, Welsh *deau*, *de* ‘right’, Cornish *dehou-* (Old Cornish), *deghow* ‘right; south’, Breton *dehou* ‘right’

right **iφāno-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish (*fīr-*)*ian* ‘right, just’, Welsh *iawn* ‘rightness, truth, justice,

claim, compensation; right, true, real, exact, fitting, just; very, extremely', Cornish *eun-hinsic* (Old Cornish) ; *ewn* 'gl. iustus 'just'; just, right', Breton *eunt* (Old Breton), *effn* (Middle Breton), *eeun* 'right, just'

right **kom-wiro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *cóair* 'right, fitting', Welsh *cywair* 'fully equipped, arrayed, furnished, accoutred; complete, in repair; orderly, well-ordered, in good trim, well-attired; well-made; prepared, made ready; ready, prompt; tuned, attuned, harmonious; correct, corrected; repaired; proper order, preparation',

rightful wife **mone-t~~th~~* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *montar*, *muintir* 'rightful wife'

rigid **rinno-* (*PBr.*), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *rhyn* 'rigid, stiff, unyielding, steadfast, brave; turbulent, rough, fierce, threatening, terrible; cold, chilly, shivery; ?sad', Breton *rinn* (Old Breton) 'rigid'

rime; honey-comb **kreik□-ro-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *crwybr*, *cwybr* 'rime; honeycomb, dregs, lees, remnants of little value; froth, foam, scum', Breton *couffabrenn* (Middle Breton), *koabr* 'skies, (dark) cloud'

ring **walik-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish **vali-* (?) 'cover, shelter, circle', Early Irish *fail*, *foil* 'ring', Scottish Gaelic *fail* 'ring'

ring **ānjā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *áinne* 'ring'

ring **nasko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish **nasca* 'chain for cattle', Early Irish *nasc* 'ring', Scottish Gaelic *nasg* 'band, tieband, collar', Breton *nasq* (Middle Breton), *nask* 'hindrance for animals'

ring **ande-bitso-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *enfys* 'rainbow; (metal) ring, bond, ring, torque', Breton *inues* (Old Breton); *enves*, *envez* 'gl. amentum 'strap (on missile weapons)'; thimble'

- ripe** **adv-met-V-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation?,
Welsh *aeddfed, addfed* ‘ripe, mellow’, Cornish *arvez* ‘ripe’,
Breton *admet* (Old Breton); *azff* (Middle Breton), *azw* ‘gl.
passae ‘dry (lit. ‘ripe’)’; ripe’
- rise** **wor-monijo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish
formnae ‘shoulder’, Welsh *gorfynydd* ‘highland, hill country,
uplands, moor, heath; ridge’,
- rise (from)** **ken-je/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early
Irish *cinim* ‘spring from’, Scottish Gaelic *cinn* ‘grow,
increase, spring from’
- river** **sindā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *sinnae*
‘Shannon’
- river** **abon-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *aub*
‘river’
- river** **ambu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, British
Amboglanna ‘river bank’, Gaulish *ambe* ‘gl. rivo ‘river bank’
- river** **abonā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, British *Abona*
‘river’, Gaulish *Abona* ‘river’, Early Irish *abann* ‘river’,
Scottish Gaelic *abhainn* ‘river’, Welsh *afon* ‘river’, Cornish
auon ‘gl. flumen l. fluvius ‘river’, Breton *auon* (Middle
Breton), *avon, aon, aven* ‘river’
- river** **srutu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *Frut-* (??)
‘river’, Early Irish *sruth* ‘river’, Scottish Gaelic *struth*
‘stream’, Welsh *ffrwd* ‘swift stream, torrent, flood, current,
also fig.; contiguous waters’, Cornish *frot* (Old Cornish),
fros ‘gl. alueus ‘stream’, Breton *frut* (Old Breton), *froud*
‘current (of water, emotion), cascade, torrent’
- river** **arno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *Arno(n)*
‘river’
- river** **Awo-*, **Awā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish
Auos (GGk.) ‘river’, Welsh Breton *Ava* [*r. Av?*] ‘Aff’
- river** **netsā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish **nestā-*
‘brook’, Scottish Gaelic *Nesa* (Latin) ‘Ness’

- river name** **Sarno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish
Sarnus (Ill.???)
- river name** **Kloutā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, British
Klōta (Gk.), Early Irish *Cluad* ‘Clyde’, Welsh *Clut* (Old
Welsh) ‘-’,
- river name** **Bred-anjā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature,
Gaulish *Bredanna*; *Brodentia* (in Greek script) ‘La Brenne;
place in Bavaria’
- river name** **Dānu*, **Dano* ~~𐌆𐌆~~ ~~𐌆𐌆~~ *os*, SEMANTIC
CLASS: nature, British **Dānu-* > *MoE Don*, Gaulish *Dānuvius*
‘Danube’, Welsh *Donwy* ‘-’,
- river name** **elawar* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature,
Gaulish *Elaver* > *Elaris* ‘Allier’
- river name** **Nidā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, British
Nida, Gaulish *Nida* ‘Nidda, Nied’, Welsh *Nedd* ‘Neath’,
- river name** **aps-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish
Axona, Welsh *Ach-* ‘?’,
- river name** **Sik* \square *-ari-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature,
Gaulish **Siparis* ‘Sèvre’, Early Irish *Sechair*
- river name** **awarā*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish
Avara ‘Avre, Eure’
- river name** **Bormo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature,
Celtiberian *bormeskom* ‘adj (nsn)’, Gaulish *Bormō*; *Borma*
- river name** **ambri-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish
Ambris, **Ambrā*, Welsh *Ambyr*, *Amir*, *Amyr* (Old Welsh) ‘-’,
- river name** **Moino-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish
Moenus ‘Main’, Early Irish *Moín* ‘(in Kerry)’
- river name** **Deiwā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish
Dhoúas (GGk.), Early Irish *Dee*, Welsh *Dwy* ‘-’,

- river name** **Sabrinā-* (< -mr- ??), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, British *Sabrina* ‘Severn’, Gaulish , Early Irish *Sabrann*, Welsh *Habren* (Old Welsh), *Hafren* ‘Severn’,
- river name** **Sek□anā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *Sequana* ‘Seine’
- river name** **naronnV-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish, Scottish Gaelic *Abhainn Narunn* ‘Nairn’
- river name** **Sor-ā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *Sôr* ‘-’,
- river name** **Saljā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, British **Salia*, Gaulish *Salia*, Early Irish *Saile*
- river name** **awantiā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, British **Avantīsā*, Gaulish *Aventia*, *Avantia* ‘Avance, La Vance’, Welsh *Ewenni* ‘-’,
- river name** **Almā*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, British **Almā* (> Eng. *Yealm*)
- river name** **awo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Hisp. *Avo[s]*; *A[v]o-briga*, Gaulish *Aveda*
- river name** **sū-rā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *Sūra*
- river-bank** **glando-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *Glanna* ‘river-bank’, Welsh *glann* (Old Welsh), *glan* ‘river-bank, brink, edge; shore; slope, bank, hill-side, hillock, mountain’, Cornish *glan* (Old Cornish) ; *glann* ‘gl. ripa ‘river-bank’, side, slope’, Breton *glann* ‘river-bank’
- road** **bautrV-* (???) SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *bóthar* ‘road’, Scottish Gaelic *bothar* ‘lane, street’, Welsh *meidr*, *meidir* ‘(narrow country) lane, track leading to a farm’, Cornish *bounder* ‘gl. pascua ‘pasture’
- road (pounded earth)** **mantalo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish -*mantalon*, *Mantalo-* ‘road (pounded earth)’

roar **durd-e/o-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *dordaim* ‘roar (of deer)’, Scottish Gaelic *dùrd* ‘syllable, sound, humming’

roar **ruxto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *rucht* ‘roar’, Scottish Gaelic *rùchd* ‘grunt, belch, rumbling noise’, Welsh *rhuo* ‘roar, bellow, growl, bawl, shout, talk loudly, prattle, babble, groan, moan, bluster, rumble’,

roar **brem-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, British **brem-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 6 ‘bellow’, Gaulish, Welsh *brefu* ‘bleat, low, bellow, roar, bray; moan, wail, crave’,

roar **beikk-je/o-, -ai-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *béccim* ‘roar’, Scottish Gaelic *beuc* ‘roar’, Welsh *beichio* ‘low, bellow, howl, groan, sob, weep’,

robbing **stlatto-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society?, Early Irish *slat* ‘robbing’, Scottish Gaelic *slad* ‘theft’, Welsh *lladlud(d)*, *lladrud(d)* ‘(in the Welsh Laws) type of marriage union with the woman’s consent but without her being formally given in marriage by her kindred, abduction’,

rock **akamno-m* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *acaunum* ‘rock’, Welsh *ogalen*, *hogalen* (cf. also *agalen*) ‘whetstone’, Breton *hygoulen* (Middle Breton), *higolenn* ‘whetstone’

rock **ɸalek-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *ail* ‘rock, stone’, Scottish Gaelic ++*ail* ‘rock’

rock **ɸallo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *all* ‘cliff’

rock **rokkā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish **rocca* ‘rock, tower’, Welsh Breton *roc’h* ‘stone, rock’

rocks **kloker-ī* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *clocher*, *clochar* ‘rocks, stones’, Welsh *clecir* (Old Welsh), *clegyr*, *clegr* ‘rocks, stones; rock, crag; cairn, stony place’, Cornish *kleger* ‘cliff, precipice, crag’, Breton *Clecher* (Old Breton), *Cleguer* ‘rocks, stones’

rocky place **klokir-āko-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *Clegerrok* ‘rocky place’, Breton *Clegeruc* (Old Breton), *Cleguerec* ‘rocky place’

rod **slattā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *slat* ‘rod’, Scottish Gaelic *slat* ‘rod, twig’, Welsh *llath, yslath* ‘rod, stick, spear, lance, sail-yard, rafter, descendant; measuring-rod’, Cornish *lath* ‘rod, staff’, Breton *lath, ladh* (Old Breton), *laz* (Middle Breton), *lazh* ‘rod, stick’

rod **wliskā-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *flesc* ‘rod’, Scottish Gaelic *fleasg* ‘rod, wreath’

rod **deli-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *del* ‘rod, stick’, Scottish Gaelic *deil* ‘axle’, Cornish *dele* ‘gl. antempna ‘rod’, Breton *deleiou* (*pl.*) (Old Breton), *delez, dele* ‘rod’

rod **gasdo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *gat* ‘rod (?)’, Scottish Gaelic *gad* ‘withe, switch’

roof **jem-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *do-emim* ‘roof over (?)’

roof **ninā-(ko-)* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *ninach* ‘(?)’, Welsh *nen* ‘roof, ridge of roof, top of building, house-top, ceiling, also transf.; head, crown of head, top, summit, ?high place; deck (of ship)’, Breton *ninou* (*pl.*) (Old Breton); *nein, nein* ‘gl. laquearibus ‘roof’; top’

root **budno-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Gaulish **bunnia* ‘tree trunk’, Early Irish *bun* ‘root, bottom’, Scottish Gaelic *bun* ‘root, stock, bottom’, Welsh *bon* ‘bottom, base, root, stump, trunk, stock, stem; rump, tail, hind-most part, bull-end’, Cornish *ben* ‘stump, base, foot’, Breton *Bon-* (*in PIN*’s) ‘base’

root **wradjo-, *wradmu-* (???), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *frém* ‘root’, Scottish Gaelic *freumh, friamh* ‘root’, Welsh *gwraidd* ‘root (of plant, hair, etc.), base; root, source, origin’, Cornish *grueiten* ‘gl. radix ‘root’, Breton *gruizyenn* (Middle Breton), *gwrizienn* ‘root’

root **wridmā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *frém* ‘root’, Welsh *greddf* ‘instinct, intuition; disposition, nature; root, strength, might, stability; strong, resolute, decisive’,

rope **lumanā-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *loman* ‘noose’, Welsh *llyfan* ‘strign, cord, thin rope’, Cornish *louan* ‘gl. funis l. funiculus ‘rope’, Breton *louffan* (Middle Breton), *louan* ‘lash, strap’

rope, belt **φes-tamo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *essem* ‘rope, belt’

rot **malk(□)-(āj)e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *malcaim* ‘rot’, Scottish Gaelic *malc* ‘putrefy’

rot **drew-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *dreogaim* ‘rot’, Welsh *drewi* ‘stink, emit a (strong) offensive smell, have a bad odour, often fig. of character, mode of life, &c., that incur loathing and contempt; rot, become rotten or putrid’,

rotation **tro-jato-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *troead*, *troad* ‘rotation, revolution, turn, a turning (over), stir(ring) (of tea, &c.); an encircling; torsion, twist, warp (in timber, &c.); coil or circle (of rope, &c.), ringlet (of hair); orbit, circuit, lap’, Breton *troiad* (Old Breton), *tro(i)ad* ‘rotation’

rough **gorgo-* (, **gergo-?*), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish **gorgo-* (?) ‘horrible, wild’, Early Irish *gorg*; *gearg* ‘wild, awful; rough’

rough **garwo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish **gerwo-* ‘rough’, Early Irish *garb* ‘rough’, Scottish Gaelic *garbh* ‘rough’, Welsh *garw* ‘rough, uncultivated, coarse, hairy, uncomfortable; stormy, hard (of winter), rough (of sea); uncouth, harsh, cruel, dire, grievous, bitter’, Cornish *garow* ‘rough, coarse’, Breton *garu* (Middle Breton), *garw*, *garv*, *garo* ‘rough, cruel’

- rough** **dorso-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish
dorr ‘rough’, Scottish Gaelic *dorra* ‘more difficult’
- rough** **dī-lubno-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh
dilyfn ‘rough’, Breton *dileffn* (Middle Breton) ‘rough’
- rough** **gurdon-īko-* (???), SEMANTIC CLASS:
measure, Gaulish *gurdonicus* (Lat. < Gaul.?) ‘stupid’, Welsh
gwrddonig, *gwyRDDonig* ‘coarse, rough, shaggy, hairy’,
- rough** **ad-garwo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early
Irish *accarb* ‘rough’, Welsh *agarw* ‘rough, fierce, merciless’,
- roughness** **garwo-tero-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure,
Welsh *garwder* ‘roughness, rigour, asperity; rudeness,
discourtesy; sturdiness’, Breton *garuder* (Middle Breton)
‘roughness’
- round** **krundi-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish
cruind ‘round’, Scottish Gaelic *cruinn* ‘round’, Welsh *crunn*
(Old Welsh), *crwn* ‘round, circular, rotund, spherical,
globular, cylindrical, fat, plump, fleshy; complete, entire, full,
considerable’, Cornish *krenn* ‘round’, Breton *cron* (Old
Breton), *crenn* (Middle Breton), *krenn* ‘round’
- roundness** **kruno-tero-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure,
Welsh *crynder* ‘roundness; a round object’, Breton *crender*
(Middle Breton) ‘roundness’
- row, series** **sritā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish
sreth ‘row, series’, Scottish Gaelic *streath* ‘row, series’,
Welsh *difryd* ‘sad, joyless; listless, irresolute’, Breton *di-co-*
frit ‘without participation’
- rowan-tree** **karotīno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early
Irish *caorthann* ‘rowan-tree’, Welsh *cerddin*, *cerdin* ‘rowan-
tree, the mountain-ash, quicken-tree, quick-beam; service-
tree’, Cornish *kerdhn* ‘mountain-ash’, Breton *caerdin* (Old
Breton), *kerzin* (Middle Breton), *kerzhin* ‘rowan-tree’

royal **tigern-āko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, British *Tegernacus* ‘royal’, Gaulish , Early Irish *tigernach* ‘royal’, Welsh *teyrnog* ‘royal, lordly, noble’,

rubbish (?) **roud-o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: ?, Early Irish *rúad* ‘ruin’, Welsh *rhuddion* ‘bran, husks, shells, groats, coarse meal, granules, sediment’,

rudder **luwijo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *lúí, lú(a)ë* ‘rudder’, Welsh *llyw* ‘rudder, stern, tail, [etc.]; leader, ruler, lord, captain, pilot, leadership’, Cornish *leu* ‘gl. clauus ‘handle of the rudder’, Breton *leuyaff* (Middle Breton), *lewiad* ‘steer’

rule **wlati-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *-vlatos* ‘ruler’, Early Irish *flaith* ‘rule, prince’, Scottish Gaelic *flath* ‘chief, prince’, Welsh *gwlad* ‘country, land, region, province, kingdom, realm; people of a country, nation; open country; land as property, inquest, jury’, Cornish *gulat* (Old Cornish), *gwas* ‘gl. patria ‘land’, country’, Breton *gloat* (Middle Breton), *g*(Welsh) *lad* ‘land, kingdom’

rule **wol-n-a-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *foln-* ‘rule’

ruler **walatro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh - *gualart* (Old Welsh), *gwaladr* ‘lord, prince, leader, chieftain’, Breton *-uualatr* (Old Breton) ‘mighty; prince’

ruler **tigerno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish (*Castrum*) *Tigernum* ‘the leader’s fort’, Early Irish *tigern* ‘prince’, Scottish Gaelic *tighearn, tighearna* ‘lord, master’, Welsh *teyrn* ‘monarch, sovereign, king, prince, lord, ruler, leader, dictator, tyrant, also fig.; sovereign (adj.), royal’, Breton *tiarn* (Old Breton) ‘prince’

ruler, helmsman **plew-jo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *Su-leuiaie* ‘good helmswomen (epithet of goddesses)’, Welsh *llywydd* ‘president, governor, ruler, regent, prefect, chief, head (of college, &c.), commander, lord, master, guide, often of God; steersman, helmsman, pilot, (ship’s) captain or master, skipper’, Cornish *leuuit* (Old Cornish) ; *Tre-loweth*

(*lywydh*) ‘gl. gubernator .l. nauclerus ‘ruler, helmsman’; town of the helmsma/en’

ruling **k□enn-axto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *cennacht* ‘ruler’s office, supremacy, leadership’, Welsh *pennaeth, penniaeth* ‘head, ruler, chief, chieftain, captain, leader, master, lord, prince, king, duke’,

run **dru*(Welsh) - (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *Druentia* ‘(flowing)’

run **rātjo-* (Goidelic), **rāto-* (Brittonic), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *ráithe* ‘season, three months’, Scottish Gaelic *ràith* ‘quarter of the year’, Welsh *rhawd* ‘course, way, path, period; number (of people), host, crowd, company (of soldiers); large number of animals, swarm; large number of things, abundance’,

run **ret-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *rethim* ‘run’, Scottish Gaelic *ruith* ‘run’, Welsh *guaraut, gwaraud* ‘help; deliverance, salvation, preservation, rescue’,

run **uφo-ret-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *fo-rithim* ‘help’, Welsh *guaraut, gwaraud* ‘help’,

run **ret-u-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *Ritu-/Rito-* ‘running’, Early Irish *rith, riuth* ‘run’, Welsh *rhed* ‘running, course, race’, Breton *red* ‘run’

run **ret-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *Reto-, Reti-* ‘run’, Early Irish *rithim* ‘run’, Welsh *rhedeg* ‘(cause to) run, gallop, canter, race, rush, run away, flee; run, go, move (of inanimate objects)’, Cornish *resek* ‘run’, Breton *retec, rit(ec)* (Old Breton), *redec* (Middle Breton), *redeg* ‘run’

run with **kom-ret-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *com-rith* ‘run with’, Welsh *cyfredeg* ‘run with, keep pace with, accompany, pursue; concur with; gather together, assemble’,

rush **joini-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *áin* (Modern Irish!!!) ‘rush’

rush **se(x)skā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish
seisc ‘rush’, Welsh *sescann* (Old Welsh), *hesg* ‘sedges, flags,
rushes’, Cornish *heschen* (Old Cornish), *hesk(enn)* ‘gl. canna
l. arundo ‘sedges’

rush **brugn-injo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Welsh
brwyn ‘rushes, brush’, Cornish *brunnen* (Old Cornish),
broennenn ‘rushes’, Breton *broin* (Old Breton), *broen(n)*
‘rush’

rush, reed **semīno-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early
Irish *seimín* ‘rush, reed’

rushlight, candle **ϕiturnajo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS:
nature, Early Irish *itharnae* ‘rushlight, candle’, Welsh,
Cornish *itheu (yttew)* ‘gl. ticio (titio) ‘firebrand’, Breton
etheuinou (pl.) (Old Breton), *eteau* (Middle Breton), *etew*,
etev, *eteo* ‘fire blight’

rust **mergi-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early
Irish *meirc* ‘rust’, Scottish Gaelic *meirg* ‘rust’, Breton *merclet*
(Old Breton) (loan-word from Irish) ‘rusty’

rust **rut-o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, British
Rutupiæ ‘rust-place (?)’, Gaulish, Welsh *rhwd* ‘rust,
corrosion, canker; filth, dirt, mud, sediment’, Cornish **rud* ?
‘foul, filthy’, Breton *rod* (Old Breton) ‘gl. eruginem ‘redness’

sacred **noibo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Gaulish
Noebia, *Noeibio(n)* ‘sacred’, Early Irish *noib* ‘sacred’,
Scottish Gaelic *naomh* ‘holy’

sacred **kād(j)o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Gaulish
caddos ‘sacred’, Early Irish *cá(i)d* ‘sacred, holy’

sacred place **nemeto- (n.)*, SEMANTIC CLASS:
religion

sacrifice **ati-od-bher-to-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS:
religion, Early Irish *edbart* ‘sacrifice’, Welsh *aberth* ‘animal
sacrifice; offering; victim’,

- sad** **ad-ougro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *adúar* ‘sad (?)’, Welsh *addoer* ‘sad, without feeling, cruel’,
- saddle** **dī-k□r-V-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *dibr* [*ghost!*] ‘saddle’, Cornish *diber* ‘gl. sella ‘saddle’, Breton *diprou* (*pl.*) (Old Breton), *dibr* ‘saddle’
- sadness** **(φ?)lakno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *lén* ‘sadness’, Scottish Gaelic *leòn* ‘wound’
- saliva** (loan-word from Latin?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *saile* ‘saliva’, Scottish Gaelic *sile* ‘spittle, saliva’, Welsh *haliw* ‘saliva’,
- salmon** **φenk-īnjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *éicne* ‘salmon’
- salmon** **φorko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *orc* ‘salmon’
- salmon** **esāk-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish *esox* ‘a kind of fish in the Rhine’, Early Irish *éo* ‘salmon’, Welsh *ehawc*, *eog* ‘salmon; sea-trout, young salmon’, Cornish *ehoc* ‘gl. isicius l. salmo ‘salmon’, Breton *ehoc*, *eheuc* (Middle Breton), *eog* ‘salmon’
- salt** **salano-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *salann* ‘salt’, Scottish Gaelic *salann* ‘salt’, Welsh *halen*, *halaen* ‘salt, brine’, Cornish *haloin* (*hoelan*) ‘gl. sal ‘salt’, Breton *holen*, *hoalen* ‘salt’
- salt-marsh** **mori-mag-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *morfa* ‘(sea) marsh, salt-marsh, fen, moor’, Cornish **morva* ‘salt-marsh’, Breton *mormaou* (Old Breton) ‘gl. maritima ‘sea regions’
- salty** **salto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Welsh *hallt* ‘salt, salty, briny, brackish, sharp, preserved in salt, pickled; bitter, harsh; sea’,
- same** **somo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *-som* ‘self’

same **kom-φadasto-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *comadas* ‘fitting, proper’, Welsh *cimadas* (Old Welsh), *cyfaddas* ‘suitable, fitting, proper, convenient’, Breton *camadas* (Old Breton) ‘fitting’

same size **kom-mantī-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *comméit* ‘same size, amount’, Welsh *cymaint* ‘as great, as large, as big; as many, as much, so great, so large, so much, so many; a quantity, sum or measure as much or as great, so much (of a quantity, &c.), such a large quantity, etc.’, Cornish *kemmys* ‘so much, so, as’, Breton *cement* (Old Breton), *quement* (Middle Breton), *kement* ‘so much’

saturation **sāti-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *sáith* ‘saturation’, Scottish Gaelic *sàth* ‘plenty, satiety’

saviour **wo-reto-wir-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society?, Gaulish *Voretovirius* ‘saving-man (?)’, Welsh *gwardwr* ‘deliverer, saviour, redeemer, esp. Christ’,

say **mrū-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *frith-bruth* ‘negation’, Welsh *cyfrau* ‘words, conversation; song’, Breton *co-brouol* (Old Breton) ‘gl. verbialia ‘concerning words’

say **werd-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *fordat*, *ordat* ‘they say’

say **ag-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *ai*, *ae* ‘say (?)’

say **sek□-e/o- 2*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *in-coissid* ‘signify’, Welsh *hepp* (Old Welsh), *hebu* ‘speak, say, utter, relate, declare’, Breton *hep* (Old Breton) ‘say’

say **sag-je/o- [2]* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *saigim* ‘say, speak’

say **wet-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *aisndedat* **as-ind-fedat*) ‘they say’, Scottish Gaelic *aisneis*

‘rehearsing, tattle’, Welsh *guetid* (Old Welsh) ; *gwawt*,
ydywawt (s.v. *dywedaf*) ‘say’,

say **weg-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early
Irish *faig*; *iar-faigim* ‘say; ask’

say **med-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Welsh
meddaf ‘say’, Cornish *medhes*, *yn-medh* ‘say, speak’, Breton
emez, *eme* ‘say’

saying **laudo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish
luad ‘saying’

scab; hillock **krakko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature?,
Welsh *crach* ‘scabs, scabby eruption on skin, scabby
formation on trees or plants; scabby, scabbed, scalled; fig.
contemptible, pseudo-, mean, petty, vile; little, dwarfish’,
Cornish *kreghi* ‘scabs’, Breton [*karh*] *krec’h* ‘hillock, height’

scale **lannā-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish
lann ‘scale’

scale **skanto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *ysgenn*
‘scale (?)’, Breton **scant* (*in ansantocion*) (Old Breton),
skant ‘gl. *insquamosos* ‘scaly’; scale’

scale of fish **gann(j)o-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body,
Early Irish *gainne* ‘scale of a fish’, Welsh *gan*; *gannog* ‘scale
of a fish; scaly’,

scatter **skal-e/o-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh
chwalu ‘scatter, strew, spread, disperse, dispel, cast away,
thrust down, shatter, destroy, pull down; crumble; fall to
pieces; dissolve’, Cornish *skoellya* ‘waste, spill, pour’, Breton
huelim (Old Breton), *c’hwalad* ‘scatter, disperse’

scrape **krab-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish
Crappaus (?) ‘scraper (?)’, Early Irish *cerbaim* ‘scrape, break
(?)’, Welsh *crafu* ‘scrape, scratch, rub, erase’, Cornish *kravas*
‘scrape, scratch, claw’

- scratch** **skri̯bb-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *scripaid* ‘scratch’, Scottish Gaelic *sgriob* ‘scratch, furrow, line’
- scratch off** **skerd-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *scerdid* ‘scratch off’
- scratch, itch** **kots-āje/o-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *cosi* ‘tickle, scratch, rub, irritate; itch; thrash, give one a beating’, Cornish *kosa* ‘itch, tickle, tingle’
- scrotum** **kutV-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *cwd* ‘pouch, bag, poke; purse; scrotum, cod; any bag-like cavity or organ in body, sac’,
- sea** **s(w?)ālo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *sál* ‘sea’, Scottish Gaelic *sàl* ‘sea’
- sea** **liro-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *ler* ‘sea’, Scottish Gaelic *lear* ‘sea’, Welsh *llŷr* ‘sea, ocean; god of the sea’,
- sea** **trijaton-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *triath* ‘sea’, Scottish Gaelic *triath* ‘lord, chief’
- sea** **boukanjā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *bóchna* ‘sea’
- sea** **mori- (n.)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, British *Mori-dunum* ‘sea-fort’, Gaulish *Mori-ni*, *Are-more-ci* ‘sea people’, Early Irish *muir* ‘sea’, Scottish Gaelic *muir* ‘sea’, Welsh *môr* ‘sea, ocean, the deep, also fig., plenty, abundance, copiousness’, Cornish *mor* ‘sea’, Breton *mor-* (Old Breton), *mor* ‘sea’
- sea** **morīno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *Morini* ‘sea people’, Welsh *merin* (EMW) ‘sea, arm of sea, wave’,
- sea** **mori-steigh-(e/o-)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *moritex* ‘sailor (?)’, Welsh *mordwy* ‘(restless) sea, movement of the sea, swell or surge (of the sea), storm (at sea), tempest, raging of the sea; flood, deluge; (sea-)voyage,

journey in a ship', Breton *mordeiff* (Middle Breton), *mordeiñ*, *merdeiñ* 'sail, transport by boat'

sea-inlet **mori-gablo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *muirgobuil* 'sea-inlet', Welsh *morafl* 'sea-inlet, estuary', Breton *morgablou* (Old Breton) 'gl. *æstuaria* 'estuaries'

seal - (loan-word from Old English), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *rón* 'seal', Welsh *moelrhon* 'seal; porpoise; dolphin; also of hippopotamus and fig.', Cornish *reun* 'seal', Breton *reunig* 'seal'

seam **wrimbo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Welsh *gwrym* 'seam, hem, pleat, joint, joining; suture; weal', Breton *gourem* (Middle Breton), g(Welsh) *rem(m)* 'hem, pleat'

search **swiljāje/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *chwilio* 'search, seek; trace, investigate, examine; rummage, ransack; try', Breton *c'hwiliañ* 'search'

sea-shore **mori-k□ā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *moreb* 'sea-shore; port, harbour, haven [ghost-meaning?]', Cornish **morrep* 'sea-shore'

seat **āso-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *á* 'seat, coach'

seat **sedo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *-sedi*, *-sedo-* 'seat', Welsh *sedd* 'seat, chair, throne',

seat **sedlo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *caneco-sedlon* 'seat'

seat **sod-jo-m*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *suide* 'seat, sitting', Scottish Gaelic *suidhe* 'seat'

seat **kom-exs-dī-sed-o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *cyfeistedd* 'seat, bench, throne, resting-place, bed; buttocks, anus', Cornish *kefiste escop (kevysta)* 'gl. *cathedra* 'cathedral (lit. seat of a bishop)'

seaweed **wimmāni- ??*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *femmuin*, *-an* 'seaweed', Scottish Gaelic *feamainn* 'sea-

weed', Welsh *gwymon* 'any alga or other plant growing in the sea, seaweed; the edible variety of this, laver, dulse; (occasionally) any freshwater alga; fig. mean, worthless thing', Cornish *gubman* (Late Cornish) (*goemmon*) 'seaweed', Breton *gouemon*, *goumon* 'seaweed'

secluded place **φari-ke/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *argel* 'sequestered or secluded place, concealment, retreat; covering; refuge', Cornish *Argal* 'secluded place'

second swarm of bees to leave the hive **bull-brood* **tarwo-satjā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *tarb* *aithe* 'second swarm of bees to leave the hive', Welsh *tarwhaid* 'second swarm of bees to leave the hive', Breton *tarvhed* (Middle Breton), *tarwhed* 'second swarm of bees to leave the hive'

secret **rūnā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Gaulish *-runus* 'secret', Early Irish *rún* 'secret', Scottish Gaelic *rùn* 'intention, love, secret', Welsh *rhin* 'secret, mystery, ?miracle; privacy, intimacy, (secret or sexual) intercourse; enchantment, spell, sorcery, rune; virtue, property, nature, essence; secret, private, mysterious',

secret **kom-rūno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Early Irish *comrún* '(?)', Welsh *cyfrin* 'privy to a secret or mystery, that is in the secret, participant, accessory, secret, mysterious, esoteric, mystic; person who is privy to a secret, accomplice, mystery, secret', Breton *-rin* (Old Breton), *queffrin* (Middle Breton) 'mystery; mysterious'

secret (?) **sani-stā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Early Irish *sanas* 'secret, lisp', Scottish Gaelic *sanas* 'whisper, secret', Welsh *hanes* 'history, chronicle, account, tale, origin, act; secrecy, mystery, ?whisper', Cornish *hanas* 'sigh, murmur, whisper'

secure **dī-u(φ)o-ke/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality?, Welsh *diogel* 'safe, secure; certain, sure, true; unyielding, reliable, steadfast', Cornish *diogel* 'gl. securus

‘secure’, certain; certainly’, Breton *dioguel*, *diougel* (Middle Breton), *diogel* ‘certain, sure’

sedges **se-sk-ā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Gaulish **seščā-* (> Old French *sesche*) ‘sedges’, Early Irish *seisc* ‘sedges’, Scottish Gaelic *seasgann* ‘fenny country, marsh’, Welsh *hescenn* (Old Welsh), *hesg* ‘sedges, flags, rushes’, Cornish *heschen* (Old Cornish), *hesk(enn)* ‘gl. canna l. arundo ‘sedges’, Breton *hiscent* (Old Breton); *hesk* ‘humidity; sedges’

sediment **uφo-dāto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *gwaddod* ‘sediment, deposit, lees, dregs; leaven; alluvium; worthless remains, refuse, dross, impurity; also fig.’, Cornish *guthot* ‘gl. fer [leg. faex] ‘sediment’, Breton *gudot* (Old Breton) ‘gl. fex ‘sediment’

see **stīln-ā(je/o)-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *sellaim* ‘look at’, Scottish Gaelic *seall* ‘look’, Welsh *syllu* ‘gaze, stare, watch, look, pay attention (to), consider; direct (the eyes or gaze); ?devise’, Cornish *syilly* ‘look at’, Breton *sellet* (Middle Breton), *selled*, *-oud* ‘look at’

see **kes-je/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Gaulish *pissiumi* (?) ‘I (will) see’, Early Irish *ad-cí* ‘see’, Scottish Gaelic *faic* ‘see’

see **derk-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Gaulish *derco*, *derce* ‘view, looking’, Early Irish *ad-con-darc* ‘see’, Scottish Gaelic *derac* ‘behold’, Welsh *drech*, *drych* ‘mirror, reflection; example; appearance, aspect, picture, form; sight, spectacle; vision, manifestation; plight’, Breton *derch* (Old Breton), *derc’h* ‘aspect; good, pure’

see **wel-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *fil* ‘there is’, Welsh Breton *gweled* ‘see’

seed **sīlo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *sil* ‘seed’, Scottish Gaelic *sìol* ‘seed’, Welsh *hil*; *sil* ‘seed; small fry, esp. newly hatched salmon or trout, small fish, esp. minnows, spawn (of fish, frogs, &c.), seed, spat, also of other young produced in great numbers, e.g. bees, (mushroom) spawn’,

seed **seg-os-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Welsh *se, he* [not in GPC] ‘seed’,

seed **satā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Welsh *had* ‘seed, origin, bit; issue, offspring, descendants, stock; semen’, Cornish *has* ‘seed, progeny’, Breton *att* (Old Breton), *hat* (Middle Breton), *had* ‘seed’

seed **rīto(s)-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Welsh *rhid* ‘copulation with the female (of animals), sexual intercourse, also derog.; (dict.) semen’,

seeing, sight **wo-luk-o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Welsh *golwg* ‘sight, vision, visibility, spectacle; appearance, aspect, look, presence, sign, position of a heavenly body at a given time; eye, lens; erspect, honour, admiration, consideration’, Cornish *golok* ‘sight, vision, look’

seek **sag-je/o-[1]*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Galatian *-sages* ‘seekers’, Gaulish *-sages* ‘seekers’, Early Irish *saigim* ‘seek out’, Welsh *haeddu* ‘deserve, be worthy, merit, incur; strive for, endeavour, win, obtain, catch’, Cornish *hethy* ‘arrive’, Breton *arhaid* (Old Breton); *dirhaes, direas* ‘reach’

seek **par-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *iarraim* ‘seek’, Scottish Gaelic *iarr* ‘ask’

seer, poet **welet-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Gaulish *Veleda* ‘name of a Germanic seer’, Early Irish *fili* ‘poet, seer’, Scottish Gaelic *file, filidh* ‘poet’, Welsh *gweled* ‘see, perceive, understand, view; consider, recognize; be pleased, choose; it seems to X; seeing, eyesight, vision, appearance’, Cornish *gweles* ‘see, behold, perceive’, Breton *gwelet* (Middle Breton), *gweled* ‘seeing, vision’

seething **tanaro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *Tanaros* ‘seething’

self **oun-āno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society?, Early Irish *óenán* ‘the same’, Welsh *hunan* ‘self’, Cornish *onan* ‘one; single person, single thing’, Breton *hunan, unan* ‘self’

- sell** **φri-n-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish
renaid ‘sell’, Scottish Gaelic *reic* ‘sell’
- send** **lā-(j)e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish
laaim ‘throw, put, send’
- send** **woid-eje/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish
fóid- ‘send’
- send** **tu-/dī-ande-mon-(ej)e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC
CLASS: action, Welsh *danfon* ‘send, dispatch; convey,
transmit, secure conveyance of; cause to come, bring about
the coming of; authorize or sanction (a going), grant’, Cornish
danuon (Old Cornish), *danvon* ‘send’
- send away** **swoid-(e)je/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS:
action, Early Irish *fóidid* ‘send away’
- sense** **kondo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, British *Condu*
‘sense (?)’, Gaulish *Condo* ‘sense (?)’, Early Irish *cond*
‘sense’, Scottish Gaelic *conn* ‘sense’
- sense** **menman-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Celtiberian
melmu ‘mind (?)’, Gaulish , Early Irish *menme* ‘sense, mind’,
Scottish Gaelic *meamna*, *meanmna* ‘spirit, will’, Welsh *myrnw*
(Middle Welsh) ‘nature, disposition, spirit’, Breton *meno*
‘opinion, idea’
- senseless** **dī-k□eislo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Welsh
dibwyll ‘senseless, unreasonable, absurd; rash, thoughtless,
inconsiderate; distracting; mad, frantic, distracted’, Breton
diboell ‘illogical, aberrant; illogic, aberrance’
- separate** **kri-n-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early
Irish *ar-a-chrin* ‘break up’
- separate** **skar-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure,
Gaulish **scar-* ‘cut, part’, Early Irish *scaraim* ‘separate’,
Scottish Gaelic *sgar* ‘sever, separate’, Welsh *ysgar* ‘separate’,
Breton *scarat* (Old Breton), *scara* (Middle Breton), *skarad*
‘decide between (Old Breton), split (up), crack’

separate (?) **wo-dāl-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *fo-dálim* ‘discern, separate (?)’, Welsh *gwaddol* ‘endowment, gift; distribution, division, also fig.; a daughter’s share of her father’s moveables (according to the W. laws), (in later times) dowry, marriage settlement’, Cornish *didaul* ‘gl. expers’, Breton *gudul* (Middle Breton) ‘gift’

separation **skarto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *a-scartach* ‘stuppa (?)’, Welsh *ysgarth* ‘broom (?)’, Breton *skarz* (Middle Breton), *skarzh* ‘empty’

separation **autedo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *úathad* ‘separation’

serious **dī-brig-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh *difri*, *difrif* ‘serious, earnest, grave, sober, solemn, intense; real; austere, ascetic; cheerless’, Cornish *defry* (*devri*) ‘seriously, indeed’, Breton *deffry* (Middle Breton) ‘serious’

servant **arat-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *ara* ‘servant’

servant **ambi-axto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *ambactos* ‘servant’, Early Irish *immaig* ‘servant’, Welsh *amaeth* ‘ploughman, husbandman’,

servant **kakiljo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *céle* (*Dé*) ‘servant’, Scottish Gaelic *céile* ‘spouse, fellow’

servant **magu-* (*not *mogu-*), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *Magu-rix* ‘servant-king’, Early Irish *maug*, *mug* ‘slave’, Welsh *maw* [not in GPC] ‘servant, young person’, Cornish *maw* ‘boy, youth, servant’, Breton *mauu* (Old Breton), *mau* (Middle Breton), *maw*, *mav*, *mao* ‘servant, young person’

servant **wo-gnī-t-āko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *gweinidog* ‘servant, one ministering to, attendant, servitor, bondman; maidservant, maid; deaconess’, Cornish *gonidoc* (Old Cornish) ‘gl. minister ‘servant’, Breton *gounidec* (Middle Breton), *go(u)nideg* ‘farmer’

servant (?) **ad-ber-o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
Welsh *ebyr* (Middle Welsh) ‘knave, scamp (satirical term)’,
Cornish *aber* ‘servant, helper’

serve **uφo-gnī-je/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early
Irish *fogníu* ‘serve’, Welsh *gweini* (*s.v. gweinyddaf*) ‘serve,
wait, minister, be in service, attend; officiate, perform
religious ordinances; administer, arrange; supply, contribute,
give, add (to); serve, suffice’, Breton *go(u)nit* (Middle
Breton), *go(u)nid* ‘win, cultivate, persuade’

serve **wo-gnī-t-āje/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
Welsh *gweinid* ‘serve, minister; work, service’, Cornish *gonis*
‘work, labour’, Breton *go(u)nit* (Middle Breton), *go(u)nid*
‘win, cultivate, persuade’

service **wo-stā-n-axto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
Welsh *gwasanaeth* ‘service, attendance, a ministering; office,
duty, employment; homage; beneficial act, favour, kindness;
use, benefit, help, public and social service’, Breton *goasoniez*
(Middle Breton) ‘service’

service tree **kormiljā- ?*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant,
Gaulish *Cormiliae*, *Curmiliaca* ‘service tree’

set (of sun) **uφo-nes-eje/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS:
action, Early Irish *fuinim* ‘set (of sun)’, Scottish Gaelic *fuin*
‘bake’

seven **sextam*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish -
sextus (?) ‘seven’, Early Irish *secht n-* ‘seven’, Scottish Gaelic
seachd ‘seven’, Welsh *saith* ‘seven’, Cornish *seyth* ‘seven’,
Breton *seith* (Old Breton), *seiz* (Middle Breton), *seizh* ‘seven’

seventh **sextameto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure,
Gaulish *sextametos* ‘seventh’, Early Irish *sechtmad* ‘seventh’,
Welsh *seithfed* ‘seventh’, Cornish *seythves* ‘seventh’, Breton
seizuet (Middle Breton), *seizhved* ‘seventh’

seventy **sextamokonta* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS:
measure, Early Irish *sechtmoga* ‘seventy’

sew **w(V)r-ī-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Welsh *gwnïo* ‘sew, stitch, seam, bind, tie, join, tack together; fig. compose (an intricate poem), fashion’, Cornish *gwryas* ‘sew’, Breton *gruiam* (Old Breton); *gruyat* (Middle Breton), *gwriad* ‘gl. suo ‘I sew’; sew’

sex **slektu-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *slicht* ‘sex’, Scottish Gaelic *luchd*; *sliochd* ‘people; posterity, tribe’, Welsh *llwyth* ‘tribe, lineage, family, clan, (hereditary) caste, people, nation, inhabitants’, Cornish *leid* (*r. leith*) ‘gl. progenies l. tribus ‘progeny, tribe’, Breton *holoit* (Old Breton) (?) ‘gl. oppidanus ‘inhabitant of a town’

sexual intercourse **got-je/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *gadalis* (*LLat.*) (??) ‘whore’, Early Irish *goithimm* ‘sexual intercourse’, Welsh *godineb* ‘adultery, incontinence, fornication; bibl. and fig. idolatry, unfaithfulness’,

shad (fish) **alausā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish *alausā* ‘shad’

shade **uφo-skāto-*, **-ā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *foscad* ‘shade’, Welsh *gwasgod* ‘shade, screen, shelter, security, excuse; defender, protector; mask; shadow, reflection, image; dress, mantle’, Breton *guascot* (Old Breton); *goasquet*, *gwasket* ‘shade; shelter’

shadow **skāl* ~~𐌿𐌿~~-, **skālī-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *scáil* ‘ghost, curtain’, Scottish Gaelic *sgàil* ‘shade, shadow’, Breton *escei lenn* (Old Breton) ‘curtain’

shadow **skāto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *scáth* ‘shadow’, Scottish Gaelic *sgàth* ‘shade, shadow’, Welsh *isgaud*, *ysgod*; *cy-sgod* ‘shadow; shadow, reflection, ghost; symbol, emblem; shelter, defence, pretext’, Cornish *scod* (Old Cornish), *skeus* ‘gl. umbra ‘shadow’, Breton *squeut* (Middle Breton), *skeud* ‘shadow’

shake **kris-t-āje/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *cressaim* ‘shake’

- shake** **krott(j)ā-je/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish **crottiāre* ‘shake’, Early Irish *crothaim* ‘shake’, Scottish Gaelic *crath* ‘shake’
- shake** **lou-ske/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *luascaim* ‘shake’, Welsh Breton *luskellad* ‘shake’
- shake** **r(o)us-(j)e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *roissid* ‘shake’, Welsh *rhus(i)o* ‘hesitate, fear, be(come) frightened, panic, (cause to) be confused or flustered, start (from fright), shy, jib (of a horse); hinder, impede, deter, prevent, delay, avoid; discourage; refuse, den’,
- shake** **kri-t-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *crithim* ‘shake’, Scottish Gaelic *crith* ‘shake, quiver’, Welsh *crydu* ‘shake’,
- shake** **kri-n-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish **cri/enare* (?) (> Fr. *craindre*) ‘fear’, Welsh *crynu* ‘tremble, quake, shiver; shake, brandish; vibrate; quaver; gnash; twinkle’, Cornish *krena* ‘shake’, Breton *crenaff* (Middle Breton), *krenañ* ‘shake’
- shaking** **kri-tr-i-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *crithir* ‘shaking’, Welsh *crydr* ‘shivering, a quaking, vibration’,
- shaking, fever** **kritu- (-i-?)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *Crito-* ‘trembling, fear’, Early Irish *crith* ‘shaking, fever’, Welsh *cryd* ‘shivering, a trembling, fig. dread, fear; ague, fever; disease’, Cornish *krys* ‘shaking, quivering, quaking’, Breton *crit* (Old Breton); *cridien* (Middle Breton), *kridienn* ‘trembling; shudder’
- shame** **nāsrijā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality?, Early Irish *ná(i)re* ‘shame’
- shame** **rukk(j)o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality?, Gaulish *Seno-ruccus* ‘old-shame (?)’, Early Irish *ruccae* ‘shame’

sharp **okero-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *ar-ocrion* (Old Welsh) ‘atrocities’, Breton *occrou* (Old Breton) ‘edges’

sharp **akero-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Axrotalus* ‘high forehead (?)’, Early Irish *aicher*, *acher*; *Akeras* (*Ogam*) ‘sharp’, Welsh Breton *acer-uission* (Old Breton) ‘gl. serra dentibus ‘with sharp fingers[sic?]’

sharp **sliψsmo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *slim* (?) ‘smooth (?)’, Scottish Gaelic *slìom* ‘sleek, slippery, slim, the buttercup’, Welsh *llym* ‘sharp, pointed; keen (e.g. of wind, cold), harsh, strong, shrill, severe, bitter, fierce, vehement, eager, ardent, (intellectually) acute, penetrating, keen, sharp (of sight, etc.)’, Cornish *lymm* ‘sharp’, Breton *lemm* ‘sharp, cutting’

sharp **akro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *axrotalus* ‘with a high forehead’, Early Irish *ér* ‘high’, Welsh Breton *ar-otrion* (Old Breton) [*sic*, *NOT -oc-!!*] ‘gl. atrocia ‘terrible (things)’

sharp **kerb-o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *cerb* ‘sharp, cutting’

sharp **gli-wā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *gleo* ‘effort, battle, warrior’, Welsh *glew* ‘courageous, valiant, bold, strong; fierce, rough; sharp, astute, clever; fast, steadfast, diligent, persevering, resolute; brisk, lively, vigorous; splendid, beautiful; sharp, acid; warrior, mighty man, a persevering one, hero’, Cornish *glew* ‘sharp, penetrating’, Breton *gleu* (Old Breton, Middle Breton), *glew* ‘brave’

sharp, sour **gigro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *gér* ‘sharp, sour’

sharpen **ok-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *hogi* ‘sharpen, whet, give an edge to, grind; rub (against); stimulate, rouse, intensify’, Breton *convocq* (Middle Breton) ‘sharpen’

sharpen **slib-sm-sag-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *llymhau* ‘sharpen, make a sharp edge or point, hone, whet, file; quicken, provoke, stir up; tighten (control or discipline); focus’, Breton *lemhaam* (Old Breton), *lemaff* (Middle Breton), *lemmañ* ‘whet, sharpen’

sharpness **okaro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, British *Oculus* (??) ‘epithet of Mars (high?)’, Gaulish, Early Irish *ochar* ‘edge, rim’, Welsh *ochr* (loan-word from Irish) ‘side, edge, slope, direction, region; party or side (in battle, etc.), (mother’s or father’s) side, aspect, point of view’, Breton *occrou* (Old Breton) ‘edges’

she **sī*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *sí* ‘she’, Scottish Gaelic *sì* ‘she’, Welsh *hi* ‘she’, Cornish *hi* ‘she’, Breton *hi* ‘she’

she (with emphasis) **sī-sī*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *sis(s)i* ‘she (with emphasis)’, Welsh *hyhi, hihi* ‘she (her), it (with emphasis), she (her), it (in contrast to someone or something else), she (her), it (for her (its) part), she herself, it itself’, Cornish *hyhi* ‘she (with emphasis)’, Breton *hehi* (Old Breton) ‘she (with emphasis)’

sheaf, spray of flowers (?) **manatlo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Welsh, Cornish *manal* ‘sheaf’, Breton *malazn* (Middle Breton), *manal* ‘sheaf, spray of flowers (?)’ (Fr. *gerbier*???)’

shear **knab-īje/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Welsh *cneifio, cneifo* ‘to shear, fleece, shave, clip, reap, also fig.’, Cornish *knyvyas* ‘shear’, Breton *crevya* (Middle Breton), *kreonañ* ‘shear’

shearing knife **φaltani- (-ī-?)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *altan* ‘shearing knife’, Scottish Gaelic *ealltuinn* ‘razor’, Welsh *elinn* (Old Welsh), *ellyn* ‘razor’, Cornish *elinn* ‘gl. nouacula ‘shearing knife’, Breton *altin* (Old Breton), *aotenn* ‘shearing knife’

shears **wellamo- (??)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *gwellau, gwellaiif* ‘sheep-shears, scissors’, Cornish

guillihim (Old Cornish) ‘shears’, Breton *guelteff* (Middle Breton), *gweltre*, *gwentle* ‘shears’

sheath **wagīnā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *faigen* ‘sheath’, Welsh *gwain* ‘sheath, case, covering; foreskin (of animal); vagina’, Cornish *guein* (Old Cornish), *goen* ‘gl. vagina ‘sheath’, Breton *gouhin* (Middle Breton), *gouin* ‘sheath’

sheaves **stā-tā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *ystawd* ‘sheaves’, Breton *steud* ‘line, tongue, bristle’

sheep **l̥no-* ?? (cf. *lono-*), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *lunu* ‘Hammel, Schöps’

sheep **owī-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish *Ovio-rix* ‘sheep-king’, Early Irish *ói* ‘sheep’, Welsh *ewig* ‘hind, doe, roe’, Cornish *euhic* (Old Cornish) ‘deer’

sheep **kitt-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *cit* ‘sheep’

sheep **damato-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish *Damas* (?) ‘sheep’, Welsh *dafad* ‘sheep, ewe; wart, angleberry’, Cornish *dauat* (Old Cornish), *davas* ‘gl. ovis ‘sheep’, Breton *dauat* (Middle Breton), *dañvad* ‘sheep’

sheep **molto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish *multo*, -*ōne* ‘ram (?)’, Early Irish *molt* ‘ram’, Scottish Gaelic *mult* ‘wedder’, Welsh *mollt* ‘castrated ram, wether; mutton’, Cornish *mols* ‘gl. uerues [sic] ‘wether sheep’, Breton *mout* (Middle Breton), *maout* ‘ram’

sheep **kaφr̥k-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *cáera* ‘sheep’

shell **barenn̥kā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish *berneca* ‘wild goose’, Early Irish *bairnech* ‘shell’, Scottish Gaelic *bàirneach* ‘limpet’, Welsh *brennig* ‘limpets’, Breton *brennig* ‘limpets’

shells **blaiskV-* (Goidelic), **blīskV-* (Welsh), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *blaesc*, *blaosc* ‘shell’

(?)', Scottish Gaelic ++*blaosg* 'shell', Welsh *blisg* 'shells, husks, pods',

shepherd **owi-stā-ro-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *heusor* 'shepherd, herdsman', Breton *ousor* (Old Breton) 'gl. opilio 'shepherd'

shield **skeito-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *sciath* 'shield', Scottish Gaelic *sgiath* 'shield', Welsh *-scuit* (Old Welsh), *ysgwyd* 'shield', Breton *scoet* (Middle Breton), *sko(u)ed* 'shield'

shine **ban-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *-banim* '*shine'

shine **dellorato-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *dellrad* 'shine', Scottish Gaelic *dealradh* 'brightness'

shine **dīs-klai-r-je/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Welsh *disgleirio* 'shine, radiate, glitter, sparkle, be clear', Breton *disclaeryaff*, *disklêriañ* 'explain, declare, indicate'

shining **surdo-* / **sordo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *sord* 'clear (of a well)', Scottish Gaelic *sùrd* 'alacrity, cheerfulness'

shining **berto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *Flaith-bertach* 'shining rule (?)', Welsh *berth* 'fair, beautiful, fine, rich, valuable', Breton *Berth-* (Old Breton); *berzh* 'shining, pretty; prosperous'

shining **sunno-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *forsunnud* 'lighting up (?)'

shining (?) **gleiso-*, **gleisto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Gaulish *glīso-marga* 'Gleißmergel', Early Irish *gléisse* 'brightness', Scottish Gaelic *gleus* 'order, trim, tune', Welsh *glwys* 'beautiful, fair, comely, pleasant, kind, cultivated; pure, holy', Breton *glois*, *gloes* (Old Breton) 'pretty'

ship **nāw-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *nāuā*; *nausum* ‘valley; ship’, Early Irish *náu* ‘ship’, Welsh *noe* ‘(wooden) vessel used in making butter, kneading dough, salting pork, &c., shallow dish, bowl, pan, basin, laver, wooden trough’, Breton *new, nev, neo* ‘flat vessel’

shirt **kamisjā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Gaulish *camisia* ‘shirt’, Welsh *hefis* ‘woman’s under-garment, chemise, shift, smock, tunic’, Cornish *heuis* (Old Cornish), *hevis* ‘gl. colobium ‘shirt’, Breton *hemisiou* (*pl.*) (Old Breton), *hiffuis* (Middle Breton), *hivis, hiñvis* ‘shirt’

shirt **laknet-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *léne* ‘shirt’, Scottish Gaelic *léine* ‘shirt’

shirt **lesanjo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *léine* (?) ‘belt (?)’, Welsh *lliaïn* ‘linen, cloth, table-cloth, towel, napkin; made of linen’, Cornish *lien* ‘linen (cloth)’, Breton *lien* ‘linen’

shiver **skri-t-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *ysgryd* ‘shiver’, Breton *scrigeal* (Middle Breton), *skrijal* ‘tremble with fear’

shivering **(ad-)kri-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *achre* ‘shivering’, Breton *creham, crihot* (Old Breton) ‘gl. uibro ‘shake’

shoe **kourano-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *cuarán* ‘shoe’, Scottish Gaelic *cuaran* ‘brogue, sock’, Welsh *curan* ‘boot, buskin’,

shoe **φaksajo-* (*wrong*), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *assa* ‘shoe’, Scottish Gaelic *asair* ‘harness, shoemaker’

shoe **arkenno-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *acrann* ‘shoe, clothes’, Welsh *archen* ‘shoe, footwear; apparel, clothing’, Breton *archenaff* (Middle Breton), *arc’henañ* ‘to put on shoes’

shoe **φeskūti-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Welsh *eskit*, *esgid* ‘boot, shoe’, Cornish *eskidieu* (*pl.*) (Old Cornish), *eskis* ‘shoe’

shoe-maker **karφjo-*, **karφimon-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *cairem* ‘shoe-maker’, Welsh *crydd* ‘shoe-maker’, Cornish *chereor* (*keryer*) ‘shoe-maker’, Breton *kereon* (*pl.*) (Old Breton), *quere* (Middle Breton), *kere*, *kereer*, *kereour* ‘shoe-maker’

shoes **arkenato-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Welsh *archenad* ‘shoes, boots, buskins, foot-gear’, Cornish *orchinat* (Old Cornish) ‘shoes’, Breton *archenat* (Middle Breton) ‘shoes’

shoot (plant) **gastā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *gass* ‘shoot (plant)’

shoots **ak-īno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Welsh *egin* ‘shoots, sprouts, (young) blades, germs, buds; fig. scions, descendants, offspring; (first) causes or beginnings, (primary) elements’, Breton *egin* ‘shoots’

shore **traxtu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *tracht* ‘shore’, Welsh *traeth* ‘beach, (sea)shore, strand, coast; estuary; ?region, area’, Cornish *trait* [*leg. traith*] (Old Cornish), *treth* ‘gl. harena ‘beach’, Breton *traez* (Middle Breton), *traezh* ‘sea sand, beach’

short **kerto-* 2, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *cert* ‘short’

short **gerro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *gerr* ‘short’, Scottish Gaelic *geàrr* ‘short; cut’, Welsh *gerran* ‘dwarf’,

short **berro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *birrus*, *birrum* ‘short coat with a hood’, Early Irish *berr* ‘short’, Welsh *byr* ‘short, small, brief, concise, condensed; short, abrupt, curt, niggardly, stingy, sparing, ungenerous, deficient, faulty’, Cornish *ber* (Old Cornish), *berr* ‘gl. brevis ‘short’, Breton *berr* ‘short’

short **gari-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *gair* ‘short’

shorten, delete **kom-berr-sag-e/o-* (?),
SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *cumbrigim* ‘shorten’,
Welsh *cymyrru* ‘shorten, lessen; remove, delete’,

shot **ark□eto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *arffed* ‘groin, lap; abdomen, private parts; lower part, skirt, edge’,

shoulder **gublon-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *gúalu* ‘shoulder’, Scottish Gaelic *guala*, *gualann* ‘shoulder’

shoulderblade **skeito-*, **skeitā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS:
body, Early Irish *sciath* ‘shoulderblade’, Scottish Gaelic
sgiath ‘wing’, Welsh *ysgwydd* ‘shoulderblade’, Cornish *scuid*
(Old Cornish), *skoedh* ‘gl. scapula ‘shoulderblade’, Breton
scoaz (Middle Breton), *scoaz* ‘shoulderblade’

shoulderblade **ϕlitjā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early
Irish *leithe* ‘shoulderblade’

shout **glagmā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early
Irish *glám* ‘shout, curse’, Scottish Gaelic *glaim* ‘complaint,
howling’

show **deik-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *do-*
décha ‘show’

shower **kawat(o)-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early
Irish *cúa* ‘winter’, Welsh *cawad*, *cawod* ‘shower; flock,
swarm, host; blight, mildew, misfortune, adversity’, Cornish
couat (Old Cornish), *kowas* ‘gl. nimbus ‘cloud’, shower,
rainstorm’, Breton *couatou* (*pl.*) (Old Breton), *couhat* (Middle
Breton), *kaouad* ‘(rain) shower’

shrink **krid-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *credb*
‘shrinking (?)’, Welsh *cryddu* ‘to shrink, lessen, waste away,
pine’, Breton *gus-credom* (Old Breton); *crez* (Middle Breton)
‘diminish; avaricious’

sick **klamo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *clam*
‘leprous’, Scottish Gaelic *cloimh* ‘scab, itch’, Welsh *claf*

‘sick, ill, unwell, leprous; maimed, injured, decayed, ruptured, broken; sick person, patient, leper’, Cornish *claf* (Old Cornish), *klav* ‘gl. eger, gl. egrotus ‘ill’, sick’, Breton *claff* (Middle Breton), *klañv* ‘ill’

sickle **krumbano-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *crom[b]an* ‘sickle’, Welsh *crumman* (Old Welsh) [not in GPC] ‘sickle’, Cornish *krommenn* ‘sickle’

sickle **krumb-āno- (?)*-, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *crommán* ‘sickle’, Welsh *cryman* ‘reaping-hook; sickle; bill-hook’, Cornish *krommenn* ‘sickle’

sickness **klam-ito-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *clefyd* ‘sickness, illness, disease infection; weakness; fever (in North Wales), sometimes fig.’, Cornish *clewet* (Old Cornish), *kleves* ‘gl. morbus ‘disease’, sickness’, Breton *cleuet* (Middle Breton), *kleñved* ‘sickness’

side **toibos- (?)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *toib* ‘side’, Scottish Gaelic *taobh* ‘side’, Welsh *tu* ‘side, edge, flank, direction; region, place; point of view, party, side, company, lineage; beside, next to, near, toward(s)’, Cornish *tu* ‘side, way, direction’, Breton *tu* ‘side’

side **letos-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *leth* ‘side, half’

side **stlisti-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *sliss* ‘side’, Scottish Gaelic *slios* ‘side of a man or beast, flank’, Welsh *ysthlys* ‘side’,

sieve **kreitro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *criathar* ‘sieve’, Scottish Gaelic *criathar* ‘sieve’, Welsh *cruitr* (Old Welsh), *crwydr* ‘wandering, roaming, misfortune, trouble, confusion, rout, dispersion, straying, aberration, error; winnowing-fan, winnowing-shovel, sieve’, Cornish *croider* ‘gl. cribrum ‘sieve’, Breton *croitir* (Old Breton), *croezr* (Middle Breton), *krwer* ‘sieve’

sieve **sī-tlo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *síthal*; *síthlad* ‘bucket; sieving’, Scottish Gaelic *sioladh*

‘straining, filtering’, Welsh *hidl, hiddl* ‘strainer, sieve, riddle, colander, filter, (pl.) gushes, squirts; dripping, streaming, abundant, copious, heavy (of rain)’, Breton *sizl* (Middle Breton), *sil* ‘filter’

sigh **uk(k?)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *uch* ‘oh; sigh’

sigh **oxanV-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *ochan* ‘sigh’, Welsh *ochan, ochain* ‘sigh, moan, groan, bewail’,

sight **widā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish **-fed* > *-bad, -fad* (?) ‘*sight’, Welsh *gwedd* ‘sight, appearance, aspect; face, mien, countenance; image, shape, form, likeness, similitude, resemblance; manner, phase, mode; condition’, Breton *gued-* (Old Breton), *goez* (Middle Breton) ‘form, aspect’

sign **φari-denajo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *airdena* ‘sign’

sign **φari-widjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *airde* ‘sign’, Welsh *arwydd* ‘sign, mark, signal, token, ticket, manifestation, symptom, symbol, sign of the zodiac, omen, portent; wonder, miracle; standard, banner’, Breton *aroued-ma* (Old Breton); *arouez, argoez* (Middle Breton), *arouez* ‘sign, signal, symbol’

sign **ande-matī-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *smétim* (*cogn.???*) ‘nod, give a sign’, Scottish Gaelic *smèid* ‘beckon, nod’, Welsh *enmeituou* (*pl*) (*OW*, *amnaid* ‘nod, sign, hint’, Breton *enmetiam* (Old Breton) ‘gl. innuo ‘nod, give a sign’

silver **arganto-* (*n.*), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Pictish ; Clb. *Argento(-coxos)*; *arkato-, arakanta* ‘silver(-leg); silver’, Gaulish *Argento-, arcanto-* ‘silver’, Early Irish *arggat, airget* ‘silver’, Scottish Gaelic *airgiod* ‘silver’, Welsh *ariant, arian* ‘silver; money, cash; penny (silver coin)’, Cornish **Argant-, argans* ‘silver’, Breton *arc’hant, Argant-* ‘silver’

similar **samali-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Celtiberian *Samalus* ‘similar/image’, Gaulish , Early Irish *samail* ‘image’, Scottish Gaelic *samhail*, *samhuil* ‘likeness, like’, Welsh *amal* (Old Welsh), *hafal* ‘like, similar, resembling, equal, of equal degree; fellow, compeer, equal’, Cornish *haval* ‘similar, resembling’, Breton *amal*, *-hamal* (Old Breton), *hañval* ‘similar’

similar **lik□(k□)i-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *-lipV-* ‘similar’, Early Irish *-lic*, *-laic* ‘similar’, Welsh *-lyb* ‘similar’,

similar **kom-samali-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *cosmail* ‘similar’, Welsh *cyhafal* ‘(very) similar, like, resembling, alike, even, equal; person or thing that is similar or equal to another’, Cornish *kehaval* ‘similar’

similar **semelV-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *hefelys* ‘like, similar; (one’s) equal, peer’, Cornish *heveles* (?) ‘like (?)’, Breton *hemel* (Old Breton), *(h)euel* (Middle Breton), *heñvel* ‘like, similar’

similar **samal-itso-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *hefelys* ‘like, similar; (one’s) equal, peer’, Cornish *heveles* ‘like, similar’

sin **med-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Early Irish *im-ruimdethar* ‘sin’

sin **kulo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Gaulish *Ex-kolios* ‘very sinful (?)’, Early Irish *col* ‘sin’, Scottish Gaelic *col* ‘sin’, Welsh *cŵl* ‘fault, blame, offence; sin, wrong’, Breton *caul*, *col* (Old Breton) ‘fault’

sin **ambi-φro-metsu-* (< **-med-tu-*), SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Early Irish *immarmus* ‘fault, sin’, Welsh *amryfes* (Middle Welsh) ‘fault, sin, presumption’,

sing **kan-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *canim* ‘sing’, Scottish Gaelic *can* ‘say, sing’, Welsh *canu* ‘sing; chant; play (instrument); compose poetry’, Cornish *kana* ‘sing’, Breton *canaff* (Middle Breton), *kanañ* ‘sing’

- sing** **SWER-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *sibrase* (**si-sver&-am*) ‘gl. modulator ‘sing(?)’
- singer** **kan-jato-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *ceiniad* ‘singer, reciter or singer of verse, chanter, musician’, Cornish *cheniat* ‘gl. cantor ‘singer’, Breton *quiniat* (Middle Breton) ‘singer’
- single grain** **grān-injo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *gránne, gráinne* ‘single grain’, Welsh *gronyn* ‘a single grain or seed of corn, a small hard seed, one of the grains of a cereal plant, such as wheat, barley, &c.; (occas.) seed of apple, &c., pip; small, hard, usu. roundish particle (e.g. of sand, dust); granule, molecule, atom’, Cornish *gronen* ‘gl. granum ‘grain’, Breton *greunenn* ‘single grain’
- singularity** **φoutato-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *óthad, úathad* ‘singularity’, Welsh *odid* ‘rare, exceptional, or wonderful (person or thing)’
- sister** **SWESOR-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *suiorebe* ‘sister’, Early Irish *siur* ‘sister’, Welsh *chwaer* ‘sister, half-sister, fig. female mate or partner; maiden, sweetheart, mistress; female fellow-member of church, society, etc.; nun’, Cornish *huir* (Old Cornish), *hwoer* ‘sister’, Breton *guoer* (Old Breton), *hoer, hoar* (Middle Breton), *c’hoar* ‘sister’
- sit** **sed-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *sa(i)did* ‘sit’, Welsh *seddu* ‘seat, sit, be seated, enthrone’, Cornish *esedha* ‘sit down’, Breton *asezaff* (Middle Breton), *asezañ* ‘sit’
- sit** **exs-dī-sed-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *estid* (Old Welsh), *eistedd* ‘sit, be seated, kneel (occas. in Medieval Welsh), exercise judicial authority, &c., sit in judgement, be in session (of law-court, &c.), rest, be still, fit well, sit (of clothes, &c.), occupy, settle, dwell; seat, sitting posture, session’, Cornish *estid* ‘gl. sedile ‘seat’

six **SWEXS*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *sé* ‘six’, Scottish Gaelic *sè, sèa, sia* ‘six’, Welsh *chwech* ‘six’, Cornish *hwegh* ‘six’, Breton *hue* (Old Breton), *c’hwec’h* ‘six’

sixth **swexseto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *sessèd* ‘sixth’, Welsh *chweched* ‘sixth’, Cornish *hweghves* ‘sixth’, Breton *c’hwec’hved* ‘sixth’

size **mantī-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Caramantius, Veni-mantii* ‘(?)’, Early Irish *méit* ‘size’, Welsh *pa-mint* (Old Welsh) ; *maint* ‘size, magnitude, stature, amount, number, quantity, degree, extent; number; so great/many, how great/many; whole as many, such; so great a’, Cornish *myns* ‘size, amount, number’, Breton *ment* (OBret.+) ‘size’

size **mantī-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Caramantius, Veni-mantii* ‘-size’, Early Irish *méit* ‘size’, Scottish Gaelic *meud, miad* ‘size’, Welsh *maint* ‘size, dimension, magnitude, stature; amount, sum, number, quantity; degree, extent’, Cornish *myns* ‘size, amount, number’, Breton *ment* (OBret.+) ‘size’

skeleton **skrou-to-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *ysgrŵd* (?) ‘skeleton’,

skin **beino-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *bīan* ‘skin’

skin *(*s*)*kramman-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *crama* (LLat.) (?) ‘crème’, Early Irish *screm* ‘surface, skin’, Scottish Gaelic *sgreamh* ‘thin scum or rind, ugly skin’, Welsh *cramen* ‘scab; scabies; sore, boil; crust, layer, often fig.’, Breton *cremen* (Middle Breton), *kramm, -enn* ‘scab’

skin **sekjā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *seiche, seche* ‘skin’

skin **kenni-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *ceinn* ‘scale’, Welsh *cen* ‘skin, hide, scale, peel, film (esp. on metal), scales of fish, serpents, etc., dandruff, scurf; murex, purple dye made from the juice of the purple-fish, lichen’, Cornish *cenn-en* (Old Cornish) ‘gl. mebrana ‘membrane’,

Breton *cennenn* (Old Breton), *qenn* (Middle Breton), *ken(n)*
'skin'

skin **tunnā-/*tonnā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body,
Gaulish *tunna, tonna* (LLat.) 'big wooden vessel', Early Irish
tond, tonn 'surface, skin', Scottish Gaelic *tonn* 'skin',
Welsh *ton* 'skin, crust, peel, ?appearance; ley, turf, sod, lawn,
(earth's) surface', Cornish *ton* (MCo.), *tosn* (Late Cornish)
'skin', Breton *tonnenn* (Old Breton, Middle Breton), *ton(n)*
'rind of bacon, skin, hard surface of ground'

skin **kudalo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish
codal 'skin'

skin **knetsV-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *cness*
'human skin, body, bosom, face, side', Scottish Gaelic *cneas*
'skin, waist', Welsh *cnes* 'skin, face, surface; bosom, flesh',

skull **krāsjano-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh
creuan 'skull',

sky **rik-eto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *riched*
'sky'

skylark **malxwit-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Welsh
meilierydd, melierydd, moeliri, etc. 'skylark', Cornish
melhwez 'skylark'

slack **lasko-, lesko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure,
Early Irish *lasc* 'slack, slow'

slack **laggo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish
Lacco- (?) 'slack', Early Irish *lacc* 'slack', Scottish Gaelic *lag*
'weak', Welsh *llac* 'slack, loose (also of bowels), drooping,
limp; lax, remiss, negligent, careless, indifferent, easygoing,
inactive; (of literary style) not concise, diffuse; sickly, infirm;
(of soil, rock,&c.) friable, light, loose',

slander **ande-lik□-o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language,
Early Irish *indlach* 'slander', Welsh *enllib* 'slander, libel,
calumny, detraction, scandal or backbiting; accusation,
charge',

slant **lexsowjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Lexovio-*. *Lixovio-* ‘slant’, Welsh *llechwedd* ‘hillside, breast of hill, slope, declivity, acclivity, ascent; side of head, cheek-bone, cheek, temple’,

slanting **kloino-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *clóin*, *clóen* ‘slanting, unjust, evil’, Scottish Gaelic *claon* ‘inclining, squint, oblique’

slaughter **maxt-(āj?)-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *machtaim* ‘slaughter’

slaughter **agro-*, **agrā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *Ver-agri*, *Sy-agrius*, Early Irish *ár* ‘slaughter’, Scottish Gaelic *àr* ‘battle, slaughter’, Welsh *aer* ‘war, battle; slaughter; host’, Cornish *hair* ‘gl. clades’, Breton *airou* (Old Breton) ‘gl. strages ‘massacres’

slaughter **slad-et-īk-axtā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *lladdedigaeth* ‘slaughter, carnage, massacre, murder’, Breton *lazhidigezh* ‘execution’

slaughter **wan-ī-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *gwain* ‘slaughter, massacre; slain, rotten, corrupt’, Breton *goann*, *gwann* ‘corpse, carcass’

slave, labourer **teges-āko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *taeog* ‘serf, villein, slave; labourer, farmer, husbandman, peasant, common man’, Cornish (*pobel*) *tiogou* (Old Cornish); *tyack*, *tiak* (Late Cornish) (*tiek*) ‘gl. vulgus ‘vulgar man’; farmer’, Breton *tiec* (Middle Breton), *tieg* ‘farmer’

sleep **tol-(e)je/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *tuilid* ‘sleep’

sleep **swop-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *foaid* ‘sleep’

sleep **suφno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *súan* ‘sleep’, Scottish Gaelic *suain* ‘sleep’, Welsh *hun* ‘sleep, slumber, nap, drowsiness, rest, fig. Death’, Cornish *hun*

(*desimpit*) (Old Cornish), *hun* ‘gl. letargia, sleep’, Breton
hun ‘sleep’

sleep **kusko-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Welsh *cwsg*
‘sleep, slumber; rest; dormancy, numbness, insensitiveness’,
Breton *cousq* (Middle Breton), *kousk* ‘sleep’

sleep **kusk-āje/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Welsh
cysgu ‘sleep, slumber, fall asleep; fig. to fall into the sleep of
death, die; be or become numb (or benumbed), be torpid; fall
into (or remain in) a state of apathy, indifference or
unconcern; remain forgotten or without validity (for a time),
lie dormant’, Cornish *koska* ‘sleep’, Breton *cousquet* (Middle
Breton), *kousked* ‘sleep’

sleeplessness **an-supn-ijā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind,
Welsh *anhunedd* ‘sleeplessness, wakefulness, insomnia’,
Breton *anhun* ‘sleeplessness’

sleepy **supn-āko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish
súanach ‘sleepy’, Welsh *hunog* ‘slumbering, sleepy, drowsy;
sleeper, drowsy person’,

sleeve **plāmo-wetsV-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile,
Early Irish *lámos* ‘sleeve’, Welsh *lawes* ‘sleeve, also fig. and
transf.; record-sleeve; soutskirt, edge; strip (of land, &c.); bag
or bosom of a net’,

slender **swengo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure,
Gaulish *Singi-dunum* ‘slender fort’, Early Irish *seng* ‘slender’,
Scottish Gaelic *seang* ‘slender, lean’

slide **sleid-, sli-n-d-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early
Irish *slind-* ‘smooth’, Welsh Breton *stloit* (Old Breton);
steigeal (Middle Breton), *stlejal* ‘traction; tow, drag’

slide **lisd-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *llithr* ‘glide,
slip, flow; running, trickling, flowing (with blood, &c.),
slippery; fluent, flowing (of language)’,

sling **trok(□)alo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology,
Early Irish *trochal* ‘sling’

slippery **slibno-* / **slimno-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *slemun*, *slemain* ‘slippery’, Scottish Gaelic *sleamhuinn* ‘slippery, smooth’, Welsh *llyfn* ‘smooth, level, plain, flat, perfectly even, polished, slippery (e.g. of stone, glass) [etc.]’, Cornish *leven* (Late Cornish) ‘smooth, level’, Breton *gurlimun* (or *gurlimnn*) (Old Breton); *di-leffn* (Middle Breton), *levn* ‘gl. diliniti ‘smoothed’; rough’

sloe **arjanjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Gaulish **agraniō* ‘sloe’, Early Irish *áirne* ‘sloe’, Scottish Gaelic *àirne* ‘sloe’, Welsh *eirin* ‘plums, damsons; sloes, bullace; berries’, Breton *orin* (Old Breton), *irin* ‘plum’

slope **rīwā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *riu* (Old Welsh), *rhiw* ‘(steep) gradient or slope, acclivity, declivity, hill(side); road or footpath on a slope or hillside’, Cornish **rew* ‘slope’, Breton *ru* (?) (in *PLN*’s) ‘slope (?)’

slope, field **wagno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish **vagnā-* (?) / **vanno-* (??) ‘marsh / slope’, Early Irish *fán* ‘sloping; slope’, Welsh *gwaen*, *chwaen* ‘occurrence, event, chance, adventure, expedition, feat, exploit; outrage, atrocity; impulse; opportunity; moment, space (of time), leisure; gust, a breathing’, Cornish *goen* ‘downland, unenclosed pasture’, Breton *geun* ‘marshland’

slow **dowjo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *doë* ‘slow’, Scottish Gaelic *dao* ‘obstinate’

slow **aramo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Arabus*; *Arabo* (or *OBr.??*, *GPC Clt.*); *aram* ‘slow; calm?’, Welsh *araf* ‘calm, quiet, gentle; slow, deliberate’,

slow **dousjo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *doë* ‘slow’

slow **mallo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *-mallo-*, *Mallus* ‘slow’, Early Irish *mall* ‘slow’, Scottish Gaelic *mall* ‘slow’

slow **mergijo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *merydd* ‘slow, sluggish, lazy, timid; lazy, listless, or foolish’

person', Breton *mergidhaham* (Old Breton) 'gl. [he]besco
'grow blunt, dull'

sluggish, languid **lexsko-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS:
measure, Gaulish *Liscus* 'sluggish (?)', Early Irish *lesc*
'sluggish, languid', Scottish Gaelic *leasg, leisg* 'lazy', Welsh
llesg 'weak, frail, faint, languid, feeble, weary, infirm, sickly;
faint-hearted, dispirited; ?tiring; lazy, sluggish, slothful, slow;
poor, mean; low (of fire); weak (of drink), dilute(d)',

small **legu-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *lau*
(*Lat.*?) 'small or bad thing', Early Irish *lau, lú* 'small, bad',
Welsh *llai* 'less, fewer, smaller', Cornish *le* 'less', Breton *lau*
(Old Breton, Middle Breton), *law; lei* (Old Breton) 'small,
bad; less'

small **bikko-, bikkakno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS:
measure, Early Irish *becc* 'small', Scottish Gaelic *beag*
'small', Welsh *bach, bychan, bych* 'small, little, tiny, short,
unimportant, poor; dear, beloved', Cornish *boghan* (Old
Cornish), *byghan* 'small', Breton *bihan, bichan* (Middle
Breton), *bihan* 'small'

small **lagu-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *llaw*
'small, little, low, mean, weak; ?tractable; ?wretched, sad',
Breton *lau* (Old Breton) 'small, mediocre'

small **menwo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish
menb 'small'

small **menw(o)-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early
Irish *menb* 'small', Scottish Gaelic *mean, meanbh* 'small',
Welsh *difanw* 'vanishing, evanescent, fading, perishing, vain',
Cornish *minow* 'diminish', Breton *mynhuigenn* (Middle
Breton), *minwig* 'inside (of the loaf)'

small **bikk-~~no~~no-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early
Irish *becán, beccán* 'small (?)', Welsh *bichan* (Old Welsh),
bychan 'small', Cornish *boghan* (Old Cornish), *byghan*
'small', Breton *bihan, bichan* (Middle Breton), *bihan* 'small'

smear **slig-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action?, Early Irish *sligim* ‘smear’

smell **bulato-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *bolad* ‘smell’, Scottish Gaelic *boladh* ‘smell’

smell, taste **swaxto-ī-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Welsh *chwaeth, chwaith* ‘taste; sournes, acidity, taste (esp. in literature and art)’, Breton *c’hwezh* ‘smell’

smith **gob* ~~///~~ *n-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, British *Gobannio* ‘Abergavenny’, Gaulish *Gobann-icnos, Gobannitio* ‘smith’, Early Irish *goba* ‘smith’, Scottish Gaelic *gobha, gobhainn* ‘smith’, Welsh *gof* ‘smith’, Cornish *gof* (Old Cornish), *gov* ‘gl. faber l. cudo ‘smith’, Breton *Uor-govan* (Old Breton) ‘smith’

smithy **gobalī-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *gefail* ‘smithy, forge’, Cornish *gofail* ‘gl. officina ‘smithy’, Breton *gouel* (Middle Breton), *govel* ‘smithy, forge’

smoke **mūko-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *múch* ‘smoke’, Scottish Gaelic *mùch* ‘smother, press down’, Welsh *mwg* ‘smoke, sometimes with ref. to smoking tobacco; fumes, steam, vapour’, Cornish *mog* ‘smoke’, Breton *moug* ‘étouffant, feutré; étouffement ???’

smoke **dwijat-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *dé* (*Gs. diad*) ‘smoke’, Scottish Gaelic *deathach, deatach* ‘smoke’

smooth, shining **l(e)nt-ro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Lent-* (??) ‘bright (?)’, Welsh *llathr* ‘bright, brilliant, resplendent, glittering, shining, gleaming, sheeny, glossy and smooth, sleek, straight (of hair); polished, burnishd, calendered; fig. illustrious, eminent, renowned’, Cornish *terlentrī* ‘glisten, twinkle’, Breton *lintr* ‘smooth, shining’

smoothe, flatten **slimnije/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure?, Welsh *limnint* (Old Welsh), *llyfnu* ‘harrow; make smooth, ?shear, stroke, polish’, Breton *gurlimun* (*or*

gurlimnn) (Old Breton); *di-leffn* ‘gl. diliniti ‘smoothed’;
rough’

snail **selekjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish
selige (*OIr.*), *seilche* (*MIr.*); *seilide* < **selantī-* ‘turtle, snail;
snail’, Scottish Gaelic *seilcheag* ‘snail’

snake **angu-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish
esc-ung ‘eel (*water-snake)’, Scottish Gaelic *easg*, *eagann*
‘eel’, Welsh *llysywen* ‘eel’,

sneeze **(φ)streu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish
sreod ‘sneezing’, Scottish Gaelic *sreothart* ‘sneeze’, Welsh
ystrewi, *trewi* ‘sneeze’, Breton *streuyaff* (Middle Breton),
strevial ‘sneeze’

snipe **gījokkV-* (???) SEMANTIC CLASS: animal,
Welsh *giach* ‘snipe’, Cornish *kiogh* ‘snipe’, Breton *gioc’h*,
kioc’h ‘snipe’

snore **φstri-n-we/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language,
Early Irish *srennim* ‘snore’, Scottish Gaelic *srann* ‘snore,
buzz’

snout **srubu- / *srubi-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body,
Early Irish *srub* ‘snout’

snow **snig□-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish
snechtae ‘snow’, Scottish Gaelic *sneachd* ‘snow’, Welsh *nyf*
‘snow’,

snow **ladgo- (-ā-?)* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature,
Early Irish *ladg* ‘snow’

so that the more **φari-wo-stā-* (?), SEMANTIC
CLASS: measure, Early Irish *arossa*, *ar-tá* ‘so that the more
(?)’, Welsh *aros* ‘so that the more, by that much’,

soft **mīno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *mín*
‘soft’

soft **tlā-ti-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *tláith*
‘weak, soft’, Scottish Gaelic *tlàth* ‘mild, smooth’, Welsh

tlawd ‘poor, needy, miserable, inferior, paltry; ill, sick’,
Breton *treut* (Middle Breton), *treud* ‘meagre, cold and dry
(weather)’

soft **mlido-* (Brittonic), **meld-āko-* (Goidelic),
SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *meldach* ‘pleasant’,
Welsh *blydd* ‘soft, tender’, Breton *ble* ‘wilted’

soft **malawo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh
malwod ‘snails, slugs’, Cornish *mel[w]en* (*melhwenn*) ‘gl.
limax ‘snail’, Breton *divalaw* ‘ugly, mediocre, indecent,
vulgar (*not soft)’

soft **bukko-*, *buko-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure,
Early Irish *bocc* ‘soft’, Scottish Gaelic *bog* ‘soft’, Breton *buc*;
boc (Old Breton), *bouk* ‘gl. putris .i. mollis ‘rotten, soft’; gl.
pendulo ‘soft’

soft **moiti-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *móith*,
móeth ‘soft’, Welsh *mwydion*, *mwydyn* ‘soft inner part (e.g. of
loaf, plant, fruit), kernel, pith, crumb; pulp; heart (of wood);
cartilage, spinal cord; intercostal flesh’, Breton *boedenn*
(Middle Breton), *bouedenn* ‘soft material, marrow’

soft **merwi-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish
meirb ‘soft, foul’, Scottish Gaelic *meirbh* ‘spiritless, delicate’,
Welsh *merf*, *merw* ‘insipid, tasteless; weak, powerless,
lifeless, useless’,

soft **mlāti-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *mláith*,
bláith ‘soft’, Welsh Breton *blod* ‘soft, supple, melting’

soft **muxto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish
mocht ‘soft’, Welsh *mwyth* ‘luxury, ease, life of ease,
pleasure, delicacy, dainty or choice food, a cherishing,
indulgence, pampering, caress, lust, greediness; soft, smooth,
tender, gentle, luxurious, wanton, voluptuous, effeminate’,

soft **leino-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *lian*
‘soft’

soft **taxsi-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Taxi(-magulus)* ‘soft’, Early Irish *tais* ‘soft’, Scottish Gaelic *tais* ‘soft’

soft **med-alo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *meddal* ‘soft, yielding, tender, delicate, pliable’, Cornish *medhel* ‘soft, tender, delicate’, Breton *midal* (Old Breton) ‘soft’

sole **swol-V-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *fol* ‘floor, sole’

solid **digino-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure

solid **dangino-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *daingen* ‘solid, strong’, Scottish Gaelic *daingean* ‘strong, firm’, Welsh *dengyn* ‘grim, dour, stubborn, inflexible, brave, strong, resolute, hard; obstinate, refractory; rough, surly, uncivilized, barbarous, churlish, rude’,

solid **balko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *blac* ‘strong’, Welsh *balch* ‘fine, proud, splendid, stately, strong, brave; proud, arrogant, insolent, haughty, vain, conceited; taking pride in, proud of, pleased, glad’, Breton *balc’h* ‘haughty’

some *(?), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *ré* (*cogn.?*) ‘group of people’, Welsh *rei* (Old Welsh), *rhai* ‘some’, Cornish *re* ‘some’, Breton *re* ‘some’

some time **ateko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *ATENOYX* ‘the second half of the month’, Early Irish *athach* ‘some time’, Welsh *adeg* ‘suitable time, opportunity; time, season; wane of the moon’, Breton *kevadeg* ‘contemporary’

some(one, -thing) **ne-k□-āto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Welsh *nebawd* (Middle Welsh) ‘anyone, someone; anything, something; some’, Cornish *nebes* ‘somewhat, a little’, Breton *nepot* (Old Breton), *nebeut* (Middle Breton), *nebeud* ‘some’

someone **ne-k□o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *nepon* ‘someone’, Early Irish *nech* ‘someone’, Scottish Gaelic *neach* ‘anyone’, Welsh *neb* ‘someone; (the) one (who(m)), he (etc.); anyone; a certain’, Cornish *neb* ‘some, any’, Breton *nep* (Old Breton, Middle Breton), *neb* ‘someone’

someone **ne-k□-ouno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Welsh *nepun* (Old Welsh), *nebun* ‘someone, anyone, somebody, (a certain) person, (the) one’, Cornish *nebonan* ‘someone’, Breton *nep un (alall)* (Old Breton) ‘someone’

son **mak□(k□)o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *macc* ‘son’, Scottish Gaelic *mac* ‘son’, Welsh *map* (Old Welsh), *mab* ‘son, boy, child, descendant, man; (the young of) an animal, etc.; Jesus; prophesied deliverer’, Cornish *mab* ‘gl. filius ‘son’, Breton *mab, map* (Old Breton, Middle Breton), *mab* ‘son’

son, daughter **-gnāto-*, **-gnātā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *-gnatus, -gnata, gnatha* ‘son, daughter’

song **drenxtā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *drécht* ‘song, history’, Scottish Gaelic *drèachd, dreuchd* ‘duty, office’

song **wi-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish **ui, ái* ‘song’

song **kantlo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Gaulish *cantlos* ‘name of a month (*song?)’, Early Irish *cétal* ‘song’, Welsh *cathl* ‘song, ditty, poem, psalm, hymn’, Breton *quentel* (Middle Breton), *kentel* ‘lesson’

song **natā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Gaulish *-natia (?)* ‘song (?)’, Early Irish *nath* ‘song’, Welsh *nâd* ‘song, poem, poetry; shout, cry, screech; wailing, lament; (loud) noise’,

soon **moksu*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *mos* ‘soon’, Scottish Gaelic *moch* ‘early’, Welsh *moch* ‘soon, early’,

soot **sūd-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *Fr. suie* < *GLat. *sūdia* ‘soot’, Early Irish *súide* ‘soot’, Scottish Gaelic *sùith* ‘soot’, Welsh *huddygl* ‘soot’, Breton *huzel, huzil* ‘soot’

soot **sodjā-*, **soidjā-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *Fr. suie* < *GLat. *sūdia* ‘soot’, Early Irish *súide* ‘soot’, Welsh *huddygl* ‘soot’,

sorrow **galaro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *galar* ‘disease, sorrow’, Scottish Gaelic *galar* ‘disease’, Welsh *galar* ‘mourning, grief, sorrow, longing (for a deceased person), lament, lamentation, sighing’, Cornish *galar* ‘grief, sorrow, affliction’, Breton *glac’har* ‘sorrow, affliction’

sorrow **kamawo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *Cuma* ‘sorrow’, Scottish Gaelic *cumha* ‘mourning’, Cornish *kavow* ‘grief, trouble, sorrow’, Breton *caffou* (Middle Breton), *kañv(où)* ‘sorrow’

soul **anaman-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Gaulish *Anemo* ‘soul (?)’, Early Irish *anim* ‘soul’, Scottish Gaelic *anam* ‘soul’, Cornish *enef* (Old Cornish), *enev* ‘gl. anima’ ‘soul’, Breton *eneff* (Middle Breton), *ene(ñv)* ‘soul’

soul **anatī-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, British *Anatemoros* ‘having a big soul’, Gaulish, Welsh *eneid, enaid* ‘soul, spirit’,

sound **wogro-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *fogor* ‘sound’

sound **der-*, **dren-s-*, **daro-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *der-drethar* ‘call, make noise’, Welsh *dar* [not in GPC] ‘noise’,

sound **durdo-* (!), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Gaulish *Dordunus* ‘noisy (??)’, Early Irish **dord, fo-dord* ‘bass’, Welsh *dwrdd* ‘noise, clamour, din, tumult, stir; ringing (in the ears)’,

sound **wo-gar-o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *foghar* ‘sound’, Scottish Gaelic *foghair* ‘sound, tone’,

Welsh *goar* (Middle Welsh) ‘musical, melodious; entertaining, pleasant’,

south **dexso-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *dess* ‘south’, Scottish Gaelic *deas* ‘right, south’, Welsh *deau*, *de* ‘south’, Cornish *dehou-* (Old Cornish), *deghow* ‘right; south’

sow **seg-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *séimedh* (**segmeto-*) ‘seed, descendant’, Welsh *hau* (*s.v.* *heuaf*) ‘sow, spread, scatter’,

sow (pig) **wetsi-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *feis* ‘sow, pig’, Welsh *gwŷs* ‘sow, breeding sow; pig; female (of young pigs)’, Cornish *guis* ‘gl. scroffa ‘sow’, Breton *gues* (Middle Breton), *gwis*, *gwiz* ‘sow’

sow (pig) **krākni-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *cráin* ‘sow (pig)’

sow (pig) **beranti-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *birit* ‘sow’

spade **wekkā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *fecc* ‘spade’

spade **k□alo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *pâl* ‘spade, shovel’, Cornish *pal* ‘spade, shovel’, Breton *pal* ‘spade’

spade **roumā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *rúam* ‘spade’

spare, save **(ari-)k□et-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *ar-cessi* ‘spare, save’, Welsh *arbed* ‘spare, save, preserve, deliver; avoid, refrain from, omit’, Cornish *henbidiat* ‘gl. parcus ‘sparer (?)’, Breton *erbedañ* ‘recommend’

spark **wrikk-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *gwrychion* (*EMW*), *gwreichion* ‘spark(s), sparkle(s), spark or glimmer of fire, also fig.; meteors’, Cornish *gwryghon* ‘sparks’, Breton *gwrac’h* ‘spark’

speak **bāg-e/o-* (?!?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language,
Early Irish *bágaim* ‘speak’

speak *(*φ?*)*labro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Gaulish
Labarus ‘speaking (?)’, Early Irish *labar* ‘loquacious’, Welsh
llafar ‘loud, resounding, vocal, talkative, spoken, oral; speech,
utterance, voice, eloquence, spoken language, pronunciation;
speaker, chatterer’, Cornish *lauar* (Old Cornish), *lavar* ‘gl.
sermo l. locutio ‘speech’, Breton *-labar* (Old Breton), *lavar*
‘speech’

speak **labar-aje/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language,
Gaulish *Labarā* ‘Laber’, Early Irish *labraid* ‘speak’, Scottish
Gaelic *labhair* ‘speak’, Welsh *llafaru*, *llefaru* ‘speak (about),
utter, say, tell, declare, express, use (language) in speech; ?cry
out; sound, enunciate, pronounce; dictate’, Cornish *leverel*
‘speak’, Breton *lauarez* (Middle Breton), *lavared*, *-oud*
‘speak’

speak **glād-* (?!?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early
Irish *ad-gládur* ‘speak to’

speak **stlund-je/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language,
Early Irish *shuindim* ‘call, designate’, Welsh *istlinnit* (Old
Welsh) [*not in GPC?*] ‘gl. profatur ‘speak (?)’

speak **rād-(e)je/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early
Irish *no-ráidiu* ‘speak’, Welsh *adrodd* ‘tell, relate, mention;
extol; utter, say; count, tell, give account’,

speak **gar-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish
do-gair ‘call’, Welsh Breton *ar-uuo-art* (Old Breton);
aruoarz(ou) (Middle Breton) ‘gl. fascinavit ‘fascinated’;
conjuring, charisma’

speak **tluk-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *ad-*
tluch-; *to-tluch-* ‘thank; ask’, Welsh *golychu* (< **wo-tluk-e/o-*
) ‘praise, worship; pray, call, seek, beg, crave, implore’,

speak **bat-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early
Irish *do-ad-bat* ‘demonstrate’

speak **sφrag-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Welsh *ffrec*, *ffreg* ‘gossip, chatter, prattle, gibberish, empty talk, vanity’,

speak **sek□-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *seichim* ‘say’, Welsh *hebu* ‘speak, say, utter, relate, declare’, Breton *hep* (Old Breton) ‘say’

spear **uφo-gaisu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *fogae* ‘throwing spear’, Welsh *gwayw* ‘lance, spear, javelin; sharp and sudden pain, stab, pang, agony’, Cornish *gyw* ‘spear’, Breton *guu-goiuou* (Old Breton), *goaff* (Middle Breton), *goaf* ‘spear’

spear **kestā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *cess* ‘spear’

spear **kestā-* (cf. 2572), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *ceis* ‘spear’

spear **gaiso-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *gaseum*, *gaison* (GGk.) ‘heavy iron throwing spear’, Early Irish *gaë* ‘spear’, Scottish Gaelic *gath* ‘dart, sting’

spear **laginā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *lagonon* (in Greek script) ‘white hellebore’, Early Irish *láigen* ‘spear’, Welsh *llain* ‘blade, sword, spear; (long narrow) strip of land, cloth, etc.’,

spear **s(φ?)ligā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *sleg* ‘spear’

spear **k□arφo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *carr* ‘spear’, Welsh *pâr* ‘spear’,

spear **kal𐌆-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *cail* ‘spear’

spear(-shaft) **barko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *barc* ‘spear-shaft’, Welsh *barch* [not in GPC] ‘spear’,

speckled **φerko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, British *Ercagni* ‘mottled’, Gaulish, Early Irish *erc* ‘speckled, dark’

red', Welsh *erch* 'mottled, speckled, dappled, dun, bay, dusky, dark; a horse of this colour; horrible, dire, hideous, frightful, awful, dismal',

speckled **ballāko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *ballach* 'freckled, speckled', Welsh *ballog* 'freckled, speckled',

speckled **ambi-līw-o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Welsh *amliw* 'multi-coloured, speckled; pale', Breton *amliw*, *amliou* 'omnicolored; nuance of colours'

speech **eni-sek□jā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *insce* 'speech', Scottish Gaelic *iniseg* 'reproach'

speech **brādo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Welsh *amraud* (Old Welsh), *amrawdd* 'mind, intention; discourse, speech',

spell **brixtā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Gaulish *brixta* 'spell', Early Irish *bricht* 'spell', Welsh *lled-rith*, *lled-frith* 'magic, spell, charm, enchantment',

spin **sφen-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Welsh *cy-ffin-iden* [not in GPC?] 'spin, spin's web', Breton *que-ffny* (Middle Breton), *kevni*, *kivni*, *kinvi* 'moss'

spin, braid **snije/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Gaulish *snieddic* 'may you torment', Early Irish *sníid* 'spin, braid', Welsh *nyddu* 'spin (wool, &c., yarn), twist, wind', Cornish *nedha* 'spin, braid, twist', Breton *nezaff* (Middle Breton), *nezañ* 'spin, braid'

spindle **wertito-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *Verto-*, *Vorto-* 'turn', Early Irish *fertas* 'shaft, spindle', Scottish Gaelic *feàrsaid* 'spindle', Welsh *gwerthyd* 'spindle, axle, shaft', Cornish *gurhtit* (*gwerthys*) 'gl. fusus 'spindle', Breton *guirtitou* (*pl.*) (Old Breton), *guerzit* (Middle Breton), *gwerzhid* 'spindle'

spinning **snīmā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *sním* 'spinning', Scottish Gaelic *snìomh* 'spin, wind, twist'

- spinster** **morwen-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *morucin* (??) ‘girl (?)’, Early Irish (*muir-*)*moru* ‘spinster’, Welsh *morwyn* ‘(female) servant, handmaid(en); girl, maiden; virgin’, Cornish *moroin* ‘gl. puella ‘girl’
- spirit** **dusjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Gaulish *dusios* ‘demons’
- spirit** **draugo-* / **drougo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Early Irish *aur-drach* ‘ghost’
- spit (stake)** **beru-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *bi(u)r* ‘prickle, spear (?)’, Scottish Gaelic *bior* ‘stake, spit’, Welsh *bêr* ‘spear, lance, shaft, slender rod; spit (stake), broach, skewer’, Cornish *ber* ‘gl. ueru ‘spit (stake)’, Breton *ber* ‘spit (stake)’
- spittle** **blenni-*, *blanno-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *blind* (*leg. blinn*) ‘spittle of a dead man’
- spleen** **sþelgā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *salgama* (*GLat.*) (?) ‘preserved meat/fruit’, Early Irish *selg* ‘spleen’, Scottish Gaelic *sealg* ‘milt, spleen’, Welsh *felchou* (*pl.*) (*or OBret.? cf. DGVB I 170*) ‘entrails?’, Breton *felc* ‘h spleen’
- split** **splind-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *slind* ‘flat stone’
- split** **kri-n-a-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *crinare* ‘split’, Welsh *gogrynu* ‘sift, riddle, bolt, cleanse, also fig.’,
- split** **sk□olt-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *scoiltim* ‘split’, Scottish Gaelic *sgoilt* ‘split’, Welsh *hollt* ‘cleft, cleavage, fissure, rift, fault, crack, crevice, slit, split, something split, splinter; split, cloven, cleft, riven’, Cornish *felja* (*folsa*) ‘split’, Breton *feutiff* (Middle Breton), *faoutañ* ‘split’
- split** **skand-rā-je/o-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *scaindrim* ‘split’

split **dlog-(e)je/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *dluigim, dlongid* ‘split’

spoon **leigā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *liag* ‘spoon’, Scottish Gaelic *liagh* ‘ladle’, Welsh *llwy* ‘spoon, guard of dagger, ladle, trowel, spatula’, Cornish *loe* (Old Cornish), *lo* ‘gl. regula [leg. ligula?] ‘spoon’, Breton *loi* (Old Breton), *loa* ‘spoon’

spot **kaljo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body?, Gaulish **cal-* ‘spotted white (?)’, Early Irish *caile* ‘spot’

spotted **reibāko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *riabach* ‘spotted, grey’

spread **uφo-ster-n-a-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *fo-sernaim* ‘spread out’, Welsh *gwasarnu, gosarnu* ‘strew straw, rushes, &c., under beasts, litter, scatter, disperse; tread upon, trample, stamp upon, oppress; pave’,

spread **sφera-, sφrei-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *sernim; sréim* ‘spread out; throw’

spread **ster-n-a-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *sernim* ‘spread out’

sprig of grass **trāno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *tráinín* ‘small sprig of grass’

spring **brewant-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *tipra* ‘spring’, Scottish Gaelic ++*tiobart* ‘well’

spring **wasanteino-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *-visonna* (?) ‘spring’, Welsh *guiannuin* (Old Welsh), *gwanwyn* ‘spring’, Cornish *guaintoin* ‘gl. ver ‘spring’

spring **φerrāko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *errach* ‘spring’, Scottish Gaelic *earrach* ‘spring’

sprinkling **tagnā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *taen* ‘spread(ing), sprinkling, dash (of liquid); dispersion, scattering; extent; covering, layer; (culinary) spread; spreading, spread (adj.), scattered’,

squeak **wīkk-* (*qPBr.*), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Welsh *gwich(i)o*, *gwichian* ‘squeak, squeal (as a mouse, pig, &c.), chirp; creak (as an uncoiled hinge, wheel, new boots, &c.); wheeze’, Breton *gwic’hal* ‘scream, squeal’

stable **uφo-stato-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *fossad* ‘stable’, Welsh *gwastad* ‘flat, level, smooth, even; constant; consistent, stable, firm, moderate; quiet, gentle, affected, sedate; level place/ground, vale, plane, order’, Cornish **gwastas* (*in PIN’s*) ‘flat’, Breton *goustadic* (Middle Breton), *gou(e)stad* ‘slow’

stable **krāφo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *cráu*, *cró* ‘stable, hut, cover’, Scottish Gaelic *crò* ‘sheep cot, pen’, Welsh *crau*, *craw* ‘sty, hovel, pigsty; place of defence, stockade’, Cornish *krow* ‘hut, shed, sty’, Breton *crou* (Middle Breton), *kraou* ‘stable, creche’

stable **k□entīlo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *pennill* ‘stable; stanza, verse, couplet’, Breton *pentil* (Old Breton) ‘stable’

stag **sido-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *sed*, *seg* ‘stag’, Welsh *hydd* ‘stag, hart’, Breton *Caer Banhed* (Old Breton); *heizes* ‘town of the deer; doe’

stags **karw-et-ī* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish *Carvetii* ‘stag-people’, Welsh *cerwyd* ‘stag?’

stain **mandā(ri)-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *mennar* ‘stain’, Welsh *man* ‘place, spot, location, position, part; where (to), wherever’, Breton *men(n)* ‘where’

stain **korb-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *corbaim* ‘stain’

stalk **kalamon-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Welsh *calamennou* (Old Welsh), *calaf* ‘reeds, stalks, straws, canes, haulm, stems; reed (for writing)’, Cornish *kala* ‘straw’, Breton *coloenn* (Middle Breton), *kolo* ‘straw’

- stalks** **wlido-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *flid* ‘chickweed’, Scottish Gaelic *fliodh* ‘chickweed’, Welsh *gwlydd* ‘haulm, stalks, stems, canes; chickweed; useless plants, weeds’, Cornish *glêdh (Lh.) (glydh)* ‘checkweed’, Breton *gul(a)ed* (Old Breton), *gleizh* ‘pimpernel’
- stallion** **kallukko-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *caullach* ‘boar’, Scottish Gaelic *cullach* ‘boar’, Breton *quellecq, qellocq* (Middle Breton), *kelleg* ‘male’
- stammer** **gotto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *gott, god* ‘stammer’, Welsh *gythu* ‘grumble, murmur, complain’,
- stammering** **mlaisko-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Welsh *bloesg* ‘inarticulate, husky (of speech)’, Breton *blisic* ‘stammering’
- stand** **sta-ne/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *con-osma* ‘desist (?)’
- stand** **sista-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Celtiberian *SISTAT* ‘stands (?)’, Gaulish, Early Irish *tair-(s)issiur* ‘stand, stay standing’, Scottish Gaelic *seas* ‘stand’
- stand** **stā-(j)e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *(ad-)tá* ‘that it is’, Welsh *taw* ‘that it is’,
- stand** **stam-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *Stamulos* (??) ‘standing (or talkative?)’, Early Irish *samaigim* ‘put’, Welsh *sefyll (s.v. safaf)* ‘stand (up) [etc.]’, Cornish *sevel* ‘stand, rise, stay, raise up’, Breton *sab (3sipa)* (Old Breton), *seuell* (Middle Breton), *sevel* ‘stand’
- star** **ster-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *Dirona, Sirona* ‘star goddess’, Early Irish *ser* ‘star’, Welsh *sêr* ‘stars’, Cornish *steren* (Old Cornish), *ster(enn)* ‘gl. stella ‘star’, Breton *sterenn* ‘star’
- starling** **trosd𐌆𐌆𐌆-, trosdejā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish **drezdo-* ‘mistle thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*)’, Early Irish *truid, druit* ‘starling’, Scottish Gaelic *druid*

‘starling’, Welsh *drudw(y)* ‘starling’, Cornish *troet (troes)* ‘gl. turdus ‘starling’, Breton *trot* (Old Breton), *tret* (Middle Breton), *tred* ‘starling’

statute (?) **dedmā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *dedm* ‘statute (?)’, Welsh *deddf* ‘law (of the land, &c.); specific act of legislation, statute, ordinance, decree; custom, manner; attribute; rite, ceremony, religion; right, privilege; law’,

stay **westi-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *feiss* ‘sleeping, stay’

stay **ana-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *anaid* ‘stay, rest, stop’, Scottish Gaelic *fan* ‘stay’

stay **wo-trīk-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *godrig(i)o*, *godrig* ‘stay, tarry, remain, abide, dwell, sojourn; stay or tarry for; rest upon, insist (obs. meaning); linger, delay’, Breton *guotric* (Old Breton) ‘gl. difer ‘differ, stay’

steal **tli-na-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *tlenaim* ‘steal’

steep cliff **wor-alt-ā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *forall* ‘steep cliff’, Welsh *gorallt* ‘acclivity, ascent, uphill, precipitous cliff, hillside, hill’,

step **kang(s)man-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish **cammāno-* << **cammano-* ‘road’, Early Irish *céimm* ‘step’, Scottish Gaelic *ceum* ‘step’, Welsh *cam* ‘step, stride, pace; leap; foot-fall, footprint, trace; degree stage in development, progress, 𐌿𐌿’, Cornish *kamm* ‘step’, Breton *cam* ‘step’

step **kerdi-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *ceird* ‘stepping’, Welsh *cerdded* ‘walk, journey, travel, approach, traverse, march, go, move; sail, navigate; run, flow, spring forth, emanate; turn, pass by, expend; occur, pass between’, Cornish *kerd* (Old Cornish), *kerdh* ‘gl. iter ‘journey’, walk’, Breton *credam* (Old Breton); *querzet* (Middle Breton), *kerzhed*, *-oud* ‘gl. vado ‘I go’; go’

- step** **gran-n-d-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action,
Early Irish *ad-greinn* ‘persecute (?)’
- step** **ban(s)man-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish
béimm ‘step’, Scottish Gaelic *beum* ‘stroke, cut, taunt’
- stepson** **(φ?)listo-mak□(k□)o-* (?), SEMANTIC
CLASS: society, Early Irish *lesmac* ‘stepson’, Welsh *llysfab*
‘stepson’, Breton *lesmab* (Middle Breton), *lesvab* ‘son-in-law’
- stern of ship** **φari-sosto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS:
technology, Early Irish *eross* ‘stern of ship’, Welsh, Cornish
airos ‘gl. puppis ‘stern of ship’, Breton *aros* ‘stern of ship’
- stick** **lorgo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *lorg*
‘stick, penis’, Scottish Gaelic *lorg* ‘staff’, Welsh *llory* (*EMW*)
‘staff, cudgel, club; (?shaft of) spear or javelin’, Cornish *lorch*
(Old Cornish), *lorgh* ‘gl. baculus ‘stick’, staff, pole’, Breton
lorc’henn ‘pole’
- stick** **sφond-ā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish
sonn ‘pole’, Welsh *ffon* ‘stick, walking-stick, staff, crook; rod;
club, cudgel; lance; bar; fig. support’,
- stick to** **li-n-a-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish
lenim ‘hang on’, Scottish Gaelic *lean* ‘follow’
- stiff** **sterto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *serth*
‘steep, sloping, precipitous, high, straight, vertical, upright;
discourteous, uncivil, insulting, curt, surly, unseemly,
uncouth, vulgar, coarse, foul, obscene’, Cornish *serth* ‘steep,
sheer’, Breton *serz* (Middle Breton), *serzh* ‘steep, robust,
stable; surprise’
- stiff, stretched** **regino-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure,
Early Irish *rigin* ‘stiff, stretched’, Scottish Gaelic *righinn*
‘tough, pliant, tenacious’, Welsh *rhain* ‘stiff (of corpse),
stone-dead, rigid, stiffened’,
- stillness** **glanjā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish
glaine ‘stillness’

sting **sk□arno-*, **sk□arnī-*, SEMANTIC CLASS:
action, Gaulish *Sparno-magus*, *Sparnacum* '(?)', Welsh,
Cornish *spern* 'thorns', Breton *spern* 'thorn'

sting (?) **brazd-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early
Irish *brataim* 'plunder, rob', Scottish Gaelic *brod* 'goad,
prickle', Welsh *brathu* 'sting, bite, pierce, wound; spur (a
horse)',

sting (?) **got-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: ?, Early Irish *goth*
'dart, spear', Welsh *gotoyw* (< **god-woyw?*) 'spur',

stinking **bragno-* (?) / **mrakno-* (??),
SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Gaulish *mercasius* 'marsh',
Early Irish *brén* 'stinking, foul', Scottish Gaelic *breun*
'putrid', Welsh *braen* 'putrid, corrupt, decayed, mouldy,
withered, brittle, frail', Cornish **breyn* 'putrid', Breton *brin-*
(Old Breton), *brein* 'rotten, putrid, in a bad state'

stomach **bru-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *brú*
'stomach, torso', Welsh *bru* 'womb, matrix; belly; breast; fig.
for origin, source',

stomach, intestines **m(e)nt-lā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS:
body, Early Irish *méadal* (Modern Irish!!!)

stone **lijank-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish
líá 'stone', Scottish Gaelic *leug* 'precious stone', Breton *lia*
(Old Breton), *lia*, *liac'h* (loan-word from Irish) 'megalith
(esp. dolmen)'

stone **krako-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish **cracos*
'stone', Early Irish *crec*, *craic* 'rock', Scottish Gaelic *creag*
'rock', Welsh *creik* (Old Welsh), *craig* 'rock, boulder, stone',
Breton *krag* 'sandstone'

stone **arto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *Arto-briga*
'stone-fort (?; or 'bear-')', Early Irish *art* 'stone'

stone **ondes-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *ondax*
'kind of marble', Early Irish *ond*, *onn* 'stone'

stone **kluggā-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *cloch* ‘stone’, Scottish Gaelic *clach* ‘stone’, Welsh *clog* ‘rock, cliff, precipice’,

stone **gallo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish **gallo-* ‘flat stone’, Early Irish *gall* ‘stone’, Welsh *gâl* ‘goal, winning-post; stadium’,

stone **maKnV-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, British *Magnis* ‘stone’, Gaulish , Early Irish *magen* ‘place’, Welsh *maen* ‘(large) stone; precious stone; made of stone, unfeeling’, Cornish *men* ‘stone’, Breton *main* (Old Breton), *mean*, *men* (Middle Breton), *maen* ‘stone, rock’

stone **l̥wak(k)V-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *lie*, *lia* ‘stone’, Welsh Breton *lia* (Old Breton), *lia*, *liac* ‘h (loan-word from Irish) ‘megalith (esp. dolmen)’

stone **karrek* ~~l̥~~ - (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *carrac* ‘stone, rock’, Scottish Gaelic *carraig* ‘rock’, Welsh *carrecc* (Old Welsh), *carreg* ‘stone’, Cornish *karrek* ‘rock’, Breton *carreg* (Old Breton), *qarrecq* (Middle Breton), *karreg* ‘stone’

stone **ak-mV-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish **acmo-* ‘stone’

stop **sed-ā-je/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh, Cornish *hedhi* ‘stop, pause, rest’, Breton *hezaff* (Middle Breton), *hezañ* ‘(cause to) rest’

storeroom **kuljā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *cuile* ‘cellar, storeroom’, Scottish Gaelic *cuile* ‘apartment where stores are kept’

story **sk□etlo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *scél* ‘story’, Scottish Gaelic *sgeul*, *sgial* ‘tale’, Welsh *chwedl* ‘story, account, legend, fable, tidings, news, report, rumour, saying, adage; matter(s); action(s)’, Cornish *hwedhel* ‘story’, Breton *quehezl* (Middle Breton), *kehel*, *kel* ‘story, information, intention’

strangle **tak-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish
tachtaid ‘strangle’, Scottish Gaelic *tachd* ‘choke’, Welsh *tagu*
‘choke (to death), strangle, throttle; stifle, cough’, Cornish
taga ‘strangle, choke’, Breton *tagaff* (Middle Breton), *tagañ*
‘strangle’

strap **telno-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *tell*
‘sling-strap’

strawberries **su-b-ī-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Gaulish
souibíths (GGk.) ‘ivy?’, Early Irish *sub* (*pl. subi*) (Modern
Irish *sú!!!*) ‘red berries (?)’, Scottish Gaelic *sùbh, sùbhag*
‘raspberry’, Welsh *syfi* ‘strawberries’, Cornish *sevi* (Late
Cornish) ‘strawberry’, Breton *siuy* (Middle Breton), *sivi*
‘strawberries’

stream **sprebā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish
sreb ‘stream’

stream **reino-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *Rēnos*
‘Rhine’, Early Irish *rían* ‘sea’

stream **snāw-ā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish
**nasjo-*, **nasjā* ‘pond’, Early Irish *snáu, snó* ‘stream’

stream **srousman-* (< **-eu-?*), SEMANTIC CLASS:
nature, Early Irish *srúaimm* ‘stream’, Welsh Breton *strum*
(Old Breton) ‘gl. copia (lactis) ‘abundance (of milk)’

stream **sredV-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish
srithit ‘stream of milk or blood’, Welsh, Cornish *stret* (Old
Cornish), *stredh* ‘gl. latex ‘stream, brook’

stream **sraw-ā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh
ffrau ‘stream, flow, flood, flux, a streaming out, a gushing
forth; flowing, streaming, gushing, incessant, free, loose’,
Breton *freu* ‘lively, dynamic’

strength **nerto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Celtiberian
Nerto-briga ‘strength-hill’, Gaulish *Nerto-*, *-nertos* ‘strength’,
Early Irish *nert* ‘strength, power’, Scottish Gaelic *neart*
‘strength’, Welsh *nerth* ‘force, strength, power, energy,

vigour; (spiritual or mental) force, strength; source of power or strength, help; host, military force', Cornish *nerth* 'power', Breton *nerth* (Old Breton), *nerz* (Middle Breton), *nerzh* 'strength, power'

strength **tew(j)o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *téo* 'strength, power'

strength **gred(s)man-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *greimm* 'strength', Welsh *grym* 'force, strength, vigour, courage, effectiveness, use, capacity, meaning; powerful, mighty, effective, valid',

strength **k□ek□to-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Celtiberian *Cancilus* 'powerful (?)', Gaulish, Early Irish *cécht* 'strength'

strength **apl-ant-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Gaulish *Di-ablintes* 'powerless'

strength **(s)tolgo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *tolg* 'strength'

strength **krimo-tero-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh *cryfder* 'strength, power, might', Breton *creffder* (Middle Breton), *kreñvder* 'strength'

stretch (out) **sī-n-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *sinim* 'stretch (out)', Scottish Gaelic *sìn* 'stretch'

stretch out **ten-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh Breton *tinsit* (*3siTa*) (Old Breton), *tennaff* (Middle Breton), *tennañ* 'gl. sparsit 'pulled', pull'

stretch out (e.g. the hand) **reg-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *reg-*, *rig-* 'stretch out (e.g. the hand)'

strew **strow-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh Breton *strouis* (Old Breton), *strewiñ* 'strew, disperse'

strike **s(φ?)lad-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *slaidim* 'strike', Welsh *lladd*, *lladdu* 'kill, slay,

slaughter, murder, defeat; cut (down, off, out), mow, fell; strike, hit, beat; lessen, destroy, relieve (pain)', Cornish *ladha* 'kill', Breton *ladam* (Old Breton), *lazaff* (Middle Breton), *lazañ*, *-iñ* 'strike, kill'

strike (**teug-*), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish
tuagaim 'hit with an axe'

strike **slig-e/o-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early
Irish *sligim* 'strike', Scottish Gaelic *slachd* 'thrash, beat'

strike **bug-lā-(j)e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early
Irish *búalaim* 'hit', Scottish Gaelic *buail* 'strike'

strike **bono-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *bon-* [*not in GPC?*] 'strike (?)',

strike **be-na-je/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early
Irish *benaid* 'hit', Welsh *benyn* 'carver', Breton *benaff*
(Middle Breton), *benañ* 'cut'

strike **beja-*, **bī-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early
Irish *ro-bí* 'hits (?)'

strike **bat-we/o-*, *batt-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS:
action, Gaulish *battuere* 'hit, pound', Welsh *bathu* 'form,
shape, coin, mint, stamp, impress',

striker (?) **dano-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish -
danos 'striker (?)'

string **tantā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *tét*
'string', Scottish Gaelic *teud* 'string', Welsh *tant* (*OW+*)
'string (of musical instrument); string, line, cord, tendril',
Breton *ar-dant* 'peg for fastening (under a cart)'

string **temppu-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early
Irish *timpán* 'string instrument'

string **φari-wets(r)V-* (?) (< **-wed-t-*),
SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Welsh *arwest* > *arwestr* 'string,
chord, band, sling, girdle, belt; cord or band worn over the
shoulders to convey a heavy load',

stripe **s(t)reibā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *sriab* ‘stripe’

striving **ad-jatu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *Ad-iatu-marus* ‘very ambitious (?)’, Welsh *addiad* ‘Sehnsucht’

stroke **boldjā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *buille* ‘stroke’, Scottish Gaelic *buille* ‘blow’

stroke **wor-limn-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *gorllyfnu* ‘draw one’s hand over, stroke, coax, caress; rub, smooth; harrow; fig. soothe, assuage, flatter’, Breton *gurlimun* (or *gurlimnn*) (Old Breton); *di-leffn* ‘gl. diliniti ‘smoothed’; rough’

strong **sagro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Gaulish *-sagru*, *Sag(a)r-* ‘strong, powerful’, Early Irish *sár-* ‘very’, Scottish Gaelic *sàr* ‘excellent’, Welsh *haer* ‘importunate, earnest, steadfast, firm, immovable’, Breton *Haer-* (Old Breton) ‘strong’

strong **bruwo- (sic)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *bró* ‘a lot’, Welsh *bryw* ‘lively, vigorous, strong, mighty, powerful’,

strong **bolo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *ad-bol* ‘powerful’, Scottish Gaelic *adhbhal* ‘vast, awful’

strong **krip(p)- (???)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh *craft* ‘tenacious, capacious; secure, close, steadfast, firm, powerful; careful, intent, earnest; keen-eyed, keen, acute, penetrating, discerning’, Cornish *crap* ‘gl. avarus ‘greedy’

strong **k□ek□ro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh *pybyr* ‘lively, eager, zealous, staunch, enthusiastic, ardent; vigorous, strong, mighty, valiant, brave; fine, splendid, bright, shining, clear’,

strong **sitro-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Gaulish *Setrius* ‘strong’, Early Irish *sethar* ‘strong’, Welsh *hydr* ‘brave, courageous, valiant, bold, confident, daring; strong,

powerful, able, big, mighty; special, particular', Breton *hedr*, *hidr*, *hitr* (Old Breton), *hezr* (Middle Breton), *her* 'brave'

strong **su-nerti-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Gaulish *sunaritu* (r. *sunartiu*?) 'good strength (?)', Early Irish *sonirt* 'brave, strong', Welsh *hynert* '(very) mighty',

strong **dweno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *den* 'strong'

strong **dewjo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *dói* 'strong, good (or 'right?')

strong **trātso-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh *traus* (Old Welsh), *traws* 'strong, powerful, potent, mighty; wicked, cruel, violent, oppressive; peevish, cross, severe (also of weather)', Cornish *treus* 'transverse, cross, wicked', Breton *tros* (Old Breton); *treux* (Middle Breton), *treus*, *treus* 'gl. tirannide 'tyrannical, evil; across, diameter, distance'

strong **brosk-o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *brosc* 'strong (?)', Welsh *braisc* 'stout, fat, thick, big, ample; strong, sturdy, powerful, brave',

strong **krimo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh *cryf* 'strong, powerful; brawny; vigorous; not mild; rank; intoxicating; not easily digested; nourishing; not easily broken, tough; rich, fruitful, productive; bright, intense', Cornish *crif* (Old Cornish), *krev* 'gl. fortis 'strong', mighty, vigorous', Breton *creff* (Middle Breton), *kreñv* 'strong'

strong (*of big strength) **ner-to-māro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Gaulish *Nertomaros* 'strong', Early Irish *ner-tmar* 'strong', Welsh *nerthfawr* 'powerful, mighty, strong; ?having a great or powerful army; wonderful; efficacious',

stronger **trexso-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *tressa* 'stronger', Scottish Gaelic *treasa* 'stronger', Welsh *trech* 'stronger, mightier, more powerful, greater, superior, better, more', Breton *trech* (Middle Breton), *trec'h* 'superior, victorious'

strongest **trex-samo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality,
Early Irish *tressam* ‘strongest, bravest’

strongest **trexsamo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality,
Early Irish *tressam* ‘strongest’, Welsh *trechaf* ‘strongest,
mightiest, most powerful, greatest, best, predominant,
prevalent; dominant (of gene, inherited characteristic, &c.) (in
biol.); also fig.; (the) upper hand, supremacy’,

stunted, dwarfish **korro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body,
Early Irish *corr* ‘stunted, dwarfish’, Welsh *cor* ‘dwarf,
pygmy’, Breton *corr* (Old Breton, Middle Breton), *korr*
‘dwarf’

subordinate **wosto- / *uφo-sto-* (?), SEMANTIC
CLASS: society, Gaulish *vassos*, *Vasso-(rix)* ‘subordinate’,
Early Irish *foss* ‘servant’, Welsh *gwas* ‘boy, young man;
servant, vassal, slave’, Cornish *guas-* (Old Cornish), *gwas*
‘servant, apprentice, follower’, Breton *goas* (Middle Breton),
gwas ‘(young) man, vassal, servant’

suck **suφ-ne/o- (???)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body,
Gaulish *Sugneium* ‘suck- (?)’, Welsh *sugno* ‘suck (liquid,
&c.) (up), drink; suckle; suck (thumb, sweet, &c.); absorb;
draw (out); suck (in or down), engulf; attract, pull (by
gravity)’, Breton *sunaff* (Middle Breton), *sunañ* ‘suck’

suck **dī-n-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish
dona ‘nurse (?)’, Early Irish *dínim*, *denaid* ‘suck’, Welsh
dynu; *denu* ‘suck; allure, attract, beguile’, Cornish *dena*
‘suck’, Breton *denaff* (Middle Breton), *denañ* ‘suck’

suck **sūg-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish
súgim ‘suck’, Scottish Gaelic *sùg* ‘suck, imbibe’

sudden **dīssomutto- (???)*, SEMANTIC CLASS:
measure, Welsh *disymwth* ‘sudden, instantaneous, immediate,
abrupt, unexpected; extemporary’, Cornish *desimpit* (Old
Cornish), *desempys* ‘suddenly, immediately’

sudden attack, anger **rextV-*, SEMANTIC CLASS:
emotion, Early Irish *recht* ‘sudden attack, anger’

suffer **kant-se/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *césaim* ‘suffer’

suffer **uφo-dama-je/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *fodaimim* ‘suffer’, Welsh *guodeimisauch* (Old Welsh); *goddef* ‘gl. passae ‘suffering (?)’; suffer, bear, put up with; allow, permit, let, concede’, Cornish *godhav* ‘suffer, endure’, Breton *gouzaff* (Middle Breton), *gouzañv* ‘suffer’

suffer, bear **wo-lu-n-g-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Gaulish *lunget(-?)* ‘release’, Early Irish *fo-long* ‘suffer, bear’, Welsh *gwelliing*, *gwellyng* ‘share, distribute, give, deal out, scatter; sharing, scattering’,

suffix (abstracts) **-tūti-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *-tu*, *-thu*, Welsh *-tit* (Old Welsh), *-did* ‘(abstract suffix)’, Cornish *-sys*|16, Breton *-dit*

summer **samo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Samoni* ‘June’, Early Irish *sam* ‘summer’, Scottish Gaelic *samhradh* ‘summer’, Welsh *haf* ‘summer’, Cornish *haf* (Old Cornish), *hav* ‘gl. estas ‘summer’, Breton *ham* (Old Breton), *haff* (Middle Breton), *hañv* ‘summer’

summer farm **samo-buti-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *hafod* ‘summer residence, upland farmstead formerly occupied in transhumance during the summer months only; upland farm on which grazing is practised to a greater extent than cultivation’, Cornish **havos* ‘summer farm’

summit **brīko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *brig* ‘tree-tops, topmost branches, twigs, sprigs, shoots, top of plants, esp. ears of corn; top, summit, head, height, zenith, fig. of excellence; source, upper reaches; crest of wave; hair of the head’, Breton *brig* ‘(height of the) shore’

sun **sāwel-*, *sūl-(i-)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *Soli-* (?) ‘eye (?)’, Early Irish *súil* ‘eye’, Scottish Gaelic *sùil* ‘eye’, Welsh *haul* ‘sun, sunlight’, Cornish *heul* (Old Cornish), *howl* ‘sun’, Breton *houl* (Old Breton), *heaul* (Middle Breton), *heol* ‘sun’

surety **makko-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *mac(c)* ‘bond, surety’, Welsh *mach* ‘(enforcing or paying) surety, one who accepts responsibility for the fulfilment of a contract, guarantor for debt, the truth of a statement, &c.; sponsor (at baptism); hostage’, Breton *meic* (Old Breton); *mac’h* ‘gl. ratas ‘sureties’; oppressing, crowd’

surface (?) **landā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, British *Vindo-landa* ‘white-land’, Gaulish **landa* > *Fr. lande* ‘moor, open land’, Early Irish *land, lann* ‘free space’, Scottish Gaelic *lann* ‘inclosure, land’, Welsh *lann* (Old Welsh), *llan* ‘(parish) church, churchyard, enclosure’, Cornish **lann* ‘enclosed cemetery’, Breton *lann* ‘area, sacred place of a village’

surge of waves **tonno-galo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *tonngal* ‘surge of waves’, Welsh *tonial* ‘surge or swell (of wave(s))’,

surge of waves **tonno-garā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *tonngar* ‘surge of waves’, Welsh *toniar* ‘surge or swell of wave(s)’,

surplus **wor-kretV-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *forraid* ‘excess, surplus’, Welsh *gwargred* > *gwarged* ‘surplus, remainder, residue, remnant; leavings; relics’,

swallow **lo(x)smān-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *loimm* ‘gulp, wave’, Welsh *llymaid* ‘draught, sup, sip, small measure of liquid, drop, little bit; liquid; alcoholic beverage’, Cornish *lommenn* ‘sip, sup’, Breton *lomm* ‘drop’

swallow **wennālo- ??*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *fannall, fainleoc* ‘swallow’, Scottish Gaelic *fainleag, ainleag* ‘swallow’, Welsh *gwennol* ‘swallow, martin; weaver’s shuttle’, Cornish *guennol* ‘swallow’, Breton *guennel* (Middle Breton), *gwennel* ‘swallow’

swallow **(s)lunk-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *loncate* (?) ‘you swallow’, Early Irish *sluicth-i* (Modern Irish *sloigim!!!*) ‘swallows it’, Welsh *llyncu* ‘swallow, swallow up, devour, consume, gulp, eat up, drink

up, also transf. and fig.; absorb, assimilate, engulf; accept or believe unquestioningly’, Breton *ro-luncas* (Old Breton); *lo(u)ncaff* (Middle Breton), *lonkañ* ‘gl. guturicauit ‘swallow’; swallow’

swamp **korkākā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *corcach* ‘swamp’

swamp; mud, dung **kek□urā-; *kek□ari-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *cechor; cechair* ‘swamp; mud, dung’

swan **elajo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *elae* ‘swan’, Scottish Gaelic *eala* ‘swan’

swan **alarko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish *Olerica* ‘swan-place (?)’, Welsh *alarch* ‘swan’, Cornish *elerhc* ‘gl. olor l. cignus ‘swan’, Breton *alarc’h* (in *PLN*’s) ‘swan’

swan **gal-s-ā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *gall* ‘swan’ **swan** **gansi-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *géiss* ‘swan’

swarm **satjā- / *-ī-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *Satia* (?) ‘swarm’, Early Irish *saithe* ‘swarm’, Welsh *haid* ‘swarm, flock (of birds), shoal (of fish); collection of larger animals’, Breton *hed* ‘swarm (of bees)’

swarm of bees **bit-amani-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *beth(□)samain* ‘swarm of bees’, Welsh *bydaf* ‘swarm or nest of (wild) bees, bees’ nest and honey therein; beehive’

swear **tung-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Gaulish *toncsiiontio* ‘they will swear’, Early Irish *tongid* ‘swear’, Welsh *tyngu* ‘swear, (cause to) take (an oath), affirm strongly, adjure, charge, curse, swear; renounce (on oath), forswear; destine, (pre)ordain’, Cornish *toy* ‘swear’, Breton *toeaff* (Middle Breton), *touiñ* ‘swear’

sweat **switso-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *chwys* ‘sweat, perspiration; fig. labour, toil, effort; process of

perspiring; sudorific, diaphoretic', Cornish *hwys* 'sweat',
Breton *c'hwes*, *c'hwez* 'sweat'

sweat (< *drop) **s(φ)aki-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS:
body, Early Irish *sachilli* 'drops of sweat (?)'

sweet **sweko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Gaulish
Sveconius 'sweet-', Welsh *chweg* 'sweet, luscious, pleasant,
comely', Cornish *hweg* 'sweet, dear, pleasant', Breton
c'hweg, *c'hwek* 'sweet, pleasant'

sweet **swadu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Gaulish
Suadu- 'sweet', Early Irish *Sadb* 'sweet'

sweet **melisti-* (? , *-st-* < **-tt-*), SEMANTIC
CLASS: sensation, Gaulish *Meliđđus*, *Melissei* 'sweet', Early
Irish *milis* 'sweet', Welsh *melys* 'sweet, tasty; agreeable,
pleasant, melodious, fragrant', Breton *Uuiu-milis* (Old
Breton), *melis* 'sweet'

sweet **bādi-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *báid*
'sweet, lovely', Scottish Gaelic *bàidh* 'love'

sweet milk **lemrixto-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body,
Welsh *llefrith* 'milk, new milk, sweet milk, fresh milk',
Cornish *leuerid* (Old Cornish), *levrith* 'gl. lac dulce 'sweet
milk', Breton *liuriz* (Middle Breton), *livrizh* 'sweet milk'

swell, grow **tum-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh
tyfu 'grow (of living thing), develop, mature, germinate,
sprout; (cause to) grow, increase, or develop, form, arise
gradually, come into existence; develop or mature', Cornish
tevi 'grow, shoot, spring', Breton *tum* (*3sipa*) (Old Breton),
tiñva (Middle Breton), *teñvañ*, *-iñ* 'grow, grow together (of a
wound), thrive'

swell? **iljo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *Iliatus*,
Illiomarus 'with big entrails (?)', Early Irish *Íle* 'Islay
(Scottish island)', Scottish Gaelic *Íle* 'Islay (Scottish island)',
Welsh *ilio* '(cause or leave to) ferment, work, be disturbed or
agitated, seethe, surge',

- swelling** **bulakā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *bolach* ‘swelling’
- swelling** **sweido-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *siat* ‘swelling’, Welsh *chwydd* ‘swelling, protuberance, tumour’, Breton *c’hwez* ‘swelling, vanity’
- swim** **snā-(j)e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *snáid* ‘swim’
- swim** **snāmu-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *snám* ‘swimming’, Scottish Gaelic *snàmh* ‘swim’, Welsh *nawf* ‘swim, a swimming, floating, flying, ability to swim; a place for swimming; swimming-bladder, air-bladder, sound (in ichthyology); ?swimmer; swimming, floating’, Breton *neuff* (Middle Breton), *neuñv(ial, -iñ)* ‘swim’
- swineherd** **mukk-(i)ato-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *muc(c)aid* ‘swineherd’, Welsh *meichiad, meichad* ‘swineherd’, Breton *mochiat* (Old Breton) ‘swineherd’
- swing** **kerd-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *fo-cerdaim* ‘throw’, Welsh *corddi* [*< *kord-eje/o-*] ‘churn; seethe, foam, fig. agitate, stir up’,
- swirl** **swerb-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *chwerfu* [not in GPC] ‘swirl’,
- sword** **kolgo-, kalgo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *colg, calg* ‘sword’, Scottish Gaelic *calg* ‘awn, beard of corn, bristles’, Welsh *colginn* (Old Welsh), *cola, col* ‘awn, beard of corn, husks, chaff; spike, prickles; sting; hinge’, Cornish *kolgh* ‘point, spike’, Breton *calc’h* ‘penis’
- sword** **kledo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *cledd* ‘sword’,
- sword** **kladimo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *claideb* (*LW < W*) ‘sword’, Scottish Gaelic *claidheamh* ‘sword’, Welsh *cleddyf* ‘sword’, Cornish *kledha* ‘sword’, Breton *clezeff* (Middle Breton), *kleze(ñv)* ‘sword’

sword **slakk-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *slacc* ‘sword’

sword-flag **a/eli/es(t)r-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *aillestar* ‘sword-flag (?)’, Scottish Gaelic *seiliseir* ‘yellow iris or yellow water-flag’, Welsh *elestr* ‘sword-flag, fleur-de-lis, iris; lily’, Cornish *elestren* (Old Cornish) (*elester*) ‘gl. carex ‘sedges’, Breton *elestr* (Old Breton); *elestren* (Middle Breton) ‘gl. hibiscum ‘marshmallow (plant)’; gladiola (plant)’

swordpoint **ϕugo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *og** (*Dp. uigib*), *ubh* ‘swordpoint’

table **klāro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *clár* ‘table’, Scottish Gaelic *clàr* ‘board, tablet’, Welsh *claur* (Old Welsh), *clawr* ‘cover, lid, shutter, valve; board, plank, face, surface (of object, earth, country, sea, etc.), plate’, Breton *kleur* ‘yoke on a cart’

tail **lostV-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Galatian *Lostoieko* ‘tail-’, Gaulish , Early Irish *loss* ‘tail, end’

tail **errā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish **arsa* ‘end’, Early Irish *err* ‘tail, end’, Scottish Gaelic *earr* ‘end, tail’

tail **losto-*, **lostā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *los* ‘tail’, Welsh *llost* ‘tail, also transf.; spear, lance, javelin, stiletto, ?also fig.; penis; ?sting’, Cornish *lost* ‘tail’, Breton *lost* ‘tail, end’

take **sel-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *selaim*; *do-sellaim* ‘take; take away’

take **tal-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *tallaim* ‘take away’, Welsh *tâl* ‘payment, wage, fee, reward; tax, tribute; value; compensation, recompense, reparation, atonement; retribution, punishment’, Cornish *tal* ‘owe’, Breton *talouout* (Middle Breton), *talvezañ* ‘be worth, serve’

take **gan-n-d-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *ro-geinn* ‘find space in’, Welsh *genni* (*s.v. gannaſ*) ‘contain, be contained, find room in’,

take **tu-kom-ber-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *dygymryd* ‘take, accept, receive’, Cornish *degemerys* ‘taken’, Breton *diguemer* (Middle Breton), *degemer* ‘take’

take off one’s shoes **dī-arken-āje/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Welsh *diarchenu* ‘take off one’s boots or shoes; undress, strip off one’s armour, make bare’, Breton *diarchenaff* (Middle Breton), *diarc’henañ* ‘take off one’s shoes’

tale **kom-sketo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *cuiscle* ‘tale (?)’, Welsh *cychwedl* ‘tale, news, report’, Breton *quehezl* (Middle Breton), *kehel*, *kel* ‘story, information, intention’

tallow **wero-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *geir* ‘fat, suet’, Scottish Gaelic *geir* ‘tallow’, Welsh *gwêr* ‘animal fat, tallow, suet, grease’,

tallow, fat **(φ?)louno-*, **(φ?)lono-* (???)
SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *lón* ‘tallow’, Scottish Gaelic *lòn* ‘food’, Breton *lon* (Old Breton) ‘tallow’

tame **domo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *dof* ‘tame, domesticated, trained; cultivated; civilized, gentle, obedient, timid; tame one, mild, gentle person’, Cornish *dov* ‘tame’, Breton *doff* (Middle Breton), *doñv* ‘tame’

tarrying, delay **(ad-)mello-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *amall*, *tamall* ‘tarrying, visit, moment’

taste **mlastā-*, *mlasto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *mlas* ‘taste’, Scottish Gaelic *blas* ‘taste’, Welsh *blas* ‘taste, flavour’, Breton *blas*, *blaz* ‘taste; sapidité; (bad) smell’

taste **tab-a-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Welsh, Cornish *tava* ‘touch, stroke’, Breton *-tatau* (Old Breton), *taffha* (Middle Breton), *tañva* ‘taste’

taste **blast-o-sag-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *blassaigim* ‘taste’, Welsh *blasáu* ‘to taste, relish; flavour, season’, Cornish *blashat* ‘taste’

tasty **mlits-iko-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Welsh *blysig* ‘craving, desirous, voluptuous, gluttonous, lustful; tasty’, Breton *blisig*, *blizig* ‘tasty’

teach **wor-kan-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language?, Early Irish *forcanim* ‘teach’, Welsh *gorchan(u)*, *gwarchan(u)* ‘teach, counsel, direct, guide’,

teacher **wor-kantl-(j)ato-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *forcetlaid* ‘teacher, instructor’, Welsh *gorcheithlad*, *-iad* ‘singer; teacher’,

teal **krakko-swijat-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Welsh *crach-hwyad* ‘teal’, Breton *crac oüat* (Middle Breton), *krak-houad* ‘teal’

tear **dakr* ~~###~~ -, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *dér* ‘tear’, Scottish Gaelic *deur*, *diar* ‘tear’, Welsh *deigrryn*, *dagr* ‘tear, tear-drop, drop’, Cornish *dagr* ‘tear’, Breton *dacr-* (Old Breton), *dazr* (Middle Breton), *dàer* ‘tear’

tear **reik-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *rhwygo* ‘tear, rend, rip, hack, cut, split; tear (something) off, out, etc.’, Breton *roegaff* (Middle Breton), *ro(e)gañ*, *-iñ* ‘tear up’

tear **wandā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *fand* ‘tear’

tear **reipp-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *rébaim* (*Mr.*) ‘tear (up)’, Scottish Gaelic *reub*, *riab* ‘tear, wound’

tear **leg-je/o-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *dí-leg-* ‘destroy’, Welsh *dilen*, *dilain* ‘death, (disastrous) end, evil fate, ruin, destruction, (total) loss, perdition’,

- teat** **sþenjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish **san-* ‘milk’, Early Irish *sine* ‘teat’, Scottish Gaelic *sine* ‘teat’
- teat** **dilo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *del* ‘teat’
- teat** **diddi-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *did* ‘teat’
- tell** **weid-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *ad-fíadaim* ‘tell’
- temple** **þar(i)-ausjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *Arausiō* ‘temple’, Early Irish *arae* ‘temple’
- temple** **(kom-)osti-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *uis* ‘temple (of the forehead)’, Welsh *cyfys* ‘temple (of the forehead)’
- ten** **dekam*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *deich n-* ‘ten’, Scottish Gaelic *deich* ‘ten’, Welsh *dec* (Old Welsh), *deg* ‘ten’, Cornish *deg* ‘ten’, Breton *dec* (Old Breton), *deg*, *dek* ‘ten’
- tender** **meldu-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Meldi*, *Meldae* ‘pleasant’, Early Irish *meld* ‘pleasant’
- tender, delicate** **teni-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Teni(-genonia)* ‘tender, delicate’, Early Irish *tin* ‘tender, delicate’
- tendon, nerve** **g□jā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *gïau* ‘sinews, tendons, ligaments; nerves’, Cornish *goiuen* (Old Cornish) ; *giow* ‘gl. nervus ‘nerve’; nerves’
- tenth** **dekameto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Celtiberian *tekametam* ‘tenth’, Gaulish *decametos* ‘tenth’, Early Irish *dechmad* ‘tenth’, Welsh *degfed* ‘tenth’, Cornish *degves* ‘tenth’, Breton *-decmet** (Old Breton), *decuet* (Middle Breton), *degved* ‘tenth’
- terrace** (?) **skabno-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *scamun* ‘terrace (?)’, Welsh *ysgafn* ‘terrace (?)’, Breton *scam* (Old Breton), *scaff* (Middle Breton), *skañv* ‘light’

- terror** **φari-stei-tu-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion,
Welsh *arswyd* ‘great fear, terror, consternation, awe’,
- testicle** **orgjā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish
uirgge ‘testicle’
- testicle** **kalljo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish
callio-marcus ‘coltsfoot (*horse-testicle)’, Welsh *caill*
‘testicle’, Breton *quell* (Middle Breton), *kell* ‘testicle’
- tetter** **derwitā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish *derbita*
< **dervēta* ‘tetter’, Welsh *tarwyden*, *darwyden*, *tarwden*
‘ringworm’, Breton *dervoeden*, *daroueden*, *dar(v)oued* ‘tetter’
- that** **emo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Welsh *em* (Old
Welsh), *ef* ‘he, him, it’, Cornish *ev*, *e* ‘he, him, it’, Breton *em*
(Old Breton), *eff* (Middle Breton), *e*, *eñv* (*m.*), *he* (*f.*) ‘him,
his, her’
- that** **sindo-de* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Welsh
hinnoid, *hinnith* (Old Welsh), *hynny* ‘that (circumstance, &c.),
it, that time, that place, that number or amount; those (people
or things), they (them)’, Breton *henneth* (Old Breton), *henez*
(Middle Breton), *henezh* ‘that’
- that is** **esti emos* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar,
Welsh *sef*, *ysef* ‘this or that is (the), these or those are (the),
this or that is (these or those are) what or who (in a
construction usually emphasizing the second of two following
elements)’, Breton *is em* (Old Breton) ‘that is’
- thaw** **tā-je/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *ro-*
tetha ‘melt’, Scottish Gaelic *aiteamh* ‘thaw’, Welsh *toddi*
‘melt, liquefy, thaw, dissolve, fuse, blend, soften; cast, mould;
slake (lime); digest (food)’, Cornish *teudhi* ‘melt, thaw’,
Breton *todint* (*3pipa*) (Old Breton), *teuziff* (Middle Breton),
teuziñ ‘thaw’
- theft** **ster-wā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish
serb ‘theft’

theft **merVljo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *meirle* ‘theft, robbery’, Scottish Gaelic *meirle* ‘theft’

theft **ser-wo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *serb* ‘theft’, Welsh *herw* ‘predatory attack or incursion, raid, a pillaging or plundering, foray, scout, prowl, a wandering, flight; outlawry, banishment, exile; (dict.) fugitive, pirate, outlaw’,

their **esom*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Welsh *ou* (Old Welsh), *eu* ‘their’, Breton *ou* (Old Breton), *ho* ‘their’

there **anda* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *and* ‘there’, Scottish Gaelic *ann* ‘there’

there **kei*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *cé* ‘here’

thick **rem-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *remor* ‘thick, fat’, Scottish Gaelic *reamhar* ‘fat’, Welsh *rhef* ‘thick, stout, great, large’,

thick **tegu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *tiug* ‘thick’, Scottish Gaelic *tiugh* ‘thick’, Welsh *teu* (Old Welsh), *tew* ‘thick, strong; thick, deep; fat, stout, fatty; bushy, luxurious; numerous, abundant, thickset; thick, dense, profound’, Cornish *tew* ‘thick, fat, dense’, Breton *teu* (Middle Breton), *tew*, *tev*, *teo* ‘thick, fat’

thief **tagat-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *tagat* ‘thief’

thief **tāti-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *táid* ‘thief’

thigh **mārjeito-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *morduit* (Old Welsh), *morddwyd* ‘thigh(-bone), haunch, ham’, Cornish *morpoit* (*mordhos*) ‘gl. femur l. coxa ‘thigh’, Breton *morzat* (Middle Breton), *morzhad* ‘thigh’

thigh **spleixs-ont-ī-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *sliassait* ‘thigh’, Scottish Gaelic *sliasaid*, *sliasad* ‘thigh’

thin **mīno-*, **meino-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Ad-minios*, Early Irish *mín* ‘soft, fine, small’, Scottish Gaelic *mìn* ‘soft, delicate’, Welsh *main*; *mwyn* ‘thin, slim, narrow, emaciated; fine, slender; pointed, sharp;; tender, mild, kind, courteous, noble, pleasant, soft’, Cornish *muin* (Old Cornish), *moen* ‘gl. gracilis, slender, thin, slim’, Breton *moin* (Old Breton), *moan* ‘thin, small’

thin **koilo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Coili* (?) ‘narrow’, Early Irish *coil*, *cóel* ‘thin, narrow’, Scottish Gaelic *coal* ‘slender’, Welsh *cul* ‘narrow; lean; fig. illiberal; bigoted, narrow-minded’, Cornish *cul* ‘gl. macer l. macilentus ‘thin’

thin **tanawo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, British *Tanaus* ‘thin’, Gaulish , Early Irish *tana(e)* ‘thin’, Scottish Gaelic *tana* ‘thin’, Welsh *tenau* ‘thin, slender, flat; lean, slim; sparse, scanty; rare, tenuous; thin, runny; finely woven, made of thin material; lacking, poor, weak’, Cornish *tanow* ‘thin, rare’, Breton *tanau* (Middle Breton), *tanaw*, *tanav*, *tanao* ‘thin’

thin **ad-koilo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *accael* ‘thin’, Welsh *achul* ‘thin, emaciated’,

thin **s(φ)eimi-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *séim* ‘thin’

think **smoudn-je/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *smúainim* ‘think’, Scottish Gaelic *smuain* ‘thought’

think **rād-(je/o-)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *im-rádim* ‘think’, Welsh *amraud* (Old Welsh), *amrawd* ‘mind, intention; discourse, speech’,

think **mon-je/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *do-moiniur* ‘believe, think’, Welsh Breton *guomonim* (Old Breton) ‘gl. polliceri ‘promise’

thinking **mento-* (/ **manto-*), SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *der-mat* ‘forgetting’, Scottish Gaelic *dearmad* ‘neglect, forgetfulness’

thinness **koiljā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *cóile* ‘thinness’, Welsh *culedd* ‘narrowness, leanness’, Breton *culed* (Old Breton) ‘gl. macies ‘thinness’

third **tritjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Tritios* ‘third’, Welsh *trydydd* ‘third; one of three’, Cornish *trysa* ‘third’, Breton *tride* (Old Breton), *trede* ‘third’

third **tristo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *tress* > *triss* ‘third one’, Scottish Gaelic *treas* ‘third’

thirst **φīntotāt-* (?),

thirst **tar(s)to-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *tart* ‘thirst’, Scottish Gaelic *tart* ‘thirst’, Welsh *tarth* (?) ‘vapour, steam, haze, mist, fog, gas, smoke, fume, (choke-)damp; ?incense; also fig.’,

thirty **trī-kont-es*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *tricontis* ‘thirty’, Early Irish *trícho* ‘thirty’, Welsh *tri uceint* (Old Welsh), *trigain* ‘sixty’, Cornish *triugans* ‘sixty’, Breton *tricont*, *trigont* (Old Breton), *tregont* ‘thirty’

this **sindo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Gaulish *-sin* ‘this’, Early Irish *sin* ‘this, that’, Scottish Gaelic *sin* ‘that’, Welsh *hyn* ‘this, that’, Cornish *henn* ‘that’, Breton *hen(n)* ‘this’

this **(so-)sin*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Gaulish *sosin* (*GGk.*) ‘this’, Early Irish *(s)a n-* ‘the’

this **so-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Celtiberian *so-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 6 ‘this’, Gaulish *so-* ‘this’, Early Irish *so* ‘this’

this year **se-blidnī* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *eleni*, *yleni* ‘this year, (within) the present or current year’, Breton *heulene* (Middle Breton) ‘this year’

thorn **delgos-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *delg* ‘thorn’, Scottish Gaelic *dealg* ‘pin, skewer’, Welsh *dala* ‘sting, bite’, Cornish *delc* ‘gl. monile ‘necklace’

thorn **gulban-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Gaulish *gulbia* ‘Hohlmeißel’, Early Irish *gulban* ‘thorn’, Scottish Gaelic *guilbneach* ‘curlew: beaked one’ *gilbin* (Old Welsh), *gylfin* ‘bird’s beak, bill; point; snout, sharp-pointed nose (e.g. of mouse); mouth, lip’, Cornish *geluin* (Old Cornish) ‘gl. rostrum ‘thorn’, Breton *golbinoc* (Old Breton); *golvan* ‘gl. rostratam ‘having thorns’; sparrow’

thorn **kentr-* (*LW* < *Lat. centrum* ?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *cinteir* ‘thorn’, Welsh *cethr* ‘nail, pin, spike, prick; spear, dart, lance’, Cornish *kenter* ‘nail, spike’, Breton *chenter* (Old Breton), *quentr* (Middle Breton), *kentr* ‘thorn, claw’

thorn **sparno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Gaulish *Sparno-magus* ‘thorn-field’, Welsh, Cornish *spern* ‘thorn’, Breton *spern* ‘thorn’

thought **ambi-rādo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *imm-rádim* ‘consider’, Scottish Gaelic *ràdh* ‘say’, Welsh *amraud* (Old Welsh), *amrawd* ‘mind, intention; discourse, speech’,

thousand **mīl(j)o-* (? , or < *Lat.?*), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *mīle* ‘thousand’, Scottish Gaelic *mīle* ‘thousand’, Welsh *mil* ‘thousand, great number, millennium’, Cornish *mil* ‘thousand’, Breton *mil* ‘thousand’

thread **snātjo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *snáthe* ‘thread’, Welsh *ysnoden* ‘thread (?)’, Cornish *snod* ‘gl. vitta ‘vein’, Breton *notenn* (*sing.*) (Old Breton), *neudenn* (*sign.*) (Middle Breton), *neud* ‘thread(s)’

thread **weit-*, **wit(-enn-)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *féith* ‘thread’, Scottish Gaelic *féith* ‘sinew, vein’, Welsh *gwden*, *gwyden* ‘withe; rope (coil, band, &c.) of plaited withes (esp. for traces), snare, noose, hangman’s halter’, Cornish *guiden* ‘gl. circulus ‘circle’, Breton *guedenn* (Middle Breton), *gwedenn* ‘rope’

thread **kulmbo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *colmmene* ‘nerve’, Welsh *cwlwm*, *cwlm* ‘knot, tie, often

fig., flower-bed laid out in an intricate design; bond, esp. marriage bond, connexion, union, fetter; plot (of a story, play); bunch, group; partic. kind of air in ancient music', Cornish *kolm* 'knot', Breton *coulm*, *colm* (Middle Breton), *ko(u)lo(u)m* 'knot'

thread **φatamā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish, Scottish Gaelic *aitheamh* 'thread', Welsh *etem* (Old Welsh), *edau* 'thread, yarn, shred of clothing, filament, fibre',

thread **snā-to-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *snáth(e)* 'thread', Scottish Gaelic *snàth* 'thread', Breton *notenn* (*sing.*) (Old Breton), *neudenn* (*sign.*) (Middle Breton), *neud* 'thread(s)'

thread **dlūto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *dlúth* 'stamen, a thread', Scottish Gaelic *dlùth* 'warp of a web', Welsh *dliid*, *dylid*, *delid* 'texture, closely woven material; quality',

threaten **tu-mat-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *to-math-* 'threaten'

three-, SEMANTIC CLASS: **tri-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Celtiberian *tiri-* (?) 'three-', Gaulish *tri-(garanus, etc.)* 'three-', Early Irish *tre-* 'three-', Welsh *tri-*, *teir-* [not in GPC] 'three-', Cornish *try-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 16 'three-', Breton *tri-* 'three-'

three (f.) **tisres*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *tidres* 'three (f.)', Early Irish *téoir* 'three (f.)', Welsh *teir* (*s.v. tri*) 'three (f.)', Cornish *teyr* 'three (f.)', Breton *teir* 'three (f.)'

three (m.) **trīns (Acc. pl.)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *treis* 'three', Early Irish *trí* 'three (m.)', Scottish Gaelic *tri* 'three', Welsh *tri* 'three (m.)', Cornish *tri* 'three (m.)', Breton *tri* 'three (m.)'

three times **trejo-djo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *tréode* 'three times'

threshing floor **φitu-landā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *ithlann* ‘threshing floor’, Welsh *itlann* (Old Welsh), *ydlan* ‘threshing floor’,

threshold **trātt-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh *trotheu* (Middle Welsh), *trothwy* ‘threshold, (door-)sill, doorstep, entrance’, Breton *treusou* (Middle Breton), *treusou* ‘treshold’

thrice **tris(tos)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *fo-thri* [NOT *tress*] ‘thrice’

thrift **arkVmm-* (???), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Welsh *archmain* ‘thrift (Statice armeria)’, Breton *arc’hme* ‘thrift’

throat **brongo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *brong(a)ide* ‘hoarse’

through **trei*, **tri*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Trēveri* ‘passers-through (?)’, Early Irish *tría* ‘through’, Welsh *trui* (Old Welsh), *trwy*, *drwy* ‘through, over, across, along; through(out) or for (time); throughout, all over; by means of, according to; because of’, Cornish *dre* ‘through, by means of’, Breton *trei*, *tre* (Old Breton), *dre* ‘through, by’

throw **bur-we/o-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *di-bairg* ‘throw’, Welsh *bwrw* ‘throw, hurl, direct, throw off, get rid of; hit, knock; throw down, overthrow; cast, mould’,

throw **mat-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *mataris* ‘throwing spear’, Early Irish *do-mathim* ‘threaten’, Welsh *medru* ‘be able, be proficient in, know (by heart); know how to; hit, strike, shoot; aim for, go (to), arrive at, come across; do, act, behave; rule’, Cornish *medra* ‘aim, notice, observe’

throw **tjeg-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *do-ru-thethaig* ‘has thrown’

throw **tab(a)l-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *tabaill* ‘sling-weapon’, Scottish Gaelic *tabhall* ‘sling’, Welsh *taflu* ‘throw, cast(out), get rid of, wager, send (letter); throw

stones at; pound (waves), shoot (flames), bulge, vomit, sprout', Cornish *tewlel* 'throw, cast, toss', Breton *taol* 'throw, blow'

throw **φari-koru-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *erchor* 'throw', Welsh *ergyr* 'thrust, push, onset, assault, attack; vanguard, host', Breton *ercor* (Old Breton) 'throw'

throw **sφrei-(j)e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *sréim* 'throw'

thrush **traskl-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *truisc* (?) (Modern Irish!!!) '(?) [not in FGB]', Welsh *tresglen* 'thrush, esp. mistle thrush', Breton *tra[s]cl* (Old Breton), *drask(l)* 'thrush'

thunder **torano-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *Taranis* 'thundergod', Early Irish *torann* 'thunder', Scottish Gaelic *torrunn* 'thunder', Welsh *taran* 'thunder(-clap, -bolt)', Cornish *taran* 'gl. tonitruum 'thunder', Breton *taran* 'thunder'

thus **ja* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Welsh *ie* 'yes', Breton *ya* 'yes'

thus **samalo-sindV* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Welsh *felly* 'thus, so, likewise; so, accordingly; such', Breton *euelhenn* (Middle Breton), *evel-henn* 'thus'

thus **sou* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Welsh *hu, hud* 'so, thus; when repeated it means 'as ... so Breton *na hu lei* (Old Breton) 'gl. nihilominus 'nevertheless'

tie **φari-nask-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *ar-nascim* 'get engaged'

tight **tendo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *tyn(n)* 'tight, mean, proud, perverse', Breton *tenn* 'tight, rigorous'

time **ad-menserā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *aimser* 'time', Scottish Gaelic *aimsir* 'time', Welsh *amser* 'time; period; season, weather; lifetime; present age (pl.); tense (gramm.); accentuation, rhythm; more timely;

because; when', Cornish *amser* [emended from *anser*] 'gl. tempus 'time', Breton *amser* (Middle Breton), *amzer* 'time'

time **tanā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *tan* 'time', Scottish Gaelic *tan* 'time'

time of day when (also place where) cattle, &c., shelter from the heat **esweid- (???)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *echwydd* 'the third hour of the day (i.e. 9 a.m.); interval between 9 a.m. and 12 noon; noon; time of day when (also place where) cattle, &c., shelter from the heat', Cornish *eghwa* 'afternoon-evening', Breton *ec'hoaz* 'time of day when (also place where) cattle, &c., shelter from the heat'

tin **stagno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *stagnum* (Latin) (?) 'tin', Welsh *ystaen* 'tin', Cornish *sten* 'tin', Breton *sten* (Middle Breton), *staen* 'tin'

tired **blīno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *blin* 'tired, exhausted; tiring; grievous, painful, arduous, evil; unpleasant', Cornish *blin* '[soft]', Breton *blinion* (Old Breton), *blin* 'gl. inertes 'inert (pl.)'; tired'

tired **sk(□?)īto-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *scith* 'tired, slow', Scottish Gaelic *sgith* 'tired', Welsh *esgud* 'quick, swift, fleet, ready; lively, nimble, active; dexterous, diligent', Breton *escuyt* (Middle Breton), *eskuit* 'agile, alert, diligent'

tiredness **loudetā- / *luditā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *lludded* 'exhaustion, fatigue, weariness, tiredness, lassitude; effort, exertion, toil, pain(s)',

to **k□u* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *co* 'to, up to', Welsh *pwyl*, *bwy*, *pw*, *bw* 'to',

to **tu* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *do* 'to', Scottish Gaelic *do* 'to', Welsh *di* (Old Welsh), *dy* (*EMW*) 'to', Cornish *the* (*dhe*) 'to, for, at', Breton *do* (Old Breton), *da*, *de* (Middle Breton), *da* 'to'

to graze **φā-r-eje/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS:
technology, Gaulish *-pati(us)* ‘feed, pasture’, Welsh *pori*
‘graze, eat grass, feed; feed on, devour, feed, use as pasture
(land), cause grass to grow, pasture’, Breton *peuriff* (Middle
Breton), *peuriñ* ‘graze’

to where **k□ei*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish
cía ‘to where’

toad, frog **lu/isφ-ant-* (???), SEMANTIC CLASS:
animal, Early Irish *lafan* (loan-word < Welsh!) ‘toad, frog’,
Welsh *llyffant* ‘toad, frog’, Cornish **lefant* ‘toad’, Breton
Leffant ‘toad, frog’

today **se-diwos*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh
heddiw ‘today’, Cornish *hepeu* (Old Cornish), *hedhyw* ‘gl.
hodie ‘today’, Breton *hiziu* (Middle Breton), *hiziw*, *hiziv*, *hizio*
‘today’

tongs **gabālī-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish
gabalus ‘gallows’, Welsh *gebel* (Old Welsh), *gefel*, *gefail*
‘tongs, pincers, nippers, forceps, tweezers; snuffers’, Cornish
geuel hoern ‘gl. muncitorium ‘iron tongs’, Breton *gevel*
‘tongs’

tongs **gabālī-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Welsh
gebel (Old Welsh), *gefel*, *gefail* ‘tongs, pincers, nippers,
forceps, tweezers; snuffers’, Cornish *geuel hoern* ‘gl.
muncitorium ‘iron tongs’

tongue **liguru-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish
ligur ‘tongue’

tongue **tabāt-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish
teng(a)e ‘tongue’, Scottish Gaelic *teanga*, *teangadh* ‘tongue’,
Welsh *tafawd*, *tafod* ‘tongue; faculty of speech; language,
dialect, row, impudence; advocate (legal)’, Cornish *tauot* (Old
Cornish), *taves* ‘tongue’, Breton *teaut*, *teut* (Middle Breton),
te(a)od ‘tongue’

too **φro*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure?, Gaulish *hro* ‘too’,
Early Irish *ro*, *ru* (*ró MoIr.!!!*) ‘too’, Scottish Gaelic *ro* ‘very’,

Welsh *rhy* ‘too, over, excessively, extremely, very, greatly’,
Cornish *re* ‘too’, Breton *ra* ‘too’

tooth **dant-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *dét*
‘tooth’, Scottish Gaelic *deud* ‘tooth’, Welsh *dant* ‘tooth, tusk,
fang; unyielding opposition, imminent danger; appetite; tooth
(of tools); manners, disposition, malice’, Cornish *dans* ‘tooth’,
Breton *dant* ‘tooth’

top **blakno-* / **blag(e)no-* (??), SEMANTIC
CLASS: measure, Welsh *blaen* ‘end, point, tip, summit’,
Cornish *blyn* (*bleyn*) ‘point, tip’, Breton *blein* (*OBret.*+) ‘end,
point, tip, summit’

top, summit **korro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early
Irish *corr* ‘top, summit’, Scottish Gaelic *còrr* ‘excess,
overplus’, Welsh *cor* [not in GPC] ‘top, summit’,

top, tip **rendi-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *rind*
‘top, tip’

torture **ri-n-g-e/o-* (Goidelic), **-reig-no-*
(Welsh), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *ringid*
‘torture’, Welsh *dirrwyn* ‘painful, torturing’,

tough **wi-t-no-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh
gwydn ‘tough, strongly cohesive, not liable to break or tear,
wear-resisting, not friable, not fragile, brittle, or tender,
difficult to masticate, clammy, viscid, thick(ish), stiff; dire
[etc.]’, Cornish *gwehyn* ‘tough’, Breton *guezn* (Middle
Breton), *gwevn* ‘tough’

tow **exs-karto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish
escart ‘tow’, Welsh *ysgarth* ‘tow (?)’, Breton *escarth* (Old
Breton), *iscartholion* (Old Breton) ‘gl. stuppa ‘tow’

tower **turi(t)-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish
tuir ‘tower’, Welsh *tŵr* ‘tower, castle’, Cornish *tur* (Old
Cornish), *tour* ‘gl. turris ‘tower’, Breton *tour* ‘tower’

track **φolgo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early
Irish *ol* (?) ‘because’, Welsh *ôl* ‘track, footprint, path, mark,

trace, rear, back; rear, back, hind(er)', Cornish *ol* 'trace, track, print', Breton *olo* (Old Breton); *heul(i)*, *-iañ* 'may he follow; follow'

track **lorgo-* / **lurgo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *lorg* 'track'

track, section **slixtu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: ?, Early Irish *sliucht* 'track, section, progeny'

trample **saltr-āje/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *saltraid* 'trample', Scottish Gaelic *saltair* 'trample', Welsh *sathru* 'trample (on), tread (on), tread underfoot, stamp (on), step, walk, or set foot (on), ?march', Breton *saltr-* (Old Breton), *sautraff* (Middle Breton), *saotrañ* 'trample, make dirty'

trample **mantr-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *Petro-mantalon* (?, *CW*) 'four-?', Welsh *mathru* 'trample (upon), tread (underfoot), stamp (on), fig. domineer (over), oppress, suppress, subjugate; muddy (river), defile', Breton *mantrañ* 'trample'

trample **wor-sang-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *gorsengi*, *gorsangu* 'trample, tread upon, press', Breton *guorsengir* (*OW!!!*) 'gl. exprimitur 'is expressed'

travel **reid-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *riadaim* 'travel', Welsh *rhwyddhau* 'make easy or easier, facilitate, further, expedite, advance, promote, prosper; loosen, free; make fluent or flowing (e.g. of poetic metre)',

travel **reido-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *riad* 'traveling, riding'

travel by sea **rā-(j)e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *imb-rá-* 'row, travel by sea'

treason **mrato-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *mrath* 'treason', Welsh *brad* 'treachery, treason, perfidy, betrayal, plot, conspiracy; ruse, trick',

treasure **sentī-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish
sentis ‘treasure’, Early Irish *sét* ‘treasure, something of value’

tree **k□ranno-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Gaulish
prenne ‘gl. arborem grandem ‘large tree’, Early Irish *crann*
‘tree’, Scottish Gaelic *crann* ‘tree, plough’, Welsh *pren* ‘tree;
wood; piece/thing made of wood; (Christ’s) cross, gallows’,
Cornish *pren* (Old Cornish), *prenn* ‘gl. lignum ‘wood’,
Breton *prin* (Old Breton), *prenn* ‘wood’

tree trunk **būsti-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Gaulish
**būstis* > *OPrz. bust* ‘tree trunk’

tree, leaf **beljā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Gaulish
beliu-candae ‘a kind of plant’, Early Irish *bile* ‘tree’, Scottish
Gaelic *bile* ‘leaf’

trees, forest **ari-kaito-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Welsh
argoad ‘trees, forest, circle or enclosure of trees, edge or
border of a forest’, Breton *argoat* ‘forest’

trespass **binjo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish
bine ‘trespass, sin’

troop **drungo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish
droungos (*GGk.*) ‘troop’, Early Irish *drong* ‘troop’, Scottish
Gaelic *drong* ‘people, tribe’, Welsh *er-ddrwng* ‘host, army,
battle’, Breton *drogn, drog* (Old Breton) ‘troop’

troop **keternā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish
caterva ‘troop, army’, Early Irish *cethern, ceithern* ‘troop’,
Scottish Gaelic *ceatharn* ‘troop’

troop **tranto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *trét*
‘troop, flock’, Scottish Gaelic *treud* ‘flock, herd’, Welsh *tran-*
ial (?) ‘campaign (in war), muster’,

trouble **morketo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion,
Welsh, Cornish *morefh* ‘regret, grief, sorrow’, Breton *morchet*
(Middle Breton), *morc’hed* ‘scruple’

trouble **saitu-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *sáith, sóeth* ‘misery, disease’, Welsh *hoed* ‘longing, sorrow, grief, vexation’,

trousers **brākā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Gaulish *brāca* ‘trousers’

trousers **lātro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Welsh, Cornish *loder* ‘gl. caliga ‘boot’, Breton *louzr* (Middle Breton), *loer* ‘shoe’

trout **mr-ī-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *bri* ‘trout’

trout **mrixtil(l)o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Welsh *brithyll* ‘trout’, Cornish *breithil* ‘gl. mugil ‘blenny’ [GKK ‘mackerel’]’, Breton *brezhell* ‘mackerel’

true **kom-wīro-* (*sic*), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Gaulish *Dumno-coveros* ‘deeply true’, Early Irish *coīr* ‘true, right’, Scottish Gaelic *cóir* ‘just, right’, Welsh *cywir* ‘correct, true, real, genuine, sincere, honest, upright, fair, exact, precise, accurate, faithful, loyal, trustworthy; one who is loyal to a person (esp. to a sovereign) or cause, staunch supporter, loyalist; trustworthy person; honest and upright pers, Breton *Couir-an, Keuuir-gar* (Old Breton) ‘true’

true **wīro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *fīr* ‘true’, Scottish Gaelic *fior* ‘true’, Welsh *guir* (Old Welsh), *gwir* ‘true, certain, genuine, real, very, perfect, just, truthful, faithful; truth; right, justice, (legal) claim, law’, Cornish *gwir* ‘true, real, right’, Breton *guir* (Old Breton, Middle Breton), *gwir* ‘true’

truth **wīrjā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *fīre* ‘truth’, Welsh *gwiredd* ‘truth, verity, genuineness; correctness, rightness; righteousness; reality; adage, aphorism’,

truth **wīrjānjā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *fīrinne* ‘truth’, Welsh *gwirionedd* ‘truth, verity,

truthfulness, rightness, justice; reality’, Cornish *gwiryonedh* ‘truth’, Breton *guiryonez* (Middle Breton), *gwirionez* ‘truth’

truthful, just **wīrjāno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *fīrian* ‘truthful, just’, Scottish Gaelic *firean* ‘righteous man’, Welsh *gwirion*, *gwiriawn* ‘pure, blameless, chaste, true, truthful, innocent, harmless, simple; silly, foolish; innocent person, just person, simpleton, fool, idiot’, Cornish *guirion* ‘gl. verax ‘truthful, just’, Breton *gwirion* ‘truthful, just, sincere, legitimate’

tube **swittā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *fet* ‘tube’, Welsh *chwyth* ‘breath, a breathing, respiration; life; a blowing, gust, blast, puff, breeze; fly-blow; aspiration (in gram.)’, Cornish *hwyth* ‘blast, blowing, puff, breath’, Breton *huez* (Middle Breton), *c’hwezh* ‘breath’

tuber **asdo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *att* ‘tuber’, Scottish Gaelic *at* ‘swell’

tunic **ruxtu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *rucht* ‘tunic’, Welsh *rhuchen* ‘cataract or web (of the eye), film, pellicle, thin skin, layer; jerkin, jacket, coat’,

turbulent; ripe (of nuts) **wix-sk-ī-mo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: ?, Welsh *gwisgi* ‘nimble, brisk, alert, supple, light; fair, fine; sprightly, lively, ready, quick, sudden, swift (e.g. of a sword drawn from the scabbard), easy, free; ripe, mature, slip-shelled (of a ripe nut)’,

turn **wel-we/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *fillid* ‘bend’, Scottish Gaelic *fill* ‘fold’, Welsh *olwyn* ‘wheel’, Breton *goalenn* (Middle Breton), *gwalenn*; *guyal* (Middle Breton), *gwial* ‘rod(s), twig(s)’

turn **wertā-(je/o-)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *ad-ferta* ‘adversari’, Welsh *gwerthu* ‘sell, vend, find a buyer or buyers for; be or become an object of sale, be in demand; keep stock for sale; betray, be disloyal to; set a ransom upon’, Cornish *gwertha* ‘sell’, Breton *guerzaff* (Middle Breton), *gwerzhañ* ‘sell’

turn **sow-je/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *só(a)id* ‘turn (around)’

turn **swelā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *Corio-svelites* ‘army-turn- (?)’, Early Irish *sel* ‘turn, space of time’, Scottish Gaelic *seal* ‘while, space’, Welsh *chwyl, chwel* ‘turn, revolution, rotation, course; turn of events, fortune’, Cornish *hwel* ‘work’, Breton *a-hoel (Vann.)*, *a-wael* ‘at the least’

turn **swelā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *sel* ‘turn’, Welsh *chwêl* ‘turn, course; period, while; commotion, disturbance’, Breton *hoeliom* (Old Breton) ‘we turn’

turn **tro-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *troi* ‘turn; change’, Breton *tro(u)im* (Old Breton), *treiff, trey* (Middle Breton), *troiñ, treiñ* ‘turn’

turn around (?) **ambi-sou-eje/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *impoi* ‘turn around’, Welsh *amau, amheuo* ‘disagree about, dispute, disbelieve; doubt, hesitate, be perplexed’,

twelve **dou-dek-am* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *deuddeg* ‘twelve, a dozen’, Cornish *dewdheg* ‘twelve’, Breton *doudec* (Old Breton), *douzec, daoudec* (Middle Breton), *daouzeg* ‘twelve’

twenty **wikantī*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *fiche* ‘twenty’, Scottish Gaelic *fichead* ‘twenty’, Welsh *uceint* (Old Welsh), *ugain* ‘twenty, score; twenty-pound note; (pl.) twenties, scores’, Cornish *ugens* ‘twenty’, Breton *ucent* (Old Breton), *ugent* ‘twenty’

twig **wejā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *fé* ‘twig’

twig **wija-l-injā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Welsh *gwialen, gwyalen* ‘rod, twig, withe, sapling, cane, stick, also transf. of spear, arrow, &c.; fig. scion, offshoot [etc.]’, Cornish *guaylen; guailen ruifanaid* (Old Cornish) ‘gl. uirga ‘twig’; gl. sceptrum ‘sceptre’, Breton *goalenn* (Middle

Breton), *gwalenn*; *guyal* (Middle Breton), *gwial* ‘rod(s), twig(s)’

twin **jemno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish
emon; *emuin* ‘twin’

twist **remb-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish
remmad ‘twist’

two (f.) **dwei* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish
dí ‘two (f.)’, Welsh *dui* (Old Welsh), *dwy* (*s.v. dau*) ‘two (f.)’,
Cornish *diw* ‘two (f.)’, Breton *diu* (Old Breton, Middle
Breton), *diw* ‘two (f.)’

two (m.) **dwā* (Welsh) (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure,
Gaulish *Vo-corii* ‘two-army (?)’, Early Irish *dá*, *dau*, *dó* ‘two
(m.)’, Scottish Gaelic *dà* ‘two’, Welsh *dou* (Old Welsh), *dau*
‘two (m.); second’, Cornish *dew* ‘two (m.)’, Breton *dou* (Old
Breton, Middle Breton), *daou* ‘two (m.)’

two times **dwei-ϕlo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure,
Early Irish *diabul* ‘two times’

two times **wo-dwi* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure,
Gaulish *uodui* ‘two times (?)’, Early Irish *fo-dí* ‘two times’

udder **(ϕ)utu-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish
uth ‘udder’, Scottish Gaelic *ùth* ‘udder’

ugly **du-k□ritu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish
dochrud ‘ugly, deformed’, Welsh *dybryd* ‘deformed, ugly,
unsightly, hideous, monstrous; gross, crass; glaring; terrible,
horrible; notorious, vile, barbarous [etc.]’,

ugly **sakro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Gaulish *Sacro-*
‘ugly’, Welsh *hagr* ‘ugly, unsightly, ill-favoured, deformed;
repulsive (to the sight), hideous, offensive, odious’, Cornish
hager ‘ugly, hideous, foul’, Breton *hagr* ‘ugly, hideous’

ulcer **swarr-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh
chwarren ‘gland, enlarged gland, hard swelling, kernel, wen,
tonsil; biol, ulcer, plague’,

umbilical cord **strenganjo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *srincne* ‘umbilical cord’

unblemished? **dī-anami-* (, -o-?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *dī-anim* ‘unblemished’, Welsh *dianaf* ‘without blemish, faultless, unimpaired, entire, perfect; unwounded, unhurt, sound’, Breton *dianam* (Old Breton), *dianaff* (Middle Breton) ‘efficiently; without a fault’

uncle **awontīr-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *ewythr* ‘uncle’, Cornish *euter* (Old Cornish) ‘uncle’, Breton *eontr* ‘uncle’

under **uφo(-)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Vo-* ‘under’, Early Irish *fo*; *fo-* ‘under’, Scottish Gaelic *fo*, *fa* ‘under’, Welsh *guo-* (Old Welsh), *go-* ‘under’, Cornish *go-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 16 ‘under’, Breton *guo-* (Old Breton), *go-*, *gou-* ‘under’

under **tanos* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *tan*, *dan* ‘under, below, less than; under control/influence of; responsible for; until, ?as far as; while’, Cornish **dan* ‘under’, Breton *tan*, *dan* (Old Breton), *dan* ‘under’

under **en-sto-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *is* ‘under’, Scottish Gaelic ++*ios* ‘down’, Welsh *is* ‘under, underneath, beneath, below, lower (down) than; lower, inferior, poorer, sadder, fainter (of voice, etc.)’, Breton *is* ‘under’

under **φīts-otV* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *isod* ‘under, underneath, below, beneath; on earth; at the foot of the page, lower down, later, further on (in a book, &c.)’, Cornish *isot* ‘gl. deorsum ‘below’

understand **(tu-)u-n-k-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *to-ucc* ‘understand’

understand **k□eillā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *ciall* ‘understanding, sense’, Scottish Gaelic *ciall* ‘sense, understanding’, Welsh *pwyll* ‘deliberation, consideration, care, caution, discretion, prudence, wisdom, patience,

understanding, intelligence, perception, judgement, mind, wit(s), reason, (common) sense, sanity; nature, disposition, temperament, spirit', Cornish *gor-bulloc* (Old Cornish) 'gl. insanus 'insane', Breton *poell* 'intelligence'

unhappy **dus-garo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *do-gar* 'unhappy', Welsh *dyar* 'loud, noisy, clamorous; sad, lamentable, grievous, bitter, harsh, cruel; noise, din, clamour, chatter; lamentation, mournful cry',

union **kom-al-tijā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *accomolta* 'gl. coniunctus 'conjunct', Welsh *cimalted* (Old Welsh), *cyfalledd*, *cyfalle* 'joining together, bond, union; mate, spouse',

unique **dī-samalo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *dihafal* 'unique, peerless, incomparable, unprecedented', Breton *dihauall* (Middle Breton) 'dissimilar, unlikely'

unity **oināko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *óinach* 'gathering, market'

unity **oinotāt(u)-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *óentu* 'unity', Welsh *untaut* (Old Welsh), *undod* 'unity, unit, (coherent) group; unity, solidarity, oneness, singleness, unicity; agreement',

unknown **an-gnāto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *ingnad* 'unknown'

unmarried **oinotamo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *ointam* 'bachelor', Welsh Breton *eintaff* (Middle Breton), *intañv* 'widowed'

unmerciful **an-trougo-karo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *étrócar* 'unmerciful', Welsh *anhrugar* 'merciless, pitiless, hideous',

unpleasant **an-teki-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *étig* 'unpleasant', Scottish Gaelic *étigh* 'fierce, dismal', Welsh *annheg* 'improper, inelegant, inferior, ugly',

- unpleasant** **ati-kats-o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Welsh *atgas* ‘hateful, odious, repulsive, disagreeable, unpleasant’, Breton *azgas* (Middle Breton) ‘hateful, unpleasant’
- unpowerful** **an-komoxto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *écmacht* ‘unpowerful’, Welsh *anghyfoeth* ‘without riches, landless, without estate’,
- unskilful** **an-kom-dīlo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *éccundail* ‘unskilful, untidy’, Welsh *anghynnil* ‘unskilful, untidy’,
- unsuccessful?** **an-gabagli-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *anghaffael* ‘hindrance, inconvenience, defect’, Breton *angabalo* (Old Breton) ‘seizure’
- unworthy** **an-tuwilongi-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *étualang* ‘unworthy’, Welsh *anhrugar* ‘merciless, pitiless, hideous’,
- unworthy** **an-t??l-VngV- (???)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *étúalaing* ‘unworthy’, Welsh *annheilwng* ‘unworthy, undeserving, evil; unbecoming, improper; incapable, incompetent’,
- urine** **woglo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *fúal* ‘urine’, Scottish Gaelic *fual* ‘urine’, Breton *didioulam* (Old Breton) (< **do-di-oul-am*, GPC) ‘gl. micturio ‘I urinate’
- urine** **mūnā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *mún* ‘urine’, Scottish Gaelic *mùin* ‘micturate’
- urine** **stalto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh Breton *staut* (Middle Breton), *staot* ‘urine’
- urine, faeces** **(s)trunk-V-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *trwnc* ‘urine, piss, lye’, Breton *stroñk* ‘human faeces’
- us two** **nā(te)rV-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *náthar*, *nár* ‘us two’

use **bawos-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *baë* ‘use’

use **andīljā-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *indile* ‘increase, cattle’, Welsh *ennill* ‘win, earn, capture, save or gain time; persuade, convince; restore, retrieve; beget, bear; aern wages, make profit’, Breton *endlim* (Old Breton) ‘gl. foenus ‘benefit, gain’

uterus **wambā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *gumbelauc* (Old Welsh) [not in GPC] ‘womb’, Breton *gouam* (Middle Breton), *gwamm* ‘mater’

valley **dolā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *dôl* ‘meadow, dale, field, pasture, valley; loop, ring, bend, bow; ox-bow; noose, snare; handle (of a cup)’, Cornish **dol* (in *PLN*’s) ‘meadow’, Breton *Dol* ‘valley, polder’

valley **nanto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *nanto* ‘gl. valle ‘valley’, Welsh *nant* ‘river, stream, brook, rivulet, torrent, ditch; valley, glen, dale, ravine, gorge’, Cornish *nans* ‘gl. uallis ‘valley’, Breton *nant* ‘valley’

valley **glennos-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *glenn* ‘valley’, Scottish Gaelic *glenn*, *gleann* ‘glen’, Welsh *glyn* ‘glen, dingle, dale, dell, (wooded) valley; also fig. gloom, distressing experience, esp. imminent approach or throes of death’, Cornish **glynn* ‘large valley’, Breton *glenn* (Middle Breton) ‘land’

valley **(s)tinowo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *tyno* ‘valley, vale, hollow, dale, plain, green; ?place, home; (dict.) hillock’, Cornish **tnou* ‘valley’, Breton *tnou* (Old Breton, Middle Breton), *traoñ* ‘valley’

valley **kumbā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *Cumba* ‘valley’, Early Irish *comm* ‘bowl’, Welsh *cwm* ‘deep narrow valley, coom, glen, dale; hollow, bowl-shaped depression’, Breton *komm* ‘trough’

valley **k□anto-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish **Quantia* ‘of the valley (?)’, Welsh *pant* ‘hollow, depression,

valley, also fig.; dent’, Cornish **pans* ‘hollow, dingle’, Breton *pant* ‘slope (of valley)’

valour **φro-mik-o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh *rhyfyg* ‘presumption, presumptuousness, arrogance, pride, insolence; valour, courage, confidence; boldness, rashness, foolhardiness’, Breton *Romic* (Old Breton) ‘valour (?)’

vapour **muket(o)-(orto-?)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh *mygedorth* ‘vapour, mist, cloud of dust or steam; morbid vapour supposed to rise from the stomach to the brain (formerly in med.), flatulence; evaporation; frankincense, incense’, Breton *moguet* (Middle Breton), *moged* ‘smoke’

variegated **al~~th~~to-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Gaulish *Alatus* ‘variegated’, Early Irish *alad* (*Mlr.*); *aladh* (Modern Irish!!!) ‘variegated; trout’

variegated **breito-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *brét* ‘part (?)’, Welsh *brwyd* ‘variegated, pied, chequered, decorated, fine; bloodstained; broken, shattered, frail, fragile’, Cornish *bruit* ‘gl. varius ‘variegated’

vehement **krokko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh *croch* ‘loud and vehement, vociferous, strident; fierce’, Breton *croch* (Old Breton) ‘loud (?)’

vehicle **reidā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *rēda* ‘vehicle’, Early Irish *dé-riad* ‘two-horse team’

vein **witt(ā)-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *gwythien*, *gwythen* ‘vein, blood-vessel, artery, also fig.; muscle, sinew; fig. (harp)string’, Cornish *guid* (*leg. guith*) (*gwyth*) ‘gl. vena ‘vein’, Breton *guithennou* ‘gl. venae ‘veins’

very **abro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *abor-* (*Mlr.*) ‘very’, Welsh *afr-* ‘very’,

very blue/green **wor-glatso-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *forglass* ‘having a blue/green face, very

blue/green', Welsh *gorlas* 'bright (or deep) green or blue, verdant',

very dark **wor-dubu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *fordub* 'very dark, black', Welsh *gorddu* 'very black, very dark, sombre, pitch-black; somewhat black, darkish; dire, very sad',

very happy **su-garo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *so-gar* 'very happy', Welsh *hyar* 'pleasant, gentle, mild',

very heavy **wor-trumbo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *fortromm* 'very heavy, laden, oppressive', Welsh *gorthrwm* 'very heavy, laden, oppressive, weary, troubled, gross',

very large **tu-ari-māro-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *dermár* 'very large', Welsh Breton *dermor*; *dermorion* (Old Breton) 'immense'

very poor **ad-trougo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *attrúag* 'very poor', Welsh *athru* [not in GPC] 'very poor',

very powerful **wor-ner-to-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *forner* 'high power', Welsh *gwrnerth* 'puissant might; very powerful, most mighty',

very thin **ad-koilo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *accae* 'very thin', Welsh *achul* 'thin, emaciated',

vessel **k□er-nā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *cern* 'vessel'

victorious **boudīko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *búadach* 'victorious', Welsh *buddig* 'victorious, triumphant, prosperous, successful; beneficial, generous, kind', Breton *Budic* (Old Breton) 'victorious'

victory **sego(s)-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Celtiberian *Sego-bris* (?); *seko* 'victory-fort (?)', Gaulish *Sego-* (*-maros, dūnon, -briga, etc.*) 'victory', Early Irish *seg*

(*Mr.*) ‘strength’, Scottish Gaelic *seagh* ‘sense, esteem’, Welsh *hy* ‘bold, brave, undaunted, intrepid, valiant, steadfast, confident, daring; audacious, presumptuous, impudent’,

victory **boudi-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, OBrit.; Galatian *Boudicca*; *Boudo-ris* ‘victorious; victorious king’, Gaulish *boudi-*, *Boudi-* ‘profit, advantage, victory’, Early Irish *búaid* ‘victory’, Scottish Gaelic *buaidh* ‘victory, virtue’, Welsh *budd* ‘profit, gain, booty, riches, wealth; blessing, favour, advantage, emolument, benefit, usefulness’, Breton *bud* (Old Breton) ‘gl. bradium i.e. bravium ‘gain, profit’

victory **kobo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *Cobnertus* ‘victory-strength (?)’, Early Irish *cob* ‘victory’

victory cry **ijuluko-* // **eluko-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *ilach* ‘victory cry’, Scottish Gaelic *iolach* ‘shout, pæan’

view **drixsmā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Welsh *drem*, *trem* ‘eye, sight, vision, glance; view; face, aspect, look, appearance’, Breton *drem* (Middle Breton), *dremm* ‘face’

vigour **φari-gal-ā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *argal*, *irgal* ‘contention, battle, passion’, Welsh *arial* ‘passion, vigour, spirit, nature, liveliness, courage, ferocity’,

village **wīko-*, **wīku-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *-vicus*, *-vici* ‘village’, Early Irish *fich* ‘village’, Welsh, Cornish **gwyk* ‘village/forest’, Breton *gwig*, *gwig-* ‘village’

violent (?) **oxto-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Gaulish *Octo-* (?) ‘violent’, Early Irish *ochte* ‘anguish’, Welsh *oeth* ‘something difficult to obtain or achieve, difficulty, wonder; strange, wonderful’,

virgin(ity) **magutaxtā-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *macdacht* ‘virgin(ity)’, Welsh *machdaith* ‘maid(servant), girl’, Cornish *mahtheid* (Old Cornish),

maghteth ‘gl. virgo ‘virgin’, maid’, Breton *matez* (Middle Breton), *matezh* ‘servant, employee’

vocative **ā*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *á*, *a* ‘(vocative)’, Scottish Gaelic *a* ‘(vocative)’, Welsh *a* (*s.v. a7*) ‘(vocative)’, Cornish *a* ‘(vocative)’, Breton *a* ‘(vocative)’

voice **le(φ)mo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Welsh *llef* ‘shout, cry, wail, roar, yell, outcry; war-cry, battle-cry; noise, roar; sound; pronunciation of sound represented by a particular letter; musical note, or the interval between two successive notes of the diatonic scale; voice, speech, utterance’, Cornish *lev* ‘voice, utterance, cry’, Breton *leff* (Middle Breton), *leñv* ‘cry, complaint’

voice **g□utu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Gaulish *gutu-ater* ‘name of a kind of priest (*father of voice)’, Early Irish *guth* ‘voice’, Scottish Gaelic *guth* ‘voice’

vomit **sk□etī-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *sceid* ‘vomit’, Scottish Gaelic *sgeith* ‘vomit’, Welsh *chwýd*; *chwydu* ‘vomit, a vomiting, spewing, that which is ejected, spew, ejection; vomit, spew, disgorge’, Cornish *hwyja* ‘vomit’, Breton *huitiat* (Old Breton); *huedaff* (Middle Breton), *c’hwedañ* ‘vomiter; vomit (usu. of cat. dog, etc.)’

wagon **karbanto-*, **karbito-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *Carpento-*, *Karbantó-* (*GGk.*), *Carbantia* ‘wagon’, Early Irish *carpat* ‘wagon’, Scottish Gaelic *carbad* ‘chariot’, Welsh *cerbyd* ‘car, carriage, chariot, wagon, coach, often fig.; clumsy fellow, botcher, bungler’, Cornish *cerpit* ‘gl. vehiculis ‘wagon’, Breton *calvez* ‘carpenter’

wagon **korbo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish **carba-* ‘basket’, Early Irish *corb* ‘wagon’

wagon **bennā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *benna* ‘wagon’, Welsh *ben* ‘wain, wagon, cart’,

wagon **wegno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *covinnus* ‘sickle-wagon’, Early Irish *fén* ‘a kind of wagon’, Scottish Gaelic *feun* ‘waggon, wain’, Welsh *-gwain* ‘wagon’,

wait **net-e/o-*(?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *ar-neut-sa* ‘expect’

waking, attention **φarejā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Gaulish *areānī* ‘messengers’, Early Irish *aire* ‘waking, attention’, Scottish Gaelic *aire* ‘heed’

walk around **wor-ambi-texto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *forimthecht* ‘walk around, go along’, Welsh *gorymdaith* ‘go in procession, march, walk, stroll, wander; sojourn’,

walking **stebulo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *sibal* ‘walking, marching’

wall **wālo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Pictish *pean-fahel* ‘gl. caput valli ‘head of the wall’, Early Irish *fāl* ‘wall, fence’, Scottish Gaelic *fāl* ‘turf, sods’, Welsh *gwawl* ‘wall, rampart; limit, boundary; the southern Roman Wall between the Forth and Clyde’, Breton *gwal* ‘wall’

wallow **kran-je/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh *creinio* ‘to wallow, welter, roll down, fall, cast down; fig. cringe, grovel’, Breton *crenial* (Middle Breton), *krenial* ‘roll around on the ground’

wander **ambi-takto-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *imthecht* ‘walk, circuit, habit’, Scottish Gaelic *imeachd* ‘journeying’, Welsh *cydymaith*, *cydymddaith*, *cydymdaith* ‘fellow-traveller; accomplice; companion, associate, comrade, fellow; (title of a) vademecum, chapbook’,

wander through **ser-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *sirid* ‘wander through’

want **men-n-dh-e/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Welsh *mynnu* ‘want, wish, desire, will, be willing; obtain,

procure, get, claim, demand, insist upon (having, obtaining, &c.), seek; maintain, insist’, Cornish *mynnes* ‘wish, want, be willing’, Breton *mennat* (Middle Breton), *menniñ, -oud* ‘want’

warlike **bāg-āko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *bágach* ‘warlike’, Welsh *-boawc (rhudd-faog)* ‘ravaging, plundering, wealthy, red, bloody’,

warlike **su-kati-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *su-cait* ‘Patrick’s first name’, Welsh *hygad* ‘warlike; having a multitudinous host’,

warlike **āgo-māro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *Agomarus* ‘warlike’, Early Irish *ágmar* ‘warlike’

warlike **katāko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish *cathach* ‘warlike’, Welsh *Cadoc* ‘warlike (?)’, Breton *catoc* (Old Breton) ‘warlike’

warm **g□ormo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *ruad-gorm, gorm-ruad* ‘warm’

warm **g□er-(e)je/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *gorim* ‘warm, heat, burn’, Scottish Gaelic *gar; guir* ‘warm; hatch, lie on eggs’, Welsh *gori* ‘brood, hatch; rankle, matter’, Breton *goret (MBret.); goriñ, gwiriñ* ‘warmed; warm, incubate’

warm **klit(j)o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *clithe* ‘warm (?)’, Welsh *clyd* ‘sheltered, snug, dry, warm, comfortable, well-off; shelter, cosy place, warmth, refuge’,

warm **kom-te(x)stu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Gaulish *Contessius* ‘warm’, Welsh *cynnes* ‘warm, moderately or comfortably warm; affectionate, genial, gentle, loving, cordial, happy; dear, lovable’,

warrior **kenget-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *Cingeto-; Cinges* ‘warrior’, Early Irish *cing* ‘warrior’

- warrior** **katu-mīlet-* (*mīlet-* LW < Lat.),
SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *cathmil* ‘warrior’,
Welsh *cadfiled* (Middle Welsh) ‘army, host, soldiery’,
- warrior, hero** **neit-s* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society,
Early Irish *né, nía* ‘warrior, hero’
- wash** **nig-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Early Irish
nigid ‘wash’, Scottish Gaelic *nigh* ‘wash’
- wash** **wolk-e/o-*, *-eje/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action,
Early Irish *folcaim* ‘wash, bathe’, Scottish Gaelic *faile* ‘bathe,
lave’, Welsh *golchi* ‘wash, rinse; burnish; fig. cleanse, purify;
flow over or past’, Cornish *golghi* ‘wash’, Breton *goalchaff*
(Middle Breton), *gwalc’hañ, -iñ* ‘wash’
- wash over (cf. rain)** **uφo-law-e/o-*, SEMANTIC
CLASS: action, Welsh *glaw, gwlaw* ‘rain, shower’, Cornish
glau (Old Cornish), *glaw* ‘gl. pluuvia ‘rain’
- wasp** **WOSφī-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish
foich (loanword from Brittonic) ‘wasp’, Welsh *gwchi, gwychi*
‘drone’, Cornish *guhi-en* (Old Cornish) (*goghi*) ‘wasp’,
Breton *guohi* (Old Breton) ‘wasps’
- wasp** **krasrī-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Welsh *crëyr*
‘heron [not ‘wasp’!]’, Breton *querhair* (Middle Breton)
‘heron’
- watchman** **φarjāno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, British
arianos ‘watchman’, Gaulish
- water** **utso-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *os*
‘water’
- water** **boglo-* (?) / **bVulo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS:
nature, Early Irish *búal* ‘running water’
- water** **(φ?)lendu-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early
Irish *lind, linn* ‘water’
- water** **udeskio-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish
uisce, usce ‘water’, Scottish Gaelic *uisg, uisge* ‘water’

water **φeno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *Énos* (in Greek script) ‘Inn’, Early Irish *en* ‘water’, Welsh *enwyn* ‘buttermilk (*white water)’,

water **lawo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *ló-* ‘water’

water **φono-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *onno* *l* ‘water’, Early Irish *on-chú*; *On* ‘otter (*water-dog)’; swamp’

water **iskā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, British *Iska*, Gaulish *Isca* ‘water’, Early Irish *esc* ‘water’, Scottish Gaelic ++*easg* ‘ditch, fen’

water **dubro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *Uerno-dubrum* ‘alder-water’, Early Irish *dobur* ‘water’, Scottish Gaelic ++*dobhar* ‘water’, Welsh *dubr* (Old Welsh), *dwfr*, *dŵr* ‘water’, Cornish *douer l. dur* (Old Cornish), *dowr* ‘water’, Breton *dobro-*, *dubr-*, *duur-* (Old Breton), *dour* ‘water’

water **ak□ā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish **apa* ‘water’

water (?) **Werā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish *Vara* ‘water (?)’

water, river **stagro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Welsh Breton *staer* (Old Breton), *stêr* ‘river’

watercress **beruro-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Gaulish *berula* ‘watercress’, Early Irish *biror*, *bilor* ‘watercress’, Scottish Gaelic *biolaire* ‘water-cresses’, Welsh *berwr* ‘watercress’, Cornish *beler* ‘gl. carista l. kerso ‘watercress’, Breton *beror* (Old Breton), *beler* ‘watercress’

waterfall **rejatro-* (*sic*), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *riathar* ‘waterfall’, Welsh *reatir* (Old Welsh), *rhaeadr* ‘waterfall, cascade, torrent’,

water-hen **dubro-jarā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Welsh *dyfriar* ‘water-hen, moor-hen, coot; teal, wild duck’, Breton *douriar* ‘water-hen’

- wattled fence** **bando-koro-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *bungor* ‘wattled fence’, Welsh *bangor* ‘strong upper plaited rod in a wattled hedge or fence for strengthening and binding the same, cross-bar in a wattle, wattled or plaited fence; fig. refuge, defence, protection, confirmation; consecrated land or monastery’,
- wave** **tundā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *tonn* ‘wave’, Scottish Gaelic *tonn* ‘wave’, Welsh *tonn* (Old Welsh), *ton* ‘wave, sea’, Breton *tonn* ‘wave’
- way** **sentu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, British *Gabro-senti* ‘goat-road’, Gaulish *Sento-* ‘way’, Early Irish *sét* ‘way’, Scottish Gaelic *saod* ‘journey, intention’, Welsh *hynt* ‘way, path, course, journey, march; career, expedition, (military) campaign, venture; affair; (one’s) fate or lot, condition, state; variable or uncertain temper, mood, freak, whim’, Cornish *-hent* (Old Cornish), *-hyns-* (*MCo.*) ‘way’, Breton *-hint-* (Old Breton), *hent* ‘way, road’
- way** **bīti-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *fo-bīth* ‘because of’
- we** **(s)nīs*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Gaulish *sni* ‘we’, Early Irish *ni* ‘we’, Welsh *ni* ‘we, us’, Cornish *ni* ‘we’, Breton *ni* ‘we’
- weak** **lubro- (sic)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *lobar*, *lobur* ‘weak’, Welsh *lobur* (Old Welsh), *llwfr* ‘cowardly, timid, shy, poor, mean; coward’, Breton *lobr* (Old Breton), *loffr* (Middle Breton), *lo(v)r* ‘leprous’
- weak** **g□ano-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *fann* ‘weak’, Scottish Gaelic *fann* ‘faint’, Welsh *gwan* ‘weak, defenceless, fragile, sick, poor; mild; sad; foolish; faint-hearted; low, faint, pale’, Cornish *guan* (Old Cornish), *gwan* ‘gl. debilis ‘weak’, frail, feeble’, Breton *guenion (pl.)* (Old Breton), *goan* (Middle Breton), *gwan* ‘weak’
- weak (?)** **trāto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh *trawd* ‘weak’, Breton *treut* (Middle Breton), *treud* ‘meagre, cold and dry (weather)’

weakling **drettillo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *dretell* ‘weakling’, Welsh *drythyll*, *trythyll* ‘lively, (high-)spirited; voluptuous, luxurious, pleasurable, wanton, lustful, lecherous’,

weakness **lexsk-jo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *lescae* ‘weakness’, Welsh *llesgedd* ‘frailty, weakness, feebleness, languor, languishing, debility, weariness, listlessness; malady, infirmity, sickness; idleness, sloth, sluggishness, slowness; ?cowardice; apathy, negligence, carelessness; ?lost property (in Welsh law)’,

wean **dī-do-n-eie/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *diddyfnu* ‘wean (a child, &c.) from the breast; fig. withdraw or estrange a person gradually from a congenial habit, accustomed pleasure, &c., turn away (from), deprive (of)’, Breton *dizonaff* (Middle Breton), *dizonañ* ‘wean’

weather **sīnā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Galatian *Sinatos* ‘weather- (?)’, Gaulish *Sinatis* (?) ‘epithet of Mars (weather-?)’, Early Irish *sín* ‘weather’, Scottish Gaelic *sian* ‘storm, rain’, Welsh *hin*; *hinon* ‘weather, bad weather, air, ?season; (fair) weather, dry weather, sunshine’, Breton *hinonol* (Old Breton), *hynon* (Middle Breton), *hinon* ‘clear (weather)’

weave **weg-je/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *figim* ‘weave’, Scottish Gaelic *figh* ‘weave’, Welsh *gweu* ‘weave, plait, knit, spin a web (of spider); compose poems; twist and turn’, Cornish *gwia* ‘weave’, Breton *gueaff* (Middle Breton), *gweañ* ‘weave’

weaver’s beam; gum (of teeth) **karb-agno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Welsh *carfan* ‘weaver’s beam, rail, stave, support, frame; gum (of teeth)’, Breton *caruan* (Middle Breton), *karvan* ‘weaver’s beam, gum (of teeth)’

weaving **ande-weg-V-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *indech* ‘weaving’, Welsh *anwe* ‘weft of woof of a web’, Breton *anneu(en)* (*dial. of Lanvollon an(n)ve*), *anwe* ‘weft’

weaving **weg-ā-* (Brittonic), **weg-jā-* (Goidelic),
SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *fige* ‘weaving’, Welsh
gwe ‘weaving; woven fabric, web of cloth; woven article of
clothing’, Breton *gueg*. [*sic*] (Old Breton) ‘gl. *textrix* ‘female
weaver’

wedding, feast **bano-westV-*, SEMANTIC CLASS:
society, Early Irish *ban-[□]ess* ‘wedding’, Scottish Gaelic
banais ‘wedding, wedding feast’, Breton *banves* ‘feast’

wedge **geni-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish
geind ‘wedge’, Scottish Gaelic *geinn* ‘wedge’, Welsh *gaing*
‘chisel; wedge; chunk, lump’, Cornish *gennow* (*pl.*), *gedn*
(Late Cornish) ‘wedge’, Breton *genn* ‘corner’

well-built **su-tum-o/ā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality,
Welsh *hydwf* ‘full-grown, growing well, well-built, sturdy,
tall, fine, luxuriant’, Breton (*Pull ann*) *Hutum* (Old Breton)
‘*well-built (?)’

wet *(*ambi-??*)*nastu-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature,
Early Irish *am-nass* ‘not soft, hard, sharpwitted’

wet **delto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *delt*
‘dew’, Scottish Gaelic *dealt* ‘dew’, Breton *delt* ‘wet’

wet **wlik□u-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Early Irish *fliuch*
‘wet’, Welsh *gulip* (Old Welsh), *gwlyb* ‘wet, moist, fluid,
liquid; rainy; addicted to drink, fond of intoxicating liquor’,
Cornish *glibor* (Old Cornish); *glyb* (Late Cornish) ‘gl. humor
‘humour’; wet, damp, moist’, Breton *ro-gulipias* (Old
Breton); *glueb* (Middle Breton), *g*(Welsh) *leb* ‘gl. *olivavit*
‘make wet’; wet’

whale **mori-mīlo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early
Irish *muirmil* ‘sea animal, fish’, Welsh *morfil* ‘whale; sea-
monster’, Cornish *moruil* ‘gl. *cetus* ‘whale’, Breton *morvil*
‘whale’

wheat **wo-nixto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Welsh
gwenith ‘wheat, grain, wheat flour or bread, excellence, fine

man or woman', Cornish *gwaneth* 'wheat', Breton *guiniz* (Middle Breton), *gwinizh* 'wheat'

wheat **torjVnā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Early Irish *tuirenn* 'wheat'

wheel **drogo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *droch* 'wheel', Welsh *tro (US)* 'turn, twist, circuit; journey, walk, trip; change, turn, turning-point, crisis; time, occasion, while, period; turning, crooked (morally), complicated, ?rolled up', Cornish *tro* 'turn, circuit, twist', Breton *tro* 'turn'

wheel **roto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *Rotomagus* 'wheel-field', Early Irish *roth* 'wheel', Scottish Gaelic *roth* 'wheel', Welsh *rhod* 'wheel; (round) shield; sphere, circle, orbit, firmament; course, circuit, district, world', Cornish *ros* 'wheel', Breton *rod* (Old Breton), *rot* (Middle Breton), *rod* 'wheel'

wheel **rito-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *petorritum* 'four-wheeled wagon'

whelp **kuleino-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *cuilén* 'whelp', Scottish Gaelic *cuilean* 'whelp', Welsh *colwyn* 'whelp, puppy, cub, lapdog, spaniel', Cornish *coloin (kolyn)* 'gl. *catulus* 'whelp', Breton *coloin-an* (Old Breton), *colen* (Middle Breton), *kolen* 'fawn, young dog, young of other animals (except cat, pig, cow)'

when **k□ani* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *cuin* 'when', Scottish Gaelic *cuin* 'when'

when **k□an-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Gaulish *pon-c* (?) 'when', Early Irish *can* 'when', Welsh *pan* 'when', Cornish *pan* 'when', Breton *pa, pan* 'when'

where, how **k□uts* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *co* 'how', Welsh *cw, cwd, cwt* (Middle Welsh) 'where?; whence?; whither?'

whet **slib-sm-āje/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology,
Welsh *llymu* ‘whet, file, sharpen’, Cornish *lemmys*
‘sharpened’, Breton *lemhaam* (Old Breton), *lemaff* (Middle
Breton), *lemmañ* ‘whet, sharpen’

whetstone **okaleinā-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS:
technology, Welsh *agalen* (Middle Welsh), *ogalen*, *hogal(en)*
‘whetstone’, Cornish *ocoluin* ‘gl. cos ‘leg’, Breton *hygoulen*
(Middle Breton), *higolenn* ‘whetstone’

whhey **mesgā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish **mesga*
‘whhey’, Early Irish *medg* ‘whhey’, Scottish Gaelic *mèag*
‘whhey’, Welsh *maidd* ‘whhey, serum, (occasionally) curds and
whhey; blood serum’, Cornish *meith* ‘whhey’, Breton *meid* (Old
Breton) ‘whhey’

whip **sprogwillā-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology,
Early Irish *srogell* ‘whip’, Scottish Gaelic *sroghall* ‘whip’,
Welsh *ffrewyll*, *ffrowyll* ‘whip, scourge, strap; stroke’,

whistle **swik□-ano-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: language,
Welsh *chwiban* ‘whistling, whistle, trill of a bird, &c.; a hiss,
a hissing; whistling, hissing’, Breton *c’hwiban* ‘whistle’

white **kan(s)to-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation,
Gaulish *Canto-* ‘white’, Welsh *can* ‘white, shining, brilliant;
white horse, white dog; white flour, bolted flour, flour, white
bread, bread’, Cornish *Cant-*, *-cant* ‘white’, Breton *cann* (Old
Breton), *cann* (Middle Breton), *kann* ‘white’

white **bāno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *bán*
‘white’, Scottish Gaelic *bàn* ‘white’

white **leuko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, British *Leuca*,
Leucarum, *Leucomagus* ‘light(-field)’, Gaulish **leuxos*;
**leukā* ‘white; the white one’, Early Irish *lúach-té* ‘white-hot’,
Welsh *llug* ‘light, radiance, lustre, brightness; ?shining,
brilliant, resplendent’,

white **louko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Gaulish
Loucetio ‘white’, Early Irish *lóche* ‘lightning’, Welsh *lluched*

‘flash of lightning; lightning flashes’, Breton *lucet, luhet* (Old Breton), *luc’hed* ‘flash of lightning’

white **windo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, British
Vindo-, *Vendo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 6 ‘white’, Gaulish *Vindus*,
Vinda, *Vindo-* ‘white’, Early Irish *find* ‘white’, Scottish Gaelic
fionn ‘white’, Welsh *gwyn* ‘white, bright; fair-haired, fair-
skinned; holy, blessed, happy, excellent, beautiful, favourite’,
Cornish *guyn* (Old Cornish), *gwynn* ‘gl. albus ‘white’,
Breton *guinn* (Old Breton), *guenn* (Middle Breton), *gwenn*
‘white’

white **gelo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Gaulish
gelasonem (in Greek script) ‘cotton-weed’, Early Irish *gel*
‘shining, white’, Scottish Gaelic *geal* ‘white’

white **argjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Gaulish *Argio-*
talos ‘having a (snow?-)white forehead’

white hazel **windo-kolno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant,
Early Irish *find-choll* ‘hazel or witch elm’, Welsh *gwyngyll*
‘white hazels used to make walking-sticks, fishing-rods,
hoops and hurdles’,

white, gray **blāro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Gaulish
**blāros*, Early Irish *blár* ‘having a white spot; spot, field’,
Scottish Gaelic *blàr* ‘field, battle, peat-moss’, Welsh *blawr*
‘grey, greyish-blue, blue, greyish-white, hoary’,

white-faced **balo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Gaulish
**balo-* ‘white (spot?)’, Early Irish *ball* ‘spot’, Scottish Gaelic
ball ‘white spotted (?)’, Welsh *bal* ‘having a blaze or white
spot on the forehead, esp. of a horse’, Breton *bal* ‘white spot
or mark on the forehead of animals’

white-headed **k□enno-windo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS:
sensation, Gaulish *Penno-ouindos* (GGk.) ‘white-headed’,
Early Irish *cenann* (Og. *Qenuven-*) ‘white-headed’, Welsh
penwyn ‘white- or grey-haired, hoary, white-headed, white-
topped, old, ancient; a white-haired or old person’,

whiteness **windo-tero-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Welsh *gwynder* ‘whiteness, pallor; brilliance, brightness, radiance; blank space (on page, &c.)’, Breton *guennder* (Middle Breton), *gwennder* ‘whiteness’

whitewort **ambranro-windā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Welsh *amranwen*, *amranwyn* ‘whitewort, wild camomile, feverfew, mayweed’, Breton *abranguaenn* (Old Breton) ‘whitewort’

whiting **wind-jāto-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish, Scottish Gaelic *fionnag* ‘whiting’, Welsh *gwyniad* ‘gwyniad, lake white-fish, freshwater herring; young salmon, samlet, salmon-trout, sea-trout; (sea) whiting, merling; fig. nobleman, lord’, Cornish *gwynnek* ‘whitish’, Breton *gwenneg* ‘whiting’

who **k□ei(-jo)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *cé*, *cía* ‘who’, Welsh *pwyl* ‘who(m); what’, Cornish *piw* ‘who’, Breton *piu-* (Old Breton), *piw*, *piv*, *piou* ‘who’

who **jo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Celtiberian *ios* ‘pronrel’, Gaulish *-io* ‘(relative particle)’, Early Irish *-e* ‘(relative particle)’, Welsh *-ydd* ‘(relative particle)’,

who, which *?*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Welsh *(h)ai*, *(h)a* (Old Welsh), *a* ‘who, which’, Cornish *a* ‘who, which’, Breton *a* ‘who, which’

whole? **φougo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *ociomu* ‘complete (?)’, Early Irish *óg*, *úag* ‘whole, healthy (?)’

whore **luttā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *lott* ‘whore’, Scottish Gaelic *luid* ‘rag, slut’

whore **gatsā-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *gast* (loan-word < Welsh!) ‘ugly old woman (?)’, Welsh *gast* ‘bitch; harlot, whore’, Cornish *gest* ‘whore’, Breton *gast* ‘whore’

whose is **k□i-ow-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Welsh *piou-* (Old Welsh), *piau* ‘whose is’, Cornish *piw* ‘who’, Breton *piu-* (Old Breton), *piw*, *piv*, *piou* ‘who’

why **k□a(s)ir* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *cair* ‘why’, Welsh *pahyr*, *pyr* (Middle Welsh) ‘why; because, since’

wide **ϕlitano-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Celtiberian *litanokum* ‘m (Gp)’, Gaulish *litano-*, *-litanus* ‘wide’, Early Irish *lethan* ‘wide’, Scottish Gaelic *leathan* ‘broad’, Welsh *litan* (Old Welsh), *llydan* ‘broad, wide, sturdy, stout; extensive, spacious, numerous, widespread, complete’, Cornish *ledan* ‘wide, broad’, Breton *letan*, *litan* (Old Breton), *ledan* ‘wide’

widow **widwā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early Irish *fedb* ‘widow’, Welsh *gweddw* ‘widow, widower; widowed; unmarried (person); desolate; bereft (of), destitute’, Cornish *guedeu* ‘gl. vidua ‘widow’

width **ϕlito-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish **leth* ‘width’, Welsh *lled* ‘width, breadth, extent, thickness; throughout’, Cornish *les* ‘width’, Breton *led* ‘width’

width **ϕlitanjā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *leithne* ‘width’, Welsh *llydanedd* ‘breadth, extent, latitude [etc.]’,

wild **weido-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *fiad* ‘wild animals’, Scottish Gaelic *fiadh* ‘deer’, Welsh *gŵydd* ‘wild, untamed, savage, untilled, uncultivated, woody, overgrown, desolate, desert; unploughed land, fallow land, uncultivated land’, Cornish *guit[h]* ‘wild’, Breton *guoed*, *guoid* (Old Breton), *goez* (Middle Breton), *gouez* ‘wild’

wild **wiltV-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *Vilti* (?) ‘wild ones’, Early Irish *geilt* ‘wild’, Scottish Gaelic *geilt* ‘terror, fear’, Welsh *gwyllt* ‘wild; uncultivated; savage’, Cornish *gwyls* ‘wild, savage, fierce’, Breton *gued enes* (Old Breton) ‘gl. insula indomita ‘uninhabited island’

- wild** **londo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish
londo- ‘wild’, Early Irish *lond* ‘wild’
- wild boar** **eburo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish
ebouros (GGk.); *Eburones* ‘wild boar(-people)’
- wild pig** **weido-mokku-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal,
 Early Irish *fiadmuc* ‘wild pig’, Welsh *gwyddfoch* (Middle
 Welsh) ‘wild pigs, wood swine’,
- will** **budā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *buide*
 ‘contentment, thanks’, Scottish Gaelic *buidhe* ‘thanks’, Welsh
bodd ‘will, favour, pleasure, approval, consent, permission’,
 Cornish *bodh* ‘will’, Breton *Bod-*, *Boz* (Old Breton) ‘will,
 pleasure’
- will be born** **gi-gen-ā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early
 Irish *gignithir* ‘will be born’
- willow** **salik-(o-)*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, British
Salico-dūnon ‘willow-fort’, Gaulish *Salicilla* ‘little willow’,
 Early Irish *sail* ‘willow’, Scottish Gaelic *seileach* ‘willow’,
 Welsh *helic-guid* (Old Welsh), *helyg* ‘willow, sallow tree,
 osier; (of) willow’, Cornish *heligen* (Old Cornish), *helik* ‘gl.
 salix ‘willow’, Breton *haleguenn* (Middle Breton), *haleg*
 ‘willow’
- wind** **winto-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Gaulish
Vento-ialon ‘wind-clearing’, Welsh *gwynt* ‘wind, breeze, air,
 pride, empty talk; favourable wind; scent, smell; hint, rumour;
 flatulence’, Cornish *guins* (Old Cornish), *gwyns* ‘wind’,
 Breton *guent* (Middle Breton), *gwent* ‘wind’
- wind** **dī-reig-n-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Welsh
dirwyn, *dirwynu* ‘wind, wind up, coil up, gather into a ball or
 roll; unwind, extricate; turn round consecutively; twine,
 weave; meander; pluck, strip [etc.]’, Breton *dirigas* (Old
 Breton), *diren* (Middle Breton), *deren*, *dereniñ* ‘lead, bring
 back’
- wing** **patano-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *atan* (Old
 Welsh), *adain*; *adan* ‘wing; arm’, Breton *adan* ‘nightingale’

wing **φet-t-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *ette* ‘feather’, Scottish Gaelic *ite* ‘feather’, Welsh *ethais* (Middle Welsh) ‘wings’,

winged **φatanāko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh Breton *atanocion* (Old Breton) ‘gl. alligeris ‘having wings’

winnow **nixto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *cruth-necht* ‘red wheat’, Scottish Gaelic *cruithneachd*, *cruineachd* ‘wheat’, Welsh *nithio*, *nitho* ‘winnow, sift’, Breton *nizhañ* ‘winnow’

winnow **k□āti-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *cáith* ‘grain (?)’, Scottish Gaelic *càth* ‘chaff, husks of corn’, Welsh *gorddibed* (Middle Welsh) ‘punishment, chastisement, revenge’,

winter **gajamo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Giamon[ios]* ‘winter month’, Early Irish *gem-red* ‘winter’, Scottish Gaelic *geamhradh* ‘winter’, Welsh *gaem* (Old Welsh), *gaeaf* ‘winter; fig. old age, adversity’, Cornish *goyf* ‘gl. hyemps ‘winter’, Breton *guoiam*, *goiam*, *guiam* (Old Breton), *gouaff* (Middle Breton), *go(u)añv* ‘winter’

wise **su-wid-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *suí* ‘wise man’

wise **kato-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *cath* ‘wise’

wish **moni-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *muin* ‘wish’, Welsh *damunet* (**dam-mun-*), *dymuned* ‘wish, desire; request, entreaty’,

wish **ad-kup-ro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *accobor* ‘wish’

wish **dūli-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *dúil* ‘wish’, Scottish Gaelic *dùil* ‘expectation, hope’

wish **φrijarā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind, Early Irish *riar* ‘wish, desire’, Scottish Gaelic *riar* ‘will, pleasure’

with **kanta* (< **k^hth₂?*), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Cata-* (?), *-canti* ‘with’, Early Irish *cét-* ‘with’, Welsh *cant* (Old Welsh), *gan* ‘with’, Cornish *cans* (Old Cornish), *gans* ‘with’, Breton *cant* (Old Breton), *gant* ‘with’

with **ag(g)* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Welsh *â*, *ag* ‘with, as’,

with a broad chest **breust-āko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *brúasach* ‘with a broad chest’

withered **wiwo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *féo* ‘withered’, Welsh *gwyw* ‘withered, faded, sear, dry; old, feeble, paralysed, lifeless, dead’, Breton *go(u)eñv*, *gweñv* ‘withered’

withered **krīno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *crin* ‘withered, shrunk’, Scottish Gaelic *crìon* ‘little, withered’, Welsh *crin* ‘withered, brittle, sere, sapless; shrunk; crinkled; scorched, parched, crisp; fig. stingy, miserly’, Breton *crin* (Middle Breton), *krin* ‘dry’

without shoes **dī-arkeno-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Welsh *diarchen* ‘without boots or footwear, barefooted, unshod (of a horse or ox); uncovered, bare’, Breton *diarc’hen* ‘without shoes’

witness **weidon-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Celtiberian *ueidos* ‘witness (?)’, Gaulish , Early Irish *fiadu* ‘witness’

wizard **soit-ālo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: religion, Welsh *hudol* ‘charming, enchanting, enticing, alluring, illusory, deceptive, deceitful; enchanter, sorcerer, wizard, witch [etc.]’, Cornish *hudol* ‘gl. magus ‘wizard’

woe **margi-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *marg* ‘woe, ill luck’, Scottish Gaelic *mairg* ‘pity!’

wolf **bledo-*, **bledjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *bled* ‘whale, deer, wolf’, Welsh *bled*, *bleid*, *blaidd* ‘wolf’, Cornish *bleit* (Old Cornish), *bleydh* ‘gl. lupus ‘wolf’, Breton *-bleid*, *bled-* (Old Breton), *bleiz* ‘wolf’

wolf **wailī-* (??) (-*kū*), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal,
British *Vailathi*, Gaulish *Vailo*, *Vailico* ‘wolf’, Early Irish
fáel, *fáel-chú* ‘wolf’, Scottish Gaelic ++*faol*, *faolchu* ‘wolf’,
Welsh *gweilgi* ‘sea, ocean, the deep; flood, torrent; sometimes
fig.’,

woman **wrakkā-* [1], SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Early
Irish *fracc* ‘woman’, Welsh *gwrach* ‘ugly old woman, hag,
witch; mother’, Cornish *gruah* (Old Cornish); **gwragh* ‘gl.
anus; old woman’, Breton *groach* (Middle Breton), *gwrac’h*
‘old woman’

woman **benā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *Bena*,
-bena (*Gp bnanom*, *mnanom*) ‘woman’, Early Irish *ben*
‘woman’, Scottish Gaelic *bean* ‘wife’, Welsh *ben-yw*; *ben*
‘woman’, Cornish *ben-en* (Old Cornish), *benen* ‘gl. sponsa
‘wife’

woman **wrak-ī-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh
gurehic (Old Welsh), *gwraig* ‘female human being, adult
woman’, Cornish *grueg*, *greg* (Old Cornish), *gwreg*
‘woman’, Breton *gruec* (Middle Breton), *gwreg* ‘woman’

wonder **ande-oxto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: mind?, Welsh
anoeth ‘wonder, something difficult to acquire, jewel’,
Cornish *aneth* ‘wonder’

wonder **bert-outV-/īto-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS:
mind?, Welsh *berdutou* (Old Welsh); *berthid* ‘wonder,
power, wealth’, Cornish *barthusek* ‘wondrous, marvellous’,
Breton *berzut* (Middle Breton), *burzhud*; *berzudec* (Middle
Breton) ‘wonder; wondrous’

wonderful **eretsV-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: mind?,
Welsh *eres* ‘strange, wonderful, marvellous, wondrous,
amazing, astonishing’, Breton *eres* (Middle Breton), *erez*
‘aversion’

wood **kaldit-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Gaulish *Call-*
ēva ‘Kleve’, Early Irish *caill* ‘wood’, Scottish Gaelic *coille*,
coill ‘wood’, Welsh *celli* ‘grove, copse, woodland’, Cornish
kelli ‘gl. nemus ‘wood’, grove’

wood **widu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, OBrit.; Cib. *Vedomavi*; *Fidu-* (?) ‘wood- (?)’, Gaulish *vidu* ‘wood’, Early Irish *fid* ‘wood, tree’, Scottish Gaelic *fiodh* ‘wood’, Welsh *gwýdd* ‘tree(s), branches, forest, genealogical tree; stalk(s); timber; spears; masts; plough’, Cornish *guiden* (Old Cornish), *gwydh* ‘wood, tree’, Breton *gwez* ‘trees’

woodcock **kespil-āko-* (???) SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Welsh *cyffylog*, *ceffylog* ‘woodcock’, Breton *queffelecq* (Middle Breton), *kefelec* ‘woodcock’

wool **wlanā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: textile, Early Irish *olann* (loanword from Brittonic) ‘wool’, Scottish Gaelic *olann* ‘wool’, Welsh *gulan* (Old Welsh), *gwlân* ‘wool, down, soft hair, grass’, Cornish *ghuan* (Old Cornish), *gwlan* ‘gl. lana ‘wool’, Breton *gwlan*, *glan*, *gloan* ‘wool’

word **woxtlo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *foccul* ‘word’, Scottish Gaelic *facal*, *focal* ‘word’, Welsh *gwaethl* ‘debate, dispute, contention, battle’,

word **breitro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Early Irish *briathar* ‘word’, Scottish Gaelic *briathar* ‘word’, Welsh *brwydr* ‘pitched battle, conflict, attack, campaign, struggle; bother, dispute, controversy; host, army’,

word, speech **gar-jo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: language, Gaulish *Garō-* ‘call’, Early Irish *gair* ‘word, speech’, Scottish Gaelic *goir* ‘call, cry, crow’, Welsh *gair* ‘word; speech, phrase; greeting, salutation; short extempore address or exhortation; saying, proverb’, Cornish *ger-* (Old Cornish), *ger* ‘word, saying, report’, Breton *guer* (Middle Breton), *ger* ‘word, speech’

work **werg-je/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: action, Gaulish *vergo-bretos* ‘high official of the Aedui’, Early Irish *do-* (*f)airci* ‘efficit, parat’, Welsh *guragun* (Old Welsh), *gwnaf* ‘let us do; make, create, construct; cause; do [etc.]’, Cornish *gruen* ‘let us do’, Breton *guerg* (Old Breton) ‘gl. efficax ‘active, energetic’

world **bitu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, OBrit.; Galatian *Dago-bitus*; *Bito-/u-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 6 ‘good-world (?); world’, Gaulish *bitu-* ‘world’, Early Irish *bith* ‘world’, Scottish Gaelic *bith* ‘world, existence’, Welsh *byd* ‘world, planet, universe; human existence, life; age, period in history; lay world’, Cornish *bit* (Old Cornish), *bys* ‘gl. mundus l. cosmos ‘world, universe’, Breton *bed* ‘world’

world **albjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: nature, Galatian *Albió-rix* ‘kind of the world’, Gaulish *Albio-rix* ‘king of the world’, Welsh *elfydd* ‘world, earth; land, country, district, neighbourhood’,

worm **k□rimi-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish **Primia*, Early Irish *cruim* ‘worm’, Scottish Gaelic *cruimh* ‘worm’, Welsh *pryf* ‘larva, maggot, worm; maggot or worm in body (causing illness); reptile, snake, dragon; (small) wild animal, quarry, vermin’, Cornish *pryv* ‘worm’, Breton *preff* (Middle Breton), *preñv* ‘worm’

worm **wriganti-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish *brigantes* ‘worms in the eyelid’, Early Irish *frige* ‘worm in meat’, Scottish Gaelic *fride* ‘tetter, ring-worm’, Welsh *gwraint* ‘acardis, mites, proverbially small insects, itch-insects, hand--worms; skin disease, such as ringworm, etc., tatters’,

worry **aφo/an(?) -maro-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *amor* ‘misery’, Welsh *afar* ‘sorrow, grief’,

worry **brugno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *brón* ‘worry’, Scottish Gaelic *brón* ‘grief’, Welsh *brwyn* ‘sorrow, grief, sadness; sorrowful, grievous, sad, heavy; pensive’,

worst **waxt-isamo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Welsh *gwaethaf* ‘worst of all; the worst’, Cornish *gwetha* ‘worst’, Breton *gozhaff* (Middle Breton), *gwashañ* ‘worst’

worth as much (< *equal standing) **kom-statlo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *cystal*, *cystadl* ‘as good, as

well, so good, so well, of equal status or worth, equivalent, comparable; equally, as well’,

worth, value **werto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *Co-uerto-motulos* ‘same-worth-? (?)’, Welsh *gwerth* ‘worth, value, price, payment; legal worth, state, condition; in payment for, because of; equal in value to, worthy or deserving of, bought, sold’, Cornish *Wur-wærth-lon* ‘worth, value’, Breton *enep uuert* (Old Breton), *enebarz* (Middle Breton) ‘face value’

worthless **au-ber-o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Early Irish *óbar, úabar* ‘worthless’, Welsh *ofer* ‘worthless, vain, useless, needless, unnecessary, futile, wasteful, prodigal, unprofitable, dissolute, frivolous’, Cornish *ufer (euver)* ‘futile, frivolous’, Breton *homer* (Old Breton); *euver* ‘quick [sic!]; insipid, spineless’

wound **knidā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *cned* ‘wound’, Scottish Gaelic *cneadh* ‘wound’

wound **krekto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *crecht* ‘wound’, Scottish Gaelic *creuchd* ‘wound’, Welsh *craith, creithen* ‘scar, wound’, Breton *creithi* (Old Breton); *crezenn* ‘ulcers; scar’

wound **g□ani-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *guin* ‘wound, killing’, Scottish Gaelic *guin* ‘wound’

wound **nexso-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *ness* ‘wound’

wound **g□an-e/o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *gonaid* ‘kill’, Welsh *gwant* (*s.v. gwanaf*) ‘hit, killed’, Cornish *gwana* ‘stab, sting, prick, puncture’

wound **ad-lāto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *álad* ‘wound’, Welsh *aelawd* ‘tumult, grief’,

wound **wolijo-*, **uφolijo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *fuil* ‘blood’, Scottish Gaelic *fuil* ‘blood’, Welsh *gweli* ‘(bleeding) wound, cut, gash, ulcer, sore’,

Cornish *goli* ‘wound’, Breton *gouly* (Middle Breton), *gouli* ‘wound’

wound **wolīs-āje/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Welsh *gwelio* ‘wound, injure, hurt; exulcerate’, Cornish *golia* ‘wound’, Breton *gouliaff* (Middle Breton), *gouliañ* ‘form a wound’

wound(ed) **goisd-jo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *goite* ‘wounded’

wound, kill **g□on-eje/o-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Gaulish (*Tasco-*)*vanus* ‘badger-killer’, Early Irish *gonim* ‘wound, kill’, Scottish Gaelic *gon* ‘wound, bewitch’, Welsh *gwanu* ‘stab, prick deeply, pierce, run through, thrust through, perforate, penetrate; kill; strike, thrust, push (into), inflict (on)’, Cornish *gwana* ‘stab, sting, prick, puncture’, Breton *goanaff* (Middle Breton), *gwanañ* ‘strike, stab’

wrath **dīko-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Welsh *dig* ‘anger, wrath, bitterness; grief, sorrow; angry, wrathful, displeased, bad-tempered; bitter, grievous, sorrowful’, Breton *dig* ‘zealous, exact’

wrathful **amnets-V-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Early Irish *amnas* ‘wild, rough, hard’, Welsh *efnys* ‘hostile, wrathful; enemy, foe, enemies, adversaries’,

wrestler **luxterjo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish *LVXXTHIRIOS* ‘wrestler’, Early Irish *luchtaire* ‘wrestler’

wretched, evil **trukko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: quality, Gaulish *Trucciacus* (??) ‘unfortunate-’, Early Irish *tru* (*Gs troch*) ‘man condemned to death’, Welsh *trwch* ‘unfortunate, sad, wretched, poor; bad, evil, wicked; wounded, injured, maimed, shattered, broken’, Cornish *troc* (Old Cornish), *trog* ‘gl. miser ‘wretched’, cut, cracked’, Breton *truch* (Old Breton); *trouch* (Middle Breton), *tro(u)c’h* ‘gl. obtusi ‘blunt’; cut’

- wrinkle** **gruggo-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *gruc* (Modern Irish *grug!!!*) ‘wrinkle’, Scottish Gaelic *groganach* ‘wrinkled (as heather)’
- wrinkle** **mergā-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *merg* ‘wrinkle’, Welsh *mer-* ‘wrinkle’, Breton *mergidhaham* (Old Breton) ‘gl. [he]besco ‘grow blunt, dull’
- wrinkled** **gerbāko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *gerbach* ‘wrinkled’
- wrist** **ari-durno-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: body, Early Irish *airdornn* ‘wrist’, Welsh *arddwrn*, *garddwrn* ‘wrist; fist’, Breton *arzorn* ‘wrist’
- year** **bleido-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *blwydd* ‘year; year-old’, Cornish *bloth* (*bloedh*) ‘year of age, age’, Breton *bloaz* ‘year’
- year** **bl(e)id-anī-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *bliadain* ‘year’, Scottish Gaelic *bliadhna* ‘year’, Welsh *blwyddyn* ‘year’, Cornish *blipen* (Old Cornish), *blydhen* ‘year’, Breton *blidan*, *bliden*, *blidon* (Old Breton), *blizenn* ‘year’
- yearling goat in milk** **eburn-īkā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish *Eburnicae* ‘goat-goddesses’, Welsh *efyrnig* ‘yearling goat in milk; (improperly) barren goat’,
- year’s time** **blid-anī-wexto-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Welsh *blwyddyngwaith* ‘year’s time, a certain year’, Breton *bloazuez* (Middle Breton), *bloawezh* ‘year’s time’
- yellow** **badjo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Gaulish *Bodio-casses* ‘yellow-haired people (?)’, Early Irish *buide* ‘yellow’, Scottish Gaelic *buidhe* ‘yellow’
- yellow** **blāwo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Early Irish *blá* ‘yellow’
- yellow** **melino-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Welsh *melyn* ‘yellow, golden, blond, sallow, brown (skin, sugar); deadly, unpleasant; yellow (thing), yolk’, Cornish *milin* (Old

Cornish), *melyn* ‘gl. fuluus l. flavus ‘yellow’, Breton *milin* (Old Breton), *melen* ‘yellow’

yellow, brown **gello-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: sensation, Welsh *gell* ‘bay, brown, auburn, orange, yellow, tawny-coloured’, Breton *gel* (Old Breton), *gell* ‘brown, bay’

yes **to* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *tó* ‘yes (?)’, Welsh *do* ‘yes, yea (expressing an affirmative answer to questions in the past tense when there is emphasis on the verb); indeed’,

yesterday **gdijes*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *in-dé* ‘yesterday’, Welsh *doe*, *ddoe* ‘yesterday’, Cornish *doy* (Old Cornish), *de* ‘yesterday’, Breton *dech* (Middle Breton), *dec’h* ‘yesterday’

yew **eburo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Celtiberian *Ebur-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: 6 ‘nn’, Gaulish *Eburo-ialum* ‘ivy-clearing’, Early Irish *ibar* ‘yew’, Scottish Gaelic *iubhar* ‘yew’, Welsh *efwr* ‘cow-parsnip, hogweed’, Cornish **evor* ? ‘hogweed’, Breton *evor* ‘alder buckthorn, black alder’

yew **iwo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: plant, Gaulish *ivo-* ‘yew’, Early Irish *éo* ‘yew’, Welsh *ywen* ‘yew’, Cornish *hiuin* ‘gl. taxus ‘yew’, Breton *iuguinenn* (Old Breton), *ivin* ‘yew’

yoke **wed(il)o-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Early Irish *fedil* ‘yoke’, Welsh *gwedd* ‘yoke, harness; team (of horses or oxen yoked together); fig. bondage, captivity, submission, humility, homage; offspring, progeny, children’,

yoke **jugo-*, **jugā-* (??), SEMANTIC CLASS: technology, Gaulish *Ver-iugo-dumnus* ‘over-yoke-world’, Early Irish *ughaim* ‘horse-gear’, Welsh *iou* (Old Welsh), *iau* ‘yoke; measure of 4 feet; ?staff or long lance; pair of oxen; sway, authority’, Cornish *ieu* ‘gl. iugum ‘yoke’, Breton *yeu* (Middle Breton), *yew*, *yev*, *yeo* ‘yoke’

you **tū*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Gaulish *-ti* (??) ‘you (sg.)’, Early Irish *tú* ‘you’, Scottish Gaelic *tu*, *thu* ‘you (sg.)’, Welsh *ti* ‘you’, Cornish *ty* ‘you (sg.)’, Breton *te* ‘you’

young **jowanko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Jovinc-illus*, *-a* ‘little young one’, Early Irish *óac*, *óc* ‘young’, Scottish Gaelic *òg* ‘young’, Welsh *ieuanc* ‘young, youthful (in appearance, spirit, &c.)’, adolescent; inexperienced, not inured, immature; recent; unmarried, newly wed’, Cornish *gur iouenc*; *yowynk* ‘gl. adolescens (‘young man’); young, single’, Breton *youanc* (Middle Breton), *yaouank* ‘young’

young animal **kuwo-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Welsh *cyw* ‘young bird, chick; young animal (esp. foal or colt); fig. (often facetiously or satirically) youth, young scholar or disciple; child, baby; one deficient in sense; wicked one’,

young animal **kanawon-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Gaulish *Canavos* ‘young animal’, Early Irish *cano*, *cana* ‘young wolf’, Scottish Gaelic *cana* ‘porpoise, young whale’, Welsh *cenau*, *cenaw* ‘cub, whelp, puppy, kitten; on, descendant, scion, young warrior, knave, imp, rascal’, Breton *Ri-ceneu* (Old Breton) ‘king-young wolf (?)’

young animal **menn-agno-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: animal, Early Irish *mennán*; *bennán* ‘young animal, calf, foal; little calf, little goat, little fawn’

young man **wiro-jowanko-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Welsh *gwreang*, *gwreanc*, *gwranc*, *gwryanc*, *gwryang* ‘young man, youth, page, armour-bearer, esquire, freeman, yeoman’, Cornish *gur iouenc* ‘gl. adolescens ‘adolescent’

young woman **anderā-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: society, Gaulish **andera* ‘young woman’, Early Irish *ainder* ‘young woman’, Scottish Gaelic *ainnir* ‘virgin’, Welsh *anner* ‘heifer’, Breton *annoar*, *annoer* ‘heifer’

younger **jeu(j)os-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *óa* ‘younger’, Welsh *ieu* (Middle Welsh), *iau* ‘younger’, Breton *yaou* ‘younger’

youngest **juw-amo-* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Early Irish *óam* ‘youngest’, Welsh *ieuaf* ‘(the) youngest, the younger (of two), junior’, Breton *yaouañ* ‘youngest’

your **towo* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *toí*; *do* ‘yours; your’, Welsh *teu, tau; dy* ‘yours, your; your’, Cornish *the (dha)* ‘your (sg.)’

your (pl.) *?*, SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Welsh *awch, ach* ‘your (pl.)’, Cornish *agas, as* ‘your (pl.)’, Breton *ho, hoz* ‘your (pl.)’

your (sg.) **twos* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Gaulish *to* ‘your (sg.)’ [This belongs to the next entry: Gaulish *to divo* is *dy Dduw/do Dhia*, with old proclitic genitive < Proto-Celtic **tow(e)*.]

your (sg.) **tu* (?), SEMANTIC CLASS: grammar, Early Irish *do, -t* ‘your (sg.)’, Scottish Gaelic *do* ‘your’, Welsh *dy* ‘thy, thine, your’, Cornish *the (dha)* ‘your (sg.)’, Breton *da* ‘your (sg.)’

youth **jowantūt-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Iovantu-carus* ‘epithet of Marus (lover of youth)’, Early Irish *óitiu* ‘youth’

youth **mak□-ino-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: measure, Gaulish *Mapinius* ‘son of Mapinos’, Welsh *mebin* ‘young boy, youth, young girl, youth, childhood; youthful’, Breton (*Uoret-*) *mebin* (Old Breton), *mibin* ‘agile, nimble’

zeal **jantu-*, SEMANTIC CLASS: emotion, Gaulish *Iantu-maros* ‘great zeal’, Early Irish *ét* ‘zeal’, Scottish Gaelic *eud* ‘jealousy, zeal’