

A
GLOSSARY OF TERMS
USED FOR
ARTICLES
OF
BRITISH DRESS AND ARMOUR.

BY THE
REV. J. WILLIAMS, M.A., (AB ITHEL,)
Llanymowddwy.



A GLOSSARY, &c.

A.

ACHEN—A coat of arms. It has a particular reference to the lineage of the bearer.

“The long-mane dragon’s *achen* we view,
And see the brightening silver hue.”

*Iolo Goch, 1370–1420, relative
to the arms of Mortimer.*

ACHRE—A raiment peculiar, as it would appear from the etymology of the word, to a person of gentle birth.

ACHRIS—This seems to be a similar description of covering.

ADFACH—The beard of a dart, or hook.

ADOEW, called also GOTOEW—a spur. Llywarch Hen, in the sixth century, speaking of the battle of Llongborth, in which Geraint ab Erbin was slain, says that he saw there the “quick-impelling *gotoew* ;” and he relates of one of his own sons that he wore “the golden *gotoew*.” Iolo Goch describes Mortimer as having “golden *gotoew* ;” and O. ab Ll. Moel, 1430–1460, compliments some one by saying that he “ought to have golden *gotoew*.”

AERBAR—The spear of slaughter.

AERWY—A collar or chain. In ancient times it was a badge of distinction, worn by warriors.

“A golden *aerwy* will be sent to some slaughter,
On his goodly neck, bright and fresh.”

G. ab Ieuan Hen, A.D. 1460.

In the institution of the Round Table, established by Rhys ab Tewdwr in the eleventh century, the ribbon, which the bards wore on their arm, just below the shoulder joint, indicative of their several degrees, was designated *aerwy* and also *amrwy*. The armlet of the Druid-bard was white; that of the Privileged-bard sky-blue; and that of the Ovate green; whilst the aspirant or disciple wore one which exhibited a combination of these three colours. When the bards had abandoned the general use of their official robes, the *aerwy* was “considered of equal value, and representing the same honour with the entire dress.”—(*Iolo MSS.*, p. 633.)

AES—A buckler or target, carried in the left hand, or on the left arm, which were hence denominated, respectively, “llaw aswy,” and “braich aswy,” i. e., the shield hand or arm. The heroes of the Gododin are represented by Aneurin as “armed with the *aes*.” From that poem we also learn that the *aes* was sometimes made of wood:—

“When Cydywal hastened to battle, he raised the shout,
With the early dawn he dealt out tribulation,
And left the *splintered aesawr* scattered about.”

The original is “*aesawr dellt*.” It is not quite clear whether the expression refers to the formation of the *aes* as being composed of laths, or merely to its shat-

tered condition ; neither view, however, would militate against the fact of its material being wood. But we find that it was also made of steel. Thus Prydydd y Moch, 1160–1220, says of Gruffydd ab Cynan that

“He formed the sudden conflict in the protection of an *aes of steel*.”

Nor was it always light ; for the Prydydd Bychan, 1210–1260, speaks of Meredydd ab Owain as armed with

“A broken, red, *heavy aes*.”

The *aes* was doubtless the same with the *aspis*, which both Herodian and Dion Cassius represent as being used by the Britons.

ALBRYs—The catapulta, or the cross-bow.

“Send through him from the *albrys* another wound.”

Dafydd ab Gwilym, 1330–1370.

In the Armorican dialect this instrument is similarly called “*albalastr* ;” and as there was no extensive intercourse between the Welsh and Bretons subsequently to the sixth century, we may fairly date words, this among others, which are common to the languages of both people, at least as early as that era.

ALFARCH—A spear.

AMADRWY—A purfle about a woman’s gown ; the train or trail of a gown.

AMAERWY—A hem, a skirt, a border, welt or guard about a coat or gown, a fringe of a garment, a selvedge. Taliesin, in the sixth century, speaks of a “silver *amaerwy*.”

AMBAIS—A safeguard ; a kind of woman’s riding dress.

AMDAWD—Raiment.

“He was the stately Owain, sure pledge of baptism,
Wearing an *amdaud* of cerulean hue.”

Gwalchmai, 1150–1190.

AMDE—A covering. It seems to have been a mark of honour; for Taliesin thus alludes to it:—

“He that knows the ingenious art
Which is hid by the discreet ovate,
Will give me an *amde*,
When he ascends from the gate.”

And elsewhere he represents the prince of Rheged as

“The chief of men, and the *amde* of warriors.”

AMDO—A covering on all sides. It commonly signifies a shroud or winding-sheet.

AMDORCH—An encircling wreath.

AMDRWS—A garment that covers all round, from “trws,” a trouse.

AMGLWM—A clasper.

AMLAW—A glove.

“A steel *amlaw* round the shaft of his dart.”

Lewis Mon, 1480–1520.

AMORCHUDD—A cover on all sides.

AMRWYM—A bandage.

AMWE—A selvedge, or skirting.

AMWISG—A covering; it commonly signifies a shroud.

“The gallant chief, not unobscured
Was his steel *amwisg*, among the brave.”

D. ab Edmund, A.D. 1450.

ARCHEN—A shoe.

“In the month of December dirty is the *archen*,
Heavy is the ground—the sun seems drowsy.”

Aneurin, 510–560.

ARCHENAD—The same as the preceding.

“In the month of May,
Merry is the old man without *archenad*.”

Aneurin.

From this extract it appears that our ancestors occasionally, in the summer at least, went about without shoes. In the Laws of Hywel Dda, it is decreed that the chamber-maid of the palace should have, amongst other things, the queen's old *archenad*. The same laws provide, moreover, that the watchman and the woodman should be supplied respectively with *arch-enad* at the king's expense. Kilhwch, one of the heroes of the Mabinogion, is described as having “precious gold, of the value of three hundred kine, upon his *archenad*, and upon his stirrups, from his knee to the tip of his toe.”

ARCHRE—Raiment; clothes.

ARCHRO—Clothes; dress.

ARF—A weapon.

“There are three lawful *arfau*: a sword, a spear, and a bow with twelve arrows in a quiver. And every man of family is required to have them ready, with a view to withstand any invasion which may be caused by the forces of the border country, or of aliens, and other depredators. And *arfau* are not to be allowed to any one who is not a native Cymro, or an alien in the third degree, for the purpose of preventing treason and waylaying.—*Laws of Dyfnwal Moelmud*, B.C. 430.

ARFEILYN—Sashoons, a kind of leather bandages for the small of the leg, used for preserving boots from wrinkling.

ARFWLL—The name of the sword of Trystan, a chieftain of the sixth century.

ARGLWYDDWIALEN—A rod of dominion; a sceptre. Hence a feme covert is said in the Welsh Laws to be under a “matrimonial *arghwyddwialen*.”

ARLEN—A covering veil.

ARLOST—The stock or shaft of a weapon; the butt end.

“The knight passed the *arlost* of his lance through the bridle rein of my horse.”—*Lady of the Fountain*, p. 49.

AROLO—A covering, or a shroud.

“I also hastened with *aroloedd* (*shrouds*) for the Angles;
Lamentations were in Lloegria along the path of my hand.”
Gwalchmai, 1150–1190.

ARWISG—Upper garment.

ARWYDD—An ensign, banner, or colours; a tabard; *Arm.* “Argoedd.” Hywel Foel, 1240–1280, describes Owain Goch’s colours as of fine linen, “blian arwyddion.” In the “Dream of Rhonabwy” we read of a troop of men having “arwyddion (*banners*) which were pure white with black points.” And in “The Lady of the Fountain,” a knight is introduced with an “arwydd (*a tabard*) of black linen about him.”

ARWYLWISG—Mourning dress.

ASAFAR—A shield, or buckler. “There were *asafeiraid* (shield bearers) and infantry innumerable.”—*H. Car. Mag.*—*Mabinogion*.

ASANT—A shield.

ASETH—A kind of small darting spear.

ATTRWS—A second dress, or garment.

ATTUDD—A second cover, or casing.

B.

BALAWG—The tongue of a buckle; a fibula; the flap of the breeches; an apron. In the “Mabinogi” of H. Peredur we read of “a knight bearing the armorial badge of a *balawg* (a fibula).” Likewise, in the “Dream of Rhonabwy,” a knight is described as having on his belt “a clasp of ivory, with a *balawg* of jet black upon the clasp;” another, as having “a jet black *balawg* upon a buckle formed of the bone of the sea-horse;” and a third, as having “a *balawg* of yellow gold upon a clasp made of the eyelid of a black sea-horse.”

BANER, or BANJAR, from *ban*, (high or aloft)—A banner or ensign, on which the chieftain’s arms were emblazoned.

“When the generous of the line of Llewelyn comes,
With his *baner* of red and of yellow,
Eager to destroy and to conquer,
He shall in truth possess the border land of Cynfyn.”

Goronwy Ddu, 1320–1370.

The Herbert banner is thus described by Lewis Glyn Cothi, 1430–1470 :—

“Three lions argent are upon his *baner*,
Three rampant on a field of the rule of R.¹
Bundles of arrows, numerous as the stars,
Form his badge of honour.”

The banner was sometimes hoisted on a proper staff called *manawyd*, mentioned in the “Gododin,” and sometimes also on a lance called *paladr*, as we find in the “Dream of Rhonabwy.”

¹ *I. e.*, red or gules.

BANGAW—The bandage of honour.

BARDDGWCCWLL—A hood of sky blue, which the privileged Bard wore on all occasions that he officiated, as a graduated badge or literary ornament. This habit was borrowed from the British Bards by the Druids of Gaul, and from them by the Romans, who called it *Bardocucullus* or the Bard's Cowl.—(See *James' Patriarchal Religion*, &c., p. 75.)

“Gallia Santonico vestit te *bardocucullo*,
Cercopithecorum penula nuper erat.”

Mart., 14, 128.

BARF—A beard. The Ancient Britons are said to have worn their beard on the upper lip only. The *barf* was looked upon as a sign of manliness, hence Llywarch Hen observes,—

“Cynddylan, thou comely son of Cyndrwyn,
It is not proper that a *barf* should be worn round the nose
By a man who was no better than a maid.”

Elegy on Cynddylan ab Cyndrwyn.

And of such importance was it to preserve the honour of the beard, that “to wish disgrace upon his *barf*” was one of the three causes for which the Welsh Laws empowered a man to inflict personal castigation upon his wife. Llywarch Hen thus alludes to the disgrace of beards :—

“When God separates from man,
When the young separates from the old,
Forgive to the flyer the disgrace of *barfau*.”

BARFLE—The crest of a helmet, or beaver.

“And behold Gwrlas, prince of Cornwall, with his legion drawing near to them, and dispersing the Saxons ; and what

did Eidol then do, under such encouragement, but took Hengist by the *barfle* of his helmet, and brought him amongst his legion, and cried with all his might, 'Bear down the Saxons under foot.'—*Gr. ab Arthur*.

BARYFLEN, or BARYWLEN—The upper part of a shield. Cynon, in the "Lady of the Fountain," thus describes the mode whereby he protected himself from a terrible shower of hailstones:—

"I turned my horse's flank towards the shower, and placed the beak of my shield over his head and neck, while I held the *barywlen* over my own head; and thus I withstood the shower."

BER—A spear, or a pike. This is frequently mentioned by Aneurin as one of the weapons of the heroes of Gododin. It was regarded as something similar to the lance alluded to in St. John, xix., 34; for Taliesin, in his "Ode on the Day of Judgment," represents our Saviour as addressing his crucifiers thus:—

"To you there will be no forgiveness,
For piercing me with *berau*."

BERAES—A buckler; a short shield.

BERLLYSG—A truncheon. According to the Welsh Laws, the usher of the hall had to carry a *berllysg*, in order to clear the way before the king.

"The door-keeper ought to clear the way for the king with his *berllysg*, and whatever man he may strike at arm's length with his *berllysg*, should such seek for redress, he ought not to have it."

The etymology of the word intimates that his official wand was but of a short size.

BLIANT—Fine linen, as cambric or lawn. This word is

of frequent occurrence in the poems and Mabinogion. Thus we read of "a table cloth of *bliant*," and of a "gown or coat of *bliant*." Prydydd y Moch, 1160—1220, thus speaks of Llewelyn ab Iorwerth:—

"A man resisting reproach, powerful in opposing Lloegr
Is Llewelyn, when he is about to march
Before the covering of the shower of royalty,
Clad in green and white *bliant*."

BLIF—A warlike engine to shoot stones out of; a catapulta.

"Battering with the *blif*, like a torrent,
The stones of the gloomy walls of Berwick Castle."

Iolo to Edward III.

BODRWY—A ring worn on the thumb, as we infer from the etymology of the word, viz., *bawd-rhwy*.

BOGEL—A boss.

"The man who was in the stead of Arawn struck Hafgan on the centre of the *bogel* of his shield, so that it was cloven in twain."—*Mab. Pwyll prince of Dyfed.*

BOGLWM—*Id.*, "Boglwm tarian," the boss of a shield.

BOLLT—A bolt, dart, or quarrel, shot out of an engine.

BOREUWISG—A morning dress.

BOTAS—A buskin; also a boot. The value of *botasau cynnyglog*, (plated greaves,) is estimated in the Laws of Hywel Dda at fourpence.

BOTWM—A button; a boss. Dafydd ab Gwilym calls hazel nuts—

"The pretty *botymau* of the branches of trees."

BOTH—The boss of a buckler.

BRAS—A cross-bow.

"The swift comes from the *bras*."—*Adage.*

BRASLIAIN—A coarse linen cloth.

BRAT—A clout or rag. Pwyll, when disguised as a beggar, was clad “in heavy *bratiau*, and wore large clumsy shoes upon his feet.”—*Pwyll prince of Dyfed*.

BREICHDLWS—An ornament for the arm ; a bracelet.

BREICHLED—*Id.*

BREICHLEDR—A bracelet ; a leather band for the arm.

It seems to have been worn by bowmen, for Lewis Glyn Cothi, in describing the kind of bow he should wish to have, and the manner in which he should handle it, adds in connexion therewith,—

“ I will wear a *breichledr*, if I can,
Of gold or of silver.”—P. 374.

BREICHRWY—A bracelet, worn by distinguished persons of both sexes.

“ *Breichrwyau* of gold were round his arms, a profusion of golden rings on his hands, and a wreath of gold round his neck, and a frontlet of gold on his head, keeping up his hair, and he had a magnificent appearance.”—*Dream of Maxen Wledig. Mabinogion*.

“ Greatly am I made to blush by her that is the colour of the twirling eddies of the wave,

When her breast receives the reflection of the *breichrwy*.”

Cynddeho, 1150–1200, to *Efa*, daughter of
Madawg prince of Powys.

Breichrwy was another name for the bardic armlet, which, in the Institutes of the Round Table, was called *amrwy* and *aerwy*.—(See *Aerwy*.)

In the Laws of Hywel Dda there is no fixed value attached to the *breichrwy*, but it is directed that it should be appraised upon oath.

BRENINWISG—A royal robe.

BRETHYN—Cloth ; woollen cloth. Mention is made in the “ Dream of Rhonabwy,” of a “ page having two stockings of thin greenish yellow *brethyn* upon his feet ;” and in “ Pwyll prince of Dyfed,” of a “ horseman upon a large grey steed, with a hunting horn about his neck, and clad in garments of grey *brethyn*, in the fashion of a hunting garb.”

BRETHYNWISG—A woollen garment. According to the Laws of Hywel Dda, the officers of the royal court were to receive their *brethynwisg* from the king at the festivals of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsunday.

BRITHLEN—Attas.

BRONDOR—A breast-plate ; also a shield. Cynddelw represents Owain Cyfeiliog as having a *brondor* in both senses of the word.

“ A strong *brondor* (breast-plate) has the over-daring one, who habituates the packs of wolves
To tread upon the dead carcasses of the plain.”

“ Terror arises from the din of the blue sea, and a tumult
From the brave with the quick moving *brondor* (shield).”

BRONEG—A breastplate ; a stomacher.

BRONFOLL—*Id.*

BRONGENGL—A corslet ; a poitrel or breast-leather for a horse. The *brongengl*, as a part of horse-gear, is mentioned in the Laws of Hywel Dda.

BRONGLWM—A breast-knot.

BRWG—A covering.

BRYCAN—A rug, blanket, or coverlet ; also a clog, brogue, or large shoe, to wear over another. The following extracts refer to it in its former acceptation :—

“ The three essentials of a genuine gentleman ; a *brycan*, a

harp, and a cauldron ; and they are his prime portion.”—*Laws of Dyfnwal Moelmud*.

“Three things which are not to be shared with another ; a sword, a knife, and a *brycan* ; for the owner will keep them by right of law.”—*Ib*.

In case of separation between man and wife, when the property is to be divided, the husband is, by the Laws of Hywel Dda, entitled to the *brycan*. In the same code the *brycan* of a freeholder is valued at sixty pence.

In the “Dream of Rhonabwy,” we are presented with this description of a couch in a peasant’s house :—

“It (the couch) seemed to be made but of a little coarse straw full of dust and vermin, with the stems of boughs sticking up therethrough, for the cattle had eaten all the straw that was placed at the head and the foot ; and upon it was stretched an old russet coloured *brycan*, threadbare and ragged ; and a coarse sheet, full of slits, was upon the *brycan* ; and an ill-stuffed pillow, and a worn out cover, upon the sheet.”

BRYCH—A rough, streaked, or spotted covering ; a tartan, or plaid.

“Apud plures extat authores Gallos vestimentis quibusdam usos fuisse, quæ *Brachas* patrio sermone dixerunt ; hæc et nostris Britannis communia fuisse docet Martialis versiculus,—

‘Quam veteres *Brachæ* Britonis pauperis.’”

Camden.

BRYSYLL, or BRYSGYLL—A truncheon ; a mace, or sceptre.

A *brysyll*, in the hands of a religious man, appears as one of the most primitive objects which the Britons used to swear by ; thus we are informed in the Laws of Dyfnwal Moelmud that—

"There are three relics to swear by; the *brysyll* of the minister of religion (*golychwydwr*), the name of God, and hand joined in hand; and these are called hand relics. There are three other modes of swearing; a declaration upon conscience, a declaration in the face of the sun, and a strong declaration by the protection of God and His truth."—*Triad*, 219.

In the same Laws we also have the following:—

"There are three blows which a lord may administer upon his subject in the exercise of his rule; one with his *brysyll*, viz., his official rod, one with the flat of his sword, and one with the palm of his hand."—*Triad*, 202.

The *brysyll* was also one of the insignia of the bards, and "it denoted privilege; and where there was a sitting in judgment, it was not right to bear any insignia except the *brysyll*."—*Iolo MSS.*, p. 634.

BWA—A bow. (See *Arf*.)

"Better the use of the sickle than the *bwa*."—*Aneurin*.

The value of a *bwa*, with twelve arrows, is estimated in Hywel Dda's Laws at fourpence. The *bwa* was generally made of yew; yet we read in the "Lady of the Fountain" of "an ivory *bwa*, strung with the sinews of the stag," and in Lewis Glyn Cothi of "steel *bwaau*." In a tale, written apparently in the fourteenth century, Gwgan the Bard longs to have "a bow of red yew in his hand, ready bent, with a tough tight string, and a straight round shaft, with a compass-rounded nock, and long slender feathers fastened on with green silk, and a steel head, heavy and thick, and an inch across, of a green blue temper, that would draw blood out of a weathercock." (See *Lady of the Fountain. Notes*.)

It was customary to gild bows in the fourteenth century, as the following lines of Dafydd ab Gwilym testify :—

“The vilest *bwa* that e’er was framed of yew,
That in the hand abruptly snaps in two,
When all its faults are varnished o’er with gold,
Looks strong, and fair, and faultless, and—is sold.”—*Ibid.*

BWCCLED—A buckler. *Arm.* Bouclezer.

BWYELL—An axe, or hatchet. There were several sorts of *bwyell*; such as *bwyell lydan*, a working hatchet; *bwyell hir*, and *bwyell gynnud*, an axe to fell timber; *bwyell arf*, *arf-fwyell*, and *bwyell ennilleg*, a battle-axe.

In the Laws of Hywel Dda the *bwyell lydan* is valued at fourpence; the *bwyell cynnud* at twopence; the *bwyell arf*, or *bwyell ennilleg* at twopence; and the *bwyell fechan* (small axe) at one penny.

The king’s woodman was entitled to protection as far as he could throw his *bwyell*.—*Welsh Laws.*

The socket of a *bwyell cynnud* was one of the three things which the palace smith was obliged to make gratuitously for the use of the royal household.—*Ibid.*

The king could demand a man, a horse, and a *bwyell* to make tents with, from every township under villain soccage tenure.—*Ibid.*

In the division of goods between man and wife, the former claimed the *bwyell cynnud*, and the latter the *bwyell lydan*.—*Ibid.*

That the *bwyell* was used as a weapon of war in the sixth century, appears from the following triad :—

“The three accursed *bwyellawd* (battle-axe strokes) of the

Isle of Britain; the *bwyellaod* of Eiddyn on the head of Aneurin, the *bwyellaod* on the head of Iago the son of Beli, and the *bwyellaod* on the head of Golyddan the bard."

The *bwyell* is reckoned as one of the insignia of the Bards:—

"The *bwyell* is the symbol of science and of its improvement; and the bards of Glamorgan bear it through privilege of the chair: and the *bwyell* has privilege, viz., the person who bears it by warrant of the judgment of the chair, is authorised to show improvement in knowledge and science before the chair and *gorsedd*; and he has precedence in that, and his word is warranted."—*Iolo MSS.*, p. 633.

C.

CADACH—A piece of cloth; a kerchief; a swaddling clout.

"Caeo is famous for its thorny hedges,
Its clamour and fleas, and the prosecution of thieves,
The selling of goats upon credit, its trees,
And its variegated *cadachau*."

Characteristics of parts of Wales (Mediæval).

Apud Myv. Arch., i., p. 541.

CADAS—A kind of stuff, or cloth.

"A robe of silk and *cadas*."—*D. ab Gwilym*.

"Not in precious gold, nor *cadas*,
A troublesome load, but in a pale covering."

S. Ceri, 1520.

CADBAIS—A coat of mail; a corslet. Llywarch Hen represents Caranmael as wearing the *cadbais* of Cyn-ddylan on the field of battle.

"When Caranmael put on the *cadbais* of Cynddylan,
And lifted up and shook his ashen spear,
From his mouth the Frank would not get the word of peace."

Elegy on Cynddylan.

CADFAN—The martial horn; from *cad* (a battle) and
ban (loud).

CADFWYELL—A battle-axe. See *Bwyell*.

CADGORN—The horn of battle. It would appear from
the following passage that drinking-horns were, occa-
sionally at least, used as such:—

"A baron—

The shrill blower of *cadgyrn*, the ample mead horns."

Llyw. Ben Twrch, 1450–1480.

CADSEIRCH—War harness. One of the chiefs of Gododin

"Supported martial steeds, and *cadseirch*,
Drenched with gore on the red-stained field of Cattræth."

Aneurin.

CADWAEW—A war lance.

CADWEN—A chain; a bandage.

CADWY—A rug; a covering.

CADWYN—A chain. It was of gold, and worn by war-
rior chiefs. Thus Llywarch Hen describes Cynddylan
prince of Powys, as—

"Cynddylan, eminent for sagacity of thought,
Cadwynawg (wearing the chain), foremost in the host,
The protector of Tren, whilst he lived."

Elegy on Cynddylan.

CAE—A ring; a necklace; an ornamental wreath. Some
of the chiefs of Gododin were decked with a *cae*.

"*Caeog* (adorned with his wreath) was the leader, the wolf of
the holme,
Amber beads in ringlets encircled his temples."—*Aneurin.*

One of the Mabinogion, describing Elen, daughter of Eudaf, and sister of Cynan Meiriadog, says of her,—

“The maid was clothed in robes of white silk, and her bosom was decked with *caeau* of ruddy gold.”—*Dream of Maxen Wledig*.

In another of these tales the dress of Owain, the son of Urien, is thus described :—

“The next day at noon Owain arrayed himself in a coat, and a surcoat, and a mantle of yellow satin, upon which was a broad band of gold lace; and on his feet were high shoes of variegated leather, which were fastened by golden *caeau* in the form of lions.”—*Lady of the Fountain*.

A *Cae* was to be valued on oath.—*Myv. Arch.*, iii., p. 424.

CAEAD—A clasp. A young page in the Tale of “Rhonabwy” had “over his hose, shoes of parti-coloured leather, fastened at the insteps with golden *caeadau*.”—P. 407.

CAERAWG—This epithet, applied to a particular kind of cloth, signifies “kersey-woven,” and is so used because of the similitude of the texture to the work in stone walls, the primary meaning of *caerawg* being mural. Lady Charlotte Guest has, in the subjoined passage, translated it by the term “diapered,” which she considers as more appropriate in reference to satin, and which Warton (*Eng. Poe.*, ii., 9, 1824) believes properly to signify “embroidering on a rich ground, as tissue, cloth of gold,” &c.

“On Whit Tuesday, as the king sat at the banquet, lo! there entered a tall, fair-headed youth, clad in a coat and a surcoat of *caerawg* satin, and a golden-hilted sword about his

neck, and low shoes of leather upon his feet.”—*Geraint ab Erbin*.

CALCH—Enamelled armour. It is a word of frequent occurrence in the Welsh poems, *e. g.* :—

“Sweetly sang the birds on the fragrant blossomed apple tree,
Over the head of Gwen, before he was covered with sod.
He used to fracture the *calch* of old Llywarch !”

Ll. Hen on Old Age.

“They shattered the *calch* on the faces of Cyndrwynwyn’s sons.”
Meigant, 600–650.

“The wrathful blade would slay,
The azure tinted *calch* would gleam.”—*Cynddeho*.

CALCHDO, and **CALCHDOED**—An enamelled covering; painted armour.

“Violent was the destruction of the flank and front of the towns,
And the breaking of the *calchdoedd* of the land on the third day after.”
Meilyr, 1120–1160.

CAP—A cap.

CAPAN—A cap, or hat. Myrddin Wyllt (530–600) thus addresses a person bearing the name of Yscolan, (*q. St. Columba* ?) :—

“Black is thy steed—black thy *capan*,
Black thy head—thyself art black,
Black thy pate—art thou Yscolan ?”

Myv. Arch., i., p. 132.

We read in the Welsh Laws that

“The king gave to the church of Menevia two choral *capanau* of velvet.”

Also,—

“The head groom is entitled to the king’s pluvial *capanau*,

and his old saddles of the colour of their wood, and his old cast off bridles, and his old cast off spurs."

In the same Laws we find that a *capan dinesig* (a civil cap) is valued at twenty-four pence.

CARAI—A bandage, or lace; a thong. *Carai Esgid*, a shoe-latchet. *Esgidiau Careiawg*, or shoes having latches, are estimated in the Laws of Hywel Dda at twopence.

CARDDAGL—A skirt.

CARN—The haft, or hilt of a weapon.

"She opened a wooden casket, and drew forth a razor, whose *carn* was of ivory, and upon which were two rivets of gold."—*Lady of the Fountain*.

CARNIAL—A shoe sole.

CARP—A clout, a rag. In reference to our blessed Saviour's nativity, Madawg ap Gwalter (A.D. 1250) observes,—

"Instead of fine linen
About His bed, were seen *carpiau*."

Myv. Arch., i., p. 406.

CASMAI—A set of ornaments.

"Around him were *casmai*,
And the flowers of the charming branches of May."

D. ab Gwilym.

CASUL—A casula, or chasuble; the priest's vestment. Taliesin, probably in his character of Druid, says of himself,—

"I have been the weigher of the falling drops,
Dressed in my *casul*, and furnished with my bowl."

Myv. Arch., i., p. 31.

CAW—A band, or wrapper. CAWIAU—Swaddling clouts.

"The bard's armlet is worn on the arm, below the shoulder joint, and in Gwynedd it was anciently called *Caw*, as also in Deheubarth, and often in Glamorgan it was so called likewise; therefore the bard was called the Bard *Caw* [or the Bard of the band], after he had received the order of the Pen Cerdd [or the Chief of Song], and the three Beirdd *Caw* included the Privardd [Chief Bard], the Ovydd [Ovate], and the Derwyddvardd [or the Druid Bard], otherwise called Privardd, or Bardd Glâs, Arwyddvardd or Gwyn Vardd, [the Bard of the Sign, or the White Bard,] and the Bargadvardd and Cylvardd."—*Iolo MSS.*, p. 632.

CEDAFLEN—A napkin.

CEITLEN—A smock frock.

CETHRAWR—A pike. It was a weapon used in the battle of Cattraeth, in the sixth century.

"The envious, the fickle, and the base.

Would he tear and pierce with a *cethrawr*."—*Gododin*.

It cannot be the same as the "*brevis cetra*," which, according to Tacitus, formed a part of the armour of the ancient Britons, and which is described as a shield or target made of leather, very light, and of a circular form. A *cethrawr* is valued in the Welsh Laws at fourpence.

CEWYN—A small bandage; a clout.

CIGWAIN—A flesh-fork; also a spear used for hunting purposes. Thus we read of one of the heroes of Gododin,—

"As many as thy father could reach,

With his *cigwain*,

Of wild boars, lions, and foxes,

It was certain death to them all, unless they proved too nimble."

Aneurin.

It was likewise used as a military weapon. For instance, Cynddelw thus observes of Owain Gwynedd,—

“A prosperous lord, ruddy was his *cigwain*.”

The domestic *cigwain* of a king was estimated at twenty-four pence; that of a *freeholder* at twelve pence.

CLEDD, CLEDDEU, and CLEDDYF—A sword. The *cleddyf* was one of the three lawful arms (see *Arf*). In the old Law Triads, the value of a white-hilted *cleddyf* is twenty-four pence; if it be brittle-edged (hardened), sixteen pence; and, if it has a round handle, twelve pence. According to the code, which was revised and settled by Hywel Dda, a brittle-edged *cleddyf* is valued at twelve pence; a round-hilted one at sixteen pence; and the white-hilted one at twenty-four pence. In Roman times the northern Britons used very large swords, *ingentes gladii*.—See *Tacitus*.

Lewis Glyn Cothi has written a poem to beg a *cleddyf* from Dafydd ab Gutyn, from which we may learn what were looked upon in his days as the essentials of a good sword. The following are the lines which bear more immediately upon the subject; and, as it would be difficult to convey the full and precise meaning of the author through the medium of a translation, we shall give them in their original dress:—

“Y mae ’n ei gylch, er mwyn ei gil,
Dwrn byr mor durn a baril;
Y mae pais o’r garnaïs gwyn,
A chramp mal cylch ar impyn;
Mae gwregys fforchog gogam,
A chrys o goed a chroes gam;

Wrth y groes, wedi'r weithiaw,
 Y mae yn lled i'm no llaw ;
 Mae blaen arno fo yn fain
 Fal nodwydd neu flaen adain ;
 Blaen yw fal diflaen y dart,
 Dur awchus yw o drichwart ;
 Croes wen rhag rhyw was annoeth,
 Croes naid, o'i uncrys yn noeth ;
 Llain las wrth ddarllen ei liw,
 Llen wydr fal ellyn ydyw ;
 Goleu yw hwn fal bagl hir,
 A gloew ydyw fal glodir ;
 Lleiddiad fal cyllell Iuddew,
 A thra llym fal ysgythr llew."—V. iii.

We read in the "Mabinogion" of a "three-edged *cleddyf*."—*Dream of Rhonabwy*, p. 407.

The *cleddyf* hung on the left side of the bearer ; hence the word *cledd* signifies both a sword and the left hand ; also, the north, from its being on the left of a person looking eastward, even as the *deheu*, or south, is on his right.

CLOS—A pair of breeches.

CLWPA—A club.

"Geraint followed the giants, and overtook them. And each of them was greater of stature than three other men, and a huge *clwpa* was on the shoulder of each."—*Geraint ab Erbin*, p. 130.

Dau wr a chlwpa, the play of cat and trap.

CLWT—A clout ; a piece of cloth.

"A *clwt* is better than a hole."—*Adage*.

CNAP—A boss ; a button.

"A little way from them, I saw a man in the prime of life, with his beard newly shorn, clad in a robe and a mantle of

yellow satin ; and round the top of his mantle was a band of gold lace. On his feet were shoes of variegated leather, fastened by two *cnapan* of gold.”—*Lady of the Fountain*.

COB—A cloak ; a mantle ; a cope.

COCHL—A mantle, probably, as we infer from the etymology of the word, of a red colour.

COD—A bag, or pouch ; a wrapper.

“ If thou shouldest go to the region of the south,
Thou wilt be like the badger in a *cod*.”—*D. ab Gwilym*.

The origin of the game of “ Badger in the *Cod* ” is described in the Mabinogi of Pwyll prince of Dyfed.

COESARN—A boot.

COLER—A collar.

CORDWAL—Leather. It occurs in the Mabinogion, and is there evidently intended for the French Cordouan or Cordovan leather, which derived its name from Cordova, where it was manufactured.

“ On his feet were shoes of variegated *cordwal*.”
See *Lady of the Fountain*.

CORN—A horn ; a trumpet.

“ There are three trumpet progressions ; the gathering of a country according to the heads of families and chiefs of clans, the *corn* of harvest, and the *corn* of war and battle against the oppression of adjoining countries and aliens.”—*Laws of Dyfnwal Moelmud*.

CORON—A crown. The following passage from Brut y Tywysogion (*Myv. Arch.*, ii., p. 481), seems to imply that the *coron* was not used by the Welsh as a regal badge previous to the reign of Rhodri Mawr, in the ninth century :—

“ These (Cadell, Anarawd and Merfyn) were called the

three diademed princes, because they, contrary to all that preceded them, wore frontlets about their *coronau*, like the kings of other countries; whereas, before that time, the kings and princes of the Welsh nation wore only golden chains."

CORONIG—A bandlet; a coronet.

COWYLL—A garment, or cloak, with a veil, presented by the husband to his bride on the morning after marriage.

—See *Laws of Hywel Dda*.

CRIB—A comb. It is valued in the Laws at one penny.

CRIMOGAU—Greaves, or armour for the legs.

"He was arrayed in a coat of armour, with *crimogau* round his legs and his thighs."—*Mabinogion*.

CRUD—A cover; a case; armour.

"The three warriors of the isle of Britain that wore golden *crud*."—See *Triad* 124.

"A stream of blood upon his *crud*,
The *crud* of the victorious sovereign, chief of the country."
Cynddelw to Hywel son of Owain.

CRYS—A loose, or flowing garment; a shirt, or shift.
Llywarch Hen carried the head of Urien in his *crys*.

"I bear in my *crys* a head; the head of Urien,
That governed a court with mildness,
And on his white bosom the sable raven doth glut."

Elegy on Urien Rheged.

And Golyddan (560–630) says of the few Cimbrian soldiers who once returned from the field of battle,—

"They told a tale of peace to their wives,
Who smelled their *crysau* full of gore."

Myv. Arch., i., p. 157.

In the tale of the "Lady of the Fountain," Cynon,

in narrating one of his adventures, thus alludes to the treatment which he received from certain young ladies :—

“The fourth six took off my soiled garments, and placed others upon me, namely, a *crys*, and a doublet of fine linen, and a robe, and a surcoat, and a mantle of yellow satin, with a broad gold band upon the mantle.”

The handmaid of the queen was, according to the Laws of Hywel Dda, entitled to the cast-off *crysau* of her royal mistress. The same Laws gave a freeholder’s wife full permission to give away her mantle, her *crys*, her shoes, her head-cloth, and her meat and drink, as as well as to lend all her furniture.

A *crys* and trowsers together were valued at twenty-four pence.

CRYSBAIS—Waistcoat; an under vest.

CRYSLAIN—The opening, or bosom, of a shirt.

CUNNELLT—Weapons of war; from *cun* (a chief), and *dellt* (splints).

CURAN—A boot, a buskin.

“Should any man strike a slave, he must pay him twelve lawful pence;—that is to say, six for three cubits of white home-spun cloth, wherewith to make him a coat in which to cut gorse; and three for trousers; and one for *curanau* and mittens; and one for a hedging bill; and one for a rope, twelve cubits long, or for an axe, if he be a woodman.”—*Welsh Laws*.

CURAS—A cuirass, or a coat of mail. In the middle ages the men of Tegeingl were remarkable for their awkwardness in the *curas*.

“Common in Tegeingl is the awkward in a *curas*

At all times ;—and nobles in city
And plain continually without substance, without grace."

Myv. Arch., i., p. 541.

CWCWLL—A cowl. The men of Powys are described by
Cynddelw as—

"Scattering in the battle, harmless before a *cwcwll*."

Myv. Arch., i., p. 256.

CWFL—A hood, or cowl.

"Black is thy *cwfl*, thy note is good,
Likewise thy robe, thou bird of harmonious language."

D. ab Gwilym to a Blackbird.

CWFLEN—A cap or hat ; a hunting cap.

CWLBREN—A bludgeon.

CWLEN—A hat.

CWNSALLT—A military garment ; a general's robe ; a
cloak, or cassock, worn over armour ; a military cloak
on which were set the arms, badges, or cognizance of
the general or soldiers ; the cloak of an herald-at-arms.

"The maid gave to Peredur armour, and a *cwnsallt* of fine
red over the armour ; and he was called the knight of the red
cwnsallt."—*Hanes Peredur. Mabinogion.*

"A *cwnsallt* of yellow diapred satin was upon the knight,
and the borders of the *cwnsallt* were blue."—*The Dream of
Rhonabwy.*

"There was a *cwnsallt* upon him, and upon his horse, divided
in two parts, white and black, and the borders of the *cwnsallt*
were of golden purple. And above the *cwnsallt* he wore a
sword, three-edged and bright, with a golden hilt."—*Ibid.*

In the *Llyfr Meddygon Myddfai* (A.D. 1230) the
leaves of the asparagus, as well as the fennel, are said
to resemble the *cwnsallt*.

CWRAN—Same as CURAN.

“The chief huntsman, if he is not arrested before his getting out of bed, and the putting on his *cwranau*, ought not to answer to any one with respect to a claim that may be demanded of him.”—*Laws of Hywel Dda*.

CYFEGYDD—A pickaxe.

CYFLEGR—A gun. Its etymology *cyd* (together) and *llegr* (that braces or clasps) would of course imply something very different to the modern gun.

CYFRAU—Ornaments, jewels.

“Glittering are the tops of the cresses; warlike is the steed;
Trees are fair *cyfrau* of the ground;
Joyful is the soul with the one it loves.”—*Llywarch Hen*.

CYFRWYM—A bandage.

CYLCHWY—A shield, or buckler; as the name implies, of a circular or round shape. This word is of frequent occurrence in the compositions of the early bards;
e. g. :—

“His *cylchwy* was winged with fire for the slaughter.”
Aneurin apud Gododin.

“The army of Cadwallon encamped on the Wye,
The common men, after passing the water,
Following to the battle of *cylchwy*.”—*Llywarch Hen*.

“With the circle of ruddy gems on my golden *cylchwy*.”
Taliesin.

“On the ridge of Llech Vaelwy they shattered the *cylchwy*.”
Ibid.

“Gleaming is my sword, swift as lightning it protects the brave,
Glittering is the gold on my *cylchwy*.”—*Gwalchmai*.”

CYLLELL—A knife. It would seem from Taliesin that

in his day the *cyllell* was regarded as an inferior weapon of war, for he says,—

“The swords of the men of conflict will not stab the puny *cyllellawr* (dagger drawer).

In the romance of “The Lady of the Fountain,” mention is made of

“*Cylleill* with blades of gold, and with the hilts of the bone of the whale.”

In the Laws of Hywel Dda, a *cyllell glun*, or a dagger, is valued at one penny.

CYNFAS—A sheet of cloth ; a bed sheet.

CHWAREL—A dart, a javelin.

“When the bones shall receive the pang
Of death, with his swift *chwarelau*,
Then will life be at awful pause.”—*D. ab Gwilym*.

D.

DART—A dart.

“Illtyd Farchog bore for his arms, argent, three masts, three castle tops, or, and six *darts*, or. The three masts for the three schools, and the three castle tops for the three colleges of saints, and the six gold *darts* for the six churches, which he founded for teaching the Christian religion.”—*Iolo MSS.*, p. 556.

A poet, supposed to be Dafydd Nanmor, A.D. 1460, prays that Henry VII. might be protected, among other things, from

“A stone out of a tower, and the edge of a *dart*.”

Again,—

"From a leopard, a *dart*, and the teeth of a monster."

Ibid., pp. 313, 314.

DIDDOSBEN—Head-covering.

DIFLAEN—The beard, or beard-point of a dart, or arrow.

Lewis Glyn Cothi says of the point of the sword, which he wished to receive from Dafydd ab Gutyn, (see CLEDD)—

"It has a sharp point,
Like that of a needle, or the point of a wing;
A point like the *diflaen* of a dart."

DILLAD—Apparel, or clothes. It is similarly called in the Breton dialect *Dillat*, and in the Cornish, *Dill-adzhas*.

"Nobility will lead,
Dillad will shelter."—*Adage*.

DILLYN—A jewel; an ornament.

DURDORCH—The ring of an habergeon.

"Who would make a track, when there should be occasion,
For the coats of *durdyrch*?"

O. ab Llywelyn Moel, A.D. 1450.

DWGAN—A trull, a drab.

DYRNFLAIDD—A kind of iron club having spikes on the striking end; a halbert. Dafydd Nanmor (as is supposed) says in reference to Henry VII. :—

"Fine is his head, which a whirler or bow,
Or battle-axe, or *dyrnflaidd*, will not dare to strike."

Iolo MSS., p. 313.

DYRNFOL—A gauntlet, or splint; mitten; hedging mitten. This is the word which we have translated *mittens* in the extract from the Welsh Laws, *sub voce* CURAN. Lewis Glyn Cothi speaks of

“*Dyrnfolau* of the combat, made of steel.”

DYSGIAR—A spear. From this comes the term *dysgiawr* (a levelling or slicing), used by Aneurin in the following line of the *Gododin* :—

“It was the *dysgiawr* (levelling) of privilege to kill him on the breach.”

E.

EIDDOED—A banner, or a standard. The word is used by Taliesin—

“Urien, lord of the cultivated plain, answered again,
If there be a meeting because of kindred,
We will lift up an *eiddoed* above the mountain.”

The battle of Argoed Llwyfan.

“Humble and trembling that saw Llwyfenydd,
With a conspicuous *eiddoed* in the second place;
A battle in the ford of Alclyd, a battle at the confluence.”

Ode to Urien.

EIGRAU—Stockings without feet. They are otherwise called *bacsau*, and *hosanau pen geist*.

EIRIONYN—A border; the list of cloth; the edge or selvedge; any border set on for ornament; a ruffle.

EM—A jewel; a gem. Some of the heroes of *Gododin* were decked with gems.

“The warriors marched to *Gododin*, their leader laughed
As his *em* army went down to the terrific toil.”—*Aneurin*.

Taliesin speaks of a wreath of ruddy *emau* (rubies)—

“Rhudd em fy nghylchwy.”—*Cad Godden*.

ENHUDDED—A covering.

“Our lord, of a race liberal of treasure,
Comes to day under the *enhudded*.”

Gr. ab Gwestyn, A.D. 1400.

ERGYRWAEW—A thrusting spear; an impelled, or flying spear.

“A vehement *ergyrwaew* before his shield.”

O. Cyfeiliawg, 1160.

ESGID—*Cor.* “Esgiz.” A shoe.

“Three makers of golden shoes, of the isle of Britain; Caswallawn the son of Beli, when he went as far as Gascony to obtain Flur the daughter of Mygnach Gorr, who had been carried thither to Cæsar the Emperor, by one called Mwrcan the Thief, king of that country, and friend of Julius Cæsar, and Caswallawn brought her back to the isle of Britain; Manawyddan the son of Llyr Llediaith, when he was as far as Dyfed laying restrictions; Llew Llaw Gyffes, when he was along with Gwydion the son of Don, seeking a name and arms from Arianrod, his mother.”—*Triad* 124.

Manawyddan, in the “Mabinogion,” bought the leather ready dressed; and he caused the best goldsmith in the town to make clasps for the shoes, and to gild the clasps. See *Manawyddan the son of Llyr*, p. 169. Probably *mynawyd* (an awl) receives its name from this celebrated shoemaker.

According to the Laws of Hywel Dda, the queen's handmaid was entitled to the old *esgidiau* of her royal mistress.

ETHY—A spur. The first chieftain celebrated in the Gododin wore a “golden *ethy*.”

EURDALAETH—A gold fillet, or coronet.

EURDORCH—A golden collar, being an ornament of distinction worn by the ancient warriors of Britain.

“Of those who went to Cattræth, being *eurdorchogion* (wearers of the golden chain),

Upon the message of Mynyddawg, sovereign of the people,
There came not honourably, in behalf of the Brython,
To Gododin, a hero from afar, superior to Cynon.”

Aneurin.

“Four-and-twenty sons I have had,

Eurdorchawg (wearing the golden chain) leaders of armies;
Gwen was the best of them.”—*Llywarch Hen.*

EUREM—A golden jewel.

EURFODRWY—A gold ring.

EURGORON—A gold crown.

EURLIN—The raw silk.

EURRWY—A gold ring.

EURYSGWYD—A gold shield. Several of the British chieftains are represented as wearing gold shields in the sixth century. Thus Llywarch Hen,—

“A second time I saw, after that conflict,
Aur ysgwyd on the shoulder of Urien.”

And Aneurin, speaking of Ceredig, says that—

“His *ysgwyd aur* dazzled the field of battle.”

F.

FFAL—The heel of a shoe.

FFALING—A mantle; a cloak.

“Like the Irishman for the *ffaling*.”—*Adage.*

“Guto made a cotton *ffaling*.”

Guto y Glyn, A.D. 1450.

FFEDAWG—An apron. The word is evidently a contraction of *arffedawg*, which comes from *arffed*, the lap.

FFEDAWNEN—A neckcloth, or cravat.

FFIL—A quick dart.

FFLAW—A dart ; a banner.

“ A bright *fflaw*, from every battle obtaining hostages.”

Cywrysedd Gwynedd a Dehai.

FFON—A staff, or stick ; a cudgel. *Ffon ddwybig*, a quarter-staff.

FFONWAEW—A javelin.

FFUNEN—A band ; a lace ; a riband ; a head-band.

“ Through the window give me the *ffunen*

Of thy generous mother, to cover my head.”

D. ab Edmunt, A.D. 1450.

The legal value of a *ffunen* was fourpence.—*H. Dda.*

FFUNENIG—A bandlet, or a lace.

FFYD—Coverings, or garments.

“ Envious also, divested of his *ffyd*

Is the bishop ; miserable the reflection.”

Dr. S. Cent, 1420–1470.

G.

GAFLACH—A barbed or bearded spear. Peredur struck a knight “ with a sharp pointed *gaflach*, and it hit him in the eye, and came out at the back of his neck, so that he instantly fell down lifeless.”—*Peredur ab Efwawg*. This weapon however seems to have been more peculiar to the Irish, who were hence denominated *Gwyddyl gaflachawg*. See *sub voce* *Glaif*.

GARDAS and GARDYS—A garter; from *gar* the shank, or lower part of the thigh.

GEFYN—A fetter; a gyve; a manacle; a shackle.

GEM—A gem; a jewel.

“There is a broche in the *gem* of his girdle.”

Tudur Aled, A.D. 1490.

See also *Em*.

GLAIF—A crooked sword; a scimitar; a glaive. According to the Laws of Dyfnwal Moelmud, “the three essentials of a vassal were a fireside, a *glaiif*, and a trough.”—*Myv. Arch.*, iii., p. 316. But the *glaiif* was not confined to vassals, at least in more recent times, for we have Einiawn ab Madawg Rhahawd, 1230–1270, thus speaking of Gruffydd ab Llywelyn:—

“Usual to thee to have the red and dashing *glaiif* over the mane of the steed.”—*Myv. Arch.*, i., p. 392.

The Gwyneddians, or men of North Wales, who fought under Gruffydd ab Cynan, were distinguished for their use of the *glaiif* and *tarian*, as appears from the following extract:—

“The kings, therefore, began to retreat, when they beheld the multitude of victorious bands, and the camps of King Gruffydd, and his banners displayed against them, and the men of Denmark with their two-edged axes, and the dart-bearing Gwyddelians with their iron balls full of spikes, and the Gwyneddians *gleifiawc* (with scimitars) and shield-bearing.”—*Myv. Arch.*, ii., p. 593.

GLAIN—A jewel; a bead. *Glain nod*, a prime jewel.

Glain nadron, transparent stones, or adder stones, worn by the different orders of bards, each having its appropriate colour; the blue ones belonged to the

presiding Bards, the white to the Druids, the green to the Ovates, and the three colours blended to the disciples. Pliny believed them to have been produced by the blowing of snakes. The truth seems to be, however, that they were glass beads, formed by the fusion of sand and *natron* by means of the blowpipe, which in shape resembled a serpent. This latter circumstance, together with the close agreement in sound between *natron* and *nadron* evidently occasioned the mistake as to their production and real nature.

GLASGAEN—A blue covering, or armour. As early as the time of Julius Cæsar the Britons knew how to dye blue; and it is supposed from the term *glastenneu*, as applied to the holm, or scarlet-oak, that the oak dust and apple formed the colouring material to which Cæsar applied the term *glastum*.

“Who is the youth that wears the *glasgaen* ;
What hero is he that proudly leads the way ?”

Elegy on Llewelyn ap Madawg,
A.D. 1290–1340.

GLEINDORCH—A circlet of beads ; a bead necklace.

GODRE—A skirt, border, or edge.

GODRWY—A wreath ; a chain.

“Adorned with a wreath was the leader, the wolf of the holme.
Amber beads *godrwyawr* (in ringlets) encircled his temples.”
Gododin.

GOL—A covering.

“The opposing party reply, claiming a contrary turn,
The same is Rhodri, liberal of *golodd*.”

Gwalchmai, 1150–1190.

GOLOED—A covering ; a vestment.

“Gruffydd of a fiery disposition,
And the bold frame of Hywel with a conspicuous *goloed*,
And for whom I bear the longest affection.”—*Id.*

GORBAIS—Upper coat.

GORDUDD—An outer covering.

GORDUDD—An over cover.

GORDD-DORCH—A collar; a chain, or torque for the neck.

“Eudaf, as seen by Maxen Wledig in his Dream, had a golden *gordd-dorch* about his neck.”—*Mabinogi.*

GORTHORCH—A superior wreath; a torque; a collar.
Myrddin Wyllt wore a golden *gorthorch* in that battle where his patron Gwenddoleu fell.

“In the battle of Arderydd of gold was my *gorthorch*.”
Myrddin 530–600.

GORWISG—An outer garment.

GOTOEW—A spur. Llywarch Hen speaks with pride of one of his sons as wearing golden *gotoew*.

“Whilst I was of the age of yonder youth,
That wears the golden *ottoew*,
It was with velocity I pushed the spear.”

Elegy on Old Age.

GRA—The down, nap, or frieze of cloth; cloth with nap upon it.

The bed which the maiden in the “Lady of the Fountain” prepared for Owain, “was meet for Arthur himself; it was of scarlet, and *gra*, and satin, and sendall, and fine linen.”—P. 57.

GRAIN—A ring. *Grain-fys*, the ring-finger.

GWAEDLAIN—A bloody blade. One of the heroes of Gododin

"Gwyalfain the son of Eilydd wielded a *gwaedlain*."

Aneurin.

GWAEDLEN—A blood veil; a bloody veil.

"He was seen—

With a *gwaedlen* conspicuous round his head,
And there was blood and food for crows,
And the raven on the corpse,
And the foes were of hope bereft."

Ll. P. Moch to Llywelyn I.

GWAEG—A fibula; a clasp; a buckle; the tongue of a buckle. Cynon, narrating an adventure in the "Lady of the Fountain," says,—

"I approached the castle, and there I beheld two youths, with yellow curling hair, each with a frontlet of gold upon his head, and clad in a garment of yellow satin; and they had gold *gwaegau* upon their insteps."—P. 41.

GWAELL—A lance. A knight in the "Dream of Rhonabwy" had "in his hand a blue-shafted *gwaell*, but from the haft to the point it was stained crimson-red with the blood of the ravens and their plumage."—P. 411.

GWAEW—A spear, lance, or pike; a javelin. Also the rod of the apparitor, which he used in summoning persons to appear.

According to the Laws of Dyfnwal Moelmud, the *gwaew* was one of "three legal weapons" which it was required of every head of family to provide himself with. See *Arf*. The *gwaew* head was one of the three things for which the court smith was to receive payment. The value of the *gwaew* in Hywel Dda's Code was fourpence.—*Myv. Arch.*, iii., 423. The

length of the apparitor's *gwaew* was to be three cubits ; two of which were to be behind, and one before him.—*Ibid.*, p. 374.

GWAEEFFON—A javelin. Same as *ffonwaew*.

GWAEWLORF—The staff or shaft of a lance.

“ Rhys, the best son of the champion of Mon,
With the hasty *gwaewlorf*, of Llywelyn's race.”

T. Aled.

GWAEWSAETH—A dart, or javelin.

GWAIN—A scabbard ; a sheath. In the “ Dream of Rhonabwy ” we read of a page who “ bore a heavy three-edged sword with a golden hilt, in a *gwain* of black leather tipped with fine gold.”—P. 407. Also, of another, who had “ in his hand a huge, heavy, three-edged sword, with a *gwain* of red deer hide, tipped with gold.”—P. 408. Again, of one who “ had upon his thigh a large gold-hilted one-edged sword, in a *gwain* of light blue, and tipped with Spanish laton.”—P. 411. The *gwain* of another was of “ red cut leather.”—P. 412. Some *gweiniau* were made of wood. Kai addressed Gwrnach the giant in “ Kilhwch and Olwen,” after this manner :—

“ It is thy *gwain* that hath rusted thy sword ; give it to me, that I may take out the wooden sides of it, and put in new ones.”—P. 295.

GWALC—The cock of a hat. *Het walciawg*, a cocked hat.

“ When the men shall be *walciawg*,
And the women high crested,
And the youths with flaunting wings
And light steps, will all this be.”

Gronw Ddu, 1400.

GWALD—A hem ; a welt. *Gwald esgid*, a shoe welt.

GWALDAS and **GWALTES**—*Idem*.

GWALLT—The hair of the head. The Bards and Druids in ancient times wore their hair short.—*James' Patriarchal Religion*, p. 75. With the people it was otherwise, "capilloque sunt promisso," says Cæsar.—*De Bel. Gal.*, v. Tacitus describes the Silurians as having, for the most part, curly hair,—“torti plerumque crines.” Taliesin speaks of the people of Gwent, in the sixth century, as being long-haired, “gwallthirion.”

“ Greatly fearful the perjury
Of the Gwenhwys with the long hair.”

Giraldus Cambrensis says of the Welsh in the twelfth century, that the men and women cut their hair close round to the ears and eyes. In the succeeding century, however, the fashion was altered ; for we are informed that Dafydd ab Gwilym, and the young men of his day, wore their hair long. In the eighth century, it was the custom of people of consideration to have their children's hair cut the first time by persons for whom they had a particular honour and esteem, who, in virtue of this ceremony, were reputed a sort of spiritual parents, or godfathers to them. In the Mabinogi of “Kilhwch and Olwen,” this same custom appears. “Arthur is thy cousin,” said Kilydd to his son ; “go, therefore, unto Arthur, to cut thy *gwallt*, and ask this of him as a boon.”—P. 252. It would seem from the Mabinogion that *gwallt* of a yellow colour was the favourite in mediæval times.

The Early British Ecclesiastics shaved their hair

from ear to ear across the front of the head, which fashion they probably borrowed from the garland and tiara of the Druids, and not, as was imputed to them by the Romanists, from Simon Magus.—*Eccles. Ant. of the Cymry*, p. 310.

GWASGAWD—A waistcoat.

GWASGRWYM—A bandage; a girdle.

GWDDWGEN—A neckcloth; a cravat.

GWE—A web of cloth.

GWEFR—Amber. Amber beads were borne by military chieftains in the sixth century. See *Godrwy*.

GWENTAS—A high shoe; a buskin. In the “Lady of the Fountain” a person is described as having “on his feet two *gwentasau* of variegated leather, fastened by two bosses of gold.”—P. 42. Two youths seen by Maxen Wledig in his Dream, “had on their feet *gwentasau* of new Cordova leather, fastened by slides of gold.”—P. 279. The legal value of *gwentasau* was one penny.—*Myv. Arch.*, iii., p. 424.

GWENWISG—A white garment; a surplice.

“Clad in a shroudy *wenwisg*.”

D. ab Gwilym, 1400.

GWISG—A garment; apparel; dress.

GWISGAD—Habiliment.

GWLANEN—A flannel.

GWRDDWAEW—A javelin.

GWRDDYN—A dart; a javelin.

“Braint Hir came amongst a group of the mendicants, in the place where the diviner was haranguing them; and without any hesitation, when he got an opportunity for his aim, he lifted a *gwrddyn*, and wounded the diviner.”—*Gr. ab Arthur*.

GWREGYS—A girdle. So in *Cor. Arm.* “Gouris.”

Helen the daughter of Eudaf, as seen by Maxen in his Dream, had a “*gwaregys* of ruddy gold around her.” —*Dream of Maxen Wledig*, p. 280. A knight in the “Dream of Rhonabwy” had “a sword, the *gwaregys* or belt of which was of dark green leather with golden slides and a clasp of ivory upon it, and a buckle of jet black upon the clasp.”—P. 411.

A *gwaregys* of gold or silver was, according to the Laws of Hywel Dda, to be appraised; if not of those materials, its value was one penny. A trousers *gwaregys* is likewise estimated at one penny.

GWRTHFACH—The beard or returning point of a weapon.

GWRYDD—A wreath

“An angel’s covering of yellow hair,
In a *gwrydd* of gold round the maid’s shoulder.”

D. ab Gwilym.

H.

HAEN—A plait, or fold.

“One *haen* is not shelter enough,
Without another *haen* of stiff hairs like arrow-points.”

Iolo Goch.

HAIARNBLU—The iron scales used in armour. Lit. iron feathers.

HAIARNGAEN—A covering of iron; iron armour.

“Does any one ask—Concerns it not men,
Ere the *haiarngaen* be reddened,
What youth is he that wears the blue armour,
What hero is the haughty one in front?”

Llywarch Llaety, 1290–1340.

HATR, HATRIAD—A covering.

HED—A hat.

HELM—A helmet. The following descriptions of a *helm* occur in the "Dream of Rhonabwy:"—"A *helm* of gold, set with precious stones of great virtue, and at the top of the *helm* the image of a flame-coloured leopard, with two ruby-red stones in its head."—P. 411. "A golden *helm*, wherein were set sapphire stones of great virtue; and at the top of the *helm* the figure of a flame-coloured lion, with a fiery-red tongue, issuing above a foot from his mouth, and with venomous eyes, crimson-red, in his head."—P. 412. "A bright *helm* of yellow laton, with sparkling stones of crystal in it, and at the crest of the *helm* the figure of a griffin, with a stone of many virtues in its head."—P. 414.

It would appear that the *helm* is not identical with the *penffestin*, for it is said that "Peredur attacked a sorceress, and struck her upon the head with his sword, so that he flattened her *helm* and her *penffestin* like a dish upon her head,"—(*Peredur ab Efwarg*, p. 323); and that a knight "overthrew Kai, and struck him with the head of his lance in the forehead, so that it broke his *helm* and the *penffestin*,"—(*Lady of the Fountain*, p. 67), as if they were two distinct things.

HEM—A hem, or border.

HEULROD—A sun cap; a cap to keep off the sun.

"I have a *heulrod* of the skin of a fish; with that on my head I will stand before Hu, when he is dining; and I will eat with him, and I will drink, without any notice being taken of me."—*H. Car. Mag. Mabinogion*.

HOD—A hood, or cap.

HONFAS—A chopping knife. Its value was one penny.

—*Myv. Arch.*, iii., 424.

HONFFEST—A tunic. It was an expensive article of dress, being valued at twenty-four pence.

HOS, HOSAN—A hose, or a stocking. We read in the “Dream of Rhonabwy” of “two *hosan* of thin greenish yellow cloth,” p. 406; also, of “two *hosan* of fine white buckram,” p. 408; and again, of “two *hosan* of fine Totness,” p. 409. *Hosanau mawr* are legally valued at eightpence. The groom of the reign was entitled to the king’s old *hosanau*.—*Myv. Arch.*, iii., p. 373.

HOSANLAWDR—A pair of pantaloons.

HOTAN, HOTYN—A cap. The word occurs in “Liber Landavensis.” *Hotyn esgid*, the part of a shoe closing over the instep.

HUAL—A fetter, gyve, or shackle. So in *Arm.*

“The three *aurhualogion* (golden banded chiefs) of the isle of Britain: Rhiwallon Wallt Banhadlen, Rhun the son of Maelgwn, and Cadwaladr the Blessed; they were so called because it was granted to them to wear bands of gold round their arms, knees, and necks, and were therefore invested with regal privilege in every country and dominion in Britain.”—*Triad* 28.

Taliesin speaks of “the steel blades, mead, violence, and *hualau* of the men of Cattræth.”—*Myv. Arch.*, i., p. 21.

In the Laws an iron *hual* is valued at one penny; a wooden *hual* at a farthing.—*Myv. Arch.*, iii., p. 424.

HUG—A loose coat, or cloak.

“Reynard, I pray thee, stop the leap,
And tear a corner of the golden *hug*.”

R. G. Eryri concerning the Peacock,
A.D. 1420.

HUGAN and HUGYN, *dim.*—*Idem.*

HWSAN—A hood.

HCHWAEW—A pushing spear.

“When his sight was darkened the monster became furious;
and as the wild boar rushes upon the *hychwaew* of the hunts-
man, so did he rush at Arthur upon the point of the sword.”
—*Gr. ab Arthur.*

I.

IRAI—A sharp point; a goad.

“Samgar—smote of the Philistines six hundred men with
an ox *irai*.”—Judges, iii., 31.

ISARN—A bill, scythe, or sickle; a long hatchet; a
battle-axe.

“Cutting off her head—
With an *isarn* at one stroke.”—*D. ab Gwilym.*

LL.

LLACHBREN—A cudgel. Cudgelling is the common di-
version among the people of Caermarthenshire, hence
they are nicknamed *Llachwyr*, or cudgellers.

LLAESBAIS—A loose trailing coat. In “Ymarwar Lludd,”
(*Myv. Arch.*, i., p. 76,) mention is made of a people

“amlaes eu peisiau” (in long robes) as invaders of the isle of Britain.

“Men from a country in Asia, and the region of Capys ;
A people of iniquitous design : the land is not known
That was their mother. They made a devious course by sea.
Amlaes eu peisiau, who can equal them ?”

LLAFN—A blade ; a slide.

“They had daggers with *llafneu* (blades) of gold, and with hilts of the bone of the whale.”—*Lady of the Fountain*, p. 42.

“Buskins of new cordovan leather on their feet, fastened by *llafneu* (slides) of red gold.”—*Dream of Maxen Wledig*, p. 279.

LLAFNAWR—*Aggr.* Bladed weapons ; spears used by the Britons, about seven feet long, nearly three of which length was a blade, like that of a sword. This weapon is frequently mentioned by the earliest bards ; for instance, Taliesin observes,—

“Exalted is Rheged of warlike chiefs ;
They brandished the *llafnawr* of battle,
Under the round shield of the shout,
The light of which displayed a pale corpse.”

Bronze *llafnawr* were used in Wales as late as the time of Owain Glyndwr, as several of them have been found in places where he fought his battles.

LLAIN—A blade ; a sword.

“Heroic suffering, the voice of pain, and a blue *llain* on the thigh,

Will be heard of in Britain.”—*Cynddelw*, 1150–1200.

LLARP—A shred ; a rag ; a clout.

LLATH—A rod. Eudaf was seen by Maxen Wledig in

his Dream “with a chessboard of gold before him, and a *llath* of gold, and a steel file in his hand.”—P. 279.

LLAWBAN—Felt. *Brethyn llawban*, felt cloth.

LLAWDRYFER—A hand harpoon; a hand dart.

“The foam will guard thee against the *llawdryfer* of a river thief.”—*D. ab Gwilym to the Salmon*.

LLAWDR—Trowse, trousers, or pantaloons; breeches. In the “Lady of the Fountain,” Cynon observes of six damsels whom he met with at a certain castle:—“They took off my soiled garments, and placed others upon me; namely, an under vest, and a *llawdr* of fine linen, and a robe, and a surcoat, and a mantle of yellow satin, with a broad gold band upon the mantle.”—P. 43. The *llawdr* is generally joined with the *crys*, or under vest; and, in the Laws of Hywel Dda, they are valued together at twenty-four pence, a high price.—(*Myv. Arch.*, iii., p. 424.) In the Triadic Laws, it is enjoined that a knife, a sword, and a *llawdr*, if lost in behalf of a house should not be paid for.—*Myv. Arch.*, iii., p. 323.

The apparitor was entitled at the assize in November to a new coat, under vest, and a *llawdr*, but there was to be no shalloon in his *llawdr*. His clothes were to reach to the tie of the latter garment.—P. 374.

In Cornish *lodr* (pl. *lydrau*) means stockings; “and this has happened,” saith E. Lhwyd, “because the old trouse was breeches and stockings in one garment, which is still retained in the Highlands of Scotland, and in several other countries.” *Arm.*, *lowzr* and *laurec*; and *lawrega*, or *laureaff*, to put on one’s breeches.

LLAWES—A sleeve; from *llaw*, a hand.

LLAWFWYALL—A hand hatchet; valued in the Laws at one penny.

LLEN—A veil, a plaid, or a scarf. Giraldus Cambrensis says that the Welsh women of his day covered their heads with a large white veil, folded together in the form of a crown, after the manner of the Parthians. In the "Dream of Rhonabwy," we read of a youth who had "a *llen* (a scarf) with yellow borders.—P. 376. Also of "a troop, whereof every one of the men had a *llen* of white satin, with jet black borders."—P. 403.

LLENGEL—A veil. Gruffydd ab Meredydd, A.D. 1310–1360, referring to the death of Tudur ap Goronwy, says,—

"Altogether sad the separation!
A silent covering *llengel*
Hides the pensive cheek."

Myv. Arch., i., p. 438.

LLIAN—A web; linen-cloth. *Llian cri*, unbleached cloth; *llian bras*, coarse cloth; *llian main*, fine linen; *llian brith*, check-cloth; *llian amdo*, a shroud cloth.

Several of the officers of the court were, by Hywel Dda's Laws, entitled to their *llian* from the king or the queen.

LLIEINWISG—A linen garment. The same observation will apply here.

LLINON—A shaft.

"Joy to the arm, and the hard *llinon*;
Let him kill; let him silence the motley rabble."

T. Penllyn, A.D. 1460.

LLINYN—A string.

Cynon, in the "Lady of the Fountain," describes two youths, who had each "an ivory bow, with *llinytau* made of the sinews of the stag."—P. 42.

LLODRYN—*Dim.* of Llawdr.

LLOGELL—A pocket.

LLOP—A buskin; a boot.

LLOPAN—A sort of high shoe; a sock.

Pwyll, in the guise of a mendicant, "was clad in coarse and ragged garments, and wore large *llopanau* upon his feet."—*Pwyll P. of Dyved*, p. 55.

In an old medical work it is stated that "the ashes of old *llopanau* are good against proud flesh."

LLOST—A spear; a lance; a javelin.

LLUCHWAEW—A missive dart; a javelin.

Yspyddaden Penkawr threw three poisoned *lluchwaw* after the messengers that asked his daughter Olwen for Kilhwch the son of Kilydd.—*Kilhwch and Olwen*, p. 277.

LLUMMAN—A flag, ensign, banner or standard.

The word is used by Golyddan, 560–630, in his "Destiny of Britain,"

"The sacred *llumman* of Dewi will they raise."

Myv. Arch., i., p. 158.

LLUMMANBREN—The staff of a banner, or of a standard.

LLUMMANIG—A banderol.

LLURYG—A lorica; a brigandine; a coat of mail. In the battle fought under Boadicea, the Britons, we are told, had no loricae.—*Hanes Cymru*, p. 85. They used the same, however, in the sixth century, for Aneurin thus describes the heroes of Gododin:—

“The heroes went to Cattræth with marshalled array and shout of war,
 With powerful steeds, and dark brown harness, and with shields,
 With uplifted javelins, and piercing lances,
 With glittering *llurygau*, and with swords.”

The word also occurs in the poems of Llywarch Hen and Taliesin. According to Hywel Dda's Laws the *lluryg* was to be valued or appraised upon oath.—*Myv. Arch.*, iii., 423.

LLYMWYDDEN—A wooden spear.

M.

MAENFAN—The beasil of a ring.

MALEN—A shield.

“A golden apple on the convex of the *malen*,
 And then a spike on the top.”

T. Aled, A.D. 1490, to a *Buckler*.

MANAWYD—The staff of a banner, or standard.

“There was a confident impelling forward of the *manawyd* of the variegated standard.”—*Gododin*.

MANEG—A glove, probably of Roman origin.

“I will not wear any strait *menyg*
 Made of sheep skin.”—*D. ab Gwilym*.

MANTELL—A mantle, or cloak. It was proverbially regarded as the best covering.

“Goreu un tuded *mantell*.”

Cynon, in the “Lady of the Fountain,” saw “a

man in the prime of life, with his beard newly shorn, clad in a robe and a *mantell* of yellow satin; and round the top of his *mantell* was a band of gold lace."—P. 42.

In the time of Hywel Dda, the chief falconer was entitled to the *mantell* in which the king rode on the three principal festivals. A *mantell* of a dark brown colour, or of superfine quality, was estimated at twenty-four pence.—*Myv. Arch.*, iii., 424.

MARCHAWGWISG—A riding habit; a riding dress.

"Gwenhwyvar and all her women were joyful at her coming, and they took off her *marchawgwisg*, and placed other garments upon her."—*Geraint ab Erbin*, 129.

MEILYNDORCH—A sashoon. From *meilwn*, the small of the leg, and *torch*, a coil.

MEILYNWISG—*Id.*, called also *arfeilyn*.

MODRWY—A ring.

"Delightful again is the maid with a *modrwy*."

Taliesin.

"Bracelets of gold were upon his arms, and many *modrwyau* upon his hands."—*Dream of Maxen Wledig*, p. 279.

According to Hywel Dda's Laws a *modrwy* was to be appraised upon oath.—*Myv. Arch.*, iii., p. 424.

MOLED—A piece of cloth, forming a part of a woman's dress, to cover the head and shoulders; a muffler; a kerchief.

MWGWD—A mask, a vizard.

"Mead will pull off the *mwgwd*."—*Adage*.

"In vino veritas."

MWN—The upper part of the shaft of a weapon, next to the head.

“Peredur beheld two youths enter the hall, and proceed up to the chamber, bearing a spear of mighty size, with three streams of blood flowing from the *mwn* to the ground.”—
—*Peredur ab Efraug*.

MWNDLWS—A neck ornament ; a necklace.

MWNDORCH—A collar ; a wreath for the neck.

MYNWOR—A collar, properly of draught harness.

“Like yellow gold round the foam of the sea,
Are the delicate tresses over her *mynwor*.”

D. ab Gwilym to Morfydd's hair.

MYNYGLDLWS—A neck ornament.

MYNYGLDORCH—A collar or wreath for the neck.

MYNYGLWISG—A neck-kerchief ; a neck-cloth.

MYRIERID—Pearls.

“The spreading of my songs before thee,
Be it not like casting *myrierid* before swine.”

Ll. P. Moch, 1160-1220.

N.

NAIS—A band, or tie.

NEISIAD—A kerchief.

O.

OFERDLWS—A vain ornament, or jewel ; a jewel merely ornamental.

“The judge of the palace claims *oferdlysau*, when his office is pledged to him, namely, a chessboard of whalebone from

the king, and a gold ring from the queen, and another from the domestic bard ; and these *oferdlysau* he ought neither to give, nor to sell whilst he lives."—*Welsh Laws*.

OFFERENGGRYS—A cope ; a sacerdotal vestment.

OFFERENWISG—*Id.*

ON, ONEN—A spear with an ashen shaft. There is very frequent allusion in the Welsh poems to this weapon ; e. g., Llywarch Hen says—

“ Let the gore be aptly clotted on the *on*.”

And again,—

“ When Caranmael put on the corslet of Cynddylan,
And lifted up and shook his *onen*,
From his mouth the Frank would not get the word of peace.”

And later, Cynddelw, in his Elegy on Ithel son of Cadifor,—

“ The ruddy *onen* would kill from his grasping hand.”

From this word is formed *ongyr*, an aggregate of spears.

“ Bold in slaughter, the swift one went with the gleamings of
the *ongyr*,

The eagle of magnificent gift in the moving tents.”

Prydydd Breuan, 1300–1360.

P.

PAELED—A skull cap.

“ They gave one another blows so boldly fierce, so frequent, and so severely powerful, that their helmets were pierced, and their *paeledau* were broken, and their arms were shattered, and the light of their eyes was darkened by sweat and blood.”—*Geraint ab Erbin*, p. 123.

PAIS—A coat. The *pais* formed from an early period one of the principal articles of a person's dress, and was of various materials, colours and sizes. In "Peredur ab Efracw," we read of a knight with an "iron *pais*."—P. 243. Kai told Gwalchmai that "whilst his speech and soft words lasted, a *pais* of thin linen would be armour sufficient for him."—P. 327. Two youths, in the "Lady of the Fountain," wore each a "*pais* of yellow satin."—P. 3. Taliesin speaks of a British tribe that wore "long *peisiau*."—*Myv. Arch.*, i., 76. And in the "Dream of Rhonabwy" we read of a young man "clad in a *pais* of yellow satin, falling as low as the small of his leg, and embroidered with threads of red silk."—P. 408. By the Laws of Hywel Dda, the apparitor of the court was entitled at the November assize to a new *pais*, under-vest, and trousers.—*Myv. Arch.*, iii., 374.

PALADR—A spear-staff; the shaft of a javelin. According to the Triadic Laws, "*pren peleidr*," or a tree whereof to form spear shafts in the king's cause, was regarded as one of "the three free trees in the royal forest."—*Myv. Arch.*, iii., p. 322. The *paladr* is much spoken of in the sixth century, *e. g.*, Aneurin thus writes,—

"The heroes marched to Cattræth with marshalled array and
shout of war,
With powerful steeds, and dark brown harness, and with
shields,
With uplifted *peleidyrr*, and piercing lances."

Sometimes a flag was attached to the point of the *paladr*. Thus we read in the "Dream of Rhonabwy"

of a youth who had in his hand “a mighty *paladr*, speckled yellow, with a newly sharpened head; and upon the *paladr* a banner displayed.”—P. 409.

PALED—A shaft; a javelin; a dart. *Gware paled*, a tilting match.

“After we had completed every thing which appertained to the gods, there happened between two nephews a dispute about the victory at a *gware paled*.”—*Gr. ab Arthur*.

PALI—Satin, or velvet; but its exact signification is not quite obvious, as it sometimes seems to imply the one, and sometimes the other, according to the rank of the persons who are represented as wearing it. There is mention in the Mabinogion of *Pali caerawg*, which is translated “diapered satin;” also of *pali melyn goch*, “yellow red satin,” which seems to imply that the mediæval weavers of Britain were acquainted with the art of making what are usually called *shot* silks, or silks of two colours predominating interchangeably.

PALL—A mantle; a pall. Owain Cyfeiliog wore a

“*Pall coch*.”—*Myv. Arch.*, i., p. 222.

PAN—Fur; ermine. One of the heroes of Gododin wore

“Golden spurs and *pan*.”

PAR—A spear.

“Splintered shields about the ground he left,
And *parau* of awful tearing did he hew down.”

Gododin.

PARFAES—A shield.

PELYD—The legs of stockings with the feet cut off; also called *bacsau*.

PENAWR—A headpiece; a helmet.

“The blades glittered on the bright *penawr*.”

Taliesin.

PENDEL—A head ornament, or chaplet.

“Brutus put a *pendel* of vine leaves on his head.”

Brut y Brenhinoedd.

PENFFESTIN—A helmet.

“Ffrollo struck Arthur on his forehead, so that the sword was blunted on the rings of his *penffestin*.”—*Gr. ab Arthur*.

See also *sub voce Helm*.

PENGUWCH—The fore part of any head-covering; a bonnet; a cap.

“Owain struck the knight a blow through his helmet, head-piece, and the crest of his *penguoch*.”—*Lady of the Fountain*, 54.

“A yellow *penguoch* used to be worn by a woman newly married.”—*Hen Ddefodau*.

The legal value of a *penguoch* was a penny.—*Myv. Arch.*, iii., p. 424.

PENLLIAIN—A head-cloth. It was valued at eightpence.—*Ibid*.

PENLLINYN—A head-band.

PENON—A pennant.

PENRE—A woman's coif or cowl, or hair-lace to truss up the hair.

PENRWYM—*Id*.

PENSEL—A great standard.

“The choicest token with the Irish
Are yellow and red in the front of onset;
Do thou consecrate the *pensel* of Llywelyn;
Do thou lead them on with these two colours.”

Iolo Goch to O. Glyndwr.

PENWISG—A head-dress.

PENWN—A banner ; a pennon.

PERCED—A wrapper.

“ A covering against an angry storm ;
An Irish *perced* of two breadths.”

D. Ll. ab Ll. ab Gruffydd,
to a Mantle. 1480.

PICELL—A dart ; a javelin.

PICFFON—A pike-staff.

PILAN—A spear.

PILEN—A fringe, or border.

PILWRN—A dart.

PILYN—A clout ; a rag ; a piece of any texture used as
a covering or garment. *Pilyn gwddf*, a neck-kerchief.

PILYNDAWD—A covering, habiliment, garment, or vesture.

PILYS—A covering or robe made of skin ; a pelisse.

“ Rhita the giant made a *pilys* of the scalps of the beards
of kings.”—*Gr. ab Arthur*.

PILYSYN—A robe ; a pelisse.

PLETHLINYN—A plaited cord, or bobbin.

PLU, PLUF, PLUAWR—Plumes ; feathers. That military
men, as early as the sixth century, wore feathers of
particular colours as distinctive badges, is evident from
the testimony of the poets of that age. Thus Lly-
warch Hen says of himself,—

“ After the sleek tractable steeds, and garments of ruddy hue,
And the yellow *pluawr*,
Slender is my leg, my piercing look is gone.”

And Aneurin, of the heroes of Gododin,—

“ Redder were their swords than their *pluawr*.”

PYRCHWYN—The crest of a helmet. It was to be appraised upon oath.—*Myv. Arch.*, iii., 423.

PYRGWYN—*Id.* See *Penguwoch*.

R.

RHAC—The wrest of a cross-bow.

RHACTAL—A frontlet; a forehead cloth.

“I beheld two youths with yellow curling hair, each with a *rhactal* of gold upon his head.”—*Lady of the Fountain*, 41.

RHAGWISG—A fore-garment; a prior dress.

RHAIDD—A spear.

RHAIN—Lances, spears.

“Support each other against them with ruddy *rhain*.”

Taliesin.

RHEFAWG—A bandage.

“They twisted four rods, and made four *rhefawg* to bind Oliver with.”—*H. Car. Mag. Mabinogion*.

RHEIDDYN—A dart. In the *Gododin*, war seems to be personified under the name “*mam rheiddyn*,” the mother of the lance.

RHESTRAWG—A plaited target, or buckler.

RHETHREN—A pike; a lance. *Taliesin*, in his *Ode to Gwallawg*, says,—

“Splendid his commanding *rhethren*.”

RHODAWG, RHODAWR—A chariot; a shield. The ancient Britons possessed war chariots of a peculiar construction, having scythes attached to the wheels, calculated to cause no inconsiderable annoyance to the enemy.

Some idea may be had of the force in chariots which they could bring into the field, from Cæsar's account of the number which Cassivellaunus, even when defeated, was able to retain in his service. "*Dimissis amplioribus copiis, millibus circiter quatuor essedariorum relictis.*"—*Cæs. de Bell. Gall.*, l. v., c. 19. At what time the use of these martial vehicles was discontinued we cannot tell. Dr. O. Pughe implies that they were used in the battle of Cattræth, translating

"Twll tal ei rodawr,"

by the words "the front opening of his *chariot*." There are other expressions made use of by the poets of a much later date, which convey still more clearly the idea that some of the Welsh chieftains appeared in a chariot on the field of battle. Thus Cynddelw observes in reference to Owain Cyfeiliog, prince of Powys, 1160–1197,—

"Ready in his *rhodawg* to range amid armies."

Myv. Arch., i., p. 221.

The word "*rhodiaw*," here translated to *range*, but which means literally *to walk*, is evidently more applicable to a chariot than to a shield. Again, Llywarch Llaetty, 1290–1340, in a poem addressed to Madog ab Meredydd, prince of Powys, inquires as follows,—

"To whom belongs the *rhodawg* of the crimson face of the field of slaughter;

And who its desolating wolf on its front;

Who deals wounds above the white prancing steeds;

What his name, whose lot is so glorious?"—P. 416.

He had before inquired respecting his shield.

The chariot was called *Rhodawg*, or *Rhodawr*, from

Rhod, a wheel; and in like manner the term was applied to a shield, on account of its orbed or circular shape. A shield is evidently meant in such passages as the following :—

“The brave and haughty hero with a notched *rhodawg*.”

Cynddelw.

“The scattering of the wolf of slaughter with the golden-bossed *rhodawg*.”—*Ll. P. Moch.*

RHON—A pike, or lance.

RHUCHEN—A coat; a leathern jerkin. In the *Mabinogi* of “*Kilhwch and Olwen*” there is mention made of

“A swineherd with a *rhuchen* of skin about him.”

RHUDDBAR—A ruddy spear.

RHUWCH—A rough-fringed mantle or garment. *Llywarch Hen* wore one :—

“Though light some may deem my *rhuwch*.”

According to the *Laws of Hywel Dda*, a free tenant’s *rhuwch* was valued at sixty pence, and that of a villain at thirty pence.—*Myv. Arch.*, iii., p. 424.

S.

SACHLIAIN—Sackcloth.

SACHWISG—Sackcloth covering.

SAE—A kind of woollen stuff, say :—

“A robe has been sent to thee,

Beneath the leaves, of black *sae*.”—*D ab Gwilym.*

SAETH—An arrow. According to the old Welsh Laws, every master of a family was required to possess a

“bow with twelve *saeth* in a quiver;” and have the the same in readiness against “the attacks of a foreign army, and of strangers, and other depredators.” Their legal value was fourpence.

It is not very clear whether the *tela*, which, according to Cæsar, the Britons used in their first engagement with the Romans,

“*Alii ab latere aperto, in universos tela conjiciebant.*”

were arrows, or some other missiles. That the word, in its primary acceptance, referred to the former, is evident from the Laws of Justinian :—

“*Telum autem [ut Caius noster ex interpretatione legum duodecim tabularum scriptum reliquit] vulgo quidem id appellatur, quod ab arcu mittitur. Sed et omne significat quod manu cujusque jacitur.*”

In the “Lady of the Fountain” we read of two youths whose “*saethau* had their shafts of the bone of the whale, and were winged with peacock’s feathers.” —P. 42. In the tale cited, *sub voce Bwa*, the messenger from the court of North Wales expresses his desire to have “a bow of red yew in his hand, ready bent, with a tough, tight string, and a straight round shaft, with a compass-rounded nock, and long slender feathers, fastened on with green silk, and a steel head, heavy and thick, and an inch across, of a green blue temper, that would draw blood out of a weathercock.”

Giraldus Cambrensis states that the people of Gwent excelled as archers, and he gives two or three extraordinary examples in proof of his assertion.

SAFFAR—A spike, a spear.

“They will tremble at their rage, serpents with *saffar* of reproof.”—*Cynddehw.*

SAFFWN—A beam, or a shaft.

“A *saffwn* of ample wrath is its spike.”—*Cynddehw.*

SAFFWY—A pike, or lance. This weapon was used in the battle of Cattræth.

“He would not say but that Cynon should see the corpse
Of one harnessed and *saffwyawc* (holding a pike), and of a
wide-spread fame.”—*Gododin.*

SAID—That part of any tool which goeth into the haft; the hilt, haft, or handle. *Cleddyf crynsaid*, a sword with a round handle.

SALED—An helmet, or headpiece.

“If William will give a steel *saled*,
To fasten the temples comfortably.”

G. Glyn, A.D. 1450.

SEGAN—A covering, a cloak.

“The love *seگان* of the ladies;
Guto the panegyrist, a lodger midst mead,
Know that the garment is mine.”

Ieuan ap Hywel Swrddwal, 1460.

SIDAN—Silk; satin.

SIDER—Lace; fringe.

SINDAL—Sindon; fine linen; cambric. The word was used by the old writers to signify a thin kind of silk, like cypress.

“The couch which the maiden had prepared for him (Owain) was meet for Arthur himself; it was of scarlet, and fur, and satin, and *sindal*, and fine linen.”—*Lady of the Fountain.*

Gwynfardd Brycheiniawg, 1160–1220, in his Ode on St. David, describes him as being robed in *sindal*.

“Dewi son of Sant with a *sindal* vest.”

SWCH—A soc; a point; the boss of a shield.

“He bore a heavy three-edged sword with a golden hilt, in a scabbard of black leather, having a *swch* of fine gold on the point (*i. e.*, being tipped with fine gold).”—*Dream of Rhonabwy*, p. 407.

To hold the *swch* of a shield upwards was regarded as a signal of peace.

“Behold one of the ships outstripped the others, and they saw a shield lifted up above the side of the ship, and the *swch* of the shield was upwards, in token of peace.”—*Branwen*, p. 104.

SYCHYN—A soc.

“Impelled are sharp weapons of iron—gashing is the blade,
And with a clang the *sychyn* descends upon the pate.”
Gododin.

T.

TABAR—A tabard. The word was known in the sixth century, as it is mentioned by Taliesin.

TALADDURN—A front ornament.

TALAITH—Properly a head-band, such as that wherewith a nurse ties the head of a little child; also, a crown, a coronet, a diadem.

“The three *taleithiawg cad* (diademed warriors) of the isle of Britain; Trystan son of Tallwch, Huail son of Caw, and Cai son of Cynyr the handsome knight; and one was *taleith-*

iawg over the three, namely, Bedwyr son of Pedrog."—*Triad* 69. Third Series.

The sons of Rhodri the Great were likewise styled "the three *taleithiawg* princes, by reason that each of them did wear on his helmet a coronet of gold, being a broad head-band indented upwards, set and wrought with precious stones."—*Vide Wynne's Hist. of Wales*, p. 34. Hence also the word came to signify a principality, or a province.

TALEITHIG—A fillet, a bandlet.

TARGED—A target.

TARIAN—A shield. Gwrgan the Freckled, the fiftieth king of Britain, "enacted a law that no one should bear a *tarian*, but only a sword and bow; hence his countrymen became very heroic."—*Iolo MSS.*, p. 351. Ancient writers represent the *tarianau* of the Britons as very small; to which description the specimens which occasionally come to light exactly agree. They seem to have been borne in the hand, rather than on the arm.

A simple *tarian* was valued at eightpence; but should it be of blue or gold enamel, its value was twenty-four pence.—*Myv. Arch.*, iii., p. 423.

TASEL—A bandage; a sash; a fringe; a tassel.

TEDDYF—A socket; a hollow for receiving a handle, or the like.

"The smith of the palace ought to perform all the jobs of the palace gratuitously, except three things; those are particularly the rim of a pot, the edge of a coulter, and the *teddyf* of a hatchet and of a spear head."—*Welsh Laws*.

TEISBAN—A piece of tapestry; a quilt; a hassock.

TEYRNDLWS—A jewel, or part of the regalia. The ancient *teyrndlysau* of Wales, among which were the *croes naid*, adorned with gold and silver and precious stones, and the crown of King Arthur, were, after the defeat of Dafydd ab Gruffydd, conveyed by Edward I. with magnificent pomp to Westminster Abbey. “Et sic Wallensium gloria ad Anglicos, licet invite, est translata.”—*Annal. Waverl. Matth. Westm.*

TEYRNWIALEN—A sceptre.

TINBAIS—A petticoat.

TLWS—A jewel.

TORCH—A torques; a collar; a wreath. The nobility and great commanders among the ancient Britons wore golden *tyrch* about their necks, as did also their neighbours in Gaul. Tacitus mentions the *tyrch* among the British spoils exhibited at Rome with the noble captive Caractacus; and Dion Cassius, in his description of Boadicea, tells us, “she wore a large golden torques,” &c.—*Hist. Rom.*, l. 62. Frequent allusion is made to the *torch* by the bards of the sixth century; and even as late as the close of the twelfth century we meet with a lord of Iâl wearing the golden chain, and hence denominated *Llewelyn aurdorchog*.

TORON—A mantle, or cloak.

TORYN—A mantle; a cope; or sacerdotal vesture.

“I will not be a carrying *toryn*, nor pluvial cap.”—*Adage*.

TRWS—A covering garment; a trouse, dress, or habili-
ment.

TRYFER—A forked spear, or harpoon.

“And the *tryfer* of battle and tumult.”—*Iolo Goch*.

TUDDÉD—A covering.

“The groom of the chamber is entitled to all the old clothes of the king, except his Lenten *tudded*.”—*Welsh Laws*.

TUDDÉDYN—A covering.

“Every town-wrought *tuddedyn*, its value is twenty-four pence; every home-spun *tuddedyn*, eightpence.”—*Welsh Laws*.

TUL—A shroud.

TULI—*Id.*

TWLI—Buckram; stiff cloth.

TWYG—A garment; a toga. Merddin seems to refer it to the monks in the following lines :—

“I will not receive the communion from accursed monks,
With their *twygau* on their knees,
May I be communicated by God Himself.”

TYTMWY—A loop; a clasp; a buckle.

“Derbyniad pen cengl, modrwy yn dal pwrs wrth wregys.”
—*J. Davies, D.D.*, 1630.

“It was a *tytmwy* on a gap,
The string of the wood, across a dingle,
Strong was the briar.”—*D. ab Gwilym*.

TYWEL—A cloth; a towel.

Y.

YSGARLAD—Scarlet. See *Sindal*.

YSGIN—A robe made of skin with the fur on; a pelisse. Rhita Gawr, who lived beyond the historical era of the Britons, is said to have made for himself an *ysgin* from the beards of the princes that he reduced to the rank of

shaved ones, or slaves, on account of their oppression.
—*Triad* 54. Third Series. *G. ab Arthur*.

The legal worth of an *ysgin* belonging to the king was one pound; also to the queen one pound; if it belonged to a freeholder or his wife, 120 pence.—*Myv. Arch.*, iii., 424. It was thus a very expensive article of dress.

YSGINAWR—A robe. Llywelyn Prydydd y Moch describes Llywelyn ab Iorwerth as invested with

“An ample *ysginawr*
Of scarlet, the hue of the gleaming of flames.”

YSGWYD—A shield; a target. The early bards make frequent use of this word in their description of heroes and battles. Urien Rheged had a gold *ysgwyd*.

“Aur ysgwyd ar ysgwydd Urien.”—*Ll. Hen*.

YSGWYDAWR—A shield; a target.

“Have I not been presented by Rhun the magnificent,
With a hundred swarms, and a hundred *ysgwydwr*?”
Ll. Hen.

YSGWYDRWY—The rim of a shield.

“My wreath is of ruddy gem,
Gold my *ysgwydrwy*.”—*Taliesin*.

YSGWYDDLIAW—A shoulder scarf; an ephod.

YSGWYDDWISG—*Id*.

YSNODEN—A fillet, band, riband or lace; a head-band; a hair lace. *Ysnoden gorni, rhwymyn*, a swaddling band.

“I saw a man in the prime of life, with his beard newly shorn, clad in a robe and a mantle of yellow satin, and round

the top of his mantle was an *ysnoden* of gold lace.”—*Lady of the Fountain*.

YSNODENIG—A bandlet.

YSPAR—A spear, or pike.

“ O Graid, son of Hoewgi,
With thy *ysperi*
Thou causest an effusion of blood.”—*Gododin*.

YSPARDUN—A spur. According to Hywel Dda’s Laws, the head groom of the palace was entitled to the king’s old *yspardunau*. In the same Code also *yspardunau* of gold are valued at fourpence; of silver, at two-pence; of tin or brass, at one penny.

YSPICELL—A dart.

YSTOLA—A scarf; an ephod; a wrapper; a loose gown; a stole.

“ They beheld a young man sitting on the right side, being clad in a shining *ystola*.”—*W. Salisbury*.

YSTRAIG—A buckle.

THE END.