

## 『イギリス方言辞典』におけるケルト借用語

伊 藤 光 彦

本稿は、筆者がこれまで収集してきたケルト語彙集を補うものである (Ito, 2005; Ito, 2006)。本研究で EDD がケルト語源あるいはケルト語経由とする語を 536 語収集した。このリストは、EDD の語源欄に基づくものであり、ケルト語源あるいはケルト語経由とする語を完全に収集したものではなく、不完全なものである。しかし他の語源辞典、辞書よりも多くのケルト借用語を採録しており、ケルト借用語としては他の辞典類では採録されていない語が多く採録されている。また、他の辞典類とは異なる語彙内容と収集の傾向が明らかとなり、語彙内容および地域方言性において特徴的な辞書であることが確認され、資料としては英語におけるケルト語彙研究の貴重な資料であることが明らかになった。また、OED には採録されていない語が多く EDD に採録されていることが明らかになることにより、EDD は OED を補完する英語辞典としての性格が確認できた。

## Celtic Words in *The English Dialect Dictionary* Edited by J. Wright

Mitsuhiko Ito

Previously, the present author collected Celtic words from various dictionaries and published them as a single source for studying Celtic words as found in English (Ito, 2005, 2006). Presented in this paper is additional material for that source. The following is a list representing a collection of 537 words from *The English Dialect Dictionary* (1900) edited by J. Wright [hereafter, *EDD*], and the words collected were based on the etymology of each entry in the *EDD*.

It should be noted that the list is not perfect for two main reasons. One reason is that there might have been some Celtic words missed during the collection process. The other reason lies in the failure of some entries in the *EDD* to include the etymology or not properly attributing the etymology as Celtic when it is clear the word is truly so. A typical example of this is the word *galore*, which is not identified as being of Irish origin even though it clearly comes from the Irish *go leor*. Thus, the list presented here is not perfect; nevertheless, this study should present a useful reference for further study of Celtic words in English.

The date of the first citation of each entry of the *EDD* is given in brackets when known; however, there are many entries that do not have the date of the first entry or are only given the source of the individual cited in the dictionary. For example, *bohog* has neither the source nor date of its first citation, while *bugaun* is given the source of P.W.J. and P.J.M. One hundred and sixty-four words are not given the date of the first citation: *airie*, *amoth*, *ardar*, *ardur*, *argy*, *bedwen*, *bohog*, *boike*, *bonaught*, *boncrab*, *bonny*, *boytach*, *breal*, *brink*, *brithil*, *bugaun*, *bulgranack*, *bundie*, *buzgut*, *caib*, *cal*, *callack*, *candavaig*, *canker*, *cannagh*, *chauk*, *clachcoal*, *cleaf*, *clebber*, *cleve*, *clivan*, *clobber*, *cloit*, *cluit*, *coardhed*, *cold rooz*, *coolaan*, *coolbaury*, *cool oor*, *coracle*, *cosaphooka*, *costean*, *cowdrum*, *crawn*, *crig*, *crig*, *croagh*, *crog*, *croglin*, *cronachie*, *cruck*, *cudum*, *daffock*, *dail*, *deal*, *delgin*, *dipin*, *docher*, *dragger*, *drandering*, *drethan*, *drooze*, *drum*, *drummoolich*, *druschoch*, *duchas*, *dull*, *dyor*, *dymassenach*, *earey*, *espibawn*, *falten*, *faul*, *frig*, *fuilteachs*, *galley*, *gallon*, *gerr*, *gerra*, *gimmagh*, *glan(d)*, *glaster*, *glaws*,

*gleet, goss, grafan, gurth, gwag, gwerian, gyland, hager, hez, hilla, hosk, ishan, jesh, jough, joush, kaebie, kiggall, killimore, killin, kned, knaugh, laister, lestercock, looby, meanolas, minshach, month, muckin, muilcionn, mullach, murroch, nashag, nedcullion, ogos, oonshugh, padel, pant, pellad, pezac, piggal, pliskin, pompren, praav, pullan, pulrose, rabblach, rannoch, rib, risk, ruthag, saggyrt, sawen, scaa, scoot, scradyin, scrobe, shamloch, shangie, shannach, shannag, sharrow, shiemach, shingaun, shiolag, shookie, skiach, skuker, sliggaun, slintrim, soggan, soon, starrach, struy, subban, tam, tirbad, trester, weem, willen and willow.*

One hundred and sixty words are found in *OED-CD-ROM*. The date of the first citation is given in parentheses: *alannah* (1839), *ardar* (1524), *ardur* (1524), *bal* (c1600), *ball* (1523), *banshee* (1771), *barnbrack* (1772), *bawn* (1537), *beltane* (1424), *ben* (1788), *berlin* (1815), *bodach* (1732), *boholawn* (1895), *boneen* (1841), *bonny clabber* (1631), *boreen* (1841), *brochan* (1700), *brock* (c1000), *buckeen* (1793), *bugan* (1839), *bun* (c1538), *but(t)* (1533-4), *caber* (1513), *cader* (a1225), *cailleach* (1814), *caird* (1663), *cam* (a1600), *candavaig* (1793), *caper* (1815), *caple* (c1290), *care* (1849), *carmelee* (1771), *cateran* (1371-90), *caubeen* (1831-4), *cawe(l)* (a700), *clabber* (1634), *clairshach* (1490), *clan* (c1425), *claymore* (1772), *cleve* (1586), *clobber* (18..), *cockagee* (1727), *colleen* (1828), *coracle* (1545), *corkir* (1703), *coronach* (1500-20), *corrie* (1795), *costean* (1778), *cot* (1537), *crag* (a1300), *cran* (1797), *crannogue* (1851), *creagh* (1814), *crine* (1501), *crogan* (1880), *crotal* (1778), *crowd* (a1310), *crubeen* (1847), *cudden* (1791), *curragh* (1664), *curragh* (c1450), *cushag* (1887), *dalt* (1775), *davoch* (1609), *dillue* (1671), *dochandorris* (1810), *dod* (1808), *drammock* (1563), *dulse* (1547), *esker* (1852), *finnac(k)* (1771), *fluellen* (1548), *flummery* (1623), *gabbuck* (1719), *gad* (1728), *gallowglass* (1703), *garron* (1742), *garvie* (1742), *gibbin* (1868), *gillie* (1596), *glack* (1535), *gossan* (1776), *gossoon* (1684), *gowan* (1570), *gradden* (1806), *grafan* (1780), *gra(h)* (1707), *greeshoch* (1802), *grig* (1674-91), *growan* (1753), *guiniad* (1611), *gwag* (1778), *ieroe* (1701), *inch* (c1425), *jough* (1887), *keen* (1830), *keffell* (a1700), *kern* (1351), *kippeen* (1830-2), *knock* (1820), *kyle* (1549), *larach* (1705), *leprechaun* (1604), *lestercock* (1602), *lochan* (1789), *loy* (1763), *machree* (1829), *mart* (1307), *merrow* (1828), *messan* (a1500), *metheglin* (1533), *methen* (1720), *moil* (1847), *mollag* (1883), *month* (1375), *musha* (1831), *nabocklish* (1841), *partan* (c1425), *pibcorn* (1770), *pibroch* (1719), *pinjane* (1887), *pishogue* (1829), *podar* (1754), *polthogue* (1830), *pooka* (1825), *port* (1721), *porth* (1860), *praiseach* (1698), *praskeen* (1843), *pryan* (1710), *quaigh* (1673), *raith* (a1300), *rapparee* (1690), *rath* (c1375), *scallag* (1666), *scraw* (1725), *seannachie* (1534), *sewin* (1532), *shangan* (1786), *shaughraun* (1843), *skean* (1527), *slane* (1750), *sock* (1404), *sonse* (c1300), *spalpeen* (1780), *sporrán* (1818), *strath* (1540), *stron(e)* (1807), *taghairm* (1774), *tallet* (1586), *tascalmoney* (c1730), *tinchel* (1549), *towan* (1803), *traneen* (1837), *tummock* (1789), *tump* (1589), *usquebaugh* (1581), *vug* (1818), *weem* (1792), and *wheal* (1830). Some of the words do not appear in *OED-CD-ROM* and *SOD-CD-ROM* as entry with the same spelling as *EDD*. For example, *cleve* is spelled *cleave* (1586) in *OED-CD-ROM* and *SOD-CD-*

ROM. *Grach* is spelled *gra* (1707) in *OED*-CD-ROM and *SOD*-CD-ROM.

The 536-word list is as follows:

- 1 . ablach [1805]            a dwarf; an expression of contempt [Gael. *ablach*, a mangled carcase]
- 2 . airie                    a hill pasture [Gael. *airidh*, a hill pasture, sheiling]
- 3 . aitnach [1768]        the juniperberries [of Gael. origin]
- 4 . alannah ([1839])      a form of address [Ir. *a leanbh*, my child!]
- 5 . amoth                  a big soft 'gossoon' who would cry for nothing [Ir. *amad*, a simpleton]
- 6 . ardar (1524)          a plough [a Celtic Cornish word, prob. der. fr. Lat. *aratrum*, plough]
- 7 . ardur (1524)          a ploughman [a Celtic Cornish word; cp. W. *arddwr*, 'arator, agricola']
- 8 . argy                    an embankment to protect low-lying waterside meadows from floods [W. *argae*, a stoppage, a dam]
- 9 . baithershin [1852]    it may be so [This repr. Ir. *feidir*, ability + *sin*, this]
10. bal [1864] (c1600)    a mine [Cornish *bal*, collection of mines]
11. ball [1580] (1523)    a name given to a white-faced horse [Prob. of Celtic origin; cp. Ir. and Gael. *ball*, spot, mark]
12. balloch [1819]        a narrow pass [Gael. and Ir. *bealach*, a pass]
13. banshee [1769] (1771) a supernatural being [Ir. *bean sídhe*, OIr. *ben síde* woman of the fairy dwelling or mound]
14. bara ran [1883]        dole bread [Wel. *bara rann*, dole bread; *bara*, bread + *rhann*, a portion]
15. barnbrack [1849] (1772) a large sweetened bun containing currants [Ir. *báirín*, a cake of bread + *breac*, speckled]
16. bawn [1867] (1537)    a court-yard or enclosure for cattle [Ir. *bábhún*, an enclosure for cattle; Gael. *bàbhunn*, a bulwark; MIr. *bódhún* fr. *bó* (a cow) and *dún* (a fortress)]
17. bedwen                the birch [Wel. *bedwen*, cp. Bret. *bezven*]
18. beltane [1792] (1424) the 1st of May [Gael. *bealltuinn*, Ir. *bealteine*, OIr. *beltene*]
19. ben [1808] (1788)    a hill, a mountain [Gael. and Ir. *beann*, a peak]
20. berlin ([1815])        a half-decked galley or rowing boat [Gael. *birlinn*, a galley, a bark. A word of North origin.]
21. besgan [1790]        a leather finger-glove or cloth bandage [a Cornish (Celtic) word. Der. of Cornish *bis* (*bys*, *bes*), finger]
22. bladdoch [1742]        buttermilk [Gael. *blàthach*, buttermilk; Ir. *bláthach*]
23. blasthogue [1848]    flattery [Cp. Ir. *blasda*, feigned]
24. bodach [1843] (1732) a churl [Gael. *bodach*, an old churlish man, a country man]

25. boghedy [1894] crooked, misformed [Cp. Ir. *boghaighthe*, bent, crooked]
26. bohog a rude shed [Ir. *bothóg*, a hut]
27. boholawn ([1895]) the rag-weed [Ir. and Gael. *buadhghallan*, ragwort]
28. boike a small burden of furze [Wel. *baich*, a burden]
29. boit [1842] a bait [OCorn. *buit*, 'cibus, esca'; OBret. *boel*]
30. boley [1890] to herd cows on a distant pasture for a few weeks [Cp. Ir. *buailidh*, a cow-house, dairy]
31. bolteen [1894] the stick of the flail [Ir. *buailtín*, that stick of the flail which strikes the corn in threshing]
32. bonaught a thick round cake made of oatmeal [Ir. *bonnach*, an oaten cake]
33. boncrab the female of the edible crab [*Bon*, prob. means 'female,' cp. Wel. *bun*, woman, Ir. and Gael. *bean*]
34. boneen ([1841]) a young pig [Ir. *banabhín*, a sucking-pig]
35. bonnivochil [1716] The Great Northern Diver [Cp. Gael. *bur-bhuachaill*, the bird called the Northern diver, for *muir-bhuachaill*, herdsman of the deep, fr. the warning it gives before a storm]
36. bonny a swathe rake [Prob. due to Irish field-labourers. Cp. Ir. *buana*, a mower, reaper; *buain*, to reap, mow]
37. bonny clabber [1854] (1631) sour milk which has become thick [Ir. *baine*, milk, *clába*, thick]
38. bonuv [1884] a young pig [Ir. *banabh*, a sucking pig]
39. boom [1877] fifteen [Cp. Wel. *pump*, five]
40. boreen [1836] (1841) a narrow lane [Ir. *batharín*, a narrow lane]
41. bottheen [1894] a short stick [Ir. *batín*, dim. of *bat*, a stick]
42. bouchal [1843] a boy [Ir. *buachail*, a herdsman, a keeper of cows]
43. boulybawn [1867] bread made with flour [Ir. *builín bán*, a white loaf]
44. bourach [1790] a band put round the front or hind legs of a cow to prevent her kicking while being milked [Gael. *buarach*, cow-fetter; *bó*, a cow + *árach*, a tie]
45. boytach a bunch or bundle [Cp. Gael. *boiteal*, a bundle of hay, also *boitean*]
46. braggoty [1885] mottled, speckled, spotted [Of Celtic origin. Cogn. w. Ir. *brecc*, speckled]
47. branten [1851] courageous, bold [OCor. *brentyn*, noble, M. Wel. *breenhyn*, a king]
48. brath [1769] the mastiff dog [OCor. *brath*, a mastiff]
49. breal a mackerel [Cp. W. *brithyll*, a trout; cogn. w. Gael. *breac*, trout, also speckled]
50. breesha [1888] broken remains [Ir. *briseadh*, a breaking]
51. bresna [1870] a bundle of dry sticks for firewood [Ir. *brosna*, a faggot]

52. brink the gill of a fish [Cp. Bret. *brenk*]
53. briss [1867] a smash, broken pieces [Ir. *brise*, a fracture]
54. brithil the trout [Wel. *brithyll*, a trout]
55. brochan [1737] (1700) gruel, thin porridge [Gael. *brochan*, gruel, porridge; Ir. *brochán*]
56. brock [c1205] (c1000) a badger [OE *broc*, a badger; a Celtic word, cp. Ir. and Gael. *broc*]
57. broigh [1892] to be in a state of violent perspiration and panting [Ir. *bruighim*, I boil]
58. bruyans [1880] crumbs [OCor. *browian*, *brewyon*, crumbs]
59. bubbock [1888] a scarecrow [Wel. *bwbach*, 'terriculamentum']
60. buckalee [1870] a call used to shepherds [Gael. *buachaille*, shepherd]
61. buckeen [1843] (1793) a well-to-do farmer [*Buck*, a dandy + *-een* (Ir. *-ín*), dim. suff.]
62. buddagh [1879] the large lake trout [Ir. *bodach*, a kind of fish]
63. bugar [1894] (1839) an evil spirit [Wel. *bwgan*, a bogey, hobgoblin]
64. bugaun a soft-laid egg [Ir. *bogán*, a soft egg]
65. buggins [1892] large flesh blisters on the foot [Ir. *buicain*, a pimple]
66. bulgranack the 'bulltoad' [*Bul* + *grannck*; OCor. *cranag*, a frog]
67. bullister [1790] a sloe-bush [Gael. *bulaistear* (*-ir*), a bullace, a sloe]
68. bumfitt [1871] fifteen [Wel. *pymtheg*, fifteen]
69. bun [1724] (c1538) the tail of a hare or rabbit [Gael. *bun*, a stump, *bun-feann*, a tail]
70. bundie the posteriors [conn. w. Ir. *bundún*, the fundament]
71. butch [1895] a witch [Manx *buitsh*, a witch, in Bible, *Ex.* xxii. 18.]
72. butt [1846] a heavy two-wheeled cart made to trip [OCor. *butt*, a dung-cart]
73. but(t) [1790] a straw bee-hive [OCor. *butt*, a bee-hive]
74. but(t) [1825] (1533-4) a basket or trap of a conical shape used for catching salmon [Wel. *bwt*, a kind of basket to place in the stream to catch fish]
75. buzgut a great eater or drinker [OCor. *bus* (*büz*), later form of *bös* or *boys*, meat, food]
76. caber [1785] (1513) a pole [Gael. *cabar*, a rafter]
77. cader [1865] (a1225) a cradle [Wel. *cadair*, a chair; *cadair fagu*, a cradle; *cadair pladur*, the cradle of a scythe]
78. caib the iron employed in making a spade [Gael. *ceaba* (gen. *ceibe*), the iron part of a spade or other implement for digging or turning up the ground]
79. cailey [1843] a call, friendly visit, chat [Ir. *céilidh*, a visiting; Gael. *céilidh*, a gossiping visit or meeting]
80. cailleach [1830] (1814) an old woman [Ir. and Gael. *cailleach*, an old woman, nun]

81. cairban [1810]            the basking shark [Gael. *cairbein* (also *cearban*), a sail-fish, basking shark]
82. caird [1789] (1663)    a traveling tinker [Gael. *ceard*, a tinker]
83. cal                      a liar [OCor. *cal*, cunning, sly]
84. callack                a young girl [Gael. *caileag*, a little girl, a lassie; dim. of *caile*, a girl]
85. callag [1887]           the pollack [Manx *kelleig*, pollack]
86. callow [1897]           a marshy or low-lying meadow by the banks of a river [Ir. *cala(dh)*, a marshy meadow]
87. cam [1790] (a1600)    crooked [Gael., Ir., Wel. *cam*, crooked]
88. candavaig (1793)      a species of salmon [Gael. *ceann-dubhach*, der. of *ceann-dubh*, black-headed]
89. caneapple [1892]      strawberry tree [Ir. *caithne*, the arbutus]
90. canker                a crab [OCor. *cancer*, a crab fish, Lat. *cancer*]
91. cannagh                a 'pip,' a disease of fowls [Prob. the same as Gael. *conach*, murrain in cattle]
92. cannat [1869]           a sharp wily fellow; a peddler [Cp. Ir. *ceannaidhe*, a merchant, dealer]
93. caper ([1815])          a piece of oatcake and butter [Gael. *ceapaire*, bread with butter and cheese]
94. caple [1682] (c1290)   a horse; a working horse [Gael. *capull*, mare]
95. cardiah [1890]          friendship [Cp. Ir. *cairde*, friendship, also delay, respite]
96. cardidwin [1888]       the youngest pig of a litter [Wel. *cardydwyn*, the youngest or smallest of a litter or brood, esp. of swine]
97. care [1777] (1849)      the mountain ash [of Celtic origin. Cp. Gael. and Ir. *caor*, berry of the mountain-ash]
98. carmele [1769] (1771)   the root of the heath-pea [Gael. *cairmeal*, wild liquorice, wood pea, also *carrameille*]
99. carthallagh [1890]      an angry discussion or argument [A comp. of Ir. *talach*, dispraise, reproach]
100. cascrom[1876]          a crooked-handled spade used by Highlanders [Gael. *cas-chròm*, lit. crooked foot]
101. cash [1860]            a pathway [Cp. Ir. *casán*, a path]
102. cateran [1768] (1371-90)   a Highland robber [Gael. *ceatharn*, a troop, MIr. *ceithern*, whence Anglo-Ir. *kern*]
103. cattera(h) [c1882]    eight [cp. Ir. *ceathair*, four, Gael. *ceithir*]
104. caubeen [1843] (1831-4) (1831-4)   a hat [Ir. *caibín*, a hat, cap]

105. *cauch* [1867] a mess, disagreeable mixture [OCor. *cauch*, *cac*, ordure, manure, dung]
106. *cawel(l)* [1888] (a700) a basket [Wel. *cawell*, 'sporta, corbis']
107. *chauk* the chap or lower jaw [OCor. *tshawc* also *tshawka*, a jackdaw]
108. *chaw* [1886] the chough [OCor. *tshawha*, a chough or red-legged crow]
109. *cheens* [1865] the loins, the small of the back [OCor. *chein*, 'dorsum']
110. *childvean* [1859] little child! [OCor. *vean*, *vyan*, little, small, a mutation of *byan*, *byhan*, *bechan*]
111. *chour* [1841] a giant [Ir. *caur*, a hero; Wel. *cawr*, a giant, Cor. *caur*, in *caur-march*, camel (lit. giant-horse)]
112. *claar* [1815] a large wooden vessel [Gael. *clàr*, a wooden tray or plate]
113. *clabber* [1790] (1634) soft, sticky mud [Ir. and Gael. *clabar*, mud]
114. *clachcoal* a species of coal which gives a strong light [Gael. *clach*, stone]
115. *clairshach* [1818] (1490) a harp [Ir. *clairseach*, harp, Gael. *clarsach*]
116. *clammed* [1808] ailing, out of health [Cp. OCor. *clamder*, a faint, fainting-fit]
117. *clan* [1845] (c1425) a class, coterie [Gael. *clan*, family]
118. *claymore* [1769] (1772) a two-handed sword [Gael. *claidheamh mòr*, great sword]
119. *cleaf* a basket used for carrying turf, collecting potatoes [Ir. and Gael. *cliabh*, a basket, hamper]
120. *cleaveen* [1843] a distant relation [Ir. *cliamhuin*, a relation, son-in-law]
121. *clebber* chatter [Wel. *clebar*, silly talk]
122. *clegger* [1888] a rock, boulder [Wel. *cleggr*, 'cautes, scopulus, rupes']
123. *cleve* (1586) a basket [Ir. and Gael. *cliabh*, a basket]
124. *clibbins* [1890] loose-hanging female finery [Ir. *clibín*, a dewlap, a piece]
125. *click* [1865] the left hand [Cp. OCor. *glikin* in *dorn glikin*, left-handed]
126. *clievaun* [1890] a small basket [Ir. *cliabhán*, a basket]
127. *clip* [1892] a colt, filly, foal [Cp. Gael. *clibeag* (*cliobag*), a filly, Ir. *cliobóg*]
128. *clivan* a pyramidal trap for catching birds [Co. Ir. *cliabhan*, a basket]
129. *cloa* [1795] a coarse woolen cloth [Gael. *cló*, *clòtha*, coarse home-made cloth, borrowed fr. E. *cloth*]
130. *clobber* (18..) mud, clay, dirt [Gael. *clàbar*, dirt, mire, clay]
131. *clocharet* [1867] the stonechat [Cp. The Gael. names for the bird, *clochlain*, *cloichirein*]
132. *clocher* [1864] a wheezing in the throat or chest [Cp. Gael. *clochar*, a wheezing in the throat, *cloichear*, the rattle in the throat of a dying person; Ir. *clochar*, wheezing]
133. *clochmore* [1874] a big stone [Ir. *cloch*, a stone + *mór*, great]



134. cloit                      a hurdle [Wel. *clwyd*, a hurdle]
135. cluit                    a hurdle of rods wattled together [OCor. *cluit*, Wel. *clwyd*, a hurdle]
136. clunk [1816]            to swallow [Der. fr. an OCor. vb.= Wel. *llyncu*, to swallow]
137. coardhed                searched [Cp. Ir. *cuartaighim*, I search]
138. cockagee [1729] (1727)    a kind of small, hard, sour cider-apple [Ir. *cac a' gheidh*, goose dung; the apple was so called from its greenish-yellow colour]
139. coghel [1890]           a fishing-net [Ir. *cochal*, a net]
140. cold rooz                close the net [Perh. for OCor. *colm ros*, tie the net]
141. coliaheen [1885]        the puffin [Gael. *cailleach*, an old woman + *-ín*, dim. suff.]
142. colleen [1843] (1828)   a young girl [Ir. *cailín*, a girl]
143. common [1817]        a curved stick used in the game of 'common' [Ir. *camán*, a 'common' or burnt stick for hurling]
144. coolaan                the back of the head or body [Ir. Gael. *cùlan*, tresses, hair, the back of the head; der. of *cùl*, back]
145. coolbaury              a reserve of skilful players placed near the 'baury' [*Cool* repr. Ir. *cùl*, back]
146. cooloor                a pigeon [Ir. *colúr*, a dove]
147. cooramuck [1870]      a feast [Cp. Ir. *cuirm*, a feast, a banquet; *cuirmeach*, festive]
148. coose [1885]            to gossip, chat [OCor. *cows*, to speak, say, tell]
149. coose [1892]            a small bay [Ir. *cuas*, a cove]
150. coracle (1545)        a small boat formed with broad hoops and covered with tarpaulin, or horse-hide [Wel. *corwgl*, *cwrwgl*, 'cymba piscatorum corio contexta']
151. corkir [1716] (1703)   the lichen [Gael. and Ir. *corcur*, purple; borrr. fr. Lat. *purpur*]
152. corn [1810]            a corner [OCor. *corn*, a corner]
153. corniwillen [1867]    the lapwing [OCor. *corniwillen*, a lapwing; Wel. *cornchwigl*, 'vanellus avis']
154. coronach [1769] (1500-20)   a funeral song or lamentation [Gael. *corranach*, Ir. *coránach*, a funeral cry; lit. 'coweeping'; *co* + *rán* + *-ach*, Gael. *rán*, a cry]
155. corrie [1818] (1795)   a circular hollow on a mountain side [Gael. *coire*, a circular hollow surrounded with hills, a mountain dell, orig. a cauldron]
156. cosaphooka            the puck's-foot [Ir. *cos a phúca*, the puck's-foot; *cos*, foot + *púca*, Puck, an elf]
157. cosdergan [1890]      a small bird with red legs [Ir. *cois-deargan*, a red-legged fellow]
158. cosher [1890]        a feast [Ir. *cóisir*, feast, entertainment]
159. cossy [1888]          a slide on the ice [Cp. Wel. *cosi*, 'scalpere, fricare, scabere']

160. costean (1778) shallow pits sunk at right angles to the usual run of the lodes to trace or find tin or other metal [It is prob. that this word contains the element OCor. *steán*, tin]
161. cot (1537) [1890] a small, flat-bottomed boat [Ir. and Gael. *cot*, a small boat]
162. cothamore [1843] a great-coat, overcoat [Ir. *cóta*, a coat + *mór*, great]
163. cowdrum a beating [Gael. *comhthrom* (*cothrom*), equipoise, justice]
164. crafe [1895] to sew together roughly [Cp. Bret. *kraf*, 'couture,' *crafat*, 'recoudre']
165. crag [1729] (a1300) a rocky place [Ir. and Gael. *creag*, a rock; also *craig*; a form of *carraig*]
166. cran [1865] (1797) a measure of capacity used for fish, esp. herrings [Cp. Gael. *crann*, a measure for fresh herrings]
167. crannogue [1878] (1851) a lake dwelling [Ir. *crannóg*, a habitation]
168. crawn a dried sheepskin [OCor. *crochen* (*crohen*, *croen*), the skin. Wel. *croen*]
169. creagh ([1814]) a Highland foray [Gael. and Ir. *creach*, plunder]
170. creath [1888] a scar [Wel. *craith*, 'cicatix']
171. crevan [1895] a dry, hard crust [OCor. *crevan*, a crust]
172. crig a round mow of corn [OCor. *creeg* a heap, mound]
173. crig heath or heather [Wel. *grŷg*, *erice*, OCor. *grig*, *grug*, heath]
174. crine [1823] (1501) to shrivel, or shrink [Gael. *crìon*, withered, Ir. *críon*, MIr. *crín*]
175. croagh to strangle with a rope [Gael. *croch*, to strangle, *croich*, the gallows]
176. crog a paw [Gael. *crog*, a large or clumsy hand, a paw]
177. crogan [1814] (1880) a bowl or vessel used to hold milk [Gael. *crogan*, a pitcher]
178. croggan [1865] a limpet-shell [OCor. *crogen*, a shell]
179. croglin a small shell-fish or periwinkle [Cp. Wel. *crogen*, 'concha']
180. cronachie a child's name for the little finger [Cp. Gael. *crannach*, a dwarfish person]
181. cronane [1830] a monotonous chant or drone [Ir. *crónán*, the low murmuring or chorus to each verse in choral singing]
182. crosheens [1890] crutches [Ir. *croisín*, a crutch]
183. crotal [1873] (1778) the lichen *Parmelia omphalodes* [Gael. *crotal*, a general name for the varieties of Lichen]
184. crowd [1816] (a1310) a fiddle [OCor. *crowd*, a fiddle, *crowder*, a fiddler]
185. crowd [1865] a wooden hoop covered with sheepskin [A mispron. of OCor. *crodar* (for older *croider*), a sieve]
186. croylooks [1873] the wood that remains from furze-bushes that have been set on fire [Wel. *creilwg* (pl. aggr.), the charred stalks of furse]

187. cruban [1887]            a disease to which cows are subject [Gael. *crúban*, a disease in the legs of animals]
188. crubeen [1848] (1847) the paw of any animal [Ir. *crúbín*, dim. of *crúb*, a claw of any animal]
189. cruck                    a wooden pail for holding water or milk [Wel. *crwc*, a bucket, a pail]
190. cruiskeen [1890]      a small jug for holding liquor [Gael. *crùisgein*, a jug, Ir. *crúisgín*, fr. ME. *cruskyn*]
191. cudden [1879] (1791) a small fish [Gael. *cudainn*, supposed the young of the coal-fish]
192. cudum                    substance, or largest share [Gael. *cuideam*, weight, importance]
193. cuidhich [1776]        a night's lodging and food [Ir. *cuid oidhche* (lit. evening portion)]
194. cunie [1865]            the green scum covering a pool [A Celtic word. Cp. Ir. *cúnach* and *caonach*, moss; Gael. *còinneach*]
195. curragh [1894] (1664) marshy, waste ground [Manx *curragh*, a moor, bog, fen]
196. curragh [1814] (c1450) a small boat or skiff [Ir. *corrach*, a boat]
197. cushag ([1887])        the common ragwort [Manx *cuishag-vooar-as-veg*, the plant ragwort]
198. custis [1793]            a flat piece of board with a handle [Cp. Bret. *kastiz*, 'châtiment']
199. daffock                  a coarse tub or trough in which the food of cattle is put [Gael. *dabhach*, a large tub; Ir. *dabhach*, a vat]
200. dail                      a field [Gael. *dail*, a dale, meadow]
201. dalt [1828] (1775)    a foster-child [Gael and Ir. *dalta*, a foster-son]
202. dashandarras [1810] the siturrrp-glass [OCor. *dewas an darras*, a drink at the door]
203. davoch [1797] (1609) an ancient measure of land [Gael. *dabhach*, a vat, a measure of land]
204. deal                      the nipple, teat of a sow, cow, bitch, fox, rat, & c. [OE. *delu*, nipple of breast, cp. Ir. *del*, a teat; Gael. *deala*, a cow's dung]
205. delgin [1845]            the stick used in binding sheaves [Gael. *dealgan*, a little pin or skewer, dim. of *dealg*, a pin]
206. deuch [1871]            a draught, drink [Gael. *deoch*, a drink]
207. dic(k) [1871]            ten [of Celtic origin; cp. Ir. and Gael. *deich*, Wel. *deg*, OCor. *dek*]
208. dillue [1830] (1671) to wash ore supported on a hair-bottomed sieve in water [OCor. *dyllo*, to let out]
209. dipin                      a part of a herring-net [Cp. Gael. *dìpin*, a certain measure of a net, usually of a herring-net]
210. dird [1787]              a blow, thrust [Cp. Gael. *dùrd*, 'sonitus, strepitus'; Wel. *dwrdd*]
211. dochandorris [1824] (1810) the sitrup-cup [Gael. *deoch-an-doruis*, a stirrup cup]
212. docher                    injury [Gael. and Ir. *dochair* (*dochar*), hurt, damage]
213. dod [1823] (1808)    a fit of ill-humour [Gael. *dod*, a tantrum, fret]

214. dolachan [1879] a large lake trout [Ir. *duileachán*, a trout]
215. dorlagh [1775] a bundle, truss, package [Gael. *dòrlach*, a sheaf of arrows, a quiver]
216. dragger a term used by boys when running a race [Wel. *rhagor*, 'praecellentia, discrepantia, discrimen']
217. drammock [1822] (1563) meal and water mixed in a raw state [Cp. Gael. *dramaig*, a foul mixture]
218. drandering the chorus of a song [Cp. Gael. *drannnd*, *drannndan*, a hum]
219. drethan a spot of sand [OCor, *traith* (later *treath*), the sandy beach of the sea; Wel. *traeth*, 'littus']
220. drooze leaven [Wel. *does*, in *surdoes*, 'fermentum']
221. drum dull, melancholy [Gael. *trom*, heavy, sad, melancholy]
222. drummoilich melancholy [Gael. *trom*, heavy, sad + *muladach*, sorrowful]
223. druschoch any fluid food of a nauseous appearance [Cp. Gael. *draos*, filth]
224. duchar the dwelling of a person's ancestors [Gael. *dùthchas*, place of one's birth]
225. dull a horse-hair noose or snare for catching trout [Ir. *dul*, a snare]
226. dulse [1871] (1547) a species of edible sea-weed [Ir. and Gael. *duileasg*]
227. dyor a small quantity of any liquid [Ir. *deor*, a drop]
228. dymssassenach a Welsh phr. meaning 'I don't understand English' [Wel. *sym Sassenach*, (I have) no English]
229. earey a hill-pasture, moor [Gael. *àiridh*, a place where cattle are]
230. ercle [1876] a small swelling [Cp. Wel. *archoll*, 'vulnus']
231. esker [1892] (1852) a ridge of land [Ir. *eiscir*, a ridge]
232. espibawn the ox-eye daisy [Ir. *easpuig-bán*, ox-eye daisy]
233. fairgorta [1881] a 'magic' grass supposed to produce faintness [Ir. *feur*, grass + *gorta*, hunger]
234. falten a fillet [Gael. *faltan*, a snood]
235. farrach [1742] strength, substance [Gael. *farrach*, force, violence]
236. faul a circle, halo round the moon [Gael. *fàl*, a circle, a wall, hedge]
237. fenodyree [1881] a wild man of the wood [Manx *fenodyree*, a satyr, a 'lubber fiend']
238. finnac(k) [1851] (1771) a white trout [Gael. *fionnag*, a white trout, a young salmon]
239. fluellen [1633] (1548) the common speedwell [In Welch it (Speedwell) is called Fluellen. Wel. *llysiau Llywelyn*, speedwell, lit. Llewelyn's herbs]
240. flummery [1819] (1623) oatmeal boiled in water till it becomes thick and gelatinous [Wel. *llymry*, flummery]

241. fraghan [1726] the whortleberry [Ir. *fraochan*, black whortle-berries]
242. fraith [1848-50] free-spoken, talkative [Wel. *ffraeth*, fluent, of fluent utterance]
243. frig a dowdy, an old-fashioned woman [OCor. *freg*, a woman, a married woman; Wel. *gwraig*, a woman, wife]
244. fuilteachs a period partly in January and partly in February [Gael. *faoilteach*, the last fortnight of winter, and first fortnight of spring]
245. furraun [1843] to put on a frank, cordial manner towards some one [Ir. *furán*, a welcome]
246. furry [1876] an ancient festival still maintained at Helstone [Cp. OCor. *fer*, a fair, a mart; Lat. *feriae*]
247. gabbuck ([1719]) the piked dog-fish [Ir. *gobóg*, a dog-fish]
248. gad [1890] (1728) a hoop or coil of twisted or plaited osier [Ir. *gad*, a wither, twisted twig or ozier]
249. gairy [1887] a steep hill [Manx *garee*, a sour piece of land]
250. galley a leech [Gael. *geal*, a leech]
251. gallon the butter-burr [Ir. *gallán-mor*, butter-burr]
252. gallowglass [1716] (1703) an armed foot-soldier [Ir. *gallóglach*, a heavy-armed soldier]
253. garm [1895] to scold, vociferate loudly [OCor. *garne*, to shout, to cry aloud]
254. garron [1806] (1742) an inferior kind of horse, a hack [Gael. *gearran*, a gelding; Ir. *gearrán*, der. of *geárr*, to cut]
255. garvie [1803] (1742) the sprat [Cp. Gael. *garbhag*, a sprat]
256. gaver [1810] the sea clayfish [OCor. *gavar*, a goat; *gavar mór*, a lobster]
257. gaverhale [1885] the jack-snipe [OCor. *gavar*, a goat + *hal*, a salt marsh]
258. gealachgunley [1890] the harvest-moon [Ir. *gealach*, the moon]
259. gerr awkward [Gael. *ceàrr*, awkward, left-handed]
260. gerra a rock [OCor. *garrac*, a rock]
261. gibbin [1881] (1868) a sand-eel [Manx *gibbin*; Ir. *goibín*]
262. gidheal [1890] a sudden and earnest desire to possess something [Gael. and Ir. *geall*, desire, longing]
263. gill [1824] a leech, a tadpole [Gael. and Ir. *geal*, a leech]
264. gillie [1862] (1596) a man-servant, attendant [Gael. *gille*, a lad, servant; Ir. *giolla*; MIr. *gilla*. Supposed by Zimmer to be borrowed from ON. *gildr*, stout, brawny, of full worth]
265. gimmagh a lobster [Ir. and Gael. *giomach*, a lobster]
266. girsha [1836] a very young girl [Ir. *geirseach*, a girl]

267. glack [1768] (1535) a ravine, narrow valley, glen [Gael. *glac*, a hollow; a narrow valley]
268. glad(d)en [1611] Welsh flannel [Wel. *gwlanen*, flannel]
269. glan(d) the bank or brink of a river [OCor. *glan*, the bank of a river]
270. glaster a drink made of milk and water [Wel. *glasdwr*, milk and water (lit. blue water)]
271. glaws dried cow-dung used for fuel [OCelt. *gloas*, dried cow-dung used for fuel]
272. gleet damp on the surface of a wall [OCor. *glit*, a hoar-frost, rime]
273. gloit [1835] a blockhead, lubberly fellow, lout [Ir. *gloichd*, an idiot]
274. goggans [1894] a game played on Twelfth Day [Manx *goggan*, a wooden vessel resembling a small mug; Gael. *gogan*, a wooden vessel, a milk-pail]
275. goss [1854] a moor [OCor. *cors*, a moor, bog, fen; Wel. *cors*, 'palus, juncetum']
276. goss a wood [OCor. *cos*, a wood, forest; old form *coid*; Wel. *coed*, Breton *koat*, 'bois']
277. gossan [1790] (1776) a mining term [OCor. *gossan* (also *gozan*), iron ochre]
278. gossoon [1830] (1684) a boy, lad [Ir. *garsún*, a boy; Fr. *garçon*]
279. gowan [1701] (1570) a generic name for the daisy [Cp. Gael. *gugan*, a daisy]
280. gradden [1804] (1806) the name of certain kinds of snuff [Gael. *gradan*, an expeditious mode of drying grain for the quern by burning the straw]
281. grafan (1780) a small axe with the edge turned across like an adze [Ir. *grafán*, a grubbing-ax]
282. gra(h) (1848) (1707) affection, love, fondness [Ir. *gradh*, love]
283. granogoe [1881] a hedgehog [Ir. *gráineóg*, a hedgehog, Gael. *gràineag*]
284. greeshoch [1843] (1802) a red, glowing fore without flame [Gael. *griosach*, burning embers; Ir. *griosach*, coals of fire]
285. grig [1691] (1674-91) heather [Wel. *grug*, heath or ling; OCor. *grig*]
286. growan [1793-1813] (1753) loose, coarse granite [OCor. *grow*, gravel, sand; Breton *grouan*, 'gravier']
287. guiniad [1721] (1611) the fish, *Coregonus Pennanti* [Wel. *gwyniad*, 'Merula piscis']
288. guran [1824] a small boil, pustule [Gael. *guirean*, a pimple, pustule]
289. gurth curd after it has been broken down or wrought small by the hands [Gael. *gruth*, curds]
290. gwag (1778) a tin-mining term [OCor. *gwag*, a void, vacuum, pl. *gwagion*, caves, cells; Wel. *gwâg*, 'vacuus']
291. gweans [1865] periwinkles, scallops [OCor. *gwihan*, a periwinkle]

292. gwerian                      a silly person [Wel. *gwirion*, innocent]
293. gyland                      a sloping piece of land, a high bank [Wel. *ceulan* (*y geulan*), a bank]
294. hager                        ugly, deformed [OCor. *hager*]
295. heeligoleerie [1827]    in a state of confusion [Ir. *uile-go-leir*, altogether]
296. hez                         a swarm of bees [OCor. *hez*, a swarm]
297. hilla                        the nightmare [Cp. Wel. *hunllef* and *hunllig*, the nightmare]
298. hoggan [1866]            a pork pasty [OCor. *hogen*, a pork pasty, a der. of *hoch*, a pig]
299. horra [1870]             a prostitute [OCor. *hora*, 'meretrix']
300. hosk                        the long-bracteated sedge [Wel. *hesg*, sedges, Ir. *seisg*, sedge, bog-reed]
301. hubba [1881]             a cry given to warn fishermen of the approach of pilchards [OCor. *ubba*, in this place, here]
302. hubbubboo [1862]      an uproar, a 'to-do' [*Abowe* or *aboo* was the war cry of the ancient Irish. Ir. *abu*]
303. ieroe ([1701])            a great grandchild [Gael. *iar-ogha*, a great grandchild]
304. imrigh [1814]            a kind of soup [Gael. *eantraich*, a kind of soup; Ir. *eanbhruith*, soup]
305. inch [1811] (c1425)    a small island [Gael. *innis*, an island]
306. ishan                      the dust or husks from winnowed corn [OCor. *us*, the husk of corn, pl. *usion*, *ision*, Wel. *usion*]
307. jesh                        neat, spruce; active [Gael. *deas*, right, handsome, trim]
308. jing [1895]              to crowd [Ir. *ding*, a wedge; Gael. *dinn*, to press]
309. jough [1887] (1887)    drink, ale [Gael. *deoch*, drink]
310. jougheig                  a miserable fellow [Manx *jough-eig*, dead or flat beer; *jough*, drink, *eig*, flat. dead, as liquor]
311. joush                      a pair of shears [Gael. *deamhas*, shears; Ir. *deimheas*]
312. kaebie                    the crop of a fowl [Cp. Gael. *geuban*, the crop of a bird]
313. kauch [1785]            a bustle, fluster, flutter [Gael. *cabhag*, hurry, haste]
314. keen [1843] (1830)    sb. a cry of lamentation over a corpse; v. to wail [Ir. *caoine*, a dirge]
315. keffel [1827] (a1700)    a horse [Wel. *ceffyl*, a horse]
316. keggas [1895]            tall umbelliferous plants [OCor. *cegas*, hemlock; Wel. *cegid*, Breton *kegit*, Lat. *cicuta*]
317. kenning [1883]          an uleer in the eye [Wel. *cèn*, a skin, a peel, scales]
318. kern [1817] (1351)    a foot-solder armed with a dart or 'skean' [Cp. Ir. and Gael. *ceatharnach*, a soldier; der. of *ceatharn*, a troop]
319. kialter [1895]            coarse flannel [Gael. *cealtar*, thick broad cloth; Ir. *cealtair*, clothes]
320. kier [1895]              grey [Gael. *ciar*, dark grey]

321. kiggal a spindle [OCor. *cigel*, a distaff; Breton *kigel*, 'quenouille']
322. killimore earth-nuts [OCor. *cilli*, a grove + *mor*, berries]
323. killin the holly, *Ilex Aquifolium* [OCor. *celin*, holly; Breton. *kelen*]
324. kippeen [1843] (1830-2) a small stick, a switch; a twig [Ir. *cipín*, a stick]
325. kittagh [1843] left-handed [Ir. *ciotach*, left-handed]
326. kned short, laboured breathing [Gael. *cnead*, a sigh, groan]
327. knock [1715] (1820) a hill [Gael. and Ir. *cnoc*, a hillock]
328. knaugh a hillock [Ir. *croc*, a hill]
329. kyle [1716] (1549) a sound, strait [Gael. *caol*, a narrow strait, sound, firth; *caol*, a firth or kyle]
330. kylin [1892] saving, economy [Cp. Ir. *caolaim*, I lessen]
331. lagheryman [1890] a dwarfish, bewitched person [Ir. *lucharman*, a pigmy]
332. laghta [1881] a monumental pile [Ir. *leacht*, a pile of stones in memory of the dead]
333. laister the yellow water-iris [OCor. *elester*, pl. of *elestren*, a sedge, a flag; Wel. *elestr*, pl. of *elestren*, the iris; Ir. *eleastar*, *feleastar*, the iris; Gael. *seilisdeir*, the yellow iris]
334. larach [1773] (1705) the site of a building [Gael. *làrach*, the site of a building; Ir. *laithreach*, ruins of a building]
335. lenno [1882] a child [Gael. *leanabh*, a child; Ir. *leanbh*]
336. leprechaun [1848] (1604) a pigmy sprite [Ir. *lupracán*, a sprite]
337. lestercock (1602) ship [OCor. *lester*, a ship; Breton *lestr*, 'navire'; Ir. *leastar*, a small boat]
338. lochan ([1789]) a small lake [Gael. *lochan*, a little lake]
339. lodden [1824] a pool [Gael. and Ir. *lodan*, a puddle]
340. looby of the weather; warm [Cf. OCor. *loob*, slime, sludge]
341. loy [1840] (1763) narrow spade [Ir. *láighidhe*, a spade]
342. luchryman [1888] a pigmy, sprite [Ir. *luacharmán*, a pigmy]
343. lug [1889] a hollow or low ground [Ir. *log*, a hollow]
344. mabyer [1790] a young hen [OCor. *mab* + *iar*, i.e. the son of a hen]
345. machree [1848] (1829) a term of endearment [Ir. *mo croidhe* ! my heart !]
346. mailie [1881] of a cow; hornless [Gael. *maolag*, a cow without horns, der. of *maol*, bald, without horns]
347. margy more [1878] a large market or cattle fair held before Christmas or Easter [Ir. *margadh mòr*, a big market]
348. mart [1816] (1307) a cow or ox fattened to be killed and salted or smoked for winter provision [Gael. *mart*, a cow; Ir. *mart*, a cow beef]



349. mauthedoog [1785] a spectre dog [Ir. *madadh*, a dog + *dubh*, black]
350. mawn [1863] a bog [Wel. *mawn*, *gleba*, *caespes*]
351. meanolas a kind of stove [OCelt. *maen* (*mēn*), a stone + *olas*, a hearth]
352. mehell [1890] a gathering of people to reap [Ir. *meithle*, crowds]
353. melg [1882] the milt of fish [Gael. *mealg*, milt of fish]
354. merrow [1862] (1828) a mermaid [Ir. *moruadh*, a mermaid]
355. messan [1641] (a1500) a small dog [Gael. *measan*, a lapdog, a pert or forward person, a puppy; Ir. *measán*; MIr. *mesan*]
356. metheglin [1670] (1533) beer made from honey [Wel. *meddyglyn*]
357. mether [1843] (1720) an old wooden drinking vessel of a square form with a handle or ear on each side, out of which all the family drank successively [Ir. *meadar*, a hollowed out drinking vessel]
358. millia(h) [1848] in phr. *millia(h) murther(s)*, a thousand murders ! [Ir. *míle*, a thousand]
359. milprev(e) [1865] a stone used as a charm against adders [OCor. *milprev*, the Druid's or serpent's egg. The *ovum anguinum* of Pliny. *Mil*, a thousand + *prév*, a reptile]
360. minnies [1823] stones suspended from ropes, used in pilchard fishing, to prevent the fish from escaping from a seine-net [OCor. *maen*, a stone (pl. *meyn*)]
361. minshach mean, niggardly, inhospitable [Gael. *miannasach*, covetous, greedy]
362. minshoch [1824] a she-goat two years old [Gael. *minnseag*, a yearling she-goat; Ir. *minnseog*, a young she-goat]
363. miscaun [1843] a lump of butter [Ir. *miosgán*, a small dish of butter]
364. mobbeg [1881] a mob of boys [The element *-beg* repr. Gael. *beag*, little]
365. moil [1843] (1847) a cow without horns [Ir. *maol*, bald]
366. mollag [1894] (1883) a dog's skin blown up as a bladder, and used as a buoy to float herring-nets [Manx *mollog*]
367. month (1375) the Grampian mountains, esp. towards their eastern extremity [Gael. *monadh*, a mountain, a mountain range]
368. moonog [1824] the heath, *Empetrum nigrum* [Ir. *moineog*, a bog-berry]
369. mooragh [1881] waste land on the shore [Ir. *murbhach*, a murragh, a flat marshy piece of land by the sea]
370. moors [1706] the bailiffs of the lord of a manor [Ir. *maor*, a steward, bailiff; Gael. *maor*, an officer of justice or of estates: Lat. *maior*]
371. morgy(e) [1886] the dog-fish [OCor. *morgi*, a sea-dog, a dog-fish]
372. muckin a pig [Wel. *mochyn*, a pig]

373. mudyarn [1843] the bread-stick, a forked stick with three legs [Ir. *maide*, a stick + *arán*, bread]
374. mudyees [1878] wooden tongs [Ir. *maide-brisde*, a bent stick used for tongs]
375. muilcionn the plant spignel, *Meum athamanticum* [Gael. *muilceann*, *muilcionn*, fell-wort]
376. mullach a term of endearment [Gael. *muileach*, dear, beloved]
377. murroch shell-fish in general [Ir. and Gael. *maorach*, a *gen.* term for all kinds of shell fish]
378. muryan [1863] an ant [OCor. *murrian*, ants; Wel. *morion*, ‘formicae’; Breton *merien*, ‘fourmis’]
379. musha [1830] (1831) an exclamation expressing various emotions or passions [Ir. *maisead*, if so it be, then, therefore]
380. nabocklish ([1841]) never mind ! [Ir. *na*, not + *bocadh*, discussion + *leish*, with it, let there be no discussion about it]
381. nashag the bearberry [Gael. *cnaimhseag*, the bearberry]
382. nedcullion the wood anemone [Cp. Ir. *nead cailleach*, wood anemone]
383. ogos caves along the shore, cliff caves [OCor. *ogo*, a cave, cavern; Wel. *ogof*, ‘cauea’]
384. omadahun [1843] a stupid person [Ir. *amadán*, fool; Gael. *amadan*]
385. oonshugh a foolish woman [Ir. *óinseach*, a foolish woman, Gael. *óinnseach*]
386. padel a dish: a pan [OCor. *padel*, a pan; Wel. *padell*, ‘patella’]
387. padgettyow [1846] a lizard; an eft [Cp. OCor. *padzhar*, four, and *paw*, foot]
388. palace [1871] a cellar for the bulking and storing of pilchards [Cp. OCor. *palas*, to dig, delve]
389. palch [1790] broken down in health, very frail and delicate in constitution; palsied [OCor. *palch*, weak, sickly, making a poor recovery]
390. palthogue [1884] a blow [Ir. *palbtóg*, a thump, a blow]
391. pane [1883] a parsnip [OCor. *panan*, a parsnip]
392. pant a hollow declivity on the side of a hill, *gen.* without water [Wel. *pant*, ‘vallis, vallicula’]
393. partan [1804] (c1425) the common crab, *Cancer pagurus* [Ir. *partán*, *portán*, a crab]
394. pednpaly [1846] the blue tit, *Parus caeruleus* [OCor. *pedn*, head + *paly*, satin or velvet]
395. pellad tadpole [Cp. Gael. *poll-cheannan*, a tadpole, lit. ‘pool-head’]
396. pen [1715] a hill [Wel. *pen*, ‘caput, promontorium’]
397. pezac a pilchard with a broken back [OCor. *pesach*, rotten]

398. pibcorn [1870] (1770) a 'hornpipe,' a rustic musical instrument [Wel. and OCor. *pib*, 'fistula, tibia' + *corn*, 'cornu']
399. pibroch [1814] (1719) bagpipe or Highland music, esp. that of a martial kind [Gael. *piobaireachd*, the art of playing on the bag-pipe, a piece of music peculiar to the bag-pipe]
400. piggal a pickaxe, a large hoe for cutting turf [OCor. *pigol*, a pickaxe; Breton *pigel*, 'petite houe']
401. pillibeen [1885] the lapwing [Ir. *pilbín*, a lapwing]
402. pilm [1825] dust, dry dust [OCor. *pilm*, flying dust like flour]
403. pinjane [1887] (1887) curds and whey [Ir. *binidean*, rennet]
404. pishogue [1869] (1829) sorcery, witchcraft [Ir. *píseog*, witchcraft, also *pisreog*]
405. plethan [1895] to blaid; to plait [OCor. *pleth*, a plait, braid, wreath]
406. pliskin an eggshell [OCor. *pliscin*, an eggshell]
407. poage [1884] a kiss [Ir. *póg*, a kiss; fr. Church Lat. (acc.) *pācem*, 'the kiss of peace']
408. podar [1824] (1754) mundic, pyrites [OCor. *podar*, rotten, corrupt, good for nothing]
409. poireen [1890] very small potatoes [Ir. *póirín*, a small potato]
410. polthogue [1843] (1830) a heavy blow [Ir. *palлтóg*, a thump, blow]
411. pompren a rustic foot-bridge [Wel. *pontbren*, a wooden bridge]
412. pomster [1842] to act as a quack-doctor [Cp. OCor. *ponster*, quackery, giving improper medicines]
413. pooka [1808] (1825) a supernatural being [Ir. *púca*, an elf, sprite]
414. port [1708] (1721) a lively tune upon the bagpipe [Gaelic *port*, a tune; OIr. *port*, a tune, a jig]
415. porth [1864] (1860) a cove, a small bay [OCor. *porth*, a port, harbour, bay]
416. praav a sea-worm, of the family *Nereidae* [OCor. *pref*, *prêv*, a worm, reptile]
417. praiseach [1727] (1698) the wild mustard [Ir. *praiseach*, cabbage]
418. praskeen [1870] (1843) an apron, esp. a large, coarse apron [Ir. *paiscín*, an apron]
419. pronack [1857] a crumb; esp. a crumb of dough in kneading oatcake [Gael. *pronnag*, a crumb]
420. pryan [1830] (1710) a mining term; soft white clay [OCor. *pryan*, clayey ground]
421. puckawn(e) [1870] a he-goat, a butting goat [OIr. *pucán*, a small he-goat]
422. pue [1691] the udder of a cow or sheep, esp. when cooked [Cp. Wel. *piw*, uber]
423. pul [1865] mud [OCor. *poll*, mud]
424. pullan a pit; pond; a pool of salt-water among the rocks [OCor. *pullan*, a dim. of *pul*, a pit, pond, muddy pool]

425. pulrose a wheel-pit [OCor. *pul*, pit, and *ros*, wheel]
426. pwn [1863] of straw [Wel. *pwn*, a pack, burden]
427. quaigh [1721] (1673) a small and shallow cup or drinking vessel, with two ears for handles  
[Gael. *cuach*, a cup, bowl; OIr. *cúach*]
428. quarrant [1754] a kind of shoe [Cp. Gael. *cuaran*, a brogue, sock; M.Ir. *cúarán*, a covering for the foot and leg]
429. quilkin [1846] a frog; occas, a toad [OCor. *cwilcen*, a frog]
430. rabblach idle, incoherent talk or writing [Gael. *rapalach*, noisy; from *rapal*, noise; not a true Gaelic word, but founded on English *rabble*]
431. raith [1773] (a1300) a quarter of a year [Gael. *ràith*, Ir. *ráithe*, a quarter of a year]
432. rannoch bracken [Gael. *raineach*, fern, bracken]
433. rapparee [1818] (1690) an Irish plunderer armed with a pike [Ir. *rapaire*, a noisy fellow]
434. rath [1843] (c1375) a circular earthwork or mound [Ir. *rath*, an artificial mount or burrow]
435. raun [1843] a quatrain [Ir. *rann*, a verse]
436. reefouge [1885] the hedge-sparrow [Ir. *reafog*, a kind of lark]
437. riach [1742] dun, ill-coloured [Cp. Ir. *riachan*, anything gray]
438. rib [1888] a single hair [Ir. *ribe*, a hair]
439. ribe [1892] a colewort that grows tall with little or no leaf [Cp. Ir. *ribe*, a flake; a ribbon; Gael. *ribe*, a clout, tatter, rag]
440. rill [1871] a row; a drill [Cp. Wel. *rhill*, a row, trench, drill]
441. rinka [1862] the national dance of Ireland [Ir. *rince*, a dance]
442. risk rind or bark [OCor. *risc*, the bark, or rind of a tree]
443. roccas [1888] a girl [Cp. Wel. *rhocas*, a lad, youth]
444. ros(s) [1863] a marsh; a morass [Wel. *rhôs*, planities irrigua]
445. rossen [1824] a bramble thicket [Gael. *ras*, a shrub; *rasan*, brushwood]
446. ruthag a young edible sea-crab [Gael. *rudhag*, a crab]
447. saggyrt a priest [Gael. and Ir. *sagart*, a priest]
448. saighead [1881] an arrow-head which is supposed to be a fairy's dart [Ir. *saighead*, an arrow, a dart]
449. sarn [1790] a culvert; a pavement [Cp. Wel. *sarn*, 'pauimentun']
450. sawen a hole in a cliff through which the sea passes, a cave where the tide flows in [OCor. *sawan*, a hole in the cliff through which the sea passeth]
451. scaa a shade; a shadow [Cp. Gael. *sgàth*, Ir. *scath* (pron. *skaah*), a shade, shadow]
452. scag [1892] to render putrid by exposure to the sun and air [Cp. Gael. *sgag*, to cause

- to split or crack, as from heat]
453. scalch [1773] a morning drink [Gael. *sgailc*, a good or full draught of any liquid]
454. scallag [1793] (1666) a kind of bond-servant who carried kelp and did all the hard work  
[Gael. *sgalag*, a servant, husbandman, rustic]
455. scaw [1865] an elder flower [OCor. *scawen*, (pl. *scaw*), an elder-tree]
456. scleurach [1899] a person untidy in dress and gait [Gael. *sgliùrach*, a slut, gossip]
457. scoot to go about in a lazy, idle manner, to wander about [Cp. Gael. *sguit*, a wanderer]
458. scradyin [1867] a diminutive, worthless fellow [Ir. *scraidin*, a small scrap; a diminutive little fellow]
459. scraw [1824] (1725) a thin strip of sward or turf [Cp. Gael. *sgrath*, turf for roofing, & c.]
460. scrobe to scratch [Gael. *sgròb*, to scratch]
461. seannachie [1814] (1534) a story-teller [Gael., Ir. *seanachaidh*, a reciter of ancient lore, a historian]
462. sewin [1860] (1532) a fish of the salmon tribe [Wel. *sewyn*, a grayling]
463. shamloch a cow that has not calved for two years [Gael. *siomlach*, a cow that gives milk without the calf]
464. shanacus [1867] sb. a gossip, chat; v. to gossip [Ir. *seanchus*, history, genealogy]
465. shangan ([1786]) a stick cleft at one end for putting on a dog's tail [Gael. *seangan*, a cloven stick placed on the tail of a dog]
466. shangie thin, meagre, lean [Cp. Gael., Ir. *seang*, slender, lean]
467. shannach a bonfire, properly one lighted on Hallow-eve [Cp. Gael. *samhnag*, a bonfire kindled on Hallow-eve; from Gael. *samhuinn*, Hallow-tide]
468. shannag an ant [Cp. Gael. *seangan*, an ant]
469. sharrow sharp, sour, bitter [Cp. Gael. *searbh*, bitter]
470. shaughraun ([1843]) in phr. *on the shaughraun*, on the downfall; in bad luck [Cp. Ir. *seachran*, an error, straying; *seachran-aim*, I err, go astray]
471. shelister [1896] the water-flag [Cp. Gael. *seilisdeir*, the plant yellow iris or yellow water-flag]
472. shiemach malignant, reproachful [Cp. Gael. *sgeamh*, severe or cutting language]
473. shingaun a pismire, ant [Ir. *seangan*, an ant]
474. shiolag the wild mustard [Gael. *sgeallag*, wild mustard]
475. shookie a word used in calling horses [Gael. *siuc*, a word by which horses are called]
476. sigger [1858] sluggish [OCor. *sigyr*, sluggish, lazy]

477. silly [1865] the conger eel [OCor. *silli*, *selli*, an eel]
478. skean [1844-5] (1527) a dirk, dagger [Gael, Ir. *sgian*, a knife]
479. skeandhu [1839] a dirk [Gael. *sgian dubh*, lit. black knife]
480. skeeny [1831] pack-thread, twine [Gael. *sgéinnidh*, twine, flax or hemp thread]
481. skellock [1747] the wild mustard [Gael. *sgeallag*, wild mustard]
482. skew [1888] a settle [Wel. *ys giew*, a settle]
483. skiach the fruit of the hawthorn [Gael. *sgeach*, hawthorn berry]
484. skiog [1898] a thorn-bush [Ir. *sgeachog*, a haw; a hawthorn]
485. skuler a story-teller [Cp. Gael. *sgeul*, *sgial*, a tale]
486. slane [1750] a long-handled spade, used esp. for cutting turf [Cp. Ir. *sleaghan*, a sort of turf-spade]
487. slanlas [1890] the greater plantain [Gael. *slàn-lus*, rib-wood, lit. healthy plant; Ir. *slanlus*, rib-grass, ribwort, plantain]
488. sleuster [1843] to flatter [Cp. Ir. *slusaim*, I dissemble]
489. slieve [1878] a mountain [Ir. *sliabh*, a mountain]
490. sliggaun the pearl-bearing fresh-water mussel [Ir. *sliogan*, a shell]
491. slintrim an incline [Cp. OCor. *slyntya*, to slide, glide along]
492. sock [1678] (1404) a ploughshare [Gael. and Ir. *soc*, a ploughshare]
493. sogarth [1836] a priest [Gael. and Ir. *sagart*, a priest]
494. soggan a cold, dreary place [Cp. OCor. *sog*, *sug*, wet, damp]
495. soighed [1884] a flint arrow-head [Ir. *soighead*, a dart]
496. sonse [1721] (c1300) luck, prosperity, felicity; health [Gael. and Ir. *sonas*, luck, prosperity; happiness]
497. soon's amulets, charms, mystic words given by 'white-witches' to their customers [Cp. OCor. *sona*, to consecrate; to charm]
498. soorey [1889] to court [Cp. Gael. *suiridhe*, a courting, Ir. *surighim*, I woo]
499. spalpeen (1780) [1856] a disagreeable, miserable, or contemptible person; a rogue [Ir. *spailpín*, a mean fellow, a rascal, a common labourer]
500. spleuchan [1785] a pouch or bag for holding tobacco [Gael. *splìùchan*, *splìùcan*, a tobacco pouch; Ir. *spliuchán*, a pouch, bag, leather purse]
501. spootcher [1899] a wooden ladle with a long handle used for baling a boat [Cp. Gael. *spùidsear*, a baling ladle]
502. sporran [1817] (1818) a leather pouch or purse worn by Highlanders in full dress [Gael. *sporan*, a purse]
503. sprissawn [1892] a weak, undersized person [Ir. *spriosan*, a small twig]

504. spyogg [1883] a paw, hand, foot [Gael. *spòg*, *spàg*, a claw, paw]
505. squard [1846] a rent, tear [OCor. *squerd*, a rent, anything torn]
506. stad [1890] a sulky fit of a horse [Ir. *stad*, a stop, delay]
507. starrach of the weather: cold and disagreeable [Cp. Gael. *starachd*, romping, blustering]
508. strath [1814] (1540) a valley through which a river or stream runs [Cp. Gael. *srath*, a valley, strath]
509. stron(e) [1865] (1807) a hill that terminates a range [Cp. Gael. *sròn*, a nose; a promontory or headland]
510. struy a threshing term [Cp. Gael. *struidh*, to squander, dissipate]
511. stull [1865] in a mine: timber placed at the back of levels to support the rubbish [OCor. *stull*, a rafter, or style]
512. subban a sop [OCor. *suben*, a mass; a morsel]
513. taghairm [1810] (1774) a mode of divination formally used by the Highlanders [Gael. *taghairm*, a noise, echo]
514. talch [1768] bran [OCor. *talch*, bran]
515. tallet [1791] (1586) a hay-loft, esp. one over a stable [Wel. *taflod*, s.Wel. *towlod*, a hay-loft or 'tallit'; Cp. OIr. *taibled*, a story; an early Celtic loan word from Lat. *tabulatum*]
516. tam a morsel, a piece [OCor. *tam*, a morsel; a bite]
517. tascalmoney [1754] (c1730) the money formally given in the Highlands for information regarding cattle which had been carried off [Gael. *taisgeal*, finding of anything]
518. threheen [1869] the leg of a stocking without the foot [Ir. *troighin*, a brogue, slipper]
519. tinchel [1814] (1549) a hunting term: a ring or enclosure formed by the hunters to encircle the deer [Cp. Gael. *timchioll*, around; a circuit]
520. tirbad the turbot [Gael. turbot, *turbaid*]
521. tomshee [1815] a fairy hillock [Gael. *tom*, a hillock, and *sith*, a fairy]
522. towan [1864] (1803) a sand-hill on the coast [OCor. *towan*, a sandy shore-bank, a strand]
523. traneeen [1841] (1837) the crested dog's-tail grass [Cp. Ir. *traithnin*, *trathnan*, a little stalk of grass]
524. treih [1887] sad, miserable [Manx *treih*, miserable, wretched; sallow, pale]
525. trester a beam [OCor. *troster* (pl. *tresters*), a beam, rafter]
526. trig [1886] any kind of shell-fish picked up at low water [Cp. OCor. *trig*, the ebbing, or reflux of the sea]

527. tummals [1790] a heap, pile; a quantity of anything [OCor. *tomals*, quantity, much of anything]
528. tummock [1878] (1789) a hillock, small mound; a slight eminence or grassy knoll [Cp. Gael. *tom*, a hillock]
529. tump [1804] (1589) a mound, small hillock, esp. such as is raised by ants or moles [Cp. Wel. *twmp*, a round mass; hillock]
530. tunag [1815] a short mantle worn by women [Gael. *tonnag*, a woman's shawl or plaid]
531. usquebaugh [1766] (1581) whisky [Gael. *uisge-beatha*, whisky, lit. water of life]
532. vug [1836] (1818) a mining term: a natural cavity in a rock [Cp. OCor. *vooga*, a cavern]
533. weem (1792) a natural cave [Cp. Gael. *uaimh*, a cave, den]
534. wheal [1902] (1830) a mine; a working [OCor. *hwel*, a work, mine]
535. willen a beetle [OCor. *hwilen*, a beetle]
536. willow an active search for a missing article [Cp. Wel. *chwilio*, OCor. *whila*, to seek, search for]

In the list above adopted from the *EDD*, one misprint was found. It comes from the etymology for the entry *pue*; here, *uber* should be written as *uder* or *udder*, coming from the Old English *uder*. However, these minor mistakes do not affect the value of the dictionary.

In addition to the misspellings, mention should be made of the abbreviations used in the etymologies. A few of the abbreviations used in this paper are not presented in the list of abbreviations in the *EDD*. Some of the abbreviations used here were adopted from the list, while others were created from the context of the etymologies. Abbreviations are read as follows: Gael. is Gaelic, and Ir. Irish; therefore, Gaelic should be Scottish Gaelic and Irish is Irish Gaelic; OIr. is Old Irish, and M.Ir. and M.Ir. are Middle Irish; W. and Wel. are Welsh; Cor. means Cornish, and OCor. Old Cornish; OBret. is Old Breton, and OCelt. Old Celtic; E. is English, ME Middle English, and Old English; ON is Old Norse, Fr. French, and Lat. Latin; Prob. is *probably*, der. *derived*, fr. *from*, and cp. *compare*; C. is *about*, dim. *diminutive*, vb. *verb*, perh. *perhaps*, pl. *plural*, and lit. *literally*; Aggr. seems *aggregation*, and comp. *comprising* or *compound*.

Some of the 536 words do not have a clear etymology, but the reader is given another Celtic word for comparison; therefore, the present researcher interpreted this as instructions for determining the provenance of the entry. For example, the etymology for *blasthogue* is [Cp. Ir. *blasda*, feigned]. This is interpreted as the Irish *blasda* being the etymology for *blasthogue*.

In this paper, the 536 words collected from the *EDD* were divided into several groups according to their provenance—based on the description found in each entry's etymology. When more than one provenance of Celtic origin was given in the etymology, the first was chosen by the editor as



being the most applicable. For example, a Gaelic origin was assigned as being the etymology for *balloch*, which has its entry as: [Gael. and Ir. *bealach*, a pass]. The following is the grouping of these 537 words:

1. OIr. (Old Irish): (1 word): *puckawn(e)*.

2. Ir. (Irish): (164 words): *alannah, amoth, baithershin, banshee, barnbrack, bawn, blasthogue, boghedy, bohog, boholawn, boley, bolteen, bonaught, boneen, bonny, bonny clabber, bonuv, boreen, bottheen, bouchal, bouillybawn, breesha, bresna, briss, broigh, buckeen, buddagh, bugaun, buggins, bundie, cailey, cailleach, callow, caneapple, cannat, cardiah, carthallagh, cash, cattera(h), caubeen, chour, clabber, clairshach, cleaf, cleaveen, cleve, clibbins, clievaun, clivan, clochmore, coardhed, cockagee, coghel, colleen, common, coolaan, coolbaury, cooloor, cooramuck, coose, cosaphooka, cosdergan, cosher, cot, cothamore, crag, crannogue, cronane, crosheens, crubeen, cuidhich, curragh, deal, dolachan, dull, dulse, dyor, esker, espibawn, fairgorta, fraghan, furraun, gabbuck, gad, gallon, gallowglass, gealachgunley, gimmagh, girsha, gloit, gossoon, grafan, gra(h), granogoe, heeliegoleerie, hubbubboo, jing, keen, kern, kippeen, kittagh, knaugh, kylin, lagheryman, laghta, leprechaun, loy, luchryman, lug, machree, margy more, mauthedoog, mehell, merrow, methery, millia(h), miscaun, moil, moonog, mooragh, moors, mudyarn, mudyees, murrock, musha, nabocklish, nedcullion, omadahun, oonshugh, palthogue, partan, pillibeen, pinjane, pishogue, poage, poireen, polthogue, pooka, praiseach, praskeen, rapparee, rath, raun, reefouge, riach, rib, ribe, rinka, saighead, scradyin, shanacus, shaughraun, shingaun, skiog, slane, sleuster, slieve, sliggaun, soighed, spalpeen, sprissawn, stad, threheen, and traneen.*

3. Gael. (Gaelic): (179 words): *ablach, airie, aitnach, balloch, beltane, ben, berlin, bladdoch, bodach, bonnivochil, bourach, boytach, brochan, buckalee, bullister, bun, caber, caib, cairban, caird, callack, cam, candavaig, cannagh, caper, caple, carmele, cascrom, cateran, claar, clachcoal, clan, claymore, clip, cloa, clobber, clocharet, clocher, coliaheen, corkir, coronach, corrie, cowdrum, cran, creagh, crine, croagh, crog, crogan, cronachie, crotal, cruban, cruiskeen, cudden, cudum, daffock, dail, dalt, davoch, delgin, deuch, dipin, dird, dochandorris, docher, dod, dorlagh, drammock, drandering, drum, drumoolich, druschoch, duchar, earey, falten, farrach, faul, finnac(k), fuilteachs, galley, garron, garvie, gerr, gidheal, gill, gillie, glack, gowan, gradden, greeshoch, guran, gurth, ieroe, imrigh, inch, jesh, jough, joush, kaebie, kauch, kialter, kier, kned, knock, kyle, larach, lenno, lochan, lodden, mailie, mart, melg, messan, minshach, minshoch, mobbeg, month, muilcionn, mullach, nashag, pellad, pibroch, port, pronack, quaigh, quarrant, rabblach, raith, rannoch, rossen, ruthag, saggyrt, scaa, scag, scalch, scallag, scleurach, scoot, scraw, scrobe, seannachie, shamloch, shangan, shangie, shannach, shannag, sharrow, shelister, shiemach, shiolag, shookie, shean, sheandhu, sheeny, skellock, skiach, skuker, slanlas, sock, sogarth, sonse, soorey, spleuchan, spootcher, sporran, spyogg, starrach, strath,*

*stron(e)*, *struy*, *taghairm*, *tascalmoney*, *tinchel*, *tirbad*, *tomshee*, *tummock*, *tunag*, *usquebaugh*, and *weem*.

4. Manx: (11 words): *butch*, *callag*, *curragh*, *cushag*, *fenodyree*, *gairy*, *gibbin*, *goggans*, *jougheig*, *mollag*, and *treith*.

5. Bret. (Breton): (3 words): *brink*, *crafe*, and *custis*.

6. OCor.(Old Cornish): (108 words): *boit*, *branten*, *brath*, *bruyans*, *bulgranack*, *bumfitt*, *butt*, *but(t)*, *buzgut*, *cal*, *canker*, *cauch*, *chauk*, *chaw*, *cheens*, *childvean*, *clammed*, *click*, *cluit*, *clunk*, *cold rooz*, *coose*, *corn*, *corniwillen*, *costean*, *crawn*, *crevan*, *crig*, *croggan*, *crowd*, *crowd*, *dashandarras*, *dillue*, *drethan*, *frig*, *furry*, *garm*, *gaver*, *gaverhale*, *gera*, *glan(d)*, *gleet*, *goss*, *goss*, *gossan*, *growan*, *gwag*, *gweans*, *hager*, *hez*, *hoggan*, *horra*, *hubba*, *ishan*, *keggas*, *kiggall*, *killimore*, *killin*, *laister*, *lestercock*, *looby*, *mabyer*, *milprev(e)*, *minnies*, *morgy(e)*, *muryan*, *ogos*, *padel*, *padgettyow*, *palace*, *palch*, *pane*, *pednpaly*, *pezac*, *piggall*, *pilm*, *plethan*, *pliskin*, *podar*, *pomster*, *porth*, *praav*, *pryan*, *pul*, *pullan*, *pulrose*, *quilkin*, *risk*, *sawen*, *scau*, *sigger*, *silly*, *skew*, *slintrim*, *soggan*, *soons*, *squard*, *stull*, *subban*, *talch*, *tam*, *towan*, *trester*, *trig*, *tummals*, *vug*, *wheal*, and *willen*.

7. Cor. (Cornish): (4 words): *ardar*, *ardur*, *bal*, and *besgan*.

8. Wel. (Welsh): (58 words): *argy*, *bara ran*, *bedwen*, *boike*, *boncrab*, *boom*, *breal*, *brithil*, *bubbock*, *bugan*, *but(t)*, *cader*, *cardidwin*, *cawel(l)*, *clebber*, *clegger*, *cloit*, *coracle*, *cosy*, *creath*, *crig*, *croglin*, *croylooks*, *cruck*, *dragger*, *drooze*, *dysassenach*, *erle*, *fluellen*, *flummery*, *fraith*, *glad(d)en*, *glaster*, *grig*, *guiniad*, *gwerian*, *gyland*, *hilla*, *hosk*, *keffel*, *kenning*, *mawn*, *metheglin*, *muckin*, *pant*, *pen*, *pibcorn*, *pompren*, *pue*, *pwn*, *rill*, *roccas*, *ros(s)*, *sarn*, *sewin*, *tallet*, *tump*, and *willow*.

9. OCelt. (Old Celtic): (2 words): *glaws*, and *meanolas*.

10. Celtic origin: (6 words): *ball*, *braggoty*, *brock*, *care*, *cunie*, and *dic(k)*.

When we compare the lists above with the results in earlier studies (Ito, 2005; Ito, 2006), it is clear that the *EDD* has four main features that differentiate it from the other dictionaries used in previous studies as far as etymology is concerned.

First, the number of entries of Celtic words is the most numerous as compared to the previously presented lists (Ito, 1990; Ito, 2005; Ito, 2006). In these earlier studies, the 294-word list from the *Shorter Oxford Dictionary*, Third Edition (1975) [hereafter *SOD*] contained the most entries. Also, Ito (2005) provides lists of Celtic words from other dictionaries. The number of entries and the reference works from this study are presented as follows: 291 words from *Kenkysha's New English-Japanese Dictionary*, fifth edition (1960) [hereafter *Kenkysha's*], 142 words from *the Concise Oxford Dictionary*, fifth edition (1972), 169 words from *the Concise Oxford Dictionary*, seventh edition (1982), 184 words from *the Heritage Illustrated Dictionary of the English Language* (1973) [hereafter *Heritage*], and 209 words from *the Random House Dictionary of the English Language*, second edition

(1988) [hereafter *Random House*]. Furthermore, Ito (2005) and Ito(2006) go further and provide more than ten lists based on other English-English dictionaries and etymological dictionaries of the English language. However, the number of entries in these lists was less than that from the *SOD*.

Second, because the *EDD* is not an etymological dictionary, words indicating a Gaulish origin are not provided due to the fact that the dictionary does not trace its entries to that extent. For example, only an indication of French origin is given in the etymology for *car* without any further description. However, it is known that *car* traces back beyond French to Latin with a Gaulish origin. It seems, because of the nature of the *EDD*, the purpose of the etymology is not to provide an extensive provenance of each entry, but rather to provide information about which language the entries in the dictionary were adopted from.

Third, compared to other dictionaries found in the results of previous studies and research (Ito, 2005; Ito, 2006), Cornish and Welsh words are more numerous. One hundred eight Old Cornish words, 4 Cornish words, and 58 Welsh words were collected from the *EDD* for the present study in comparison to only 31 Welsh and 10 Cornish words that were collected from the 291-word list compiled from *Kenkyusha's* dictionary, which had the next largest amount of Celtic words after the *SOD*. For further comparison, 16 Welsh and 5 Cornish words were collected from the *Heritage*, with 20 Welsh and 6 Cornish words having been found in the *Random House* (Ito, 2005). Thus, it is clear that one feature of the *EDD*, judging by the numbers of Cornish and Welsh words in comparison to other dictionaries, is its unique inclusion of words from these particular dialectal regions.

Finally, as shown in the earlier section, 160 words found in the *EDD* also appear in the *OED*-CD-ROM; however, 369 words do not. Therefore, it would seem that these words not found in the *OED*-CD-ROM are not considered to be part of standard English, but more words used only by local people in a certain area, and the inclusion of these entries in the *EDD* add yet another feature of this dictionary. Accordingly, it should be pointed out that the *EDD* provides a good supplement to the *OED*-CD-ROM in giving dialectal or regional aspects of English vocabulary for those researching the history of the English language. Thus, with regard to Celtic words in English, this study has provided evidence to show that the *EDD* includes unique features that set it apart from other dictionaries dealt with by the present researcher.

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