kimkat1312k. Gwefan Cymru a Chatalonia.

A Cornish Grammar.

Tudalennau 222-253 o Archæologia Britannica (1707) gan Edward Lhuyd (1660 – 30 Mehefin 1709).
I a yôr por-dâh (Pednzhivik Skireck) bôz mèr an yûndan tawarn, do’l dhec’h en an le kenema na neb Apoléy pëf efsizian, rag kemerevar tawarn dio Skreia gora ‘mez Gra-merek ha yar-levan Kernaek, parag ou bêz e genez, en Pue Kermoñ, na buñt tregrez en un ‘Ueliz-no miñ veit padarñ miñ. An goorzhez zu hemma. Mi a vev Kelmenn ha reuther Gohreneñ anezhio an arlizio da pednzhivik Kembre, ha neper erel dre ol an ‘Ueliz-cor-ma, dio skreia ketella keldria vi, par an Tavrez Brezhez (po koda Lavar an Enez-mañ) nepet moy tya skreyz arig, gen an ‘mër-fh a ‘mër-skienek Añho e Deskader Davier, ha neper erel abanh Brezhez Kembreian. Ha rag hedda an karg a kodhaz tawarn (menzhia vi po ny vennzhiañ) dio rei an gaela dyzpadhya an alik dhan renna yuñz brederez en an Koub-tavazo ma-adr an Dia-lekho Brezhez ezer; viz. an Kemueñ, an Arvorac (po del yu i krenet gen a neñ en Kembre, an Lec-mañ) ha ‘n Kemueñ po ‘n Sket-Pretwez ez lavern, en Edalv-ar an Añho a gav en Glañser Uerdha; ple ma kuithyn budek (del kepet onan preedez en Koonzhan Tavazo el gulec an en Le瓦s-mañ) nyu en yndik lizc kanz gëz, mez eneñed gur-nañy po lavarnze priez an Tavrez Brezhez. Lennyn po na veu ma yin livan trammek na budek gelerian vêc hag yuñyn a ‘n Tavazo-mañ (fau nev levio biañ Arvorac ha Frenlek) gurezh dyreñ, mi rykavaz me hossan Kelmen dio skreia ne b’añmæk ha gelerian rag’zoz Tavrez huei ha rag an Golekki. Mi a unon podha try keldria Thergio div dhañ ulixc ma-giirit an ober-mañ pûla guel tro yu gürêc geno vêz. Mez budek mi budeiz try peva guel ne riu (e) guerrer veig guler, vëch, ha kekfennyn try keldria na huel bôzhodzhek ma pigañ erel am’an dho dallah yin dæ. Ha en kemerenn-an ma na neb eiperan dhebñ try veddous en Lemmerio Pednzhivik ha mez-brezez gysia e foto do Ebrên pel-pou, neb mar pëtre zeler ez. Kemueñ ha Golekki skreyz arig ny vennzhiañ veiga argeñ zo an py ny kozig nez neb biañ adr ‘n Tavrez Brezhez an galeiaz aimañ; a debr-var-mañ py ken e vendha dazañraf biy Grammazekio ha gelerian e houan, mar venz gysier a vêz; an della ‘yg me (gen an Traslyaz reizy) dazañraf an gageggoz trammek ha ‘n gelerian Avarek nept Pêl-Pretwezhez.

Mez budek (par en path an) del ny vendha vi rag tra vêz, kemerevar tawarn dio gyl yin bennac dra ez a yartha ma alco; en della mi rakam da brikmaz obba dio derañ bierion an Lemmerio, trez ez e budek réz y vi kevavoz yorh nevaz brecereyo adr ‘n Tavazhek Kemueñ dre yerraz an Tavrez Kembreian, a aldha ne bennak na adhe dravëth anyñia, driezezmal. An for a ‘rykemereñ vi dho-deska an nebal sckank-mañ a ‘n Tavazhek Kemueñ, ò emañ dre skreyzhozh dhor gnauzo an bûl en Goripen (k) Kemueñ em eznegzhek en pleu gyl; ha emañ dre an hevele Kernez dhor biañ Pednzhivikio a tyganx skreyz reoñ lizg gierio Kemueñ; en amusetz Mr John Key gey sa ‘n Thieal rala en Por Breiz, Mr Ezevath a ‘n raglave-rly pleu Dr. James Fermor a Golyan reñ Pescam, ha Mr. Nicolas Bolden a Neswen en pleu Paul. Mez ma gavaz an Radan gaelle a ‘n Dijañz dhor trei levar skreyz Kemueñ, gorty en ma dhûla gen an Mër-burryzh hañ Mër-nourdhyz; Dûz an Dhez Mr. Joseph Trenear Lezegzlip Ker-khez, ha ‘n merkienek ha ‘na merkienek bedzhivik John Astell ‘Efj; yuñyn’m, a ‘n Senerzierio Poo Kerreñ en Lendasan, ha ‘n raglave-rlyz Mr. Keay, neb dre Orphemynaz an raglangez lipac a ‘yg trellia an levrouna dhan Zopinaz; bag yu bu poñ veñ, barn y an gatilezh a ‘n oñz ne en Tavazhek Kemueñ. A’zou di nek skreyzio asajtha, Mr. Astell a gavaz neb ‘Epelvan Brezhez, dorn-skreyz aban lizc 0zo, en Levarva Cotton en Lendran, ha (del ‘yg py bepry hernezh e volegezeg zher zar an hevele azhovezh koñez hag udheze), e ‘yg skrañ démamo urjykun (e). Pau ‘ryguzek an levar, mi a yuñan por-dha tro nega d ‘e gelerian Kem- briñ hernezh e hano Ladin (skreyz en arem renne deugbzh) Voculadurnie Wallcam; mez gelerian Kem- waeñ, an dra (hernezh ma tyazian) vedh reza démamo gant, kenaññ Lemmer Brezhez ha medar pa tralliamzo an gerrio Ladin-mañ. Vuc. Angelus Apt; Stellal, floren; Membrum, exil; Supercrium, armoñ; Collium, coma; Palatum, steege; Membrum, exil; Tibia, eleutor; Vitreús, ater; Regina, Rosamuc; Vulpus, pelé risque; Puer, filio; Sene; exil; Mircaxor, guscer; Prorsum, claris; Umbra, filio; Milvus, sest; Bute, corus; Rana, guscer; Pallas, Talmac; Scormber, kareyec; Lucius, dez; Vulpes, lohnu; Ursus, Irs; Scroë, gus; Echius, xert; hag sañz eñez eñez dezian affonfia emez ne Kiz Kembre. Mi a unon podha try keldria yuñyn tiabiz, a hedda gén evu ilh-hevelper tér el an gelerian biañ Brezhez-mañ boñ. Avarek po Brezhez Poo Levan ‘n Vrinh; Rag ma

(a) neb fort. (d) Pue Ñest. (e) Bibl. Cot. Fêdaz. A. 14.
RAGSKREF DHON 'RAMATEK KERNUK.

den (pan 'ryg Kadualadar an Myterm Brethwek de India 'a 'n Ene-za ma zuy, dio Rev) ha daskemerez Kernu ha Deneem ha Gîlra elo en torleuen an Giskor-za adró an Vledhan 680 (a). Hag aouz an dhjiby rygkuithe Duananz mer a dernen udhez hemmaz; rag ay ildhha an Zounu y-gorra eneze, a 'n Kev-uk byz an vledhan 915, pan hillyez, Athelsham, Myterm oll an Zounu, an Brethu-ma dere Ayan Taxxav (4).

Endella byz an Ternun hêda thera nyi guelez boz Pov Kewmott trigosz yen Tz. Brethwek, eniddi Arrwek, billyez a lehema adró an vledhan 384, d'ad Rwan Meriazek en temen Mejism Uleaz (c), ha enkindi Eneez gollaz nenna a lehema 'en Kadualo, ha dehjy drê gen an rag-skrefyoz, Tzor hag Ezer. Pa an Never 'a 'n Brethonn hennaz hu hulch en Pov Kewmott, ni oth neb dën; rag nag ez Levo aho (hezeudu m'dhizhunem) nag en Kernuk na hulch en Zounuak kocht ha ochozedhek lâter rag Deskundhyaz an dra-ma. Mî a un por-dha tindhha neb Koth-skrefz (d) a ephony nag ay liux (mar ez neb) a 'n Pedzuvkivik Kernuak a 'n 'az nek, deskennyz dhort an Bretho.

A barh ma honan ny thera vi Kridîhê tret mère-briż an dré, dhort pa an Tsz yu ydn Pedzuvkivik deskennyz; rag mi a brediur

Try thyasa be Reneima dha,
Tu' pedzuvkivik she 'a aho guella.

Ha rag hedda ny vendi me beshneth kodha amed ha pedzuvkivik vêch mar guele gondshe boz Zounu, Dâna, po Norman vel bôk Bretho. Men mar ez, ydn geneloy møy enezhplek vel aral, rag nag yu an lo' pedos, dhan Tsz veva Tregzoryon an Eneza, liuz, yezo arig dervedhian an Revarzum diybyka, diban 'e Kefkar? Ha (mar peya koth-skrefu hulch dzy guelle, adró aho an dhéu'ulazza) nig ez neb mër dheban, nag yu milo en Kewmott ha liaz en Deneem, deskennyz dhort an Tregzoryon kenza (e) gorleyen an Ulliskom-za.

Nag odzha vî na gorra méz an poezder (ken yu hedda réol por ur 'en Kembre) vâ amyo Brethsak Pedzuvkivik Kewmott, kemeryze a dhort an Telrayo, rag me eor por-dha try 'ryg radn akhruda neuedzha a hanzo, hereshe hanzo an Placo: ha rag hedda, ple ma'sayt an Kâch likskref, nag yu fplad dhort pa an Tsz. kizhama deskennyz. Mei'ez vâ am pal aral, mi a yon nag yu se diuqdad hlo Kridîh byppyz dho an Ahbézreko Zounuak: rag peva busa an Egor mës an Zounu dho bôz deskennyz, dhort an Normanos; ha rag hedda, an Ahbézreko a rygkrefa liaz temen Abo gojek dholn neb Koth-Zounu, Dene an Bretho.

Mi a yon en ta lazer boz liaz tz (poleryze, ha paksiekec en trowe ered) a akiyema ha damyna peb predators an adroz liamka amân, an Koth Danziz-ma. A'm radn va honan ny thera vî mër-brediur adró kujiha amân an Kourak Kernuak, aban nag yu hi por-rezzy dhan Tsz a or pordhia kouz Zounuak po 'n Tavaz yu 'n arbednek an 'n ydnak rezzyz lemyza en an Giskor nei. Ma liaz Pedzuvkivik Kembriam sëzuonnyy dhebu: mar gnelol huiu neb saut bras farni a kouz Zounuak Scz na urohes dipe Brezenko Kewmott sox zoan honan. Bëc an dra hedna del bena plezhzy dhebu; rag ny vendi me kemerez tawnz boz barener anjyda. Men dho kujiha peb Kâch Davz en neb Levar agapryz, yu heb neb ma, ydn dra porplegzy dhoën alcohol a 'n Pedzuvkivik; ha mër-rezzyz dhoën Antikeryoz. Ha rag hedda, guthkere dho dve dho Tsz 1943, vêch dho rebre LANG-13.29.4; meza hay 'a ydn breleyniz yu gënnazhan yarnjyda, ha fredeynaz an Gwêze ha 'n Koth-skrefzor? ha 'n sënuzhnek, na vese an këwel levar ha 'n ydn hemma (Ken nag eu meez bëno gëmeryz): mehr-blegzy dhan gëlla Kothkrefzoryon Zounuak nei; Lelant. Cesdeno, aout 'e H. S. Chunan. Rag hedda pa en yu kithyaz an Kâch Davz Kewmott en neb levar agapryz yu dra mère-rezzyz dhan Kothkrefzoryon, ha plegzy dhan Aroldh a 'n Pedzuvkivik Letyz; ma nebez Eperolz dihehbu, mit en ydhek, try vendi neb Pedzuvkivik 'goz honan, kemerez hulch diho desti ha skrefa; mezi enpèdo try vedotu huiu gen volaisthek viuz, kemerez an hulai bûm bannegyzeu dhozt, 

Agoz Obtrraz Hyvela

ha parenza,

E. LHÚYD.

TIT. VI.

A

COR NIH S GRAMMAR.

CHAP. I.

OF THE LETTERS.

THERE being nothing printed in the Cornish Language, and not above three or four Books (that we know of) extant in writing, I presume the Introducing of the General Alphabet, inserted p. 2, so as far as the first in the Cornish Pronunciation, can be of no Inconvenience at present, and may prove useful hereafter. The Cornish Alphabet I therefore make use of, as follows.

LETTERS. PRONUNCIATION.

A, a, A is all, small, &c.
B, b, B.
C, x, X in Greek. Vide p. 2.
D, d, D.
Th, d, Th. in This, That, &c.
E, e, E.
F, f, F.
G, g, G at Go, yet, &c.
H, b, H.
I, i, I.
K, k, K.
L, l, L.
M, m, M.
N, n, N.
O, o, O.
P, p, P.
R, r, R.
S, s, S.
Sh, sh, Sh.
T, t, T.
Th, v, V consonant.
U, w, W & eo.
Y, y, Y, or a, in the word Hill, &c.
Y. 1 in Bird, or in Money, &c.
Z, z, Z.
Zb, z, Z in Division, &c.

The Vowels marked thus [a] are always long, and the thin thus [a] short. This Letter may be also used instead of doubling the Consonant immediately following; as thee, for tebbis.[1]

The Ancient Cornish Letters, as appear by some few Inscriptions yet remaining in that Country, were (besides the old Roman) the same with those used by the other Britains and Saxons; which being also used by the Ancient English, are now best known by the name of Saxon Letters. Thus they have all along changed according to the Alterations in the English, so much that they few who would write any Cornish at present, write it after the English Orthography. But that the Cornish may be a little affixed in the Reading the Ancient Britith Manuscripts, whether Welsh, Cornish or Cornian, (if any such should be extant) I shall here give some Account of our Old Orthography; by comparing the various exceptions of Letters as formerly used in regard to our present Reading of the same words, with the foregoing Alphabet.

Directions for Reading old British Manuscripts.

It has not been my Fortune to meet with very Ancient Manuscripts in the British Language; tho' I have seen old Copies of the Works of some Poets of the Sixth Century, and some few Later Transcripts of others pretended to be much older. The best Collections of this kind, extant at present, belong to the Family of Hengist in the County of Merioneth, and to the Worshipful Mr. William Williams of Llanowra in Shropshire.

The foremost of these collected in the Reign of King Ch. 1. by that Learned and Conspicuous Antiquary, Robert Vaughan of Hengistode, consists of about 70 Old Manuscripts on Parchment, and a Considerable number of others on Paper; a great part whereof are fairly transcript by his own hand, and by John Jones Esq. of Gelybyd in Flintshire, a Gentelman of the same Landale Origin, and his constant Correspondent. These Two Antiquaries, being the greatest Collectors of their Time, made a mutual contrivance that their Manuscripts should descend to the Survivor, by which means Mr. Vaughan had Mr. Jones's Labours added to his own.

The Lanowra Collection consists also of some Welsh Manuscripts; but chiefly of Lat Transcripts, which are considerably for number, and the best method'd of copy. These were collected by a Neighbouring Gentleman, Mr. William Maurice of Keveren y brassy, an Ingenious Antiquary, and a Printer in the Country, and the best MS. known to me.

However tho' I have not been so successful as to meet with any older Manuscripts in the British Language, then the fore-mentioned Black Book of Carmarthen, some very ancient MSS. have ye secured, written by Britains: and they have, here and there, some Latin words glued with British Interpretations, or else some British words in the Margin.

The first of these is the Landaff Gospel, now called St. Chad's Book at Litchfield, which I have already mentioned, p. 4. This MS may possibly be eleven hundred years old. It has, besides some latter Saxon, a few ancient Memorials of Donations to the Church of Llandaff, enter'd here and there in the British Language, and are of about 900 years standing. These have been lately mangy by the Book-binder; but the Elector and Ingenius Mr. Wanley, has perceived what remains of them, in his late Catalogue of Saxons.

The second (to retain its own Title) is a copy of Ovidi Nasoni Ars Amatoria Lib. Primus and is probable, to be the small British Character, as old as the 18th century, words have been their British Interpretations superfix'd to.

As famoue olm lounou, 

\{victae \-- poeo \-- pruxcte\}

\{leguer amaly epecher.\}

\{loculum \--- dinuoy \--- pugnae.\}

This old Fragment is bound with various others and is preferred in the Bodleian Library. E. D. 3. 19. All the words superfix'd (which may be understood of the other Ancient Latin Manuscripts written by the Britains) are not British, but sometimes other Latin words for being.

A third is a Tract of Enter (for so the Translators' Preface directs me to call him) the Grammarian's Diction different in Characters, and glued with British after the same manner and in much the same hand. Ibid.

A fourth consists of some Notes, by our Nizanua a Briton, be pon-berhut et menypry. Ibid.

A fifth is Juvenal's Fama: Ju-venal Presbyter: leaves in Latin and Anglo-Saxon, and is preferred in the public Library in Cambridge. The sixth, and as I presume the last (the being a Former MS. I cannot so well judge of its time) contains some Instructions for speaking Latin, and its British Interpretations more frequent than the other's (a)

Of these Ancient Manuscripts: The first is from South Wales. The second and third seem to have been the old Loegran Britth, in some measure yet retained (b).

In the first, which is a part of the elegance of the Hand and partly from some Terms as mon, store, much: casus. A book probably from the Latin ancient) quam, de, casus, A fame, not to be judged upon the Floral Nomenclature of Names in us, as solum, Zefus, ymous, Zefus, ymous, Fillet, which was common amongst the Cornith as well as the Armoric Britons and never used (that we know of) in Wales.

I take Nizanua, from the Refrain of the Hand to the Scotch or Irish, to have been a Cornith Briton: but dare not supposeth the Fragment so old as St. Nizanua the Apostle in the South of the British Islands. This is a Picti, which are inter in edom monyngs hab, hostiles, mult plente tempore se due, mot Columbiae, Pictorum Isola, ultima est, re- 

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Tit. VI. A Cornish Grammar.

Gwydywreg, So in Cornish, gware a swery, sourn translated, one there, 

C an x. In the oldf Manuscript the Letter C must be sometimes pronounced as ch or k. At no 

na in Cornish, fishermen for wy, nor poyn for y.

Ch was used in the oldf Brittonic or Welsh, as in the Wandle at preftime, viz. as 3 rh 

gd arch, according to the roughed Pata 

tel, or at some call it, Cultural pronunciation for some of the common English in the North. And that 

this pronunciation was very anciently 

expressed by ch, appears in that 

the Greek Χ, (which be Greek is at 

this day is pronounced (a) voted by the Romans explicd by ch in Latin 

ions words, specially Chre 

ter, and also in the oldf Brittonic 

as we find by a very ancient Greek 

ogeh written in Latin Letters by 

a Northern Brittonic hand, preserved as the Bodley OS, 

E. 5. 9.

Ch has been by the Cornish thre 

of late only found as Cham Cread, Chein the back, 

Cheloc a cock, Chil Tho.

Ch is also frequently used in the 

Cornish as the common pronunciations of it is in the English, viz. as 

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Tit. VI. A Cornish Grammar.

D in old Manuscript whether 

Welsh or Cornish has two pronun 
ciations as; so Reading as in the English and other languages, it forces in the middle 

and termination for th or the Eng 

lish th in this, that, etc. So med 

ch (a) is to be read med 
al. Echych the Evening, echych 

vype a swamp, echych 

bary, bith, dd was introduced to 

express the the sound of 

year 1400, and in the time of H 4 
Sc 

d, and by H. Llyd, and 

W. Salisbury at home, and by Dr. Gryffyth 

Roberts and Roger Smyth, 

Welsh Books they printed 

abroad. In the Reign of Q. Elizabeth 

Dr. J. D. Rive, Dr. D. Power 

and others used dd, which was af 

terwards rejected by Dr. Davies and 

do refuted.

E is for the most part to be pronun 
ciated as in English; excepting 

that the doubleth e is to be read as ai: For Mei Mary, Cein 

heid Bary, and gureed Rootis, must 

be read Mai, Kaif, bith and ga 

raid.

In the Cornish also the e is to be often pronounced as a; as in the termination: So Lics much, 

Nebes same, Haagr ill favour'd, 

Oges wore, Pelle fortlee the cow 

to wear, it has now in the English as Frio 

ight, Forch a for, Ffdian 

faithful, etc. 

In the 15th Century, (or perhaps 

somewhat sooner) they began to do 

doubleth e; in expressing the pronunciation 

of it as it has now in the English as Frio 

ight, Forch a for, Ffdian 

faithful, etc. 

(a) Vid. Wheelers Travels p. 328. (b) The Britsh of the Country of Guent now Monmouthshire; 

feoften also in Eireing (or Herefordshire) and Brecon and Glamorgan. Some old Welsh Copies of Bry 

y Brenhinedd which is the History published by Jeffery of Monmouth, are in the Dioclet.

L 111

of the single F commonly at V Con 

vent, a forck, dreesed aly or F: 

For of a galz [Moth. Myth. &c.]

must be read by a gieph. The 

Cornish pronounced F, also 

forck, the more rarely, pronounced as in the beginning of words: For 

en the, ce upon, and deder 

goodh must be read An, ar, alder.

E was used by the Cornish (the 

never by the Armoric Britann or 

Welsh) ay oc in English: For we 

find the Welsh words Gulub reds 

and min an edge, written by the 

Cornish Gweel and mein.

Ey or ei was sometimes pr 

ounced by the Cornish as a long 

for depth (a day) must be read 
edd.

E and f were sometimes both by 

the Gweleneg or Guant Welsh 

and Cornish used indifferently: For 

in the Western British (a) en in 

and e [orore] etc. must be read 
ynd and ye, and the Cornish write 

either Negac or neyga (baunsw) 

dereal or drealys [chefen] and 

heo of hea or ha in English, 

in the oldf MSS. whether Britsh or La 

tun: a middle e is sometimes formd 

like an 6, having the top the above the 

line, and the bottom even: As in 

their Latin words in the above men 

tioned Cambidge Juvenca, fom 

sh, Reofoose.

F had very anciently two pronuc 

nunciations: For on a Mountain 

called mynwyd ythi Gaer in Gla 

morganie, we find the British name Dyvorc intended on a Home 

Feprav. In the Notes on Gla 

morganie or Cambogen I have 

pronounced the Infraction if mercy it 

might have been welth (b) Deftro it 

[mynwyd them awak] but having 

found afterwards that the names 

anciently intendecl on Monuments in our Country are very often in the 

Genoicus Caph, at Consellin, Seved 

und, Salmel, etc. and of fowld 

not all Latin, I now conclude it 

is a proper name, and the very same that 

is otherwise called Dubricius. And 

indeed the F has in the Example, 

the pronunciation of an V Confluent, 

yet in the oldf Manuscript, as 

above mentioned, it has always 

the common pronunciation as F in 

our modern Englis; the other pr 

onunciation being as in the Irish or 

ancient Scotois always expressd by 

be or by. Whence the words pr 

onounced by the Britsh, Kynevyn, 

Kyvyaz, Kyndazh, Dyvorc etc. 

came to be written in Latin, Cau 

belinus [Con belinis] Con 

marthus, Conunzama & Dubri 

us.

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must be read kryzed, bichan small, bywenn hymnyt, dy fryned, dy vyfned.

In the Cornish, the Initial I be- forometimes: For in some words ‘I’ pronounced as in English in the word lew. As, Iowan, Jum, and some at y: for Iowan [young] must be said yunck, or yink.

I and E were used indifferently by the Cornish. For the word Huilow, [Tulae or Turlis] it is as often written Huelow.

In a Welsh Manuscript I have by me, written about 1700 years since, I find this letter constantly omitted, and supplied with y; and the later Cornish writings make but little use of it. Times time diffigledid (1) when yoy’d with m, n, or u, as bychyn small, Cornis Comminian fied.

The Letter K, never occurs in our oldest British Manuscripts, but being afterwards introduced by the Normans, and the left off in the first Old French I find that about the year 1100.

K was always constantly used in the Initial Syllables, and C in the Termination; and it continued afterwards the not so much used till about the year 1800. Since which time most writers omitted it, using C constantly in its stead in imitation of the Ancients which yet is not so common as in other Languages to a double pronunciation.

This pronunciation was the usual in the old MSS. That which is common in the English and all other Languages, and that which is at present used in the Y. C. and is learned by the Ear. It’s performed by sliding the L through the Teeth without a double pronunciation of C, as in the word Think, etc. in the olden MSS. The sound was not diffigledid from that of the common L, but all that are acquainted with the Language know when to use it, excepting in words that are not new retained. However we find that all words in their Primary or Ordinary Orthography beginning with L, are thus alreadied Ex. gr. A hand is called lu, the corner hand be ar luy, and so of all other words whatever.

About 700 years ago, and perhaps older they diffigledid this sound, and the English, the Normans, and the Cornish Grammar, in the time of King Henry the eighth not approving of it, altered for an L with a point under.

In the Cornish, the Initial I being the Auxiliary in the Ancient Roman Orthography; As Ch, Ph and Th; introduced Ly, which obviated, till rejected by Dr. Davies who used it in his Grammar printed An. 1824, in his Dictionary.

This pronunciation is the fact Manuscript above mentioned it once expressed by: Di: For Pertilias is there render’d dishand which I suppose must be read thornd: and in the Cambridge Juvenile by this, for what else can be intended by the fore-mentioned word centhurch (2) (name) Kynlypud which would have been anciently intelligible to us, as we may gather from Kythna-redith being the same with Penadred, and Kyvelynz, with Penvenyn, etc. The d in the Th above had doublect the poetius of dh or that, and the flow of expressing it by was formerly also common among the English when they had occasion to write British names: For we often meet with Thlseo for Ihsan, and Thlais for Illyt, etc. in old Records.

No Dialect of the Britth, but the Welsh, retains at present this pronunciation; but the Cornish seem to have had it, not many ages since: For in my Transcripts of the Cornish Vocabulary at the Coreen Library (b) I find Exercise render’d exactly as in 1824, Lyu, and Commdom, Lien, the all the other words beginning with L, which are about 70 to be written with a single L. In much later Cornish MS. I some times meet with Ly after a Consonant, as Kvelinwegh Pulfy where, one may suppose was very unnecessary writing the two words pronounced as Ly.

M had annually two pronunciations, that which is common to all Languages and the V Consonant. This letter pronunciation the it be still retained by the Irish; occurs only in our made British Manuscripts. As in the Ovid above mentioned the gecem (an assembly) must be read Digezov, and gugamox [Xen] Gujvov: and in the Euxin, emecetum I kivi, guamix [or else guamox] I fow, and lamain I th, are to be read Aenamediat, gunay, hamamov.

And to Liber Landavens we find our southern word Kyvath [Law] written once Cymparch, the elwickou Cyparch, which shows that pronunciation of the m was beginning to grow out of use, when this Book was written. This Ancient pronunciation of the M, accounts for the old Latin Orv, by the opening of such British names as Orvus, Orvata, Orvatt, Orvata, Orvay, Brevyvel, Dogysval, Tayuva, Dyven, and Divedy, which we find in the

written: Catamatus, Cotonatus, Commanchus, Bruchalceus, Doymalceus, Tamidix, Damoaulix, and Dumenez.

N was always pronounced as at present, but in the later Manuscripts of the middle Century it’s distinguishable from O, only by the folio: For Arneu (Kidney) must be read Areneu, Tyuer Tender, etc., Uerny, Ty stirngent, nerbery, etc.

O in the olden Manuscripts has two pronunciations: For besides his common sound, it’s sometimes to be read as: S chwero [better] you, and Trol Through, Tryl, and Twane ite the name Lhyyd (which signifies Grey) was written an anciently Looce, and afterwards Lloyd.

In the Cornish besides the common pronunciation, as in the English word Bath, etc. it has also that other English pronunciation of the vowel: as in the words Hat, Sat, Honour, Honour, and such like. For the words Moys go, and Dou To come, are pronounced as the English words Mos’s and Dav’s Vid. A.

O is also often pronounced in Cornish, as in English, in the words Honey, Money, etc. For comma here, newhawe Hows, etc. are read ymna and nydjo.

You is Cornish, you pronounced as in English; as at long! For You [An ox] is to be read Bull, etc.

and ow in the Cornish, are also pronounced like the English Hows; As Gour an Cyi [The man of the house] is read gir an tahb, and Iowan John, Dhizhan. But on in the Terminations of Names plural, is not pronounced as Bull’s Vid. A.

It is commonly pronounced but as: For they say Enzie Islands, and not exclaw or enceaw; as we find the word written in the famous it to be understood of my of the plural ending in ow.

P has two pronunciations both in the Welsh and Cornish Manuscripts. In the beginning it’s always as in other Languages, but in the Termination at is: And to write it, paup Every one, and map A dun, must be read Heb, push, nab. It has also the same position sometimes in the middle: For in the Bodie Ovid De Arte Amandi, the word Apertina [vulnea] is to be read Abertia.

Q the never used by the Welsh and Irish, but yet received by the Cornish: As Brichier Naciu the same is especially much amongst them, as amongst the Britons of France. It seems however to have been very anciently used in Cornwall, in the same manner as at the French Language and the Armoric, etc. Qu as R. For I have observed a current British name Kyndrab inlyd on a stone at Godgal near Pentig, Qennetav.

Tit. VI. A Cornish Grammar.

A CORNHISH GRAMMAR.

Dian anevou, To our Sons, To our Lords
Eh muñ not be here omit, that the
Ancients seldom or never alter'd (as 'in these Latter Centuries') the
Initial Letters in writing, leaving
that subtility to the experienced
Readers pronunciation; as, in effect of the
Other Letters, we can find many
words are still left uncorrected.

In Liber Landavenny, a short
Account in Welsh of some Privileges
of that Church, here begins thus:
Lynnma y cymerych ha blymyn
exclaves Tellan olaen Taf, &c. which
would now be written: Lynnma
y gyfrha a train Eglwys Tella
o Landaf. So in the same place,
Hew oval - o dala - o galwlyn
- o wrthly, Hep penu - o pen
- o calun. And in Taliesin,
To pen o tenn, &c. where we
now write, Dy drwnn, by dundyn.

The old Mss., 18th Century, not
proper Names by Capital Initials.
For the Names Rhid, Evan,
and Mary, we find written, the
present, meir, and so generally
of all others.

The Cornish frequently expressed a
long Vowel by doubling it, writing
Pai, A fud, paol, and Mein, A
fis, myyn.

The British Language, whether
Welsh, Cornish, or Armoric, has
the Accent in the Penultima; except
such Polyphabets as have a
State and Locus in the Penultima:
As Amherst, An Empyre-
our, Paladar, Asoff, Kadwal-
ard, Gwynhawly, &c. where the
Accent is in the Antepenultima;
and the reason of the exception, is
because that was the common
Vowel as often the Pronoun
interposed between the State and
Locus, and sometimes also the
Locus itself is not distinctly
pronounced: For Gwynhawly is
pronounced, Gwando, and for Kadwal-
ard and Ambros, the common
People for Kadwalard and Amhro.

Permutation and Addition or
omission of Initial
Consonants in the
Cornish.

We have already in the Compara-
tive Eponymy, given some
Account of the alteration of Initial
Consonants in the Welsh; and this
place requires what Observations of
that kind, have aver'd in the

The Initial B is frequently chang-
ed into V Consonant; Nor is
there indeed any Cornish word
about Primary or Dictionary Initials,
beginning with V Consonant.

Blyth, A Cwen: Ma'n viyn gen
luy, The Cren is in uñ, Blyth,
Yng y vey, Blyth. Bobothedak, Poor;
Gen as boll yboh, With the Poor People.

Boren, A women; A veauen;
O women !

Barn, broad, Toorth a vara, A
land of Breton, Toorth a vara,
D-Dh, Davw, A sop; An
dhaw, Of the fiord; Ma'n da-
var a priva, The sop bears.

Dern, A women, Toemmen;
Ty dhen, Toemmen.

Dern, A hond; Dha drwm, The
hond.

Da, Good; Gens drwen, dha
With a good heart.

Diluz, Cheath; Dha dhillaz,
The cheat; A chiller, His chiller.

Deula, [and, Du]a; Hands,
Tre dha dhilu, Britwist thy hands.

D-D, Dhul, A day; En
Pechel, In the day.

D-T, Tern, A head; Ith
turn, In thy hand.

F-H, Fith, A child; Gen hew, Gar
With child, An bllaw, That child.

Faul, Shackle, A fetor. [Cod.
Arm, Boh, ] Heul

F, V, Corn, Fordh, A wyv; A
wyv, words, Tooway, the
G-H, Guyun, White; Maga
hun, At white.

G-U, Gloll, Goloi, Light; A
loolu, Of Light.

Gir, and Gour, An Husband;
Dha you, Thy husband.

K-G, Kern, A mail; A pig
or greg; Guelun an xermer ever
calzev vi, Knock this nail in my shelf.

Knydun, Debus; Ne vi ni
ever dix vix a knyden, He'll never
get out of debt.

Kein, The back; A prin, Of his
back; Uar a gen, On his back.

Kielhe, A found; Ken dis
gild, With thy sword.

Kreiz, Belief; Dha grec, Thy
believe.

Kan, Sing tove; Dho gana, Th
sang.

Kemennar, I will take; Ny ge-
mer, I will bring.

Kolom, A pigwen; An golum,
The pigmen.

Ker, Dear; Mar ger, So dear.

K-H, Kern, A heart; On
holan, My heart.

Kodna, A week; Ter i kodna,
Assus her week. Guenz, To make;
Try by nag a blyth, What ever
I ball make.

Karr, An hundred; Trey hanz,
Three hundred.

Kelevel, Ælhe; An helevel,
The lake.

M-V, Merthin, The morning;
Kyn wynyn, Before day.

Miz, A month; Kyn pen vix,
Before a month's out; eve a month
comes to an end.

Menash, And iener; An moun-
tain; Uar an vened, On the moun-
tain.

Myyn, Steer; Fo a wyn, A
stock wall.

Maz, Good; An dix vix, The
good people.

Miz, G; De vux adhan dre;
To go to Town.

Mira, Looz then; De viraz, To
behold.

Meniel, To die; Ev a venus,
He died.
Examples of words united in the old Welsh manuscripts.

A, And, Aeth, Aethwy, for Gw-
neft, for Gemet, for Gweneft,
for Gemeth, for Gweneft, for
Gweneft, for Gemet, for Gweneft,
for Gemeth. For every thing, for a phob
pebh, for Aethwy, for Aeth, for Aeth
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Tit. VI. A Cornish Grammar.

Den. A man; Dentych, Any man; Denol, Every man.
Du. For, Dedah, A day; At Du yow, Tuesday; Du yow, Tuesday.
Em. Before Verbs of the First Time, Dew efor, for Dew e oor, God eor.
En, and worth, At times or turn, Lat. Vicit, is generally answer to Nowe of Time and Number; At Dywech; or bewch, Two; Mi-gvch and miwch, At thousand times Zyligvch, On a Sunday.
Bifgitch, Never.
H. H., and H. The man, and the, Hen, and thy, H., and by; H.; And, And the, Y., and by; Y., and thy, Y. hath vaw, Then and thy Bey.
Hep, Whibod, Hepparou, Incomporabale.
Hoon, the feminine; Frequency, Hoon Homma, This woman here, For hon ommata.
Ma. [Mae] is generally subjunctive to it's: 'Subjunction,' At a gudilenet, The red, An yma, This thing; An brena, The Town.
Na. That is a firm form to its: 'Subjunction,' At a gudilenet, That sad, An marha, That byr, &c.
Nan, Now, Nanwyf, Now yu.
Ne, New, Nel o, for ne el e, He cannot.
Nep, any; Ya neppow, In any country, Ya neppas, Any where.
Ny and yun, Nor; Nynlys yn faw, There is not; Nyn, Not to me; Nyn bys, [and sometimes] Not to me.
Po po fo, When is; Po marh, Where is a byr, is a Ple; Ple, Plemons, Where they are.
Por, pur and pyt, Very Large.
Ran, Bub, or be; Ty rum, Bub half made me.
Tha and the, Tha, Thjegeth, To go; Then menes, To the generally when wechan, To the tree.
Tha menes, Than waschan, To the tree.
Tha not [and chan bor] To the Earth, &c. So Thch, Tha, and thy; Tha che, che, and con, To thy father.
Tha [or try] That, as: lofie'ts, 'Vowel when answer to a word beginning with a, as Maga liz, etc.
To sa, Sometimes subjunctive to the Nowe: As Aberch an chymu, Within this Thames! For Aberch an other common.
Difmrog, Of some words, and the Disjunctive of others, as the Veneration of finding, occurs in the old Latin Manuscripts, as well as those of other Languages. But that being beside our business I shall only take a little notice of the Orthography of the Juvenals at the Publick Library in Cambridge, as supposing it one of our oldish British Manuscripts.

A. The Letter t, has four or five Forms in this one MS. and is also frequently made like an e, under it's immediately preceding Letter, but always continued with it by a stroke or slant drawn beneath the Line.

B. At e, and E., — but, As uppercase, Punctuation, is more or less, e, &c. Letter This has only the two common Forms of the Capital and Smaller Character.

C. Has also the common figure, but a [reversed] signifies Con: As Ægymnynna conjunxit, Decorumque, E, and D.

D. The figures of D. and b, d: Di is Der, or Dew, boq Dreg, and boq Domineque.

E. The final Character may be most commonly continued above the line, and answer by a stroke from the middle, to the following Letter. The same t with a stroke from the middle like that from the middle of a Capital R signifies it, and the that at the end of every old Annals is often


X. is formed like the small Greek x, and not so large, as to extend above and below the line: ¥, &c., or ¥, is well known to be Æphiro, or £pherio.

Z. is like a large figure z with a crooked line from the middle on the right hand, like the left stroke of a R.

At to the Spelling and the Ending and Separating of words, its observance.

1. That this MS. and others of the same form, it more commonly than the chief of the later Creatures, in using two Vowels, either directly or separately for a Digamma, as ca, ka, kath, katha, yath, &c.

2. That in the two Vowels, or separate Proposals are sometimes united: As Æphiro for ¥, &c.

4. Some for a: As Æmu for tenam.

5. O for I: As Ællo configura bynynan in some passages.


7. Which was more common among the Romans themselves as has been shewn from their Inscriptions inferred in the Comparative Etymology.

8. I have endeavored to contribute some affinities to the Cornish in British Antiquities, by giving what I can of the Orthography of our ancient Manuscripts, as also that of the later Creatures. But there remains still a greater difficulty, which is not otherwise to be obviated, than by the help of the Learned and Ingenious Dr. Davies Dictionary. For a considerable number of the old words are new Obstolore, and several of the latter Creatures, which the hereafter according to the Orthography I find in the Historical Manuscripts of the 13th and 14th Centuries, which the knew, will yet afford some help to any one not conversant in the old Britis; if committed to memory before a Manuscript of that sort be perused.
Some Obsolete or less known Welsh Words according to the Orthography of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries, reduced to the Modern where necessary.

A
A Chaneckwy, A augment or increase.
A'chub, To sift upon.
Achauosi, Employ'd.
A'corn for a co, And in.
Abaneu, Feathers; Legs, Adaneth.
Ma'i amrau ar y ceid y rhych oll. Yf, Kyllwch 'ab Kilwch, am an o hydwyd y Turz irthyf.
Abec, Affirmative, Adhoed.
Abreney, To washup.
Anyyn, Loyal, Anchyn.
Anychoy, A rider. Gaer Iaith.
Lly'yn yw hun, a xorlyg gwenhwyryd a arthyriel.
Aer, A man's name. Adch, Lat. Aerius.
Ael, A skirt or border of a garment.
Acrius, A place of slaughter. Aerva and j'heerva.
Aenereocw, Record'd Aervedhog.
Agler and angelog, Different Anglold.
Agliwsewy, Unheard of. Angliwyd.
Angelwyl, Mortal. Anglebylyon
velles, Mortal wounds.
Aghesochach, Much leaf.
Agrywlyr, Incomparable.
Agraed and Egydol, A maiden free presented by the husband to the bride's parents.
Aisgar, A white water Lily.
Aiban, Scotland.
Aidwy, vid, Kser Aidwyr.
Aisbone, Germany.
Amarywy, A form, a skirt, or border. Amarywy.
Amercach, Empire.
Amgen, On the contrary, On the other hand. Als Bu, I've seen.
Amplybravo, To contain or comprise.
Amertherdy, An Emperor. Yn
hido.
Amherbrot, In, Emerald, Al.
Amgenmen, On the sea, Baltimore.
Arlywyd, To cleanse.
Ampreflyfelic, Uninhabited.
Amwoc, A Covenant. Ammod.
Amsawdry and Amor, A Heaven.
Ffro paid to the Father of Living, or else to the Lord. Vid. Amor and Amawdry.
Amyl, Large, A tow used for Frequent Annual.
Annus, A season.
Anny, oen, Deborah and Aynwyfed.
Anhylas, Sad, mournful, melancholy, q.
Arwyd, 1, th flour, Sultry heat.
Allo u natural Wealth.
Anhenganwy, Etery, &
Anhysterdy, Unfeudalised, disputed.
Anglyb.
Angnery, Gutar angnery, Any Country out of Christendom.
Angneryor, An island.
Amplybwyd, An Inhabit.
Annwneu, Elys, trebuech.
Annooth, An Inquisition.

Anneb, The deep, inodan, an-
Annebwy, To rob; Anuheithy.
Annebrach, A base for pedd-
Annebrach, A base for pedd-
Annebwy, To rob; Anuheithy.
Annygwy, Wonderful, Annygved.
Anccsw, Pryd ancther, Three a clock in the moring.
Anon, Advent, A sword.
Annoddwy, Forword, perswry, male-content. Anvoddogy.
Anynsw, Natural.
Annygwy, Wd done.
Anyny, V. Genus, &c. I did.
Archach, Stones.
Archoll, A wound.
Areryd, A Country in stood is called Arerydhy.
Arbymerwy, A tace; retic, Tem-
Arbymerwy, A tace; retic, Tem-
Arychece, An apopny, a lawful.
Arfoil and arvillo, To welcome, to entertain hospitably.
Arfoil, A pleasant land.
Arvogo, To discover.
Arwyd, Hurt, a differen, &c.
Answy, Sicckly, indmadig.
Anwygroc 2, whether large or
flatoc, Masts and angwyroc. Br.
Aradydd.
Arwy, A soft.
Arwyd, A sword.
Arwyddo, To prepare.
Arw Coca, A design or intent.
Arwycoed, To signify, to betoken.
Arwy, To bring or carry.
Arwywlon, Colours; An enqwyn.
Arwyd, Dairy, Vigour.
Arwy, Daw.
Arwyvo, To enjoy, To confer or
earnily interest.
Arwyf, Rough, crabbled.
Arwy, A Doctor, a Thacker or Master.
Arwy, To reform.
Arwydd, Deferred, wretched, un-
Adorly.
Aury, A proper name which is
taught in Caer, Mandubritus.
Ar, Trefn, a Calfe, Mannon.
According to this, I should be apt to read the word Marchubritus; A
Antratto, V. A confute rule that the British w Confeant was expressed by un, or un in the
Latin.
Arwy, Auch, Arobalysch, 1, Your recreation, q. d. Lat.
ArwANGLES, visiting.
Arw, A pleasant, Ato.
Arwyw, A pleasant, Ato.
Arwy, To enjoy, To confer or
earnily interest.
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Tit. VI. A Cornish Grammar.

Echynwro, To burn. Ecoo, Back; y chay.
Eebrun, To light. Eebyon, A Bird.
Eeuw, Guyry, Eet, The Jaws; Ebore, Ewus.
Egrift, Eddyne egriff, A griffon.
Egrop, Europe.
Egrym, The head of the leg.
Elung, Large, wide.
Ehawa, Fold.
Eemgog, To burn, K. L.L., K.L.L.
Edg, Egg.
Eira, A large solitary, or leg.
Eirych, To have.
Eifye, Nevertheleess, Alfie like.
Eifywocie, Unprovided for.
Eifice, To forgive.
Elcwyw, On.
Ellyll, A ghost.
Ellyon, A monster. Noo Ebhyn an sometimes presented.
Ennwewld, To return. Alfie to turn.
Eo el almucchet, He translated.
Ermbyw, To join battle.
Eun, Hywmio, To exp.
Emlych, Amongst.
Emreis, Another.
Emlybro, New.
Enawh, To hold. Semip.
Eyny, A Raim-lowe.
Eynon, A shooting.
Ewch, To eat.
Ewy, To mail.
Eylwich, To perfect.
Erncoet, In all my life time. Q. d. er wy oet. In the past is properly, er y oet, In all his life.
Erych, Growing.
Erywnech, To depart.
Eryan, To change.
Erym, To break.
Eryr, A fort of large houses for Corn, Ew.
Ecioh, To chase.
Ecclyc and cewic, To refuse; to surrender.
Erett, Pan eretty, Whom he be erret'd or errett'd.
Erett, To be.
Ewlych, To refuse.
Evyl, To cry out; to flourish.
Ewlgrywy, Nidorous. Duildew Ewlgrywy, Errow.
Ewlyn, A heavy.
Ewlyw, To fish.
Faw, Fower, credits, reputation.
Dav, Duke.

Fenywyjo, A pine tree. Fynnudwy.
Fichern, The Hills.
Flur, Hair dressing.
Foc, A forge, a furnace.
Frawmynvy, To frasify.
Frawmynyv, To frasify.
Frunyv, To wrasify.
Franiz, Francois or Frenchmen.
Froc, Fenn.
Furic, Shape or form.
Fywnoow, A single.

G

A lunox, The middle. Q. se uhn oun the vour vynun. Tj. K.
Galowch, An Archetvell.
Garyn, An ever.
Gauleg, A melf.
Gem, A precious stone; Rubenen, Rubane.
Geth, From plumb and gem.
Geyn, By; Gev y trak, by their leg.
Geton, Edward. A plan glugle bllan y genie hynny, And when Pilis heard those words.
Giert, Terrible.
Giw, A bill, a bill-book.
Giwfey, To finish.
Glawn, To feed.
Gnoocce, To sty, proflig, or ac.
Gnow, Kyvna gnocce, In regard yw he.
Gnow, To call.
Goch, A melf.
Gochowy, To proflig, or acce.
Gonol, To prevail.
Goppon, The North.
Gouragen, Full of tworens or bales.
Goych, Circumference.
Goychyon, Enfuch, Traph, Effrous.
Valg, Gymhlyw. Ys gylyhyn.
Jeour, This is hot.
Golychywur, A Religious man, an Heaven.
Gor, In some compound words an.
Gorw, To very. At Goris, Very black; Gorvyv, Extraordinary white; Goruch, Eecording high.
Gonenhavly, The chief man.
Gorsoen, To court, to woo, Ee.
Gorwv, To oppress or oppress Zo, To suppress, Ee. Tj. Srb.
Gowr, To oppress or oppress Zo, To suppress, Ee. Tj. Srb.
Gowrv, To oppress or oppress Zo, To suppress, Ee. Tj. Srb.
Gowrv, To oppress or oppress Zo, To suppress, Ee. Tj. Srb.

Gowryw, To oppress or oppress Zo, To suppress, Ee. Tj. Srb.

Gowryw, To oppress or oppress Zo, To suppress, Ee. Tj. Srb.

Gowryw, To oppress or oppress Zo, To suppress, Ee. Tj. Srb.

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Gowryw, To oppress or oppress Zo, To suppress, Ee. Tj. Srb.

Gowryw, To oppress or suppress.

Gowryw, A goose.

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Gowryw, To oppress or suppress.

Gowryw, A goose.

Gowryw, To press or suppress.
Tit. VI. A CORNISH GRAMMAR.


Gwre, Strong, Gurdh.

Gwreboch, A large castle; a mussel’s collar, &c. Gwrebroc.

Gwrey, Itrender’d in Latin. Vortimarus.

Gwrechyn, A proper name rend’rd in Latin, Vortigernus.

Gwriglloch, Affront Hill Artiz. &c. Br. R.

Gwrnwrwyr, Acrivo, an Amazon.

Gwerwch, A coy old woman.

Gwydno, Homage.

Gwybyw, To wander.

Gwymbyth, Blind, cheerful, resolute.

Gwyw, Tree. Gwydh. The uill of uild in Caernewshain and Meirr y rhady. Sing. a. y prent.

Gwrybwyth, A pair of ahles.

Gweryn y ydythwyth, The Tablemen.

Gwryndwyth, Bluffed.

Gwrych, Anger.

Gwychar, A passionate man.

Gwyw, Kerw, Dros by o gwyw. Gwyw, To die.

Gyfan and gyff, A kill or beat.

Gytir ar, is a phrase used somet.

Huwry, A hangman.

Huwry y gwilych, A gryll kul

Hwy annev, the.

Abef, A house.

Gore tridy y dan nef, A watercress y headful.

Pyl, Sylf, Sylfed. Lyb, Hno.

Gwey, yd et yr heul ym hed.

After Snow-fall.

Hapswy, To interest.

Fleash, Almost.

Kagen, Bat. Lat. Autem.

Hambyll, To mention.

Hanfe, To proceed from or defend.

Hambyll veul. All beit. Ef a hanwy y giseth, He’ld be em

Hanev, The South. Del. y byd.

Hann, To be defended from, to proceed from O vennihno y han


Heb ef, Said be. Heb y Gwylch,

Hebvych, Hawk-like.

Hebyrgod, To forget.

Heuris, A place of Battle.

Helen, A folk. Ye Helen wehn

Nunmawyth in Chyffredal. Alfa an old name of some island in Scotland; probably the Hebrides. Try

bry, arrylau yna ypsi enae sain.

Gas gawyllaw un abel, a ven

myynnyn g y saran, vebod liw

uy myrre, ac a yspary. Vech

bail en maen. Ar gwy y hyn o

cher a heul panamhoutac.

Ac a sennac gic a Chawyllaw en

hewyztur ar y boc y Chawyllaw

o yna hom. Sell le ym a

hwy gwy y byw gwy.

Tr. Br.

Helyn, Eben, Ello.

Henwy Vid. Hanu. A henwy o

hoin, which proceeds from it.

Hery, To bat or pyle a a hurne.

Hemy, Changeling or pillaging.

Mened ar her brv ym Llloegyr.

Br. Romany, Veyman, Veymon.

Hervy, By. Herivh Gwalv yl

ben, By the hair of his head.

Helpium, Spain.

Hir, A birdyman, a shepherd.

Honneck, Will know, mensify.

Hynd, A hare.

Huslay, Shackled, fettered.

Huslogon, The Pier of Ilulav.

Huch, A Swiss, whether Sair.

Hog, or Sow. Huochbuck, A wild

Beest, &c.

Ny laurwe nanu y a

parchel o vych y rych trivch

Gusmynny y gwy y arrch beth

oet yfe y y rhch huvw: y yuv

vace yfre brechun un. Yf E. o hile, K. o kile.

Huny, A dormitory or gallery for

Stots, &c.

Hurl, Delusion, charv, fascination.

Hurf Dyv y hylly, To affautul or fat

Every, a traw or bit gryr.

Hy, A Steg. Hydh.

Hyguw, Gentle, mild.

Hynty, The Hamler.

Hyntyn, To back in the sun.

Hynt, Ar hyn, presently. Hynt

figuryses properly the way. Whens

ar hyn immediately, y y lye yd

y y man.

Hyca ym, So that, to the end that.

If, Sioan.

Iu, Imon. From hunc Family.

Iu, The name of Emmy retaining

the old Orthography, write le.

It, Below. Is y gil, Behind him.

Iloc, Below, below there.

K

K Ablo, To disfigure.

Karoom, To maintain or al

Kesow, Vaxen, A place so called in Pembroke.

Kur, A tree, A mountain.

Kur, A house, a crannog.

Kulg, Vid. Gugile.

Kikyn, The infantry, q. & c.

Kikyn, The ock bechel a match clockers,

q. q. E. o k. o kile.


K. Llad o Llewio.

Klein, To dip or drench in water.


Klienan, A wolf.

Klen, A trust.

Klijbod, Heard.

Klucwrt, A pile of wood, &c.

Knewlyon, A terrace, A line.

It’s uffly sometimes for the middle point of any thing: Ar yz knevilly y cail,
In the middle of the Forehead.

Kmolau, Ap, A nonet, a favour, a reward for some extraordinary ex.

Kogym, A bull; a of a fast, &c.

Korilan, [Korilan] A beural place.

An cor, cor Pripulian?

Korn, A beast, &c.

Koven, A cowman.

Krete, Faith, Relief, It’s uffly also

Kethom, Guitl, Anc and.

Kero, A Country inhabited by In
del.

Kyrowal, Q. wh. Tishy leather.

Gwemynaw o Gworydl newysh ym rasetac.

Br. M. W. Gwyn o gowrol newysh.

Br. Ramab.

Kyo, A Supper Tr. Br.

Kydviunal, To croosh.

Kyo, A coat of mail.

Kyo, A coat of mail.

Kyo, A coat of mail.

Kyo, A coat of mail.

Kyo, A coat of mail.
Tit. VI. A Cornish Grammar.

Kynbo, To fry up, to clough or to broil meat. Br. M.
Kynwiccrwr, A Chapman; a Mercant.
Kynwik, So sweet, So soft.
Kynworth, To meet.
Kyn-wor-t, Half a yard; a cubit.
Kyn-y-ban-fie, Parvenu.
Kyn-y-cre, A Cowman.
Kyn-y-cree, So sweet; So sweetly or magnificently.
Kyn-y-gon, A King, smoothly.
Kyn-y-hre, The muck, Ygyn-y-hre, monyyo, In the muck of Ygyn-y-hre.
Kyn-y-nose, So well directed.
Kyn-y-re, So fair.
Kyn-y-wye, The Br. man, when the foot of the table is a compound word, families either To-gether, First, Chief, Excellent, Soum-ber, etc. or habits as confusing to the Latin con.
Kyn-y-brich, Faire to face.
Kyn-y-tich, Lohe, profuse.
Kyn-y-tich, A foot, A foot, A foot.
Kyn-y-wyt, A hanger.
Kyn-y-tich, A fly for a greenbough.
Kyn-y-tich, A large.
Kyn-y-nose, A natural gift, some quality extraordinary.
Kyn-y-nose, Fawn.
Kyn-y-ney, The entry.
Kyn-y-cree, The self farm.
Kyn-y-nose, A proper name Latinized, whose word was.
Kyn-y-dow, A Kyndy.
Kyn-y-cuch, To see open, to afford.
Kyn-y-ton, Serveful.
Kyn-y-ton, A foot.
Kyn-y-ton, A foot, A foot, A foot.
Kyn-y-ton, A foot, A foot, A foot.
Kyn-y-ton, A foot, A foot, A foot.
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TIT.VI. A CORNISH GRAMMAR.

Orcy, Orkney or the Orcadens.
Origin, A little while: a fluid space.
It is a Diminutive of Orc, an Offspring of ag.

Ova, After a verb of the Present Tense, and third Person Singular is an Auxiliary, answering to the English did. At Duvar a onus. He did come. It's sometimes used before Verbs of the Plural, but erroneously for Oruante: A hynny songant, And so they did. Oy, A gauz; Plur. Yip and Oye.
Or, Excellent.
Oyvn id. q. Ovan, Peer.
Ow! Oh!

P
Pall, silk, fine Satin and t., Dor.
Davy, In a Fair or Ermy, which seems confirmed by Kith.
Ball, Ply, a pa or pev y gach, Pl.
Pal, Arch. P. y Llew, t., Bc. more properly the present of the thing. Unless Pallace, A flat on the face; a box on the ear, etc.
Pan, Where. Pane toothach?
Wanneer came ye? Pan beui t.
Prooof, To come: Pannanbheye; They came from; they discovered.
Pevn, Eather, Pevn, a eather, Hye pan, fo that, to the end that.
Panuwec, To come: Panuwkkeby; They came from; they discovered.
Pevn, That is. Pevn, a pev, Diewy o eowne, That Margin is for the Gods of the Dead.
Parch, Parcha and parch ar, Towards. Parch ar lie. Towards the South.
Pavin, A peace, Pauyn.
Pecenell, Having four shirts or borders.
Penfeyr and penfebi: A foot- man; a race; a courier.
Penuran, Pen, a pen, etc.
Penlatt, Swumm beown.
Perunhy, Harthoon, Katynfi point in Scotland.
Perryn Harwee, A premonitory in Cornwall.
Perryn hinekho, The Seat of the Priests of Cornubia.
Pennynn pensan, The lands end of Cornwall. That hundred is yet called Pennwyn.
Perwan, A comptroller of the hoard-field.
Pen, An and pen tibr, A premonitory.
Pen, a penna, The old name of a premonitory in Ireland.
Penriser, Despising, beholding or respecting.
Per, A proper name; the same with Perna.
Prayv, A pretio, Pray, or to.
Periglav, A pretio Fruiz or Cre-


Pernico, Duselable.
Pernico, Do, to, Ambiguity.
Peaty, Fair. Peer and puvter.
Peynt, If not; Peynt enrefoey, If he had not grown up sumply.
Peynyn, A machine, Plur. Pey-


Peynbeu.
Pieu, Why? Pieu y beuic a geowv ci? new biu y gau lu gareo.
Tif K. ab Kilyth.
Poed, Be it.
Pony and poncy, Nor, interrogative.
Ou, Pony for. Bigodd, Bigodd, yon y o ye?
Ou, Am not I?
Pony, my-


nach yv ci?
Art, nes a wov a
Monk.
Porffur, Purple.
Porch, Aid. succour.
Porch Kerno, A haven in the Country of Bryng. Vd Dyes.
Porch Claw, Another in the same Country.


Preehlo, A place in Dvyd. Q. o hab Maeth y parle.
Praew, A proper name, The same with Prasun.
Pratau and Fraer, Proper.


Genus.
Pratborory, Prepraity.
Pratover, A Froullion.
Prosecc, Appeared.
Prun, Prount, Prydhy.
Pytein, Britain. It's frequently used for Scotland. Tragnan Cam-
thref Prytyn yflehban can asa he.
Tif K. ab Kilyth.
Pytey, Any.
Pytey, Thoughtful, Unbelievably.
Pytey, Seeing that.
Pumulmon, The Mountain of Pyn-


hyddan in Cardiganshire.
Pyraun, Furgatery.
Pywyl, A Country, Q. sby Poland.
Pywch marshes, It is said to be the British name of the place where Casti fell laid.
Peuy, To want. Or mor pwy gy-


lyb, From Sea to Sea.
Pwy? I here! This seems but a corruption that it is common in Ancient Manuscripts of Dyulghy.


R
Raccer, A Sabbe.
Racco, Thither, before that, yonder, there, that there.
Sylly racco, Look there.
Racov, Ty racove, Before him.
Racilayn, The forparte of a blade.
Racif, The point of a Sword, Dagger, or Knife.
Racal, A frendant; A forehead.
Racalt, A forehead.
Racog, N, from me.
Ranc, bo [boch] Satisfacion.
Racovby, Malicious.
Reogv, A place ever gowen.
Renn, By the river, a place called in Scotland.
Relf, A ray, a branch. Tif. K. ab Kilyth.
Refrun, To march all an Army.
Rekkir, A frownesty.
Renu, A poor man; a beggar.
Reny, A maiden; a woman.
Roevyn, Before, Frownesty.
Roevyn, The River Rhone in France.
Rocvyr, Arbydd, A place in Scotland.
Ruchen, A Coat; a leather fer-
bis.
Rupent, Crinmon, Scarlet.
Rumbreke, Hands Red.
Ruchyr, A good space or distance.
Ruchyr, Dyvn ruchuar, To as-


fali; as a, To come; he did come.
Kys, Did it? It's an abbreviation of gwyn, wroc or onuc. Still retained in the Cornish E ryn beothor or ryvon.
Kys, Did it? It's an abbreviation of gwyn, wroc or onuc. Still retained in the Cornish E ryn beothor or ryvon.
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Trev, Thoomev.

Cruyw, To-them-vi.

Teojygev, Dignity.

Terum, A Prince.

Teymey, Priest, Royal.

Teoyse, an Teyger, Tribe.

Teblyn, A Cat. It's only a sort of by-name, as its also Reinward hounded from the French for a Fox.

Tost, The covering of a Human, whether Stas, Trash, Shingles.

Toci, To hurt.

Tru, Beyond: Tra mor, Beyond.

Tru, The much: Truchzeyar, Difficulty, excellent French.

Truch, Towards: Truch y genn.

Trushk, Yachyveo, a singular track of kethen, they revers'd.

Thavve, Proud, haughty, arrogate.

Travilhs, Q. Mafochav, Hap urry, an hap bravished more.

Travilhs goch, An hap bravished a certain time.

Travilhs, To force.

Travngu, To defile.

Trin, The River Treos.

Tros, The City of Troy.

Truchzwavane, Full of balsa.

Trullin, Truchzwane.

Trilivh, Lacrimose.

Truyvne, To pour, to pervert, to garuke.

Trzechav, Bore, Natural'd.

Truchm, a Eilmshes.

Truce, To trust.

Truo, Edith, Truth and dyrhul.

Truc, A side or part.

Truc, Ean, To fear.

Trulve, Toxheaven, A right pace.

Truel, Toiled in Spain.

Trug, A Gem.

Trugyu, To Regal.

Tumhkefery, A tempest.

Tumy, The times of Child Birth. According to the Origin of the word, a tempest is meant. This word is meant to signify Time in general.

Tywoc, Sand.

U

Uch, The Evening.

Uchir, Height.

Uchot, Above, above them.

Veichiane crente, At other times.

Ucliaf, Iklaif, and iul kalaif.

Tuan Cener.

Ubben, A Prince.

Ulloloykant, One hundred.

Urclav, From him, from it.

Urver, A Ranger of a Forest, a Keeper, &c. It's an old Eng.

Uloss, a word: A woodware.

Uvy, At wyk, after: At wyk &c.

Ufley, After the Roman.

Ullotf, we should rather read it.

At wyk &c Collyfery, Amongst the Romans.

W

Wbri, Yn y lle wythc, Where is said.

E Wiege, The Sea.

E Wieg, [sic] Trees.

Wys. Nij wyj, It's met known.

Y

Yam and yam, From off; From about, Also besides.

Yar, From on, Yar y byrdeu, From on or off the Table, Yar y byrden, From on her face.

Yarnav, From off him.

Yeyvaw, The youngest.

My, and sometimes ygecz, With.

Ally together, Jeyon.

Yg, In, Yl or y, Ygherno, In Cornwall.

Ymou, Theme.

Ymouame, About them.

Ymouwoc, Greet yd ymow, When they part.

Ymouhel, To return.

Ymbeich yd ach, He went off.

Ymbeite, Diffoec.

Ymennigec, q. m. acroed. Ymennigec amavr lay, &c.

Boc ymennigec y god se bigonnes. Ploc ymennigec yd glo.

Ymennigec, Yd glo.

Ymennigec, God se bigonnes.

Ymennigec, Yd glo.

Ymennigec, God se bigonnes.

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Ymennigec, Yd glo.

Ymennigec, God se bigonnes.

Ymennigec, Yd glo.
CHAP. III.

Of the Articles and Nouns.

A, y, yn. In Cornish manuscripts the Article a or (as in other
written y) answers to the Eng-
lish the,; and it is not sometimes
un, in imitation probably of the French:
As Un dra, A thing
Un vennen, A woman; Un el.
An angel.
An is an Equivocate to The: As
an a, The man; An a, The world;
Dre of an a, Dree of the Town. It takes place also some-
times before Prosleys: As an a
Ange,
A thing is inferred between a Pro-
noun and Noun: As Pa an a dre.
What thing? Pa an a marth? What
drew?
This Particles Answer, becomes some-
times Han: As Pa han kway-
ion, A man;
Han a A man.
This is not enough written y: As Ather
a thynna, Within this House
Han is also written for ha’s
A man.
A man, an a meizan a dem ha got
from, From milking the sheep and
the goats.
Dhan is a Contraletion of din and
and, and. To the or Unto the:
As dhan ma-na, To that
Dhan, Dhan miza, Unto that
for all.
And jo’ as an of or
from, of is not but an un
listed.

Of Nouns Substantive.

The termination of Nouns in Cornish is generally in a
s, or a: At Goodness, Equity, Sub-
scription, Livelihood, Friendship,
Strength, and such like, hence in the Language these Termina-
tions in -s, and a.-b. As we can find
by the following Examples.

Spender and golender, Bright-
ness; Thulder, Darkness; Teuder,
Tumblers; Tumblers; Tumblers;
Bledgers; Stavel, Light-
ness; Kalantier, Hardness; Medial,
Swifter; Medium; Medium;
Teuder, Goodness; os; Glitter-
er, Swanmerk, Beauty.

Mygleder and tymder, Warmth,
heat; Dumer; Dye; Zec.

Prosley, Drake; Embelsh,
Enlight: Guider, Truth, Kreveder.

Givians, Pardon, forgiveness,
vindication,coln, Demonstration, rev-
olution, or discovery; Benam;
Life, Livelihood; Mortans, Death
Sylvans, Salvation; Skans, Knowl-
dge; Dyskyans, Learning; Ty-
byans, Thoughts, imagination, Try-
flyans, Survey, marvellous; Gor-
dyans, Whisp, sound; Karest,
Love, friendship; Krysthans, Fate,
Confidence.

Skiantholek, Prudence; Foloreh,
Folly; Benneh, A Laying;
Mlykerlip (Mycher-
ness); Sall, A Man; Kynkets, Peace;
peaceable, tranquillity, Bolan-
egeth, The cold; Gwynruth, Truth;
Goongeth, Fraud, deceit; falsi-
sity.

Ady, The most common Ter-
mination of the Names of Natural Be-
asts is in an or on, and sometimes
or, and not a few of them do also
in, and K, or G.

As, Guedhan, A Tree; Gudan,
A rod; Gladan, and gladness.
An ugh, An Oa, cannan and condum.
An a, A Guernan, an a elder tree;
Skawen, An elder; Speanan, A
Stone; Bamnono, A broom; Ethis-
han, A fish; Carthee, A Fish.
Redan, A beare or fer;
Tavren, A dog; Bleskan, A
Beaver; Moran, A bramble berry
Usburnan, An a, A wren.

Mynnian, A kith; Lygod-
ian, A mouse; Pedrevan, A
Lizard; Kulklen, A frog; Krobhan,
A kid; Kren, A kren, kriu,
Kiovan, The brown; Asan, A File;
Gyzgen, A blader; Gullen, A
d; Kyoionn (and Kylokon) A pig,
Gyvan, A bull; Gyven, A cow;
Trozhan, A fow; Gudasion;
A wyrn, Krinan, A hawks craft;
Flyvan, A feather; Heman, A pil-
chard, Krogan, At hall, Gyvan, A
periwinkle; Murtiana, A
on, or even; Gyanian, A be or
Gyvan, A fly.

Kazah, A mare; Ladekuck, A
beaver; Skynmurak, A hare or
Kras, A frog or rod; Kullag, A
g; Gylvan, A carow; Kyve-
lar, A howl; Girkak, A wood-
fish; Kelafin, A keaf; Steplin, A
nuttif.

349. Nouns Official or Ap-
plications of Trade, or Hall of any
Employment, and other metaphorical
names, deriv’d from them; end
generally in a, or sometimes else in,
and, and sometimes in it, or (as an
example) in t, or d.

Fyifer, A cow; Conspiufr; Hydor,
An impaier; Pylyvron, A forercr;
Pylyger, A flygarrow; Renard,
A weaver; Carthee, A fish;
Trykkier, A fuller; Luyar, A her.
Gijug, A weaver; Bynkier, A
cooper; Yundowlar, A mender
Mynkets, A fow; Midjarbrot,
reaper; Sotes, A water-mea-
ger, from Sifin, a milking pail, where
it’s also call’d in Welsh; Brith y
meath.

Methik and medik, A physician,
a chururgen; Mirkah, A knight;
Oynak, A corward; Gute, A her;
Durhack, A neighbour.
Sylvias, A Savanne, A Redever-
or Deliverer; Kuthysa [or Guit-
that], A keeper, a guarant, a
herdsman.
Tit. VI. A Cornish Grammar.

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of Rivers, and of Towns, Villages, and Churches, are of the Feminine.
As to the names of Animals: the Gender of Sex, (as in the focus)
distinguished in all Domestic Sheep and Birds, and fish of the Moddle wild ones are as much confoundable, by particular names. As
Doro, a bold; Binh or Bynox, A bold; Udhez, an udhez; Loor, a bold; Loltzek, A bold; Denezoid, a kind of Leath; Loob or Loel, A bold; Hord, A roost; Davas, or Davas, a bold; Davva, A bold; Holz, a kind of Men, Mols, a bold; Oon or Oon, A bold; Kor, A bold; Max, A bold; Boyr, A bold; Kazak, or Kaffe, A bold; Ebol, Ebol, A bold; Byk, or Boks, A bold; Goo, or Goo, A kind of Leath; Binh or Bynox, A bold; Loor, a kind of Leath; Udhez, an udhez; Loob, a kind of Leath; Holz, a kind of Leath; Ebol, Ebol, a kind of Leath; Byk, or Boks, a kind of Leath; Goo, or Goo, a kind of Leath.

The name of the feminine gender is as follows:

As to the Names of Varieties, (as in the focus) and all varied
in the feminine gender. And are, as follows:

The feminine gender is as follows:

As to the names of Things: as in the focus and all varied
in the feminine gender. And are, as follows:

As to the names of Things: as in the focus and all varied

In the feminine gender.

As to the names of Things: as in the focus and all varied
in the feminine gender. And are, as follows:

Labials P, B, F, V, M, F, V, and R.

Dentals T, D, D, Dh.

Palatals K, G, and G, omitted as above.

As to the Cakes, there’s but little difference, there being but one Termination throughout the Singular Number and another in the Plural,

so that they are only distinguished by their Article an or the in the feminine gender, are as follows:

Is in the singular Number.

Nom. Levur, a book.

Acc. Levar, the book.

Gen. Levar, a book.

Dor. Dher levar, The book.

Abl. gan levar, Here the book.

In
In the Plural.
Nom. Levrou, or -ro, books.
Gen. An levrou, Of the books.
Dat. Dwise levrou, To the books.
Abl. Of levrou, With the books.

Present of the Masculine Gender.

Of believing] Kers chebun, Beleue me; Rag fraga na grebyh chym lavuru? Why doth not believe my words?
Of saying] Deu dali dleth? God talk reward you? Ny dali chym, We should not; Ny dali chodhu, He might not.
Of hearing unto or obeying] Ty rig golla worry, Thou shalt hear, and unto for.
Of speaking] Lauv dhywmon, Speak unto me; Me a lever dhiw, I tell thee.
Of putting or adding] Gorra an dra din dan ramen, Add thou to the rest.
Of going] Monev [or mynev], Drie dru, To go to.
Of becoming, etc.] Fy gohdo chin' bush, When it would become you to.
Of bringing] Ev ai dgy chym, He brought it unto me.
Of asking] Govvu orto, Ask him; Govvu yorth e vredad, Ask his brother.

The Participles likewise govern the Same Cases with their Verbs, and from Adjectives also as in the Latin, require a Datuse.

As Lawerys dhem, Spoken unto.

Gytheffy dypp, Offer'd unto you.

Ym a gyvonek chym, I remember: Y ma e pyr havel chym, I forget.

There are three Numbers in the Cornish: The Singular, Dual, and Plural. The Dual, as in the Ar- moric, is only to express some parts of an Animal that are pairs, and is made by prefixing di, diu, or desu [two] to the Singular, and them: At Le, lau, or liv, A hand; Diu und diulev, Hands; Laga, An eye; Deaulauf, An ear; Skod, An hook; Dikod, An arm; Bith, An arm; Diure, The arms.

The Plural Terminations of Substantives.

The first Plural terminates in ou: At Alvedh, A key. Pl. Aluede, A handle.

The second Plural in -oz: Reys und ozo, Brake; Reys und ozo, Breaks.

(The third Plural in -en, and might be called the Personal Plural, in regard unto Appellations that are personal of it: as Kir- th molt [now Kethmol], Chris- fiant [Zoutz, The English]; Bre- thon, The Briton; Kirbmon, The Wold; Ichthoon, The Jerv; Mer- rion, and marrion, Knights; Skiteron, Figurers; Bocseger, The poor; Klevmon, The sick; Kar- dyon, Friends; Skyliron, Skew- lars; Dykysion, Digners; Gu- thiron, Forword; Gudmon, Mean fellows; Goujon, I alleg; Lare- dou, The stars.

Some other Nouns have also the same Plural; as Empion, The Brains; Govdion, Sorrows; Markegion;
Tit. VI. A Cornish Grammar.

Mattiequon, Wonders. But they are few in comparison of the others.

The Plural, answers to the Nouns in the Latin that terminate in
some plures, some sones, some biotite, some brunoce, some
iones, some niones, some cotitine, some bion, some polian,
lariones, some saccus, some aithec, some eled, some adelie,
led, some abedite, some apple, some lapan, some plures,
whence we may distinguish the Latin from the Cornish.

The Fourth Plural, similarly, is as full in the Wealz as in
edith; as bredereth, as thrittha, as Eled, as adelie, as
led, as abedite, as apple, as lapan, as plures, as
punctures, as fast, as edith, as thrittha, as Eled, as adelie,
led, as abedite, as apple, as lapan, as plures.

The Plural, is reducible to three forms: For we read
Deyon and Deliou, Deo, Godp, Eadepo, epeskob, epeskob,
epeskob, epeskob, epeskob, epeskob, epeskob, epeskob,
epeskob, epeskob, epeskob, epeskob, epeskob, epeskob,
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epeskob, epeskob, epeskob, epeskob, epeskob, epeskob,
dynth, Black rams. Nor are we to regard the Gender but only as above said, in the Singular. And as to Number; the Plural Terminals of Adjectives, the it occur often in Writings, is now in limitation of the Brtish Language, almost wholly laid aside.

But the Singularity of the British Language, and an Exception on the Concord, is, that the Nouns of Number require no Plural in their Substantives amongst. For in the Cornish they say ydyn, [or en] March, Que borri, and Kanz marh, [or Kanz marh] A hundred borri, So Ma lek bhow dhodho, daa marh, ha trei Kanz ldn davaz, He has six cows, two borri, and three hundred Here, Nor it is afterward in the Armoric and Welsh, seeing that in the Northern Welsh they commonly avoid it, by placing the Substantive in the Genitive Case. Plural. The Substantive Plural is made up of as in other Languages: as Trei dyuyn, Three hym; Pym meib and Pym melbou, Five Wem. The Nown Lizz, [Many] admits of the same exceptions: as Lizz termen, Many times: Lizz dern, Many hand. [or hand] hand. But in the Cornish and other Britth Dielists, the Substantive is placed before it's Adjective: as Dën da, Plu Lizz: but in the Cardinal Nouns, the Pronouns Possessive and the words Lizz, Many: Ken, Other: Nep, Any, same, Kenfin, Euch, and juch bat, the contrary obtains.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Pronoun.

The main Difficulty in the Pronoun is that before the Nouns, as in other Languages, His, which are called the Personal and Possessive, are often entangled with the Propositions, and the Conjunction Hul, and; and (as also A, Heth:) The Proposition and Pronoun, or Conjunction and Pronoun making but one word. Nor is this peculiar to the Cornish. For (not to mention Mecan, &c., in the Latin) it obtains also in the Armoric and Welsh: and so in that ancient Dialect of the Brit, we find full prefixed in the Highland Scirlith or Irih. An Emendation of the Pronouns would render the Singularity less intricate.

Pronouns Peronal.

Mi [and me] I; Minne, Iallo; Vi and civ, Of me; Dho vi diem,

In his old age: E risk, It's bare.

Pronouns Possessive.

Ma, and at ou, My, mine; Am, of my. Aho, with my; A am dhiyhu, With my right hand; A breihou, My arm; Im, Into my SMy, gem, and again; Our, Hain, Dho SMy, do my, in our sefou.

Da, dy, thy, the; thy; These; Ad and eth, Of thy, on thy; Dho [and dho] Unte thy; Drecna, Through thy; Mëcuth, Out of thy; Aanych, and cu, Your; Dhy, Your;Yankur ur; Nez dr; By on your; or your, dy, for gen yu, With your.

Pronouns Relative and their Derivatives, &c.

Neb and nep, Who, he, that; An Neb am gryk, He who hath created me; Hertud nep, In Reflect of whom; Afo, an; or a certain; In nep, Le in some place.

Nebyn, Some, one.

Neppe, nepthy, and in bezr, Something, Somewhat; Piua bennk, Whatsoever; Pana bennk and pephynag ol, Whatsoever, Kerep, Every, Kenifar, Each, Kenifar ol, Every, on as many as there are of them; Pen a Kenifar oynyn, Eden. Pyb and Peh, All, each, or ye, fby heben, Every one. Travf, Any thing. Ben or yth, but always a Negativo particle, &c. Be in an add to make it signify none: As Ni er den vém, No man at all, Nac en truath wth doh vi, I do not at all get.

Pronouns Interrogative.

Piiu, Who? Piua yu a dena, Who is that man?

Pa What?

Pandraf What thing? q. d. Pa an dra?

Pentyn, Whether of them? q. d. Pa an ph?

Dry What? Dry vedo hui gily? What will you.

Pronouns Demonstrative.

Hem and hemma, Th; An rema [q. d. an re] Tho.

Note that ma added to the Terminations of Nouns and Signifying [Tha] An byna, This word; An ylma, This country; &c., in the Britsh, is a late corruption of Oddana, as that was of henna. Henna [That there] from Honna u of the Feminine Gender. As E hodya gyz hör hqei?

Is that your sister?

An rema, Tho; An, Another; Eel, Others.

The Proper Pronoun of the Accusative Case, is generally placed before the Verb; At Da [or tho] yz Kidzhe, To believe you; Mi vedu gyz vecrs are gydbanbars, I'll see you again, to thy; Dhebc [and dha] Unte thy; Drecna, Through thy; Mëcuth, Out of thy; Aanych, and cu, Your; Dhy, Your; Yankeur ur; Nez dr; By on your; or your, dy, for gen yu, With your.
The Pronouns Reflexive are frequently jook'd with the Substantive, the one being placed before and the other after: As Dis a breed wi' Dis my Brother; or Dis loves his.

The Pronouns Personel are often doubled, sometimes that the Eigenty may be of the more emphatic and sometimes unnecessarily. As Orthin, ni, To wu; Ragan ni, For us; Dheab uci, Unto you where ni, nei, and hue, might have been omitted.

The Pronouns Relative is, as sometime in English, frequently omitted. As Meibli不论 an Akuu, who is an agler he'n iden mor saill ki y ne nebed, I saw the Rocks on which the Gods and other the Gods make their Myths; An lyzhian bren sen far ned, e tu avi an hanal sa, ex krez Plich Maria. Then, with the word flesh, which grows on our Elsa, is called Plich Maria.

CHAP. V.

Of the Verb.

There are five Regular Infinitives or Primary Terminations of Verbs, in the Cornish. The first Infinitive ends in a: As Aragh, To recall; Beza, To give; Dalla, To make blind; Eva, To drink; Fytal, To walk; Gunge, To wear; Huecda, To blow; ire, To arnate; Krenna, To redeem; Lada, To kill; Mhera, To burn; Mephy, To sear; Nett, To say; Ranna, To buy; Rimm, To scarce or divide; Sedala, To fit; Tivia, To grow; Zalla, To drink.

This Infinitive remains also in all the Present Armoric. But in an old Book printed in Paris, by the name of Cornish, I find it in this form: Aragh, To recall; Beza, To give; Dalla, To make blind; Eva, To drink; Fytal, To walk; Gunge, To wear; Huecda, To blow; ire, To arnate; Krenna, To redeem; Lada, To kill; Mhera, To burn; Mephy, To sear; Nett, To say; Ranna, To buy; Rimm, To scarce or divide; Sedala, To fit; Tivia, To grow; Zalla, To drink.

The fourth Regular Infinitive ends in al: As Ameral [Monal] Monal, To act; Talud, To step, To support; Kynamel, To descend; Terever, To fork; Gurthy, To make; Terez, To be firm; Lemmel, To join; Tene, To be clear; Kynel, To gather; Seved, To bound.

Kynnal and Sevrel, are the words in the Welsh, denoting, in the Kernel and Sevrel, but we have not any Termination in al, that is very common in the Armoric: As Kriel, To cry; Dafeul, To step; Derzel, To hold; Darquel, To crack; Harchal, To burn; Henue, To receive; Meneal, To start; Rispel, To close; Trel, To three or cut; To burn; Tripit, To dance; Trisal, To make a way; Kielcel, To be sec; Blispel, To light; Schemel, To farcal; Brihdel, To embrace; L_vehicle, To mock; Dizerel, To relay or referer.

Of the Vokals that are of this Infinitive in the Cornish, the greatest part are in or in y in the Welsh: As Corn. Khydheda, To betray; Wydhykho, To put; Dyllykn, To be, na, w. Deinac, Krib, To card; W. Kribo, Zom, To shaw, W. Suyw, Kufga, To deal, Kigya, To cause, Dalyncko, Kata, To sing, Kayla, Priwla, To break.

Some exceptions there are: As Treme, To bite; Gureytha, Gorwetha; Lada, Lhaidh; and Sedala, syddeth; but not very much.

The second Infinitive ends in y, or y, and it is common to the Cornish with the Armoric Briton and the Welsh: For our terminating, fo mebere, and Dittemen, To recover, or not to fall; To be well; To be.

Treffs are the Primary or Dictionary Terminations of almost all Verbs to the Cornish, but I find that sometimes the same word has two or three of these infinitives: As Yekyn and Eykyn, To mount or ascend; Kyknew, To look; and Kauz, To close and Kauz, To close and Kezel, To talk.

The infinitive Mood is (as in the other Diacritics of the Brit) commonly applied to and of frequent use in the Cornish: For it sometimes forces a Substantive as in the Lern, Veille laun cuimne ef, etc., and by the help of the Particle to or to, before it, it makes the room of the Present Tense: As A kugle, To sing; A predi, Studies; Ou kolyz, Watching; Ou Sevel, Standing; A golf, A going.

A ether of the Particles of the infinitive Mood are Do do dis or cho, To y, To a, To seek, To do and To yer, To be, To rag use, To be, To go.

Of the Auxiliary Verbs.

Bez or bez, To be; Guirhi, To do; and Menn, To will.

The Kernel, To be and Guen, Es, or es or es, To be, To make, or being necessary Auxiliaries in the forging of Verbs: we shall begin with them.

Ou, was and ifam, I am, Ou, sasla and yeho, Then art; Oo, yu, To y, To ou and y, To shi, To be, Ou and y, We are; Oh, To ou and To your, To are; Too, You and yours, They are.

Yex, Then, There were; Ou, He was; Ose, We were; Ose, They were; Ocure, They were.

Byn and me a vle, I have been; Bedhe, To th, To a verb, We have been; Be, Be hath been; Byan or utyran, We have been; Byoh and have a yylk, To have been; Byon, They have been.

Besaze [or we me vadezhen] I had been; Bezace, Then had been; Beza, He had been; Beze, We had been; Bezace, To had been; Bezaze, They had been.

Bether, I will be; Bedhe, Thou wilt be; Bether, We will be; Bedbeh, We will be; Bedbem, They will be; Bether, He will be; Bedbe, She will be; Bedbeh, He will be; Bed effected; Bedbe, She will be; Bedbeh, He will be; Bedbe, She will be; Bedbeh, He will be; Bedbe, She will be; Bedbeh, He will be; Bedbe, She will be; Bedbeh, He will be; Bedbe, She will be; Bedbeh, He will be; Bedbe, She will be; Bedbeh, He will be; Bedbe, She will be; Bedbeh, He will be; Bedbe, She will be; Bedbeh, He will be; Bedbe, She will be; Bedbeh, He will be; Bedbe, She will be; Bedbeh, He will be; Bedbe, She will be; Bedbeh, He will be; Bedbe, She will be; Bedbeh, H.
The Pative Voice, or as it may be otherwise called, theImperfa-
tional of this Verb had an Infinitive or
Paticiple, of the Present Tense
form was
bhid ymna. I, thou, he, we, ye, or
they were here, viz. q. d. working
in performed here, whither by me,
there or in them, &c.
Note that Ma or ym [I], and
ymna [They are] must always be
used Narratively and never Inter-
jectively, even Negatively, and
that they must be always placed be-
fore these Novenmata, but eu or
yu, yu (or e, yu) and
pronouns, Either way and in
either place: At Yma ne levar
ymna. The book is here; and not An
levar me ymna; ve xi da er
dan da eu, It is a good man;
Yan vez ma yu? hoi; Is that
what your sister? [I] Yoni gya dha?
Is this your father living?
The Present Tense of the other
Verbs, is in the WHL generally ex-
pressed by the following ydav,
A Participles of the Present Tense:
At Yr ydav ym [voetricry [v]
by writing] I are writing
hat in Co to be as in the English,
by the following
Vors Gurez, [g] or gyny-
They are: To da: At Dara vi laviria,
I take leave: that they commonly ex-
press the third Person by the Verb
Gurez, ymna and ymna, and
sometimes the others.

Gurez vi, vor, aub-lav, 4 der-
vi, ymna yu, I do; Gure, ti
lyte, and dar thia a gurez,
I am dead; Gure ev, and ev a
ura, He was; [or ev, and ev]
and ev, and; Gurex [and gurez]
or Hub a uredb, Ye do; Gurez
and dyhui a uran, They do.

Gurez yl, mub a ujry, and
a uran, He was and was
and was; Gurex, and dyhui a
urain, They were and
were and were.

Gur and gurexvi, or mi a
urah, mi a urav, and mi’d,
I shall do or will; Mi vi er or
to gurex, I will do, or do;
At Yma ne levar
dan da eu, It is a good man;
Yan vez ma yu? hoi; Is that
what your sister? [I] Yoni gya dha?
Is this your father living?
The Present Tense of the other
Verbs, is in the WHL generally ex-
pressed by the following ydav,
A Participles of the Present Tense:
At Yr ydav ym [voetricry [v]
by writing] I are writing
hat in Co to be as in the English,
by the following
Vors Gurez, [g] or gyny-
They are: To da: At Dara vi laviria,
I take leave: that they commonly ex-
press the third Person by the Verb
Gurez, ymna and ymna, and
sometimes the others.

Gurez vi, vor, aub-lav, 4 der-
vi, ymna yu, I do; Gure, ti
lyte, and dar thia a gurez,
I am dead; Gure ev, and ev a
ura, He was; [or ev, and ev]
and ev, and; Gurex [and gurez]
or Hub a uredb, Ye do; Gurez
and dyhui a uran, They do.

Gur and gurexvi, or mi a
urah, mi a urav, and mi’d,
I shall do or will; Mi vi er or
to gurex, I will do, or do;
At Yma ne levar
dan da eu, It is a good man;
Yan vez ma yu? hoi; Is that
what your sister? [I] Yoni gya dha?
Is this your father living?

The Forming of a Regular
Verb Active.

Gulevar, mi uul, Dara vi gue-
lez and oye a guelez, I say; Gueli,
Ti uul, Yvi a guelez, and the
thia a guelez, This fiah; Gue, ev
a uul, and maa a guelez, He sees;
Guelon, mi a col; Thia ni a
guelez, ni ditha a guelez, and ni
ant a guelez, Thay see; Guelon
and Guelon, &c. &c.

Mi uul guelez, or ryguelez,
I did for; Gulevar, Thia diul
did for; Ye ryguelz, I did for;
Ryl, Tha diul, I did for; Tha
ryguelz, Thay did for; I a
ryguelz, They did for.

Gulez or mi a tale, I love
Gulez, Tha uyl, Tha uyl, I
love; Gulez, o e, fihu pone;
Guelon ryguelz, or ni a
ryguelz, &c. &c.

Gurez or mi a tel, I love
Gulez, Tha uyl, Tha uyl, I
love; Gulez, o e, fihu pone;
Guelon ryguelz, or ni a
ryguelz, &c. &c.
The forming of some Irregular and Defective Verbs.

Mens or [4.m.] To go: art. 
Mi a, mi k, or oir a mens, I go or am going; Ti e a mens, Thou goest; Mi a orr, or mi ven [or vedun] mens, I will go; Ti ci ci a, Thou wilt go; O r e a mens, He goeth; 
Ni a or ni vel ven mens, We go, or we will go; Ti ci ci, We will go; An zdhi va or ven mens, You go, or you will go; Ks, Go, Ge, Giv, Ov bez or levre: 
Gev, Berrinis, etc. Through them you form the proper forms of the Verb, and add them to your Book. 

They say: Geryn, Arthen, or Gwynam; Gah, Cad, or Gara; Fihyn, Ferhin or fithyn, Gor, pur, or Gor, etc.

The Forming of a Verb Passive.

A Verb Passive is a sort of Passive of Imperfections having but one Tense and a number added to any Form of either Number. 

The Present Tense is formed as the Verb Substantive and Participle. 

Ex. ydhris an hemul, I am washed or called; Ex ydhris [yz hr] um an hemul, He is called; Ex ydhris a hemul, We are called; Ex. ydhris a hemul, He is called; Ex ydhris a hemul, We are called; Ex. ydhris a hemul, We are called. 

They were called.

For each having the Present be called:

Mi a a hemul, I am a hemul; 
Mi a a hemul, I am a hemul; 
Mi a a hemul, I am a hemul; 
Mi a a hemul, I am a hemul; 
Mi a a hemul, I am a hemul; 
Mi a a hemul, I am a hemul; 

Hemuzd, Tho was called; 
Hemuzd, Tho was called; 
Hemuzd, Tho was called; 
Hemuzd, Tho was called; 
Hemuzd, Tho was called; 
Hemuzd, Tho was called.

The end of the Present is the Passive.

So as we profess: As Te a hemul, he is a hemul, etc. So a hemul, ye a he- 

Thee, mi a hemul, I am a hemul; 
He, mi a hemul, I am a hemul; 
Thou, mi a hemul, I am a hemul; 
He, mi a hemul, I am a hemul; 
Thou, mi a hemul, I am a hemul; 
He, mi a hemul, I am a hemul; 

Hemuzd, Tho was called; 
Hemuzd, Tho was called; 
Hemuzd, Tho was called; 
Hemuzd, Tho was called; 
Hemuzd, Tho was called; 
Hemuzd, Tho was called.

The end of the Present is the Passive.

So as we profess: As Te a hemul, he is a hemul, etc. So a hemul, ye a he-
CHAP. VI.

Of the Participle.

There being no Participle of the Present Tense in the Dramatic Language, it is called a "Gerundive," which is a verb in the Infinitive Mood, with the Participle passive prefixed: as: A habitation; A joy; A glory; A growth; A grizzle; Grinning; A Sculking; A Knyth, Neighboring; A pedagogy; A Believing; A prayer; A roaring; A thorough; A cutting; A Knyth, Living; A Knyth, Going; etc.

Instead of this Participle I'll which is according to the modern pronunciation, as in the Manuscripts: any standing can find out: As Ou leek, Burnings, Ou Kornet, Staying, Ou moun, Gown, Ou sleeve, Standing, Ou ton. Carrying. When two or more Participles come together, the a or ou is requisite only following: As tay's a ditty a rollis ha gyeethan, They are roasting and boilin' Pat yzhi a kylfyl ha tremea. How is the tyme and tempest.

In common speaking the Participle is sometimes omitted: As Huel ra haves an gook bruce, youca-an kylga, youca-an gaum, geat lacy fellow sleepin' on the floor.

The Participle of the Preterpast Tense is formed from the Radical or Second Person Singular of the Imperative Mood, by making i' th Termination, and Exending the Subjecta: as: Shoo, He shooed, He shuffle.

Vowels: viz. the changing a, o and u, into o or i; and i into i or y; As we find by the following Examples.

s. e. Laid, Kilt thus; Ledhiz, Sain, Gaz, Sat or因为它; Geyz, Forgiveness; Sain, Gaz, Sat or因为它; Geyz, Forgiveness; Bred; Guin, Pierced; Guin and guinny; Pierced; Gl, Forgiver; geyz, and geyz, Forgery; Arron; Arron; Eryt, and Eryt; Arron, Armed.

o, u. e. Dog and dog, Garry; Dog, Carrying; Darvion, Sound; Darvey; Sent; Droy; Being; Droy; Broth: Ro, Grow; Reiz; Grow; Tolls, Bear Telly, Draw; perforated, etc.; Bear Knyth; Leafy; Corry; Pass, in a fay; and Kadish; Kulyn are excepted.

e - i or y. Semha, Held; Sindzhy, Held; Guooghmen, Command; Cawed; Cawed; demanded; Gour, Soll; Guivryshz; Sold; Henja, Name; Noyzub; Name, Nivera, Rice; Rice; Sk rift, Shred; Skrift, Write; the same words occur that retain the C: As Gue-

CHAP. VII.

Of the Adverb and Interjection.

Adverbs are frequently made out of two words joined: As Terguhy, from Tar, Three, and Guin; a Court of Tar; Reggy, Leaf that, from Reg, For, and Oun, Bear. And then we find other comons in the Latin: As Quares- rem, quaupper, tapenurero, properties; quare and re, denso de novo, priscie prius id, etc. But these words occasionally remain the Ascent in the left syllable, are an exception of the Idem of the Latin; the Accent being generally throughout each dialect, in the Asepneum.

The Participle on or on placed before an Adjective forces to express the Adjective: Adverbs which are in English and in ": As En fir, White; En plan, Clearly; En lan-

nich, Cleverly; En leam, Cleverly.

The Adverbs Lyk and Layr or Lat, both placed wordy towards us, after the Noun: As we were me Dagon o yiged, They lay Profus lyk and plain.

(never) with some such like require another Negative with them, the word being commonly interpolated: As Ni all, put bitter; He will never set.

Adverbs of Affirming. Enthn or en etc. Truly and Andhrogat and en that, Certainly, may of after.

Of Assembling. Varbath, To.

Of Choosing. Knez, Rather, or; Knez, vel, Rather than. • Ky.

Of Comparison Max and mor, As; or a Mar be, So long, so far; Mor for Mor, so soon, so soon.

Chy, Le; a vel or vel. Le; Ky guer vel an gues, As green at pegg, Del, Del alla e, As he can; chy, used and in the Latin; Dair, so far, so; Kanes, pokor and pokor, Chy kapor del and Kaper ha, Sears on; as the word of Age.

Knez, Rather, or; Knez, vel, Rather than. • Ky.

Of Demonstration. Oes, one and one, Belong.

Of Denying. Nyo, No; Nyn, Nyn. Nyn (and nynu) If we not; Na, Na gour, Don't how we; Na, or; Dol y est, Do not we your.


Of explanation. Aun, so that, Tro tra or try, Iden, Paa, Seeing therefore, facing that.

Of Interrogation. Prak, is prak, fraga, and rag, in? Patau, pat a fud and? Hown, or? We pole pelch or pelch? Where? A pelch? Where?

Of Number. Ynyuh, One; Dasyuh, Twice; Terguhy, Twice; Degey, Ten times; Kanzuzy, A hundred times; Terguhy; Ten times. Mityuh, A thousand times: Arra. Again.

Of Place. Ple plax and pylyx, Where; Lemna [and leba] Yna, [and yba] Oma and chima in the termination of Names, Here, Exa, and yna] There; Alma [and a mma] Home; Alena, on ma aless and anyula, Thones; Dule, Bubu; etc. Such words occur occasionally somewhere that the Ascend in the left syllable, are an exception of the Idem of the Latin; the Accent being generally throughout each dialect, in the Asepneum.
CHAP. IX.

Of the Preposition.

Having already in the Fourth Chapter, given some Account of the Prepositions, Procons or Words, compounded of a Pronoun and Preposition, nothing remains now but the distinguishing the Prepositions Independent or Independent of the Conjugate or Inseparable, by which latter are intended such as are never used out of Conjunction.

Prepositions Independent.

A. From; A dro. From home, both: With a Ledge, p. 1969.

B. From, From under.

Absent or absent, In, and being within the grave.

D. Before, behind; After, behind.

E. Before, behind; After, behind.

F. Before, behind; After, behind.

Chap. VIII.

Of the Conjunctive.

Conjunctive. Po, or, Or, either.
C. I. W. A. C. O R N I S H G R A M M A L.

Gortect, To be done; Gorten or Tegorten, To do; Hè [or He] is the same with out White Fly, and signified ę. As Hogid, Destrue; A fruiting to it in the Tense of Aman, ę; Adjectives: As Uccrid, Analala; ę; Hétep, Wibbik, etc. ę.

Set implies an Equality and answer to the Wele Kyd in Kyd, or Kydmyth; Këtoth, or Kërettoth As ę to ę; Këtelling, So ę to ę such a maner.

Kor [or Kyd] is of the same signification, and answer to the Leik, but often changing, as well as the left Letter, Kverkin and Collemeil, To fulfil.

The agreement with the Latin Trans, Tremenc, To traverse, to frequente a place much. W. Tram, ę, Tremenche, To fly to and again, to fly over. So Kydd, Tremen, ę, ę, Transmar.

CHAP. X.

Some Properties of Prase with some Notes omitted in the foregoing Chapters, and a Specimen of the modern Cornish Collated with the Welsh.

Having under the Several Parts of Speech given some Examples of the Life and Application, there remains some Thoughts as to the Construction or Syntax. I shall therefore only add some Notes to some of the Grammatical points that I have brought out in the foregoing treatise; and by this means form a Species of the Cornish as it is now spoken.

Adro [Adro] is sometimes adido, or ę where ę is its most frequent ending. As An hevre adro ę yca, The shirt on his back; An hydroy adro ę garro, The fish in your leg. An adro a dro ę trea, The smoke on your feet; An manak adro ę dorn, The glove on your hand.

Rig [or Rig] is more often signified by the English. As Rhag ę, or ę as if, for, as alfo, is generally used and sometimes pronounced ę. Rhag an ędeth, Not to-day; Diz y e rig, Come forward; E rig bedeth, Dec. ę, The first ędeth for his Arm.

Ran [or ęd] Affore or part, Erarn u lal, Some say.

Toouly, Caef; Touyllyz, duw, Wifed.

Our [Oun] is applied sometimes to signify: As Nam yu yar un boc, It's not by the length; and sometimes it's otherwise singularly used. As Tham, yu yar un boc, I shew you.

In the Cornish Language (and the same may be said of the British of Wales and the old Scotch) The English 

Rig or Kaff, Kamen or Kervon. [To have] wants the Prefix Tene, of the indicative, and has no imperative mood. And therefore they always use the Verb Substantive and Dative Case: As ma dhiyamano, ma ę dhiemo or Ema do, I beve, or be in Latin, Elit nihil. So, Ema dhiy, Elit hempo, or I beve.

And they make frequent use of the Dative Case in other occasions: When you ought to be at your Book; Ema hastum dhiyamano, I desire; Ema, do, du y, I remember.

Some English Prases are also intimated by the Cornish, which would be adored in the Welsh: Such as Mi yam na, elis, I saw you, and I wish we, ę, or I wish you.

Garthyl or gl [To do or make] is a word that's variously applied and forms of after Admendment, in the English. As Gorten our yca, Set upon your eyes, and amend your Life; Gorten,v our yca, set about, about.

Gortect, To be done; Gorten or Tegorten, To do; Hè [or He] is the same with out White Fly, and signified ę. As Hogid, Destrue; A fruiting to it in the Tense of Aman, ę; Adjectives: As Uccrid, Analala; ę; Hétep, Wibbik, etc. ę.

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Scotland; the is be immemorial.

Ehmy nyndau bbyf na mna;
Gostulian gyaun yx bbyan on;
Twylyd treul y bbyf y fa.

The force is fort; the force is fort.

Of the force the force is fort.

A På man catt y dyuo xwyk.
Bych,Loop y bych, Loop, a sâm y catt y dyuo xwyk.

Sei sul y dyuo bbyf.
Mor y bbyf y yx bbyan.
My y bbyf y bbyan.

A ¿ru cañ dud y bbyan;

In the specimen of the Modern Cornish collated with the Welsh;

It is to be pronounced as dl, c as th, [or l reven'd] as th, and s as y, w,

or the English ss.

(a) — Adolig vigilantes furo;
(b) Homo nequam liceat occasione, non caritate.
(c) Semin barbatus, sermone

Pestes.

* * *

1. Yr ooc gynnu try wgr y mulhu un Lawren, dvan atheun y y jae a chlar Ty Hwrdw.
2. Ar guasit a bygwyn y brim. Ag [very] meo y dyn uwr y uriai; mi a vynna ynd i bhuilo mae uisc y yw eneucry; a bul a ephg gyen mae y byllaw ushe.
3. Kewnllae led ev a gyneus, ag ym hyn jen buyn yvyndawr; ag yr duuo ddai a orgr y dw teob (a) i bhuilo a orgr ym un has uisc; ym unned.
5. A phn bexd duuo y wythvyn, ivelir y mae eu uisc.
7. Fowm na sañ xul eneucry mae Fowm; Dnoyn y sañ xul eu uisc y yswng y yswng y.
8. Dnoyn y sañ xul eu uisc y yswng y.
10. Echy gen yna dunya eu uisc y yswng y.
11. Dnoyn y sañ xul eu uisc y yswng y.
12. Fowm na sañ xul eu uisc y yswng y.
13. Dnoyn y sañ xul eu uisc y yswng y.
14. Fowm na sañ xul eu uisc y yswng y.
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88. Martvezan mev ev ma nabonnen en neññi tihy i
el gwelel yañ hagaveren.

55. Ha gonz hedda gonz a halian me a trozoz
piz, dana gonz an manañ; piz pyru-
round. Ha rag gil a xirugom ta vez pruvet; y-
ma ma an piz a e phokkat vez gwelel.

60. Ha gonz hedda an Vurthanh a vi fric; ha a
an xvinan ha 'na manañ a vi kenvery a hreugy.

65. Nenni ultrasound, ev a deug a vezred:

Dedh; Ha war an diust dzele '75 dez ta Ke
kern en baile en Barrey.

70. Nenni thin vón biberen; ha an Vurthanh a
skenoz an arna ta Dedh; dire bar bi a nshee;
bez rag an teren e na vendzha; mez e vendzha
mez dre ve e ureg.

90. Ha po bo ev gillis boort e an Vurthanh ev a
sileclotizh an teren ma bia ve peve ara e ureg
kuna kympes e i egera; era po rag era.

94. Ha po 'rg e vez deriz; e a vendzhe
kloazz dëraz an gowl: Ev e uakle d o uax e
ueger ta bedeh a an dibey. Ben e brodeuz iz gora
bez avityeus gtor gñeg e evus eneck.

95. Ha ev a boco a dës ara; ha genn e gushez.
Peza ez anna en bar? Deu amebe hi.

99. Ois parva e genna e mok Dedh; Re Poro
pluz e mov e mok Dedh; claz tihy.

100. Dojoyo a gobil banna, me Dedh: nenni hea
a bhouzet an golou.

101. Ha po 'ry Dedh draizhe, me ev po 'ryg
avr der, ta vezred, me a vendzhe kympes dë
ara en gowl.

106. Ha Dedh mer bi, po 'rygo halz maz ker,
denha vi tilly, cér maz gen hile; ha lebben ma
ta meppel hag e gowl; la giga gan robor
zehez.

106. Me Dedh mer bido, me vittual lateral biz;
va wettel a vezred roz bem benz ha levarez bem;
Pan yo ma koz gieg ian dibul a man bior terri an
dezha, ha han: ha lebben ma koz ta mei rag
bez bian.

109. Nenni drebet a dorazhe an derc, ha zara
mun a man a dorazhe. Ha man moa an drebet a
gare; ha 'ryg drebet a dibeh er; ha na ve ido brec na
millari na tresseror zor vez. Ha an deel ma
me daizell boaet.

4. (Ev a vejylici.) (4) Prývéren.

This place in Cornwall that at this day retain the Ancient Language, are the Parish of St. Juft, St. Paul, Burrias, Sunnin, St. Lavan, St. Kad, Morva, Madern, Sunner, Tewedonok, St. Ives, Lelant, Leisant, Kywblil (or a new pronounced) Gyvblil; And all along the Sea Shore from the Land's end to St. Kevernes, near the Lizard point. But a great many of the Inhabitants of these Parishes, especially the Gentry, do not understand English. But in regard there's no Cornish Man understands even now.

Looking over these Sheets of the Cornish Grammar, I find that I must recollect the promise made p. 223. of a Cornish-English Vocabulary. I have not by me, written about ten Years since, and have lately improved it with what Additions I could. But there being no room for it in this Volume, which is not much, if at all to exceed a hundred Sheets, it must be deferred to the next.

120. Not being at them, tho. Book, having any Notes by me of the Manuscript mentioned p. 227. col. 1. I could not then insert the Reference, etc. The Book I mean is that of the Bodleian Library at N.E. D. s. 19, where there are some Letters from the Old Testament in Greek and Latin, both being in the Northern Brittan or (which is all one) the Ancient Scotch Character; and bound up together with some of their other Brittan Notes, in the possession, of the Eras. of Kevat and Noveau, to which I will be preparis to give a fac-simile comparable with the writing with the fore-mentioned Notes of D. Donardius & Mensuris, and (allowing for the length) of the Letters with the Cambridge Manuscripts which bear the same name in the place of the above, and in p. 223. col. 1. I mean the Modern Auxiliary Verb. Dera or Thera, for a corruption of the Gnos [Facio]. But I was not at all disposed that they have two corruptions of the Verb, alif or 't haw [sun] sin, dinahe and dina or ther, and that the latter might happen by perfusing the d (or th) and the changing the t into: At Lare in the Latin from tiales [Qumr. L. R. C. 4.]. Aureliii from Aurelii, Furuus from rubus; and the English Place-name Buremne, which otherwise is corrupte, is certain that the d or th is a separable Prepositive, and that they use it at Sum. For they say Erouh hau tihy. Are you within? And in the fore-going Specimen (which was written about forty years since) I find it occurs ofte in that sense.

Sff.