

kimkat1312k. Gwefan Cymru a Chatalonia.

A Cornish Grammar.

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TIT. VI.

A

CORNISH GRAMMAR.

DHAN TIZ HEGARAZ HA PEDNZHIVIK
POU KERNOU

ANNERRH, EHAZ, HAG EYRYS DER VISKVETHEK.

MI a uôr por-dhâ (Pednzhivikio Skientek) bôz mër an gýndan uarnav, dho' 'l dheuh en an le kenza-ma neb *Apolog* pý efsyzianz, rag kemeraz uarnav dho Skrefa ha gora 'mêz Gramatek ha ger-levran *Kernak*, pan nag ou vi na genez en Pou *Kernou*, na huâth tregyez en an 'Ulâz-na mûi vel padzhar mîz. An guironeth yû hemma. Mi a vev Kelmez heruedh Gorhemmen neb Arlodho ha pednzhivikio Kembra, ha nepre erel dre ol an G'lâfkor-ma, dho skrefa ketella kaldzha vi, uar an Tavaz *Brethonek* (po kotha Lavar an Enez-ma) népeth moy trý veva skrefyz arâg, gen an mër-fýr ha 'n mër-skientek A'hro an Deskadzher *Davies*, ha nepre erel abar'h *Brethonek Kembra*. Ha rag hedda an karg a kodhaz uarnav (mendzha vi po ny vendzham) dho rei an guella dyskuedhyans a ellam dhan rena ýnz brederez en an Koth-davazo-ma adrô an Dialektho Brethonek erel; viz. an *Kernak*, an Arvorek (po del yû i kreiez gen a nei en *Kembra*, an *Lexikon*) ha 'n *Kelexonek* po 'n *Skot-Vrethonek* ez laveryz en *Ebnal-dir* an *Alban* hag en G'laskor *Uordbyn*; ple ma kuithyz huâth (del ketep onan prederez en Kothnanz Tavazo el guelez en an Levar-ma) nyz en ydnik liaz kanz gër, mez emuedh guir-natyr pý lavarnanz priez an Tavaz Brethonek. Lemmyn pan na veva na ydn livan rammatek na huâth gerlevran véth rag uýnyn a 'n Tavazo-ma (sau neb levro bian Arvorek ha Frenkek) gurèyz dýrag, mi rykavaz me honan Kelmez dho skrefa neb rammatek ha gerlevar rag 'oz Tavaz huei ha rag an *Godhalek*. Mi a uon pordhâ trý kaldzha Trigerio an dhéau ulâz-ma gurètz an ober-ma pýlta guèl tro yu gurètz geno vi. Mez huâth mi brediraz trý peva guèl neb riu (a) guerraz vel guerraz veth; ha kekeffryz trý kaldzha an huèl bohodzhak-ma piga erel amân dho dallah ydn dâ. Ha en ketertmen-na ma neb esperans dhebm trý veddons an Lennerio Pednzhivik ha maz-brezek zeffya e foto dho Eftren pel-pou, neb mar peue gerlevar &c. *Kernak* ha *Godhalek* skrefyz arâg ny vendzha veſga argrafa an papyrio hemma; ha pý ny kouze mez nebaz bian adrô 'n Tavazo raglaveryz en an levar-ma pý kèn e vendzha dazargrafa hy Grammatèkio hay gerlevro e honan, mar venz guèfgez a vèz; an della 'ryg me (gen an Trayllyanz reizyz) dazargraf a an raggorryz rammatek ha 'n gerlevran *Arvorek* pý *Gal-Vrethonek*.

Mez huâth (uar an parh aral) del ny vendzha vi rag tra véth, kemerez uarnav dho gíl ydn bennag dra ez a uartha ma alloz; en della mi rakemera kibmiaz obba dho lavalal uorth an Lenner, trez el bôz rez ý ví kevarvoz uorth nebaz brederyanzo adrô 'n Tavazeth *Kernak* dre uerraz an Tavaz *Kembra*, a lidzha neb bennak na odhe dravèth anydha, drizlebmal. An for' a 'rykemercraz vi dho-deska an nebaz skianz-ma a 'n Tavazeth *Kernak*, ð enrâdn dre skrefyantz dhort genaço an bôbl en Gorleuen (b) *Kernou* en enuedzhek en pleu *Ist*; ha enrâdn dre an hevelep Guerraz dhort neb Pednzhivikio a 'rygantz skrefa ragov liaz gerrio *Kernak*: en anuezek *Mr. John Key gwyn* a 'n Tl'hei izala en *Por Enez*, *Mr. Estwick* a 'n raglaveryz pleu *Ist*, *Mr. James Jenkyns* a Golvan reb *Penzance*, ha *Mr. Nicolas Bafon* a *Newlyn* en pleu Paul. Mez me a gavaz an Radn guella a 'm Dýskaz dhort trei levar skrefyz *Kernak*, gortyz en ma dhúla gen an Mër-barrhyz ha 'n Mër-uordhыз Dâz en Dheu *Dr. Jonathan Tyelawny* Iſpak *Kar-isk*; ha 'n merskientek ha 'n merletryz bednzhivik *John Anſtis Eſq*; uýnyn a 'n Senezzerio Pou *Kernou* en *Loundrez*, ha 'n raglaveryz *Mr. Keigwyn*, neb dre Orphennyaz an raghanuyz Iſpak a 'ryg traylia an levrouma dhan Zouznanak; hag yû heb paro véth, barnyz an skienteka a 'n úz nei en Tavazeth *Kernak*. Auðz an trei skref-levro avartha, *Mr. Anſtis* a gavaz neb 'Eglevran *Brethonek*, dorn-skrefyz aban liaz úzo, en Levarva *Cotten* en *Loundrez*, ha (del 'ryg e býprýz heruedh e volenegeth vaz uar an hevelep ahozho kenz hag udzhe) e 'ryg skriſa dhýmno uarnýdha (c). Pan 'ryguelaz an levar, mi a ueyan por-dha tro nag ð e gerlevran *Kembra* heruedh e hano Ladin (skrefyz en termen deuedhaz) *Vocabularium Wallicum*; mez gerlevran *Kernak*, an dra (heruedh ma tybyanz) vedh reydz dhýmno ganz keniffar Lenner Brethonek 'ra medra uar trailliano an gerrio Ladin-ma. viz. *Angelus Ail*; *Stella*, *ſtoren*; *Membrum*, *exal*; *Supercilium*, *abranx*; *Collum*, *coma*; *Palatum*, *ſtefenic*; *Mentum*, *ekset*; *Tibia*, *elester*; *Vitricus*, *altro*; *Regina*, *Ruivanes*; *Vulgus*, *pobel tiogo*; *Puer*, *flob*; *Senex*, *coth*; *Mercator*, *guiccur*; *Prora*, *ſurrag*; *Umbra*, *ſcod*; *Milvus*, *ſoul*; *Bufo*, *cromoc*; *Rana*, *guilſchin*; *Paſſer*, *golvan*; *Pullus*, *Idbannic*; *Scomber*, *brethyl*; *Lucius*, *Denſhoc dour*; *Vulpes*, *lounern*; *Urfus*, *Ors*; *Scrofa*, *guis*; *Echinus*, *ſort*; ha liaz gerrio erel nag idzhanz aſyonfys emesk nei Tiz *Kembra*. Mi a uon pordhâ trý kaldzha uýnyn tibiaz, a hedda gen' moy 'uir-hevlepter tr'el an gerlevran bian Brethonek-ma þoz *Arvorek* po Brethonek Pou *Lexon* en *Vrink*; Rag ma

(a) neb fort. (b) Pou Ueſt. (c) *Bibl. Cot. Voſſas*. A. 14.

an Diàlek hedda nêz dhodho; ha en ūir ma liaz gër anydha laveryz huàth byz an dedhma gen Tiz *Lexou* syl nag idzhanz iuzyz lebmyn en pou *Kernou*. Mez an kabmdybianz hedda eù gorryz kër, heb poan vraz, pan rapelan nei, bôz Skrepher an gerlevran-na pan vydh faut dhodho gerrio *Bretbonak*, a skrefa alêr gerrio Zouznaek kôth ragta, gen rei dhodhanz, nep termen, diuadh *Kernûak*, ha nag odzha a tûn gerrio avêz an Frenkek del a vendzha e heb màr, po veva e *Brethyn Arvorek*. Lebmyn an rema ha 'n hevelep idzhanz an gerrio anydha, kemeryz vêz dhort an *Kotb-Zouznaek*. Comes, *Iurl*; Lector, *Redior*; Hamus, *byc*; Fiala, *barfel*; Saltator, *lappior*; Sartor, *senjad*; Contentiosus, *strivour*; Spinther, *broacheg*; Fibula, *streing*; Raptor, *robrior*; Noctua, *bule*; Halec, *berring*; Pratum, *bidin*; Lagena, *kanna*; Trutta, *trud*. An urma del na aldza *Brethyn Arvorek* vêth, boz Skrefyaz an gerlevran-mâ, an della n'aldza den vêth *Kembrian* y skrefa. Rag mar peva e *Kembrian* e vendzha, hep pei brederyanz skrepha; *Darbennydib*, *Breyr*, *bax*, *selm* [po *krêth*] *meidiur*, *guniadyb*, *Kynbennys*, *guag*, *aruestr*, *yffeiliur*, *tylbyan*, *penmog*, *guergload*, *yftên* [*kyrnog pifer* po *Kostrelb*] ha *britbylb*. En uêdh mar veva e *Brethyn Arvorek* ny vendzha e beigueth hanual an Trao krieiz en *Ladin*, *Quercus*, *rhannus*, *melis*, *lepus*, *badus*; *Glaftanen*, eithinen, brôz, scouarnog, min; mez en le hedda *Guenez daro*, *lan*, *lus*, *gat* & *gavar bian*. Mi rygmarkia an gerrio kemeryz vez a 'n hôth Erlevran-ma an della [†] ha hedda yù gorryz enuêdh, arâg nep gerrio kôth erel tednyz dhort ithik kôth Levro *Ladin* skrefyaz heb mar gen *Vresbon* mez, ne uon pa 'n Pou na G'laskor.

Ma 'n Deskadzher *Davies* (heruedh ma tybyanz) a hanual gerlevran *Kernûak* Levarva *Cotten*, *Liber Laudavensis*: Rag ma liaz gër en e 'erlevar *Kembrian*, nodzhyz *Lib. Land.* na ryg me uelaz beigueth en ydn levar aral. Mez huàth mar guelaz e an Levar ez lebmyn en Levarva *Cotten*; ma mardhek dhebm na vendzha e tedna ol an gerrio anydha dhoey levar e honan. Pandrabennak yù an guironeth, mi a uon pordhâ nag idzhanz an gerrio-ma markyz *Lib. Land.* skrefyaz en an Levar kreiyz *Liber Laudavensis*; rag mi ryguelaz kenz-skref an Levar-na, en Levarva an mer-dheskyz ha 'n mer-skientek Bednzhiwik, an Pednzhiwik a *Lanner* en Pou *Guenez*, hag enuêdh ma Das-skref tég anydha en Levarva Kollek *Iesu* en *Red Ousk*.

Ma neb esperans genev, try vedn an Lenner givya dhebm, na ryg me na skrepha bepprez ūar lerh Laveryanz an Termen nei, na huàth kuita an skrefyans deuedhaz en an gerlevran *Kernûak-ma*. Dre yuzhyan an raglaveryz Skrefevrou me ryguelaz try kodhâz padzhar legriaz [po guethder] nodzhedzhek, ha kovenek lauer, ūar an Tavaz *Kernûak* abern an ūz po an kanzbledhan diuetha-ma; ha 'n rena ken ênz por-menouh argraphyz en an ger-levar *Ladin* ha *Kebek* raggorryz-ma ny vev me por-voñondzhedhek dho rei en an gerlevran *Kernûak-Zouznaek* rag dorn lêh dhodhans. An Legriaz kenta yù gorra an litheren *b*, arâg an litheren *m*, gen laverel ha skrefa *Tybm*, *tabm*, *kabm*, *gybman*, *krobman* ha *kylobman*, &c. enlê Tým, tam, kam, gymman, kromman ha kylomman. An eil yù gorra an letheren *d*, arâg an letheren *s*; ha kouz en della enlêh *pen*, *pau*, *pren*; *guyz*, *guaz*, *bron*, *brynan*; pedn, padn, predn, guyd, guadn, brodn, brýdnan. Ni ry guelaz tã rei lê dhan Legriadzho hemma en an gerlevran-ma; rag 'n idzhean dzei mez Legriadzho deuedhaz hag enzol an laveryanz anydha yù muy kalliz ha dygeson tro veva arâg; ha rag hedda liaz termen huei idzhe' a traylya an *m* ha 'n *m*-ma dho *b* ha *d* gen laverel *Tubbi*, *obba* *hodka* *hedda* ple laversafo huei arâg *Tubmi*, *obma* *hodma* & *hedma*. Ha 'n eil Nouedzhanz-ma a teul an gerrio hemma mar bel dhort an kenz-errio *Immi*, *omma*, *bonna* & *benna* ketella nag el vêth na Brethon *Arvorek* na re *Kembrian* kavaz amêz agoz lerh gen uelaz ablê idzhan dzei devedhyz.

An dridzha legriaz eù gorra an letheren *d* arâg *s*, (dho ba *s*; ma byppryz ogoz Laveryanz *x*) ha laverel an *s* del *zb*. Rag mi rykavaz en ūynyn a 'n skrefevrou raglaveryz pa ydn yù Levar *Guerevo* Merkl avêz an Skriptor zanz, skrephyz, mûy po lê, aban an kanz ha 'n hanter bledhan ma, try veva an gerrio ero huei laverel lemmyn, *Kridzbi*, *pidzbi*, *bobodzbaek*, *padzhar*, *bledzhan*, *lagadzbo*, &c. en termen hedda *Crefy*, *pefy*, *bobofok*, *pefwar*, *blesan*, *lagazo* (*a*). Mi a uôr pordha nag ero huei a skrefa an gerrio-ma del skrefam mi gen *deb*, mez en ydnek gen an ūynyn letheren *g*, po ken *j* keffonyz: mez hedda a kodha en ydnek heruedh skrefyanz an Zouznaek: ha aban yù an laveryanz anydha, laveryanz ketgorryz ha enuêdh legryz dhort an *z* [po *s*] del vev an *s* dirag dhort *d* po *t*; mi rig deuez dhoi skrefa en della.

An padzhuera Legriaz deuedhaz yù porhevelep dho 'n Dridzha: a hedda yù gorra *sb*, a dbelhar *t* po (heruedh an skrefyanz arverezek) nouedzhanz an letheren *t*, rag *cb*: Ha en della, a legria an gerrio *Ty* [po *tey*] dho *tbei*; *Ti* dho *tbi* [po *bee*] *pyfgetta* dho *pyfgetta*, ha liaz an hevelep. Abarh an Laveryanz erel, en pa re ero huei môz mar bel adhorton nei Tiz *Kembra*, *vic*. en laverel *a* rag *e*; *e* rag *o* & *y*; *i* rag *e*; *o* rag *a*, ha *v* keffonyz rag *f*; hag enzol *b* rag *x*; *sb*, *s* po *x* rag *t* & *d*, & *l* rag *lb*; ny vendzha vi rag tra vêth kemerez uarnav hy nouedzha: Enrâdn rag bôz an laveryanz anydha hêdh lauer; ha enrâdn rag el nebaz anydha boz mar kôth (pyni idzhan dzhyl mûy kôth) ūel an laveryanz ney ha laveryanz Tiz *Lexou*. Ha erel, en hanuêdzhek nouedzhanz an letheren *t*, rag *s*; ken nag idzhanz ithik kôth, el bôz huàth koth lauer rag i maz-kemeryanz ai kuitthyanz ūdzhe hemma.

Mêz lemmyn an Lenner 'ragoffen dhebm heb marr, prâg odzho vi en an skrefen hemma, a kuita an raglaveryz legradzho me honan, mar uon me try fotou idzhanz. Ma ūorhebyanz yù, try veva me mervolyndzhedhek dho bôz eunkemeryz; ha tra kaldzha kynifar ūynyn a ôr kouz *Kernûak* déal [pý adzhan poel] an lether-ma. Mez boz *esperans* dhebm try en ketella a eunouh huei an fotou erel en an keffa-argraphyz *Kernûak-ma*, en della huei a ureth euna enuêdh an ragskrefyaz Legradzho. Ni el nêb gyl liaz nouedzhanz en Tavaz bennak ūar ydn termen. Ober bledhynno yù; ha rag hedda, re vêr an kebenniaz a kemere ydnennak, ken be genyz ha mygyz en an 'ulâz, dhoey gytheffia.

Pa ydnennak yù volyndzhedhek dho adzhan an muy deuedhaz legradzho *Kernûak*, ev el a adzhan porbêdh ūorth getgorra an gerrio *Kernûak* reb an ydn gerrio *Kembrian* Pou *Guenez* [po an re Nûr] ha 'n gerrio *Arvorek*; ha pan uel e *Agrenat*, po keffenyans, ter lethero keffonyz an déau Davadzhet-na, ha nag idzhanz enuêdh an re *Kernûak* a kuita an Keffonyo hedda; Nenna ev a ūor heb nêb màr, boz an gerrio *Kernûak* legriyz. Rag *Sampi*; pan uelon nei tridzhan an gerrio Zouznaek *To langb*, *to play*, *to wibistle*; *bitter*, *fix*, *sifter* en Tavadzhet *Guenez*, *xuertbin*, *xuare*, *xuibiany*; *xuero*, *xuex*, *xuac*; en an *Arvorek*, *xoarfin*, *xoarin*, *xuibanat*; *xuero*, *xuêx*, *xoar*; mez en *Kernûak*, *Huertbin*, *guare*, *buibanat*; *bnero*, *bui*, *bôr*; ny ūodhen nenna por-dhiougel, try 'n *Kernûak* yù legryz. Rag ni vev neva an hevelep *Tremenians* ter Tiz *Guenez Kembra* (*b*) ha tiz *Lexou* traldzhean deska dhort i gilez.

Rag an radn moya por Spladn yù dhort an Levar-ma tridzha 'n *Brethonek Kernou* mêt nêz dhon Diàlek Tiz *Lexou* vel dhon Diàlek *Kembrian*. Nyz yù marthek brâz anydha pan dhaskovian nyi try 'ygy *Brethou Lexou* dazdhôz dhan Enez-ma dadn *Leu Tuor* mab *Alan* an Eil, Mÿtern *Lexou* hag *Euer* i han-

(a) Bib. Eodl. B. 40. Art. (b) Ma *Guenez* aral en *Lexou*.

deru (pan ryg Kadualadar an Mÿtern *Brethonek* deutha a 'n Enez-ma môz dho *Rev*) ha dazkemeraz *Kernou* ha *Deunan* ha G'lazo erel en uorleuen an G'laskor-ma adrô an Vledhan 680 (a). Hag auôz an dzhyi rygkuiitha Deunan mer a dermen udzhe hemma; rag ny aldza an *Zouzon* y gorra emez a 'n *Kar-êsk* byz an vledhan 936. pan helyaz *Athelstan*, Mÿtern ol an *Zouzon*, an Brethon-na drez *Auan Tavar* (b).

Endella byz an Termen hedda thera nyi guelaz boz Pou *Kernou* trigiyz gen Tîz *Brethonek*, enradn *Arvorek*, gellyz a lebma adrô an vledhan 384. dadn *Kenan Meriazbek* en termen *Makfen Ulezek* (c), ha enradn Enezek gollaz nenna a lebma gen *Kadualadr*, ha degiyz drê gen an ragskrefyz *Ivor* hag *Ener*. Pa an Never a 'n Brethon henna yu huâth en Pou *Kernou*, ni uor neb dên; rag nag êz Levro aho (heruedh m'adzhuonfaz) nag en Kernûak na huâth en *Zouznak* kôth ha othoredzhek lauer rag *Deskedhyanz* an dra-ma. Mî a uon por-dha tridzhan neb *Koth-skrefério* (d) a tebyaz nag yu liaz (mar ez neb) a 'n *Pednzhivikio Kernûak* a 'n ûz nei, deskennyz dhort an *Brethon*.

A barh ma honan ny thera vi Kridzhi treu mër-briz an drâ, dhort pa an Tîz yu ydn *Pednzhivik* deskennyz; rag mi a bredûra

Try skoyanz ha Deunanz dha,
Yu 'n pednzhivikianz ha 'n abo guella.

Ha rag hedda ny vedn me befueth kodha amêz ha pednzhivik vêth mar guel gondzha boz *Zouz*, *Dân*, po *Norman* vel bôz *Brethyn*. Mez mar ez ydn genezl moy eneredzhek vel aral, prag nag yu an le' pedna, dhan Tîz veva *Tregeryon* an Enez-ma, liaz uzou arag devedhianz an *Reveimmer* dhybba, dadn *If Kaejar*? Ha (mar peva koth-skrefo huâth dhoy guelez, adrô aho an dhêau 'ulazna) nig ez neb mar dhebm, nag yu mlo en *Kernou* ha liaz en *Deunan*, deskennyz dhort an *Tregoryon* kenza (e) gorleuen an 'Ulakor-ma.

Nag odzha vi a gorra mër an poezder (ken yu hedda réol por uir en *Kembra*) uar anuo *Brethonek* *Pednzhivikio Kernou*, kemeryz a dhort an *Telaryo*; rag me or por-dha try ryg radn anydha neuodzha a hanjo, heruedh hanjo an *Plafô*: ha rag hedda, ple ma faut a *Kôth ânskref*, nag yu spladn dhort pa an Tîz idzhanz deskennyz. Mez uar an parh aral, mi a uon nag yu re diouzel dho kridzhi byppryz dho 'n *Ah-skrefo Zouznak*: rag peva brâfa an *Bnor mësik* an *Zouzon* dho bôz deskennyz dhort an *Normanno*; ha rag hedda, an *Ah-skrefério* a rygskrefa liaz termen *Ahô gouek* dhon neb *Koth-Zouzon*, *Dano* ha *Brethon*.

Mi a uon en ta lauer boz liaz tîz (pôrletryz ha pôrskientek en traou erel) a akiuzya ha damnya peb prediryanz adrô kuita am'an, an koth *Davazo*-ma. A'm radn va honan ny thera vi mër-brediryz adrô kuita am'an an *Kouzan* *Kernûak*, aban nag yu hi por-reyzyz dhan Tîz a or pordhâ kouz *Zouznak* po 'n *Tavaz* yu 'n arbednek ha 'n ydnek reyzyz lebmyn en an *Glaskor* nei: Ma liaz *Pednzhivik Kembra* an azuonyz dheuh: mar gneloh huei neb faut braz uarnanz a kouz *Zouznak* &c. na ureuh desga *Brezonek Kernou* agoz honan. Bêz an dra hedna del beze plegvyz dheu; rag ny vedn me kemerez uarnav boz *barner* anydha. Mez dho kuita peb *Kôth Davaz* en neb *Levar* argraphyz, yu heb neb mar, ydn dra porblegvyz dhyn *Skolaryo* ha 'n *Pednzhivikio*; ha mër-reyzyz dhyn *Antikuêryo*. Ha rag hedda, guythrez dha veve dhyn Tîz rag-laveryz, ken damnya neb skeianz, medra hay 'n ydn brederyanz yu gynydhanz uarnydha, ha frederyanz an *Credco* ha 'n *Koth-skrefério*? ha 'n anjedzhek, na veze an kêtél *levar* ha 'n ydn hem-ma (Ken nag eù e mez hanter gurefyz) mër-blegvyz dhan guella *Kothskrefério* *Zouznak* nei; *Laland*, *Cambden* ha *Sr. H. Spelman*? Rag hedda pan yu kuitthyanz an *Kôth Davaz Kernou* en neb *levar* argraphyz ydn dra mërreizyz dhan *Kothskrefério*, ha plegvyz dhan *Arlodhi* ha 'n *Pednzhivikio Letryz*; ma nebaz *Esperans* dhebm, niz en ydnek, try vedn neb *Pednzhivikio* 'goz honan, kemerez huith dhoi deska hai skrefa; mez enjedh try vedou' huei gen volyndzheth vâz, kemerez an huél ban hanter-gureyza dhort,

Agoz Obèrpez Hyvela

ha pareza,

E. L H Ū Y D.

(a) Carad. Lancarb. in *Hift Princ. Wallise*. p. 13. Ed. Lond. An. 1697. (b) *Ibid.* p. 48. (c) *Triad*. Brit. Galfr. Mon. &c. (d) *Po Antikuêrio*. (e) *Pou Uest*.

TIT. VI. A CORNISH 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 page the Second; so far as 'tis used in the Cornish Pronunciation, can be of no Inconveniency at present, and may prove useful hereafter. The Cornish Alphabet I therefore make use of, is as follows.

LETTERS.	PRONUNTIATION.
A, a.	A.
V, v, u.	A in all, small, &c.
B, b.	B.
X, x.	X in Greek. Vide p. 2.
D, d.	D.
Dh, dh.	Th in This, That, &c.
E, e.	E.
F, f.	F.
G, g, ɣ.	G as in Go, get, &c.
ŋ.	Ng as in the word King.
H, h.	H.
I, i.	Ee.
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.	Th as in Think, &c.
V, v.	V Consonant.
U, u, u.	W & oo.
Y, y.	I, or as i, in the word Hil, &c.
y.	I in Bird, or o in Money, &c.
Z, z.	Z.
Zh.	S in Division, &c.

The Vowels mark'd thus [ā] are always long, and those thus [a] short. This latter may be also used instead of doubling the Consonant immediately following; As tebyaz for tebbiaz, &c.

The Ancient Cornish Letters, as appears by some few Inscriptions yet remaining in that Country, were (besides the old Roman) the same with those used by the other Britans and Scots; which being also used by the

Ancient English, are now best known by the name of Saxon Letters (a). These they have all along chang'd according to the Alterations in the English, in so much that those few who would write any Cornish at present, write it after the English Orthography. But that the Curious may be a little assist'd in the Reading the Ancientest British Manuscripts, whether Welsh, Cornish or Cumbrian, (if any such should be extant) I shall here give some Account of our old Orthography; by comparing the various acceptations 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 Hengurt in the County of Meirionnydh, and to the Worshipful Sr. William Williams of Lhanvorda in Shropshire.

The former of these collected in the Reign of King Ch. I. by that Learned and Candid Antiquary, Robert Vaughan of Hengurt Esq; consists of about 70 old Manuscripts on Parchment, and a considerable number of others on Paper; a great part whereof are fairly transcrib'd by his own hand, and by John Jones Esq; of Gelby Lyvdy in Flintshire, a Gentleman of the same Laudable Curiosity, and his constant Correspondent. These Two Antiquaries, being the greatest Collectors of their Time, made a mutual Contract that their Manuscripts should descend to the Survivor; by which means Mr. Vaughan had Mr. Jones's Labours added to his own.

The Lanvorda Collection consists also of some Velom Manuscripts; but chiefly of late Transcripts, which are considerable for number, and the best methodiz'd of any. These were collected by a Neighbouring Gentleman Mr. William Maurice of Keven y brayx, an Ingenious Antiquary, and a Person no less Curious

and Indefatigable than the two former.

I have been admitted to a Transient view (for a few hours) of these Collections; and the oldest Welsh Manuscript I saw at Hengurt is y Lhyvyr dŷ o Gaer Vyr-dhyn, or the Black Book of Carmarthen. It's a Quarto of 54 leaves; containing Poems of the Sixth Century, by Myrdhyn Wylht, Talielin, Lhyuarx hên, & Kyrogio Elacth. The former part of this Book is in a large fair Character, and seems considerably older than the latter; and the latter might possibly have been Transcrib'd by that noted Bard, Kyndbelu Brydydh maur, or at least in his time, which was about the year 1160. I am sensible Dr. Davies places this Poet 90 years later: but in this MS. fol. 52. I find he writes an Elegy on the Death of Powdog 'ab Mredydh Prince of Powys which was in the year 1158.

T. Williams, Author of the Latin-Welsh Dictionary publish'd by Dr. Davies, tells us that in the year 1594. he saw a Book of St. Beyno's; at Kylynog Church in Carnarvonshire, which (as was I presume therein mention'd) had been written by Turrog, who living in the time of Kadvan Prince of N. Wales, must have been Cotemporary with Aulfm the Monk (b). But since he gives us no account of its Contents, nor tells us whether 'twas Welsh or Latin; I shall be apt to suppose it the latter. This Book whatever it contain'd, is now lost; as is also a Chronicle written by Turrog's Cotemporary, Tyffilio the son of Bryxuel Yisythrog Prince of Powys, which I find insert'd in H. Salbury's Manuscript Catalogue of Welsh Writers, and was extant as I have been credibly inform'd within these 50 years.

Seeing therefore we find valuable Antiquities lost in an Age that was Curious, we can make no manner of Estimat at the number of MSS. lost the foregoing centuries, when such Ancient writings were called by the Incurious Monks Vetus & inutilia (c); and when our Ancestors the Provincial Britans were perpetually either engag'd in War, among themselves or expos'd to the Invasion of Forreigners; the Picts, Scots, Saxons, Danes, and Normans.

(a) Vide p. 5. l. 1. &c. (b) Vid. Davis. Dict. Britannico-Lat. in voce Tiboeth. (c) Vid. H. Wanlœi Præf. in Cat. MSS. Sax.

However tho' I have not been so successful as to meet with any older Manuscript in the British Language, than the fore-mention'd Black Book of Carmarthen, some very ancient Latin MSS. have yet occur'd, written by Britans; and these have, here and there, some Latin words gloss'd with British Interpretations, or else some British words in the Margin.

The first of these is the Landaf Gospel, now called St. Chad's Book at Litchfield, which I have already mention'd, p. 4. 5. This MS. may possibly be eleven hundred years standing. It has (besides some latter Saxon) a few ancient Memorials of Donations to the Church of Landaf, enter'd here and there in the Margin, which are partly Latin and partly British; and are of about 900 years standing. These have been lately mangled by the Book-binder: but the Accurat, and Ingenious Mr. Wanley, has preserv'd what remains of them, in his late Catalogue of Saxon Manuscripts.

The second (to retain its own Title) is inscrib'd Ovidii Nasonis Artis Amatoriz Lib. Primus and is probably, tho' it be the small British Character, as old as the 1st. some words have their British Interpretations superscrib'd

As { sumou olm loinou
victae -- nota -- fructicey

legit amlay cpuchet
oculry-dimysa-puga. &c.

This old Fragment is bound with various others and is preserv'd in the Bodley Library, NE. D. 2. 19. All the words superscrib'd (which may be understood of the other Ancient Latin Manuscripts written by the Britans) are not British, but sometimes other Latin words for better Explanation.

A third is a Tract of Eutex (for so the Transcriber's Preface directs me to call him) the Grammarian's De discernendis conjugationibus gloss'd with British after the same manner and in much the same hand. Ibid.

A fourth consists of some Notes, by one Ninianus a Britan, de ponbeniury et menjuriy. Ibid.

A fifth is Juvencus's Poem: Juvenci Presbyteri Paraphrasis in Evangelia, and is preserv'd in the publick Library in Cambridge.

The sixth, and as I presume the latest (tho' being a Foreign MS. I cannot so well judge of its time) contains some Instructions for speaking Latin, and has its British Interpretations more frequent than the others (a)

Of these Ancient Manuscripts; The first as is manifest came out of South Wales. The second and third seem to have been the old Loegrian British, in some measure yet retain'd

in Cornwall; which I gather partly from the Elegancy of the Hand and partly from some Terms as moniauy, Many, musb; caiauc, A book (probably from the Latin Codice) guapum, A play; guapoi, A scene, &c. not to insist upon the Plural Termination of Nouns in ou, as loinou, Busbes; juniou Fillats; which was constant amongst the Cornish as well as the Armoric Britans and never us'd (that we know of) in Wales.

I take Ninian, from the Resemblance of the Hand to the Scottish [or Irish] to have been a Cumbrian Britan; but dare not suppose this Fragment so old as St. Ninian the Apostle of the Southern Picts of whom Bede saith, — Aufrates Picti qui inter eodem montes habent sedes, multo ante tempore [scil. ante Columbam Pictorum Septentrionalium Apostolum] relicto errore Idolatriæ, fidem veritatis acceptant, prædicante eis verbum, Niniano, Episcopo Reverendissimo & Sanctissimo viro de Natione Britonum, qui erat Romæ regulariter Fidem & Mytheria veritatis edocuit. Cujus sedem Episcopatus Sancti Martini nomine & Ecclesiam insignem, ubi ipse etiam corpore una cum pluribus Sanctis requiescit; Jam-auc Anglorum Gens obtinet, qui locus ad Provinciam Berniciorum pertinet, vulgò vocatur Ad candidam casam.

The Cambridge Juvencus is also undoubtedly either a Cumbrian or a Pictish Manuscript. For the Hand is perfectly Scottish; and I am well assur'd no Britan but either a Cumbrian or a Pict would ever have render'd the word Canus, as we there find it Cenchlath; which is at this day with a small variation of Orthography [viz. Cinlath] Caledonian (or Albanian) British and (from thence) Irish. Any other Britan would have written Penlurt or somewhat like it. I am sensible from the Name [Price] in a modern Hand before it, the Book came but lately out of Wales to Cambridge. But 'twas certainly brought to Wales out of the North, as were doubtless a great many other Books (tho' few if any else be now extant) when a Colony of Northern Britans settled there about the year 883 (b).

The sixth is in all Appearance, from the Hand and some passages in it, Armoric: Which seems also confirm'd by the Author's proposing a Journey to Tows, the Metropolis anciently of the Armoric Britans, whence Wil. Brito L. 3. Philipp.

Inde iter accelerat Turonis festinus ad urbem,
Quam geminum nitidâ flumen circumfluit unda,
Hinc Liger hinc Carus. —

Quæ cum sit Britonum caput & Metropolis, una
Bis senas sub se cathedras lætatur habere.

From these very Ancient Manuscripts and others of later Centuries, I take the following Notes on our old and late British Orthography.

A (excepting in Diphthongs) is to be pronounced as in English in the word Man, &c. The Pronunciation it has in the words Fall, Shall and the like, is never us'd in the Welsh. The Cornish do indeed at present use it in some words, but they express it with an o, writing Bôz, To be; Môz, To go, &c. as we often find it in the English, as Holly, Hops, Honest. I have express'd it in this Cornish Alphabet by an a Reverber [æ], because each Pronunciation ought to have distinct Characters; and this method puts us to no expence of new Letters at the Press.

A long was sometimes express'd in the Cornish by doubling the Letter: As paal, A spade.

A seems to have been sometimes pronounced as E, for (besides some other instances) on a broken Monument erected about the year 830, by Concenn [al. KySen or Ky-nan] Prince of Pouys, to be seen yet near the Abbey of Lhan Gollen in Denbighshire, I find the Country of Powys written R o g i o u e m P o u o i r.

Au in the final Syllable is to be read as o: So mabauc mauchauc, punquedaul budicauc, must be read madog varzog rhinuedhol, by-dhygol.

Ai is sometimes pronounced as e. Ex. gr. Pubey, catouy. Ovid. Art. am.

Ai was anciently written where we now use æ. For in all the old Copies of Ninnius we never find Caep [a City] but Caip, or Kaip.

B in old Manuscripts has two pronunciations; for besides the common, it must be sometimes read as an V Consonant: As gilbin, a beak or bill; mojbpan, a cormorant; anboblain, unwilling, &c. must be read gilvin, morvran, and anvodlon or (as formerly) anvodhlon, which in S. W. is now pronounced anvollon.

C excepting in some few late Cornish words, as Chacyes, persued; Cyte, A City; Cendel, Fine Linen, &c. had never the Pronunciation of s as always in the English, (and in our English Pronunciation of the Latin) before e and i. So the common Pronunciation of this Letter is as K: but in old Manuscripts the final and also very often a middle c, must be read as g. For Trucauc, Merciful; gupeyauc, Hot; Lutiauc angry, ac ana, nac for, Saepnec English, and Guybelec Irish; must be read Trigarog, gurtffog, lhidiog, ag, rhag, Saefnec,

(a) Bib. Bodl. NE. B. 5. 9. (b) Cr. d. Lan. in Vita Honorati [five Anaraut] p. 36. Ed. Wynianæ.

Guydheleg. So in Cornish, gurek
A wife is pronounced Gureg.

C as x. In the oldest Manuscripts
the Letter C must be sometimes
pronounced as ch or x. As Ni can-
nam for Ni chanav, Ni guoncoram
for Ni uorx ylav, &c.

Ch was used in the oldest British
Manuscripts and at all times by the
Welsh as at present; viz. as x or
gh according to the roughest Pala-
tal, or as some call it, Guttural pro-
nunciation of some of the vulgar
English in the North. And that
this pronunciation was very ancient-
ly express'd by ch, appears in that
the Greek x (which in Greece is at
this day so pronounced) (a) was by
the Romans express'd by ch in La-
tiniz'd words as *Charactere*; and also by the oldest Britons
as we find by a very ancient Greek
Gospel written in Latin Letters by
a Northern British hand; and now
preserv'd at the Bodley Library.
N^E. B. 5. 9.

Ch has been by the Cornish these
later Centuries used for C or K,
as Cham Crooked, Chein The back,
Chelioc A cock, Chic Flesh, Chil
The neck.

Ch is also frequently used in the
Cornish as the common pronuncia-
tion of it is in the English. viz. as
Tth. As Chacies Chaced, Chy A
House, &c.

D in old Manuscripts whether
Welsh or Cornish has two pronun-
ciations; for besides the common
Reading as in the English and other
Languages, it serves in the midst
and Termination for dh or the Eng-
lish th in this, that, &c. So medal
[soft] is to be read medhal.
Echvyb the Evening, echuydh;
hypo a ram, hurdh; and heib,
barley, haidh. dd was introduced
to express this sound about the year
1400; and in the time of H 8 &c.
d pointed at the top or underneath
by H. Lhydd, and W. Salisbury
at home, and by Dr. Grythydh Ro-
berts and Roger Smyth in the
Welsh Books they printed beyond
Sea. In the Reign of Q. Elizabeth
Dr. J. D. Rhys, Dr. D. Powell
and others used dh, which was af-
terwards rejected by Dr. Davies and
dd restored.

E is for the most part to be pro-
nounced as in English; excepting
that the diphthong ei is to be read
as ai: For Meir Mary, Cei Caina,
heid Barley, and gureid Roots, must
be read Mair, Kai, haidh and gu-
raidh.

In the Cornish also the e is to
be often pronounced as a; especially
in the Termination: So Lies much,
Nebes some, Hager ill favour'd,
Oges near, Pelle furthest, the cowfe
to speak, the eve to drink, the ewne
to rectify, must be read Liaz, ne-
baz, hagar, ogaz, pella; dha kou-

za, dha eya, dha eyna. And da-
ues a sheep, dewes drink, ene there,
a leuc thence; is read davaz, de-
uaz, ena, a lena, &c.

E is also in the Cornish some-
times, tho' more rarely, pronounced
as a in the beginning of words: For
en the, er upon, and deder good-
ness; must be read An, ar, dader.

Ee was used by the Cornish (tho'
never by the Armoric Britans or
Welsh) as ee in English: For we
find the Welsh words Guel rods
and min an edge, written by the
Cornish Gweel and meen.

Ey [or ei] was sometimes pro-
nounced by the Cornish as e long
for deyth [a day] must be read
dedh.

E and y were sometimes both by
the Guenhuysag or Guent Welsh
and Cornish used indifferently: For
in the Wentset British (6) en [in]
and ena [there] &c. must be read
yn and yna; and the Cornish write
either Neges or negys [business]
deuyfys or diwyfys [chosen] and
henwes or henwys named. In our
oldest MSS. whether British or La-
tin; a middle e is sometimes form'd
like an i; having the top above the
line, and the bottom even: As in
these Latin words in the above men-
tion'd Cambridge Juvenus, rsmi-
na, Reosruac.

F had very anciently two pro-
nunciations. For on a Mountain
called mynydh zelhi Gaer in Gla-
morganshire, we find the British
name Dyvrod inscrib'd on a Stone
TEFRAVCI. In the Notes on Gla-
morganshire in Cambden I have
read this Inscription (supposing it
might have been Welsh) Deyro it
ti, [mayst thou awake] but having
found afterwards that the names
anciently inscrib'd on Monuments in
our Country are very often in the
Genitive Case, as CONBELINI, SEVE-
RINI, AIMILINI, &c. and most if
not all Latin, I now conclude it a
proper name; and the very same that
is otherwise called Dubritius. And
indeed tho' F has in this Example,
the pronunciation of an V Consonant,
yet in the oldest Manuscripts, as
those above mention'd; it has always
the common pronunciation as F in
our modern English; this other pro-
nunciation being as in the Irish (or
ancient Scottish) always express'd
by b or m. Whence the words pro-
nounced by the Britans, Kynvelyn,
Kynvarx, Kynedhav, Dyvrod, &c.
came to be written in Latin, Cuno-
belinus [& Conbelinus] Con-
marchus, Cunotamus & Dubri-
tius.

In the 12th Century, (or perhaps
somewhat sooner) they began to dou-
ble F, to express the pronunciation
it has now in the English: as Ffo
flight, Fforch a fork, Ffydlaun
faithful, &c. Galf. Mon. And to

use the fragile F commonly as V Con-
sonant; but sometimes also as F:
For ef a geif [Medh. Mydhv. &c.]
must be read ev a geiph.

The Cornish pronounced F, also
(besides its common potestas) as V.
For Afauar, mute; yn few, alive
& Ty a syth, Thou shalt be; must
be read avlavar, in v^eu, ti a v^odh
And for this reason they sometimes
doubled it tho' an Initial, when 'twas
to be pronounced as F. As Ffefont
A Pheasant.

The Initial F in our most ancient
Orthography has been in after Ages,
according to the manner of the Spa-
niards (the Reason whereof is clear
from the Alteration of the Initial
Irish F & S) changed into H. For
in the Armoric MS. above men-
tion'd, I find our old word H^oyal A
fetter written Fual; tho' it be now
in the Armoric Hual. Vid F. mut.
in H. p. 22. col. 3.

G in the ancient British Manu-
scripts has two sounds tho' sometimes
none at all. Its common pronuncia-
tion is as in English in the word
Given, &c. and the other as ng.
For Evgeil The Gospel, Cyshellaup
A Chancellor, Log A Ship, regic
jug To tread between, &c. must be
read Evengil, Kynghelhor, Lhong,
& lengid rhung. This sound de-
serves a distinct Character, and
might be express'd either by the old
g [g] or else thus by the same re-
versed 2.

In the oldest Manuscripts g in the
middle of a word if u follows must
be often omitted: For pinguedau-
lon Secrets, petguap Four, and e-
guin A nail; must be read Rhin-
gholyon, poduar and euin. See
more examples pag. 9. col. 3. Ka-
dagan, &c.

The Cornish gave the Letter G
the two pronunciations it has in the
English; but when it came before
e or i they sometimes interposed h
(as in the Italian) to prevent its be-
ing pronounced as in the words Gen-
tle, Giant, &c.

But generally gh in the Cornish
is to be pronounced as x or the
Welsh and old Scottish, ch: For
Argh [Charge thou] is read arx.

Also in the Cornish, the Letter
g in the middle or final Syllable
seems to have been sometimes pro-
nounced as y. For y presumo ster-
gan mogha [The greater Stars] &c.
should be read sterrian moya.

H when inserted after a Vowel,
in some old Manuscripts serv'd only
(as in the High Dutch) to lengthen
the preceding Vowel: For Ehauc [a
Salmon] is to be read eog, and ba-
het A boar baedh.

I in the ancientst MSS. suppli'd
not only the English pronunciation
of it in the words pin, thin, &c.
and the double e, but also both y
and y: For cpuchet [A wrinkle]

(a) Vid. Wheelers Travels p. 358. (b) The British of the Country of Guent now Monmouthshire;
spoken also in Ereiniz (or Herefordshire) and Brecknock and Glamorgan. Some old Welsh Copies of Bryt
y Brenhinedh which is the History publish'd by Jeffrey of Moamouth, are in this Dialect.

must be read kryzedh, bichan small, byzan; and buuyet thy fingers, dy vyfledh.

In the Cornish, the Initial I before a Vowel, had two pronunciations: For in some words 'tis pronounced as in English in the word Iew: As Jowar, John; and some as y: For iowynk [young] must be read yunk, or yynk.

I and E were used indifferently by the Cornish: For the word Huitlow, [Tales or stories] is as often written Huetlow.

In a Welsh Manuscript I have by me, written about 500 years since, I find this Letter constantly omitted, and supplied with y; and the later Cornish writings make but little use of it. 'Twas thus distinguish'd [i] when join'd with m, n, or u, as bychein small, Cumin Cummin seed.

The Letter K, never occurs in our oldest British Manuscripts, but being afterwards introduced by the Normans (who made frequent use of it in their old French) I find that about the year 1100. K was almost constantly used in the Initial Syllables, and C in the Termination; and it continued afterwards tho' not so very much used till about the year 1500. Since which time most writers omitted it, using C constantly in its stead in imitation of the Ancients which yet is not so convenient because 'tis in other Languages subject to a double pronunciation.

'Twas frequently used by the Cornish, but in the Termination they pronounced it as g. For Kyk [Flesh] must be read Kig.

L has two pronunciations in the oldest MSS. That which is common in the English and all other Languages, and that which is at present peculiar to the Welsh, and is best learn'd by the Ear. Its perform'd by hissing the L thro' the Teeth side-wards, and altering it in the same manner as T is alter'd by the addition of the h, in the word Think, &c.

In the oldest British MSS. this sound was not distinguish'd 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 now retain'd. However we find that all words in their Primary or Dictionary Orthography beginning with L are thus asperated. Ex. gr. A hand is called lhau, tho' On his hand be Ar i lau, and so of all other words whatever.

About 500 years ago, and perhaps older they distinguish'd this sound by doubling the L, as #lloeyr England, llvnbeyn London, &c. which Dr. Gryffydd Roberts Author of the first printed Welsh Grammar, in the time of King Henry the eighth not approving of, alter'd for an l with a point under-

neath, and Will. Salusbury for one mark'd at the top. Afterwards Dr. Davies [the Physician (a)] observing that H had been the Auxiliary in the Ancient Roman Orthography: As Ch, Ph and Th; introduced Lh, which obtain'd, till rejected by Dr. Davies who used ll in his Grammar printed An. 1621. and in his Dictionary.

This pronunciation in the sixth Manuscript above mention'd is once express'd by dl: For Pertilitas is there render'd dlonaid which I suppose must be read lhonædh: and in the Cambridge Juvenus by thl, for what else can be intended by the fore-mention'd word ceinthlach [canus] but Kynlhuyd which would have been anciently intelligible to us, as we may gather from Kyndharedh's being the same with Pendharedh, and Kynvelyn, with Penvelyn, &c. The d in the dl above had doubtless the potestas of dh or th, and this shift of expressing lh by thl was formerly also common among the English when they had occasion to write British names: For we often meet with Thlan for Lhan, and Thloin for Lhūyn, &c. in old Records.

No Dialect of the British, but the Welsh, retains at present this pronunciation; but the Cornish seem to have had it, not many ages since; For in my Transcript of the Cornish Vocabulary at the Cotten Library (b) I find Exercitus render'd exactly as in Welsh, Llu; and Commodum, Lles, tho' all the other words beginning with L, which are about 70 be written with a single L. In a much later Cornish MS. I sometimes meet with ll after a Consonant, as Kovllenweugh Fulful ye, where one l must have been very unnecessary unless the two were pronounced as lh.

M had anciently two pronunciations, that which is common to all Languages and the pronunciation of the V Consonants. This latter pronunciation tho' it be still retain'd by the Irish; occurs only in our most Ancient British Manuscripts. As in the Ovid above mention'd bizerma [An assembly] must be read Digydva, and guapimou [Theatra] Guarivou: And in the Eutex, emneciam I bint, gupiam [or esse gupiam] I sow, and lammam I leap; are so be read Amnecidiav, guniav, lhammav. And in Liber Landavenfis we find our common word Kyvraith [Law] written once Cympeichtbo' elsewhere Cypicath, which shews 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 Orthography of such British names as Kadvan, Kynedhav, Kynvarx, Bryxvacl, Dogvacl, Tavuya, Dyvneint and Dyved, which we find

written Catamannus, Cunotamus, Commarchus, Brochmaelus, Dogmaelus; Tamefis, Damnonii, and Dimetæ.

N was always pronounced as at present, but in divers Manuscripts of the middle Centuries it's distinguishable from U, only by the sense: For Areueue [Kidneys] must be read Arennæ, Tyuer Tender, tyner; Uerthy, Ty strengthen, nerthy, &c.

O in the oldest Manuscripts has two pronunciations: For besides it's common sound; 'tis sometimes to be read as u: So chwero [Bitter] is xwetu, and Troi Through, Trui; and 'twas hence the name Lhūyd (which signifies Gray) became written anciently Loix, and afterwards Lloyd.

In the Cornish besides the common pronunciation, as in the English word Both, &c. it has also that other English pronunciation of the o, in the words Hot, Sot, Honour, Honest, and such like. For the words Mos To go, and dos To come, are pronounced as the English words Maw's and Daw's. Vid. A.

O is also often pronounced in Cornish, as in English, in the words Hotey, Money, &c. For omma here, neworhow News, &c. are read ymma and neujdho.

oo in Cornish, is pronounced as in English; or as u long: For Bool [An ax] is to be read Būl.

ou and ow in the Cornish, are also commonly Equivalent to u long; As Gour an Chy [The man of the House] is read gur an tshci, and Jowan John, Dzhan. But ou in the Termination of Nouns plural, is now commonly pronounced but as o: For they say Enæzo Islands, and not enelow or enelou; as we find the word written. And the same is to be understood of most of the plurals 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 as b: So Hep without, paup Every one, and map A Son, must be read Heb, paub, mab. It has also the same potestas sometimes in the middle: For in the Bodley Ovid De Arte Amandi, the word Aperth [victim] is to be read Aberth.

Q tho' never used by the Welsh and Irish, was yet receiv'd by the Cornish, (as Biqueth Never) tho' nothing so much used amongst them, as amongst the Britans of France. It seems however to have been very anciently used in Cornwall, in the same manner as in the French Language and the Armoric, viz. Qu as K. For I have observ'd the Ancient British name Kynedhav inscrib'd on a stone at Golval near Penlanz, QVENE TAV.

(a) Joan. Dav. Rhæsi Medici Senensis Cambrobritannicæ Linguæ Institutiones & Rudimenta. Lond. Fol. 1592. (b) Vid. p. 4. Obs. 2.

R has in our oldest Manuscripts two pronunciations; For the Initial R if the word be in it's Primary use, as in Dictionaries, &c. is always pronounced as in the Greek, asperated. So in that Fragment of Eutax in the Bodley Library pit [A Ford] is to be read Rhÿd, &c. About the year 1500 I find according to several MSS. in North Wales that they doubled the R tho' an Initial when it was to be thus pronounced, as rualon for Rhuallhon A man's name; instead of which Rh was afterwards receiv'd which continues. In the small Antientest Britisb hand this Letter is so like n, that 'tis scarce otherwise distinguishable than by the sense. For in the Bodley Ovid we find scena render'd guanbi, and Arundo conyen; which must be read Guardi and Corfen. The Cornish very rarely asperate their Initial r, saying Risk ha reden rydh [Bark and red Fern] and not as in Welsh Rhisk a rhydny rhydh; but they had this asperation I suppose formerly, for I have frequently observ'd them to say Rhag [For] as well as Rag.

S has but one, and that the common pronunciation, in our Welsh Manuscripts of what age soever; but in the Cornish 'twas frequently (indeed almost constantly in the Termination) pronounced as Z, as Kens Ratber, is pronounced Kenz. About the 12th Century I find (tho' I can perceive no use of it) that they doubled the s in some Welsh Manuscripts tho' an Initial: As y rryllÿ To look, rrychet Thirst, &c. Galf. Mon. & al.

T was in old Manuscripts Three pronunciations.

1st. It's genuin pronunciation, as in the English and French. This is generally if not always retains in the beginning of a word. The above mention'd Inscription TEFRAVCI, for Dubritius or Dÿvrod, is the only exception that occurs at present.

2dly. In the middle sometimes, but most frequently in the Termination 'tis pronounced as d. Ex. gr. Anuton, Perjury; batl, A Controversy; legic, Eyes. [Ov. Bodl.] Katno, A Box; guact, blood; calet, hard; must be read, Anydon, dadl, Lhygeid; Kadno, guact, Kaled.

3dly. In the middle and Termination it has also very often the pronunciation of dh: So Mecic, A Physician; myrcin, The Poet so call'd; bet, A grave; buet, An end; and foglet, [The North] are read, Medhig, Myrdhyn, Bëdh, Diuedh, Gogledh.

'Twas sometimes used by the Cornish, as dh and th: For Diwet. An end, is pronounced Diuedh, and Bitqueth, Ever, should be read Bithqueth, but it has been changed into

Bitqueth, and 'tis lately further corrupted to Beiga.

Th supplid the use of Dh in the Cornish as in English. For Daveth, David; Forth, A way; Deth, A day; Fyth, Faith; Ethen, Birds; Goith, A goose, &c. should be read, Davydh, Fordh, Dëdh, Fydh, Ydhyn, Gÿydh.

But Th was constantly pronounced in Wales (as well in the Latin as Welsh) as in the English word Thing. And seeing 'twas introduced to express the Greek θ, however Forreigners came to lose it's proper sound, 'twas certainly thus pronounced by the Romans.

U has in our oldest Orthography Three pronunciations.

1st. 'Twas pronounced as u [or the English oo] As nocÿu, A needle; Canull, A Candle; jumpt, A gad; and ynumn, A bridle; which are to be read, Noduydh, Canuyth, Symbul, and Frÿin.

2dly. As y or i; For in the Armorick Bodley Manuscript the word Fual, A buckle; (as also a Pettor or Shackle) must be pronounced Fyal or Fial. It retain'd this second pronunciation in all Ages, and has been this last Century confin'd to it alone.

The third pronunciation which occurs but rarely, and only in Derivatives, is that of the Letter y or i in Bird, Third, &c. For Budicaul [Victorious] from Budh, Conquest, and plumauc [A bolster] from pluv, Feathers; must be read, Bÿdhÿgol and plÿvog.

In the twelfth Century I find it frequently used as an V Consonant, as 'twas doubtless much sooner, and ever since (by some at least) till the beginning of the last Century, when some began to use Bh, and others discontinued it as needless in regard F was equivalent to it.

About the year 1200 'twas commonly form'd as an V Consonant, whether it serv'd as v, u, or y. But in the 14th Century when it serves for u, 'tis made somewhat like the figure of 6, and if a middle Consonant 'tis always as an u Vowel, as dyuot, To come; dauat, A sheep: but the Initial was as v Conf. (As dauat vrac, Mant drink) or rather somewhat like a b.

In the Cornish Manuscripts also we find the same variety and more; As appears by the following Examples.

U: As Dev yv evn [God is righteous] which must be read, Deu yu eun.

V: As the eve [To drink] which is pronounced, Dhe eva.

ÿ: For pup Every, and umma Here; is read, pyb and ymma.

I or Y: As Mur, See thou; Ruth, Red; Tus, Men; Bus, The world; Bugel, A shepherd, &c. which must be read; Mÿr, Rydh, Tiz, Byz, Bigel.

Iy: As Bugh, A coin; Pu, who; Huhelder, [height] which are pronounced, Biuh, Piu, Hiuhelder.

When in the beginning of a word, u is interposed between an Initial G, and a Sequel, viz. l, n, or r; a Vowel immediately following the Sequel, that second Vowel has always the accent, and the u is scarce heard; the four Letters making but the sound of one Syllable. So that Gulan, Wool; gunio, To sow; gures, Heat; &c. might almost be as well written, G'lan, G'nio, G'rës.

I find in the 8th and 9th Centuries (whether earlier I know not) the Letter u, as well Vowel as Consonant, was frequently thus form'd u; and that sometimes the n of the same time, differ'd from it only in Transposition of the lines; that of the first place being the longer. Both occur frequently in a broken Monument at Maces yr ÿxen in the Parish of Lhan Dÿffilio in Denbighshire, which was erected about the year 850, to the Memory of Eliseg Prince of Powys, by his great Grandson Kÿngen (or Concenn) 'ab Kadelh 'ab Brÿxwoel (a). Part of the Inscription is as followi:

— BE ME D — GERMOC MUR QRE
— PEPERIC BI JE . IRCC FI
LICC MCCXIMI
REGIY QUI OCCIDIT REGBM
ROMCCMO
RQM X COMCCRCH PIMXIT
hoc
CHIROGRCCFQ REGE JUO
POJCEPTE
C'ONCEPMA X &c.

We occur's no where in the Antientest British Manuscripts. But about the year 1200 I find it used sometimes as an V Consonant: As Ev a gymmyrth i wua, [He took his bow] which must be read, Ev a gymmyrth i vla. So yewencyt, [Youth] for Jevengkyd, &c. and sometimes as y: As datkanw, [To relate] which we are to pronounce datkany. But the most common pronunciation of it then, was that which is still retain'd both by the Welsh and Cornish, viz. as the English w, and oo.]

In the Cornish Vocabulary of the Cotten Library which is the oldest writing I have hitherto met with, that I could distinguish for Cornish; this Letter when a Vowel follows it, is thus [y] form'd: As tenepen, A side; alpeo, A Key, &c. But that being a Saxon Letter and not used by the other Britans nor Scots, 'tis plain the Cornish receiv'd it from the old English Alphabet.

X in the Ancient Gaulish and British proper Names mention'd by the Romans, such as Dumnorix, Cingetorix, Segonax, and Taximagulus, was doubtless pronounced as in the Greek, viz. as the British

(a) Obiit Romæ An. 854. Vid. Carad. Lancarb. Annales Principum Wall. in Vita Roderici Mag. Ed. 2.

and Irish ch; Nor is there room for much mistake if any should presume to say those particular Persons were called by the Gauls and Britans themselves, Dývnuryx, Kyn-turx, Seanax, and Doxvael, which we shall have occasion elsewhere to interpret. That Cæsar should use the x in expressing this Gaulish and British pronunciation may seem one Argument towards the interpreting his words Græcis literis utuntur, for their having some sort of Greek Alphabet: But whatever they might then have; we cannot find by any British or Scottish writings now extant, that we have ever had any use of that Letter in our own Languages.

Y and y (for what I have hitherto observ'd) were not at all used before the Norman Conquest; if so early. About the end of the 12th Century I find y so common in some MSS. that it wholly excluded the use of i. And tho' it be always pointed, yet it must according to the experience of the Reader be pronounced sometimes as y, and sometimes as i. In a Manuscript written about the year 1260 I find it also constantly written with a point; but the Letter i also used with it indifferently. In the Books of the 14th Century the point is generally omitted and so ever after discontinued.

The Difference of pronunciation between the i and y in the Welsh, if the Syllable be short is so small as to be scarce worth distinguishing, unless where it shews the Derivation of a word; but if the Vowel be long 'tis much more discernable. viz. the i is pronounced like ee in English and the y as i (if 'twere pronounced long) in the words Him, lymb, mill, &c. The Greek Y and Latin u should be always express'd by y or y in the Welsh: As Yaw Sheep, W. Hyn [not hin] Cuneus, A wedge, W. Kyn. y and not y is to be used in Monosyllables, and in the last where there are more Syllables than one, but generally the contrary in the first of Polysyllables: As Fydh Faith, Fydhlon Faithful; Dýn A man, Dýnion Men, &c. For when a word written with a y augments it's Syllables, the y is changed into i.

The Letter y in Cornish MSS. has various pronunciations. For it's frequently exchanged with e; As Henwys or henwes, Named; Negys or neges, Business. 2dly. As i, as Cyte, A City; dyal, revenge, myl, A thousand. 3dly. As ei: For Try, Tree, and Kyn, The back, must be read Trey and Kein. 4thly. As the English Initial y before a Vowel: As Yax, Healthy; Formyys, Form'd; Grevyys, Griev'd; Gurythyys, Rooted.

Z was never used in the Welsh, but occurs frequently in the Cornish for dh: As Ezewon, Jews, for Edhewon, and Zen anevou, for

Dhan anevou, To our Souls.

I must not here omit, that the Ancients seldom or never alter'd (as in these Latter Centuries) the Initial Letters in writing; leaving that wholly to the experienced Readers pronunciation; as, in respect of the other Letters, we find many words are still left in most Languages.

In Liber Landavenis, a short Account in Welsh of some Privileges of that Church begins thus. Lymma y cympeich ha bnyemc eccluyis Teliaw olan Taf, &c. which would now be written: Llymma y gyfraith a brait Eglwys Teilo o Landaf. So in the same place, Heb avail—o drais—o gynllwyn—i written, Hep gawal—o tpeis—o cynluyn. And in Taliecin, bi tpein bi teint, &c. where we now write, Dy drwyn, hy ddanedd.

The old Manuscripts distinguish not proper Names by Capital Initials: For the Names Rhys, Evan, and Mary, we find written, rys, ieuan, and meir; and so generally of all others.

The Cornish frequently express'd a long Vowel by doubling it, writing Pål, A shade, paal; and Mein, A stone, myyn.

The British Language, whether Welsh, Cornish, or Armoric, has the Accent in the Penultima; excepting such Polysyllables as have a Mute and Liquid in the Termination: As Amheravdyr, An Empe-rouer; Paladar, A shaft; Kadwaladar, Gwynhawdyl, &c. where the Accent is in the Antepenultima; and the reason of this exception, is because that very often the Vowel interposed betwixt the Mute and Liquid, and sometimes also the Liquid itself is not distinctly pronounced: For Gwynhawdyl is pronounced Gunodl, and for Kadwaladar and Amherawdwr, the common People say Kadwalad and Amherod.

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

We have already in the Comparative Etymology, given some Account of the alteration of Initial Consonants in the Welsh; and this place requires what Observations of that kind, have occur'd in the Cornish. Vid. p. 19. Col. 2. OBS. XIX.

The Initial B is frequently changed into V Consonant; Nor is there indeed any Cornish word whose Primary or Dictionary Initial, begins with V Consonant.

Bih, A Cow: Ma'n viuh gen leauh, The Cow is in calf.

Bêu, Living; Yn vêu, Alive.

Bohodzhak, Poor; Gen an bobl vjohodzhak, With the poor People.

Benen, A woman; A venen! O woman!

Bara, Bread; Torth a vara, A loaf of Bread.

D—Dh. Davaz, A sheep; An dhavas, Of the sheep; Ma'n dhavaz a privia, The sheep bleats.

Dên, A man; Deu dhen, Two men; Ty dhen, Thon man.

Dern, A hand; Dha dhern, Thy hand.

Da, Good; Gans kulan dha, With a good heart.

Dillaz, Cloaths; Dha dhillaz, Thy cloaths; A dhillaz, His cloaths.

Deula, [and Dula] Hands; Tre dha dhula, Betwixt thy hands.

D—Dzh. Dêdh, A day; En dzhêdh, In the day.

† D—T. Dern, A hand; Ith tern, In thy hand.

F—H. Flôh, A child; Gen hlô, With child; An hlô—na, That child.

† Fual, Shakes, A fatter. [Cod. Arm. Bodl.] Hual.

F—V. Conf. Fordh, A way; Gyz vordh, Your way.

G—H. Guyn, White; Maga huyn, As white.

G—U Vowel. Golou, Light; A uolou, Of Light.

Gûr, and Gour, An Husband; Dha uour, Thy Husband.

K—G. Kentar, A nail; a pin or peg; Guigo an genter-ma ed eskaz vi, Knock this nail in my shoe.

Kyndan, Debt; Ny vedn e nevra dez vêz a gýndan, He'll never get out of debt.

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

Kledhe, A sword; Kens dha gledhe, With thy sword.

Krez, Belief; Dha grez, Thy Faith.

Kân, Sing thou; Dho gana, To sing.

Kemerav, I will take; Ny gemerav, I will not take.

Kolom, A pigeon; An golom, The pigeon.

Kêr, Dear; Mar gêr, So dear.

K—H. Kolan, A heart; Ou holan, My heart.

Kodna, A neck; Ter i hodna, About her neck. Gureiz, To make; Tra by nag 'a huarfo, What ever I shall make.

Kanz, An hundred; Trey hanz, Three hundred.

Kevelep, Alike; An hevelep, The like.

M—V. Mettyu, The morning; Kyns vyttyn, Before day.

Mîz, A month; Kyn pen vîz, Before a month's out; ere a month comes to an end.

Menedh [and mener] A mountain; Uar an venedh, On the mountain.

Mÿin, Stones; Fôa a vÿin, A stone wall.

Maz, Good; An dîz vâz, The good people.

Mvz, Going; Ds vez dhan dre; To go to Town.

Mira, Look thou; Ds viraz, To behold.

Mertuel, To die; Ev a veruyys, He died.

P—B. Piban, *A pipe*; An biban, *The pipe*, &c.

P—F. Pehas, *Sim*; Rag ou fehas, *For my sin*; Pyfadou, *Prayers*; Ou fyladou, *My prayers*.

Pries, *A husband*; Ou frics, *My husband*.

Pel, *Long*, far; Na fella, *Nor further*; Pattel, *How*; Fattel.

Pâl, *A shovel*; Hêz ou fâl, *The length of my shovel*.

Prenna, *To buy*; Rag i frenna, *To buy it*.

T—d. Tàn, *Fire*; A dân, *Of Fire*.

Tuba, *Hot*; Mar dubn, *So hot*.

Tra, *A thing*; Re a ydn dra, *Too much of one thing*.

Lar. Trinitas, Corn. An Driniz, *The Trinity*. *The reason hereof is because the word being of the Feminine Gender and having no Plural, the Particle An [The] changes the T into d according to the propriety of the British.*

T—th. Tis, *Men*; Ou this, *My Servants*; Tàn, *Fire*; Douz ha thàn, *Water and fire*.

As for the Changes, Additions, and Omissions of the middle and final Consonants, and of the Vowels in respect of this Language; having occasionally inserted them in the Comparative Etymology; we need take but a short Account of them here.

Permutation of Letters in the modern Cornish.

1. *Where they formerly used x, (or as they wrote it gh) they now use h only: As †Arxadou [Command] now Arhadou.*

2. *The Letter d in the middle or Termination, they have changed into s which they almost constantly pronounce as z. As †Pedyr Four, afterwards peſuar [and since padzhar] †Nod A mark, now noz; and Hêd Length, now Hêz and hÿz.*

3. *I find dh in the Termination sometimes changed into r; As †Menedh A mountain, now mener. But this happens very rarely.*

4. *S [or z] has been changed into dzh. Ex. gr. †Luyz [Gray] now Lûdzh; †Guoys Blood, Gûdzh; †Krcy To believe, Kriđzhi; †An drenfes The Trinity, An drendzhez; Bohofak Poor, bohodzhak; †De bisy To pray, dhe pidzhi.*

5. *T has been changed to Th; As †Ti Thou, Thei; †Ty A house, Tthey, &c. which Th is also sometimes changed to dzh, As Ol mein y dzhÿ All in the House.*

6. *Th was sometimes changed to s: As †Bythqueth Never, now Byſqueth and Beſga.*

Addition.

7. *A inserted; †Dên A man, Dêan.*

8. *B is generally inserted before*

a middle m: †Lemal To leap, now Lebmal, &c.

9. *D is inserted no less often before a middle n, and more rarely before r: As Dadno Under him, where formerly Dano; and dhe medra, for de mira To behold.*

10. *H is often prefixed to words beginning with Vowels: As Euhal, High; Mar heuhal, So loftily; Emlodh, Fighting; Dhe hemlodh, To fight; Arza, To command; Me ahyz, I will command; ledheyon, The Jews; Dhen Hydheyon, To the Jews.*

11. *K is sometimes tho' but rarely inserted: As †Delyou Leaves, now Delkiou.*

12. *L is prefixed (for what I have observ'd) only in the word Lavalou Apples; which is but a very late corruption of Avalou.*

13. *The Welsh y and French e so constantly prefix to words whose Latin begin with Sc, sp, or St, is very well omitted by the Cornish. For they say, Skrifâ To write, from the Latin Scribo, which in Welsh is Yſgrivenny, and in French Eſcrire.*

Letters Omitted.

14. *The Initial A is of late frequently omitted in the Pronouns. For they often say and write Goz [or gez] for agyz Tour, and sometimes Gan for Agan Our.*

15. *The Initial G before u, and another Vowel or Liquid, is according to the Propriety of all the Dialects of the British, to be occasionally omitted. As [in the Cornish] Guili, A bed; Mez dhe 'uili, To go to bed; gîl, making; Da'îl, To make; Ganou, The mouth; Yn a 'anou, In his mouth; Guorhem-myn, A command; A 'vorhem-myn, His command. The same also holds in the Initial G before r: As Grâz, Grace; Lên a 'raz, Full of Grace.*

16. *The particle 'Rig [Did] which is commonly prefixed to the Preter Tense; is generally abridg'd To Ry or Re, and written either separately; As Me ry goskaz, I have slept; or annex to the Verb: As Me ry-gollas, I have lost.*

CHAP. II.

Some further Directions for Reading old British Manuscripts.

One main Difficulty we have in Understanding the Ancient Manuscripts, is their frequent Annexing of the Particles, not only with other words; but also sometimes with one another. Some examples of other words united do also occur, but those are but very few in respect of the Particles.

Examples of words united in the old Welsh Manuscripts.

A, *And*; Gulyb aſych, *for Gulyb a ſyz, Wet and dry*; Aphob peth, *And every thing, for a phob peth*; Adu ynt, *And they are good, for A da ynt.*

A prefixed to the Preterperfect and Future Tenses. Ef awnaech, He did; Ef aech, He went; Disguyll aoruc, He bebold, for Disguyll a oruc; Ef auac, It will breed; Gyr aelvyc avallach, One whose name was Avallach.

Ar, *Upon*; Aruo for ar vodh, *In the manner.*

Drvc, *Bad*; Drycvaet, *Ill blood.*

E, *The*; Emab, *The Son.*

E, *His*; Eceyrnas, *His Kingdom.*

En, *In*; Eny, *In the.*

Fi, *I*; annex to the end of the Verb: Nÿ chanlynaſi, *I will not follow.*

In, *In*; Intiechreu, *In the beginning.*

Kyn, *As*; Kynbuet, *As black*; Kynvynnet, *As white*; Kynbec- cec, *As fair.*

Na, *Not*; Nabigavn bÿnyon, *That Men cannot.*

O, *Out of, of, from*; Ohonav, *Of it, or out of it*; Onabunt, *Of them, &c.*

Or, *Out of the*; Ortan, *Out of the fire.*

Uyg, *My*; before words beginning with g or k. Vÿgherbyc, *My coach.*

Uyn, *My*; Ar uynbvÿ goes, *On my Legs.*

Y, *The*; Ar ycaer, *On the earth.*

Y, *To, or for*; Ybÿnyon, *For men*; Ymÿnneu, *For me.*

Yg, *In*; before Nouns beginning with g or k. Yggencu, *In the mouth.*

Ygan, *With*; Yganbÿn, *With man.*

Ym, *Into*; ymvl, *Into a pit.*

Yn, *In*; ynÿr eil, *In the second*; ynÿ orÿdyb, *In the third.*

Yr, *The*; yreneiteu, *The sent, for yr encidiz.*

Words united and Abbreviations in the Cornish.

A, *Of*; Aras, *Of Grace*; askej- ans, *and askentelech, Of knowledge*; Ach aſow, *Of thy ribs,*

A, *A sign of the Preter and Future Tenses; whence Am, hath me, or will me; Neb am gruk, who hath created me; And Ach, Have thee, hath thee, will thee, &c. Me ach kelma, I will bind thee; Nÿ ach dæg, We will bring thee.*

A *From*; whence An, *From the*; which is also often annex to the Noun; As Annes, *From the Heaven.*

Agos [or agÿz] *Tour, loses often the three first Letters, and has the last added to the end of a word: As Evos kowl, Sup up your broth; for Evough agos kowl.*

Den, *A man*; Dentyth, *Any man*; Denol, *Every one*.

Du, *for Dedh, A day*; As Du yow, *Thursday*; Du pask, *Easter*.

E before Verbs of the Present Tense; Dew ewyt, *for Dew e wyt, God knows*.

Gueth and weth, *A time or turn*, Lat. Vicis, is generally annex to Nouns of Time and Number; As Dyweth [or deweth] Twice; Milgueth and milweth, *A thousand times*; Zylgueth, *On a Sunday*; Bisgueth, *Never*.

Ha, *And*; Han, *And the*; Ham, *And my*; Hay, *And his*; Hai, *And her*; Hach, *And thy*; Ty hach vaw, *Thou and thy Boy*.

Hed for hedda, *That*; Heb yu, *That is*.

Hep, *Without*; Hepparou, *Incomparable*.

Hon, *This female*; Whence Homma, *This woman here*, for hon omma.

Ma [This is generally subjoy'd to it's Substantive: As Anguelenna, *This red*; An drama, *This thing*; An drema, *This Town*.

Na, *That*; is likewise annex to it's Substantive: As An mawna, *That lad*; An marhna, *That horse*, &c.

Nan, *Now*; Nanfyo, *Now is*. Ne, *Not*; Nel e, *for ne el e, He cannot*.

Nep, *Any*; Yn neppow, *In any Country*; Yn nepplas, *Any where*.

Ny and nyn, *Not*; Nynfys nynfyo, *There is not*; Nym, *Not to me*; Nym bys, [and sometimes nymbys] *Not to me*.

Po for pa fo, *When is*; Po marh letres, *When a horse is stolen*; Ple, *Where*; Plemons, *Where they are*.

Por, pur and pyr, *Very*; Porthal, *Very blind*.

Rum, *Hatb or hast me*; Ty rum gruk, *Tbou hast made me*.

Tha and the, *To*; Thegerches, *To go*; Then menes, *To the mountain*; Than wechan, *To the tree*; Than nor [and than dor] *To the Earth*, &c. So Thech, *Unto thy*; As chech hu'yr, and chech hor, *To thy Sister*.

Tro [or try] *That, as*; loses it's Vowel when annex with a word beginning with one; As Maga liaz tres faut thyough, *As many as you have occasion for*. For Maga liaz try ez faut thiu.

Ymma [or omma] *This here*; is sometimes subjoy'd to the Noun: As Aberch an chymma, *Within this House*; For Aberh an tchei omma.

This Uniting of some words, and the Disjoining of others, as also the Variation of spelling, occur also in the old Latin Manuscripts, as well as those of other Languages. But that being besides our business I shall only take a little notice of the Orthography of the Juvenicus at the Publick Library in Cambridge; as supposing it one of our oldest British Manuscripts.

A. The Letter a, has four or five Forms in this one MS. and is also frequently made like an u, under it's immediately preceding Letter, but always continued with it by a stroke or score drawn below the Line.

Ba and B̄s, — bus. As uer̄gentib̄ ann̄y, *Vergentibus annis*; moenib̄ m̄enibus. *This Letter has only the two common Forms of the Capital and Smaller Character*.

C has also only the common figure, but c [reversed] signifies Con: As dign̄ij̄uma don̄ij̄unx, *Dignissima conjunx*.

D, The figures of D, are d and d: D̄i is Dei, d̄r Dem, boq̄ Deo-que, and don̄q̄ Dominusque.

E tho' of the small Character is yet most commonly continued above the line, and annex by a stroke from the middle, to the following Letter. The same e with a stroke down from the midst like that from the middle of a Capital R signifies et, and thence doubtless, with a small Variation, came [̄c] which in this and other old Manuscripts is often thus 7. ² and ² is est. Another Form of the e is like a common long i, but 'is continued above the line and not drawn under it.

F, G, and H, are as far as I observ'd, constantly thus, F, G, h. The old Irish or Scottish exactly agreeing with us therein as indeed in all the rest of the Letters.

I is sometimes continued both above and under the line: Inpolata ium̄ul, *Inviolata simul*. A comma at the bottom of a Letter serves often for i, As fals, *Falsi*, j, Tibi Si tibi, jn, Sancti, jn, ficutur Sanctificatur. IHC is Jesus, IHM Jesus, and IHQ Jesu.

L has commonly the top a little drawn backwards, and the bottom (which is generally continued below the line) to the Right. L with a dash through it signifies vel, and serves as [̄c] in any other Language.

M Capital is as C, or else as [a and n] united, but made larger than Ordinary. The small is as our modern Roman. cam is an Abbreviation of tamen, and exam of Examen.

N, The Capital n has the middle stroke very much inclined to the left. Of the small there are these two sorts n and n; n̄ signifies non, and n̄o nomen: As n̄o q, genyque is Nomenque genusque, and nȳy is nostris.

O and P have but one and the common form: As primo portquam: p̄ is used for Prae, as p̄ c̄p̄ca praep̄ta, sup̄ p̄ m̄i sup̄remi, p̄ jep̄y genemo praep̄is gremio, — p̄ for pro: as — p̄mitt̄p̄t̄ promitteret.

Q differs not from the Roman: qn implies Quorum, qm̄ Quoniam, and q qui.

R Capital is as the Roman, and used in the midst as well as beginning, and the other thus p. p̄ is used for rum; As gen̄atop̄ p̄n̄ p̄p̄er̄q̄ Genitor rerum puer̄naque.

S has these two Forms s and s̄: As Res̄uat pup̄yq̄, Res̄eruat rursus: s̄ is sed, s̄p̄ Spiritus, s̄c̄ Sanctus, s̄c̄i Sancti, s̄c̄y Sanctis.

T is generally of this make [̄c]. T̄ ser: As fallac̄e Fallaciter.

V and U are commonly thus v, at other times as the Greek γ, and sometimes as the plain small Roman.

Y signifies ver̄o, q̄ n̄i vestri, q̄ ver, as ad̄q̄t̄ite; also umet, as Inuōj̄ innumer̄o.

X is form'd like the small Greek x but larger, so as to extend above and below the line: xp̄y is well known to be Christus, xp̄i Christi, &c.

Z is like a large figure of 7 with a crooked line from the middle on the right hand, like the last stroke of an R.

As to the Spelling and the Uniting and Separating of words; it's observable

1. That this MS. and others of the same standing, is more correct than those of the later Centuries, in using two Vowels, either distinctly or separately for a Diphthong. As caelo caelo, cael̄na caetera, poitum fetum, &c. whereas those of the later Centuries write celum, caetera, and fetus.

2. The compound Prepositions occur frequently separated from their Verbs: As p̄cepta, praep̄ta; pelinque, reliquae; ex optum, Exortum.

3. The separate Prepositions are sometimes united: As sc̄in̄sb̄ȳ for e tenebris.

4. I sometimes for e: As t̄nuem for tenuem.

5. O for I: As Oll̄i conf̄ȳra neppon̄bit mente jacent̄or.

6. O for U: As Conabula for Cumabula.

All which and much more was common among the Romans themselves as has been shew'd from their Inscriptions inserted in the Comparative Etymology.

I have thus endeavour'd to contribute some assistance to the Curious in British Antiquities, by giving what account I can of the Orthography of our ancientest Manuscripts, as also those of the later Centuries. 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's Dictionary. For a considerable number of the old words are now Obsolete, and several of those we still retain, have their sense deviated from the old acceptation of them. A specimen whereof I shall here insert according to the Orthography I find in the Historical Manuscripts of the 13th and 14th Centuries; which tho' but few, will yet afford some help to any one not conversant in the old British; 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 Chvaneckay, *To augment or increase.*
 Achub, *To seize upon.*
 Achuteoic, *Employ'd.*
 Acan for ac en, *And in.*
 Abaned, *Feathers; Leg.* Adanedh. Mal abaned aryant oeb y vrych oll. Yft. Kylhuz 'ab Kilydh, am yn o lydnod y Turz truyth.
 Aboect, *Affignatio, Adhoc.*
 Abreibyav, *To worship.*
 Abvyn, *Loyal.* Adhuyn.
 Abyrcof, *A spider.* Gair Iaith Lhy:lyn yu hun, a xorryn guenynalhyd a aruydhoká.
 Aeo, *A man's name.* Aedh, *Lat.* Acius.
 Ael, *A skirt or border of a garment.*
 Aerua, *A place of slaughter.* Aerua and † haerva.
 Aeruebavc, *Revenge'd.* Aervedhog.
 Agclot and angclot, *Disgrace.* Anghlocl.
 Agclywebyc; *Unheard of.* Angklyuedig.
 Aghevol, *Mortal.* Angheydlyon ueliaz, *Mortal wounds.*
 Aghuaechach, *Much less.*
 Aghyuartal, *Incomparable.*
 Agveof and Egveoi, *A maiden Fee presented by the husband to the bride.* Egueidhi.
 Alav, *The great white water Lily.*
 Aiban, *Scotland.*
 Alclvyc, *vid. Kaer Alclvyc.*
 Almaen, *Germany.*
 Amaervy, *A hem, a skirt, a border.* Amacry.
 Amerobraech, *Empire.*
 Amgen, *On the contrary, On the other hand.* Also *Buz, L. Autem.*
 Amgyffravb, *To contain or comprehend.*
 Amheravdyr, *An Emperour.* Ymhèrod:
 Amherobron mein, *Emeralds.*
 Amlav and am lav, *Besides.*
 Amlyny, *To cleanse.*
 Ampreflyedic, *Uninhabitable.*
 Amvoc, *A Covenant.* Ammod.
 Amwabyr and Amobr, *A Maiden Fee paid to the Father if Living, or else to the Lord.* Vid. Amobr apud Davisium.
 Amyl, *Large.* *Ths now used for Frequent.* Ammal.
 Amus, *A stonehorse.*
 Anffyrueio, *Deform'd.* Anffyrvedh.
 Anhylar, *Sad, mournful, melancholy.* q.
 Angerb, *A hot steam; Sultry heat.* Also *a natural Quality.*
 Anghengaech, *Misery.*
 Anghynerth, *Unsteadiness, disloyalty.*
 Angkret: *Gulat angkret, Any Country out of Christendoms.*
 Angkrettvr, *An Infidel.*
 Anllavo, *Rich.* Anlhodh.
 Anniweir, *False, treacherous.*
 Annoeth, *An Injunction.*

Anobun, *The deep.* anodhn, andhuvn.
 Anreichu, *To rob;* Anrheithy.
 Anreichuarch, *A horse for padding or robbing.*
 Anryueo, *Wonderful.* Anrhyvedh.
 Anterth, *Prýd anterth, Three a clock in the morning.*
 Anuab, *Childish.* Anvab.
 Anuodauc, *Forward, perverse, malecontent.* Anvodhog.
 Anyanavi, *Natural.*
 Aorucpvyt, *Was done.*
 Aorugym V. Goruc, &c. *I did.*
 Archenat, *Sboos.*
 Archoll, *A wound.*
 Arberyd, *A Country in Scotland so called.* Arderydh.
 Arbymherya, *—ravc —rebie, Temperate.*
 Arfeoeit, *An apronsful, a lapsul.*
 Arfoll and arfolli, *To welcome, to entertain hospitably.*
 Arforbir, *Maritime land.*
 Arganvob, *To discover.*
 Argvueb, *Hurt, a distemper, &c.*
 Argvuebys, *Sickly, indisposed.*
 Argvgroec. *Q. whether large or spacious.* Macs argvngroec. *Br. Renabry.*
 Arloft; *A shaft.*
 Arlvý and arlvýo, *To prepare.*
 Aruach, *A design or intent.*
 Arvbyocciu, *To signify, to betoken.*
 Arwec, *To bring or carry.*
 Arwyoon, *Colours; An ensign.*
 Aryal, *Life, vigour.*
 Aryen, *Dow.*
 Assvno, *To enjoy; To conjure or earnestly intreat.*
 Afcrus, *Rough, crabbed.*
 Achrav, *A Doctor; A Teacher or Master.*
 Actvry, *To restore.*
 Actvycic, *Distressed, wretched, miserable.* Advydhig.
 Auaruy, *A proper name which is called in Cæsar, Mandubratius. Tr. Brit. & Galfr. Monem. According to this, I should be apt to read the word Mardubratius; Auardhuy vrás. For 'tis a constant rule that the British v Consonant was expressed by m, or b in the Latin.*
 Avch, *Your.* Auch tabolyaech, *Your reverence.* q. d. *Lat. paternitas vestra.*
 Auena, *Vid. Clas.*
 Aweovr; *Running water, Fresh water.* Awedhur. Vrch hynný y para y mor yn hallt, yr ael yn-bau or aveovr ar glav. *Delu's Byd.*
 Awybýat for a wybýat: *Ef a wydhyat, He knew.*

B
 Bagvy, *A point or top.* Dav.
 Balauc, *The tongue of a Buckle.*
 Bangav, *Fluent, eloquent.*
 Bannavc, *Mark'd, notable, remarkable.* Also *High, conspicuous.* Mynyb bannavc, *A mountain so call'd.*

Banv, *A pig.*
 Bar, *Anger.*
 Baryulen, *A part of a shield.* Svch y baryan, a baryvlen y baryan. *Yft. Artb.*
 Bachavc, *Rich.*
 Begegýr, *A drone.*
 Beibu, *To dare.*
 Beis, *Shallowness; also a Ford.* y veifbon, *The lowest Tide.*
 Berth, *Fair, handsome.*
 Berthauc, *Rich.*
 Berthyb, *Wealth.* Berthýdh.
 Bicar, *A Vicar.*
 Bib, *A quickset-hedge.* Glam.
 Blaenbren, *Good fortune.* Q. *Br. Renabry.*
 Blaeneu, *The mountainous part of a Country.* Blaenc Lloegýr, *The marches.* Blaeneu aponyb, *The Sources of Rivers.*
 Blagýr, *A twig.*
 Blavb, *Nimble.* Bładh.
 Blavr, *Gray, hoary.*
 Bleitaf, *A wolf bitch.* Bleidhaf.
 Blevmon and blewmon, *A moor.* O dyna hi aceth hyc yn Ethiopia gvlav y blevmonyeit. *Prof. Sibli doeb.*
 Bliant, *Cambrick or Lawn.*
 Blif, *A sort of Catapulta or some Engine for slinging stones, &c.*
 Blug, *Angry: f, g. blog. Blung and bloz.*
 Blyghau, *To be angry.*
 Botfach, *Boasting; Vain glory.*
 Boet, *Be it, let be.*
 Boneo, *Good decent.* Also *Education.* Dvyn plant ar vonob, *o give Children liberal Education.*
 Both, *A bottle, a borachio.*
 Brabavc, *A Traitor.* Bradog. *Also false or treacherous.*
 Bran, *Brennus, The Gaulish General; whom our Historians make a Britan.*
 Bravc, *A frier.*
 Breichrvyi, *A bracelet.*
 Breit: *Ovreidh, Hardly.* *Not without some difficulty.*
 Brein, *The plur. of Brán.*
 Breint, *Privilege.*
 Breuerat, *A bleating or bellowing.*
 Breyant, *The throat.*
 Broch, *Froth; also Anger.*
 Bru, *The womb.*
 Brvvyr, *A battle.*
 Brvyc, *Drunk.*
 Bryccan, *A blanket.* Brec yn iaith yr Yxeldir ydyu Brith; a Brekan y galvant Len o ulanen o amryu liuz; yr hon ydyu y hygan y dýdh, ay Kynvas y nbs, ai hamdo yn y bedh.
 Bryneich, *The Country of the Northen Britans that were called Bernicii.*
 Bub, *Profit, Emolument.* Býdh.
 Buanach, *Faster, quicker, more nimble.*
 Bubelv, *Buddel.*
 Butugolyaech, *Triumph.*
 Buein, *made of Buffelo's-horn.*
 Bvrgvyn,

Burgvyn, <i>Burgundy.</i>	Daretyghetygaerch, <i>Obeisance.</i>	Dodi ar, <i>Is frequently used for naming.</i>
Bvrv, <i>To pierce or stab.</i>	Darileu, <i>To read.</i> Ef a darilewys, <i>He read.</i>	Doer, g. Kawat a doer, <i>A sower shall fall.</i>
Bvrcal, <i>Provisions.</i>	Durogenyo, <i>A fortune-teller.</i>	Dogyn, <i>Sufficiency.</i>
Bvhwman, <i>Flaming, Fluctuating, &c.</i>	Darware, <i>Shipping, frisking, &c.</i>	Drac gefyn, <i>Behind him.</i>
Burgesi, <i>A Citizen, a Burgess.</i>	Dav, <i>A son in law.</i> Yft. K. 'ab K.	Druc, <i>Courageous.</i> Marchavc druc, &c.
Bydin, <i>A band or troop.</i> Bydhn.	Dauatca, <i>A flock of sheep.</i>	Drych, <i>A form, a state or condition.</i>
Bynnac, <i>is sometimes separated from</i> pvý or pa. <i>As pa dhaspect ychbi bynnag; whatever noise thou shalt make. The Latin cunqve, is the same with this bynnag: For the Romans begin those words with P-latal Letters which we begin with Labials, as has been show'd elsewhere.</i>	Debyf, <i>A statue, &c.</i> Degeir de-ohyf, <i>The ten Commandments.</i>	Drychafy and Drychafel, <i>To raise up, to exalt.</i>
C		
Calaneo, <i>Carcaffes, dead bodies.</i>	Deheu, <i>The South.</i>	Drycbamwein, <i>Misfortune.</i>
Camoc, <i>An oppressor.</i>	Deifur, <i>The Country of Durham.</i>	Drychyll, <i>Lasivious.</i>
Canyc, <i>Seeing not, &c.</i> Achanyc geo plant ybav, <i>And in regard he had no Issue.</i>	Delebacv, <i>Magnific, splendid.</i>	Duavc, <i>Black, blackish.</i>
Calwallava, <i>A man's name. The same that Cæsar calls Calvelaunus.</i>	Deuavc, <i>An establish'd custom.</i>	Duv, <i>A day.</i>
Cavr, <i>Loud.</i> q.	Devreb, <i>Strength.</i> Yn y dhwrethb, <i>In his prime.</i>	Dvynbec, <i>Union, confederacy.</i> From Dyundeb.
Chvechach [<i>An roddis chvckach?</i>]	Diarchar, <i>Q. whether Manifest.</i>	Dvyrein, <i>The East.</i>
<i>More sweet.</i> Lib. Medic.	Diaspat and diaspeden, <i>A terrible noise.</i>	Dvyweu, <i>The Gods.</i>
Chvedeu, <i>News.</i>	Didufvr, <i>An hermit.</i>	Dyannot; En dyannot, <i>Immodiately.</i>
Clab, <i>A pit, a deep trench.</i>	Diown, <i>Terrible.</i>	Dybi; Dybi itci hynny, <i>Be it so.</i>
Clabu, <i>To dig.</i> Pa le bynnac y clabher, <i>bvyr a gefir.</i> Delur Byd.	Diefyl, <i>Fiends.</i> Kythrealized.	Dybryc, <i>Ugly.</i>
Clas, <i>The name of an Island.</i> Q. whether the Isle of Corfu.	Dieithyr, <i>O dieithyr, Out, without.</i> O dhieithyr yr Eglvys, <i>Out of Church.</i> Dieithyr hyn, <i>Morcover</i>	Dychmygy, <i>To conjecture, to feign.</i>
Clas ac Auena, <i>ynaytoed yn y Mor Groc lle trigavd y Britannyeyt, a aethont o'r ynys hon ygan Yrp Lu'bauc o Lychlya, yn Amter Gaydya ybyri.</i> Tr. Brit.	Diercheiny, <i>To take off Shoes.</i>	Dyogveith, <i>On a certain time; on a day. Also a day.</i> Dyogveith a nosveth, <i>A day and a night.</i>
Clavr, <i>A lid or cover.</i>	Diewoet, <i>Days.</i>	Dyeithyr, <i>Excepting.</i> Vid. Dieithyr.
Clavitr mynack, <i>A Convent or Cloister of Monks.</i>	Differy, <i>To deliver.</i>	Dyflan; Diffan and diffannu, <i>To vanish or disappear.</i>
Cnap, <i>A bottom.</i>	Diffen, <i>Secure.</i>	Dyffryn, <i>A valley.</i>
Cogor, <i>The noise of Crows.</i>	Digavn, <i>Ny digavn ef, He cannot.</i>	Dyffrync, <i>The same with Dyffryn, A valley.</i>
Coranneic, <i>The Cornland.</i> Vid. Camd. Brit.	Digrif, <i>Pleasant.</i> Lle digrif, <i>A pleasant place.</i>	Dyggaboli, <i>To beat unmercifully; to belabour one.</i>
Corfforoeb, <i>Bodies.</i>	Diheu, <i>True, certain.</i>	Dygrynnjav, <i>To seize upon.</i>
Conyn, <i>Reed grass.</i> It's a diminutive of Kayn.	Dilya, <i>Certain, secure.</i> Yn dilya, <i>Most assuredly.</i>	Dygyfvor, <i>Forces.</i>
Cribbeilav, <i>To flatch.</i>	Dinas Faraon, <i>The old name of Dinas Emrys at Snowdon.</i>	Dygylichyny, <i>To encompass.</i>
Cribeiloraech, <i>Havock, pillaging, plundering.</i>	Dinfol, <i>The ancient name of a Town somewhere in the North of England.</i>	Dygnoul, <i>To collect.</i>
Croellan, <i>A maiden, a virgin.</i>	Diocli, <i>To undress or put off ones Cloaths.</i>	Dyheo, <i>Indecent.</i>
Cuan, <i>A sort of Bird.</i> q. wh. a rock owl. Arm. Kayen, <i>An owl.</i>	Diolch, <i>Thanks.</i>	Dyhol and behol, <i>To expel.</i>
Cvba, <i>Q. wh. To rule or govern.</i>	Dilgyvl, <i>To look; to view, or behold.</i>	Dylebacv, <i>A noble man.</i>
Kyv. Myrdh. a Gwandhydh.	Dilgyryav, <i>To cry out.</i>	Dylyet, <i>Incumbent, obligatory.</i>
Cvnallc march, <i>A Hoisting.</i>	Dilpeilav klebyf, <i>To draw the sword.</i>	Dyneflau, <i>To approach.</i>
Cvnllt, <i>A council or consultation.</i>	Diocrych, <i>Spume, froth.</i>	Dyrcavel, <i>To raise: Dyrcavel hvyf, To hoise up sail.</i>
Cyvneir, <i>Cruising.</i>	Dina, <i>To destroy.</i>	Dyrvefc, <i>Fasting.</i>
Cyvneir, <i>Accuracy. Also the dressing or preparing of any thing.</i>	Diwall, <i>Duty provided for.</i>	Dyfpelav Klebyf; <i>Dimet. striko Kledhe, Vid. Dilpeilav.</i>
Kyweurbeb byb, <i>Cookery.</i>	Diweir, <i>Chast. Also Loyal and Faithful.</i>	Dyuet, <i>The name of the Country, written by the Romans Dimetæ. In the old Welsh Manuscripts Penbrokshire is always understood by this name.</i>
D		
DAbre, <i>Hasten thou.</i>	Diwyn, <i>Seems to have signified, the first cutting of a youth's hair; which was usually done, by one of the chief of the Family, who at the same time gave the Child a Gift or granted him some Request.</i>	Dyuu; Pan dhyuu e, <i>When it came.</i>
Dal, <i>To begin.</i> O'r avr y dallife, <i>From the hour he began.</i>	Arthur yflyb geuynbetv itc. Dos art archur y diwyn dy wallt, ac erchych hynny idav yn gyuavrs itc. — Diwyn vvg gvalic auyn-naf. Ti a gefy hynny; Kymryc crisp eur o archur, a gvellcu a bolcu aryant idav, a chribav y benn aoruc, a gouyn pvý oeb a oruc archur, mae vvg callon yn tirioni vrchyt; mi a vn dy ha-nnot om gvact. Dywet im pvý vyc. Dywetaf heb y mab. Kul-hwch mab Kilyo mab Kylebon wlebic o Olewoyb merch Anlavo wlebic vy mam. Gvir yr hynny heb yr archur; keuender vyc ticheu y mi. Not a noctych a chi ackeffy. Yft. Kylb. 'ab Kilyd.	Dyuyfci, <i>Ruin, destruction.</i> q.
Daly, <i>To catch.</i>		Dywal, <i>Cruel, Savage.</i>
Danchvein, <i>A chance or accident.</i>		Dywalber, <i>Cruelty.</i>
Damgylichyny, <i>To encompass.</i>		Dywanny, <i>To happen into, to come by chance.</i>
Damueny, <i>To happen.</i> Ef a dam-wenyys y byuot, <i>It happen'd that he came.</i>		Dywaný, <i>Idem.</i>
		Dywylljav, <i>To till the ground; e tir bywyllbroton, The husbandman.</i>
		Dywynny, <i>To summon, to cite, to call in, &c.</i>
		E
		E B and ep, <i>said he.</i>
		E yr Ebeityl, <i>The Apostles.</i>
		Ebrvyb, <i>Quick, nimble.</i>
		Ebrvygy, <i>To corrupt.</i>
		Echovyvnygy, <i>To shew.</i>
		Echrys, <i>Hurt, Dread, Terror.</i>
		Echtywynnedic, <i>Bright.</i>
		Echwynna,

Echwynna, *To borrow.*
 Eocu, *Both; y dhay.*
 Eocu, *To compel.*
 Ebnogyn, *A fly.*
 Ebrinav, *To fight.*
 Ebyn, *A Bird.*
 Efrei; Guyr Efrei, *The Jews; Hebrews.*
 Egrist; Ederyn egrist, *A griffon.*
 Egrop, *Europe.*
 Egvylec, *The small of the legs.*
 Ehang, *Large, wide.*
 Ehavu, *Bold.*
 Eitiganý, *To hurt.* K. LL. a LLav.
 Eisc, *Egypt.*
 Eiras, *A large billet, or log.*
 Eirychu, *To spare.*
 Eislýoes, *Nevertheless. Also likewise. † Already.*
 Eislýweoic, *Unprovided for.*
 Eisce urch, *To besiege.*
 Elchwyl, *Again.*
 Ellýll, *A ghost.*
 Ellýn, *A racour. Not Elhym as commonly pronounced.*
 Emchweyl, *To return. Also to turn*
 Ef a emchuelys, *He translated.*
 Emkýakv, *To join battle.*
 Emkýverbynneyc, *To oppose.*
 Emplýth, *Amongst.*
 Emreis, *Ambrose.*
 Emýcaroec, *Barnes.*
 Enachav! *Loe! behold. Scepitus scribitur machaf.*
 Enuys, *A Rain-bow.*
 Enynua, *A hindling.*
 Ep, *Inquit; Ep et and ep ev, said be.*
 Er, *Since.*
 Erch, *The Orchades.*
 Erchi, *To ask; to request.*
 Erchias. q. *A sort of blow.*
 Ercluf, *Hercules.*
 Erlýn, *To follow.*
 Erlýc, *To pursue.*
 Ermoec, *In all my life time. q. d. er v ý oec. So Erioc is properly, er ý oec, In all his life.*
 Erhvch, *Groaning.*
 Ervýneic, *To desire.*
 Erýri, *The Mountains of Snowdon.*
 Egeir oeruel, *An old name of a place in Ireland.*
 Egemýo, *A bomb.*
 Egut, *Swift.*
 Ekeir, *The Legi.*
 Espeyt, *Space.*
 Eftavr and deftavr, *A sort of large measure for Corn, &c.*
 Ethol, *To choose.*
 Etryc and ecrivic, *To restore; to surrender.*
 Ettelýs; Pan ettelýs e, *Whom he hir'd or employ'd.*
 Ettwa, *Yet, still.*
 Evelychu, *To resemble.*
 Evgi, *To cry out; to strike.*
 Euguryavl, *Hiduous; Diaput Euguryavl, A hideous noise. Kývranc Llydh a Llevelys.*
 Euo, *He. Y vo.*
 Ewyrdomic, *Irish.*
 Eydal, *Italy.*
 Eygyavn, *The Ocean.*
 Eýlenwý, *To fulfil.*

FAv, *Honour, credit, reputation.*
 Dav.

Fenytwýo, *A pine Tree: Fýnni- duydh.*
 Fichteic, *The Pits.*
 Flur, *Fair dealing.*
 Foc, *A forge, a furnace.*
 Fravounyav, *To trespass.*
 Freinc dvýreinyavl, *Franconia or Frankenland.*
 Frost, *Pomp.*
 Fuon. Q. *wb. Claret. Cochach oec ý deurud nor fuon Cochaf. If. K 'ab Kilidb.*
 Furuf, *Shape or form.*
 Fynbonwa, *A spring.*

GAlauon, *The midst. Q. ac uan yn alauon ý dvý uron. If. K.*
 Galovýth, *An Archibut.*
 Garym, *An outcry.*
 Gauacigi, *A mastiff.*
 Gem, *A precious stone: Rubemeu, Rubies; Frow rhudh and gem.*
 Geýr, *By; Geir ý tract, By their feet.*
 Gigueu, *Hard. A phan gigueu bilatus ý geirieu hýnný, And when Pilat heard those words.*
 Girac, *Terrible.*
 Glaf, *A bill, a bill-book.*
 Glasowenu, *To smile.*
 Glyn Urchav, *The name of a Valley. Yno yr ýmladav Gorau vab Kyštenya heýfor 'ab Dyvnedig dros Arthur.*
 Gnotcay, *To use, practice, or accustomed. Kanys gnotcac, In regard it's usual.*
 Gobif, *To cast.*
 Gobinec, *Abutery.*
 Gobiweo, *To overtake.*
 Gogelu, *To protect.*
 Goglec, *The North.*
 Gogouavc, *Full of carvers or holes.*
 Gogyich, *Circumference.*
 Gohlyon, *Refuse, Trash, Riffraff.*
 Vulg. *Gohlyon. Ya gohlyon hvn, This is but Trash.*
 Golochvýbur, *A Religious man, an Hermit.*
 Gor, *In some compound words answers to Very. As Gortu, Very black; Gorvyn, Extraordinary white; Goruchel, Exceeding high.*
 Gortocholvýr, *The choicest men.*
 Gortochu, *To court, to woo, &c.*
 Gortový, *To oppress or trespass, To suppress, &c. If. Arth.*
 Gorelcýn, *To conquer. Also to possess or enjoy.*
 Goreureic, *Gilt, gildad.*
 Gorfreis and Gorfoys. Q. *wb. some old fibula or clasp. Mantell o bali melýn a gorfoys llyban ýn ý uantell. If. Yarlles y Rymon.*
 Gorphenuam, *A great grandmother.*
 Gorleven, *The West.*
 Gorleo, *A court of judicature. Also an old Tumulus or Barrow.*
 Goruc, *He did; he made: Ev a oruc Coron ýoav, He made him a Crown.*
 Goraob ar, *To overcome. Y llaur a orvbo ar pob pech. Labor omnia vincit.*
 Gorvýd, *A stately horse; a Steed; a palfrey. Gorwydh.*
 Gorymbeith, *To walk.*
 Gorygalauc, *In large bowls.*

Gofget, *A shape or form; Gofgebic, Beautiful.*
 Gofgorb, *A guard; a great retin*
 Gofgymon, *Fewel.*
 Gosketh, *Id. q. Gofgeth.*
 Gofymbeith, *Provisions, Viaticum.*
 Goveneic, *Assurance, confidence.*
 Gra, *A sort of fine cloath.*
 Greu. Kaer Greu, *A City som where in the North of England.*
 Groeg vavr, *Italy.*
 Guacg, *A buckle.*
 Guacv, *A spear; Guait.*
 Guahan: *Ar uahan, Dispersed.*
 Guahanrebavl, *Disturb. Guahan redhol.*
 Guallav, *To pour out.*
 Gvallocau, *To neglect.*
 Gvallowyav, *A brewer.*
 Gvanu, *To stab or pierce. Ef a gvaupvýt a gvaev, I have been pierced with a spear.*
 Gvarchabu, *To watch, to watch as preserve.*
 Gvarchaebic, *Confus'd.*
 Gvaret, *To release.*
 Gvarchaebic, *Reflecting, scandalous.*
 Gvas, *A Youth, a lad.*
 Gvaigvyn, *The Country of Gigoigae.*
 Gveli, *A wound.*
 Gveis, *Servants.*
 Gverýn, *Tablemen. Latrubouli.*
 Gvelfavt, *A shadow.*
 Gvibon, *A she Giant. Guydho Gvinegýt, Vmgor.*
 Gvlar yr Haf. *Guld ýn nhým Frank: Freinc allycav a no manbi agvlat yr haf. If. K. Kilydb.*
 Gvlebvýchu, *To reign.*
 Gvrchbvýth, *Courageous.*
 Gvrthgloch, *Provoked, provoked.*
 Gvrthlab, *To drive out; to reject or oppose. Also to prevent.*
 Gvrthvan, *A stab.*
 Gvrthrychýat, *The heir appears to a Principality.*
 Gvrthvýneby, *To oppose.*
 Gvynfrýn, *The Tower of London.*
 Gvynhaeth, *A strong wind.*
 Gvynheu, *gvynneu and gvynhoc The winds.*
 Gvyncaa, *A sort of high shoes worn by Persons of Distinction.*
 Gwaharb, *To chock or chide.*
 Gwallou, *To pour out.*
 Gwarabwýo, *Disgrace. Gu' duydh.*
 Gwaredavc, *Gentle, mild, obsequious.*
 Guardhog.
 Gwarch, *Scandal, shame, disgrace.*
 Gwarchaf, *The top or surface any thing.*
 Gwaryat, *I will play.*
 Gwactreu. *Refr. Gwactreu, Battle.*
 Gweilgi, *The Sea.*
 Gweich, *Is often used for Battl*
 Gweicheu, *Sometimes.*
 Gwers, *A while. Ym pen gvet A while after. This is still retain in the Counties of Monmouth, Hereford, Brecknock, and Glamor*
 Gwerchevyn. *Kaer wertheis oedh Tre Mordbyn 'ab Mardv. K. vocse Myr. a G.*

Gwerŷt, *Earth*. Gueryd.
 Gwewŷr, *Spear-men*.
 Gwro, *Strong*. Gurdh.
 Gwrborch, *A large collar; A*
maŷŷiff's collar, &c Gurdhorŷ.
 Gwrchevŷr, *Is render'd in Latin,*
Vortimarus.
 Gwrcheŷrn, *A proper name ren-*
der'd in Latin, Vortigernus.
 Gwrthglochec, *Affront* Hiŷt. Arth.
 & Br. R.
 Gwrvorwŷn, *A virago, an Amazon*.
 Gwrwrach, *A croŷŷ old woman*.
 Gwryogaec'h, *Homage*.
 Gwŷbyav, *To wander*.
 Gwŷchŷr, *Stout, cheerful, reŷolute*.
 Gwŷb, *Trees*. Gwŷdh *This is ŷtill*
uŷed in Caernarvonŷhire and Mei-
ryronŷdh Sing. n. ŷ yudhen.
 Gwŷybuŷyll, *A pair of ables*.
 Gueryn ŷ yudhbuŷyll, *The Table-*
men.
 Gwŷnuybeble, *Blessed*.
 Gwŷth, *Anger*.
 Gwŷthvŷr, *A paŷŷionate man*.
 Gwŷs, *Known*. Dros ŷ byd ŷ gwŷs,
All the world knows.
 Gŷluin and gŷlyf, *A bill or beak*.
 Gyrrŷ ar, *is a phraŷe uŷed ŷome-*
times for naming. Beŷybyav ŷ
 mab a vnaechpŷyŷt a gyrrŷ Kul-
 hŷach arnav. *Iŷt. K. 'ab Kilydb.*

H

HAbef, *A home*.
 Gore tridyŷn ŷ dan nef,
 A warchetwŷs ŷ hadbef;
 Pyll, Selif a Sandhef *Lby. Hen.*
 Gvedy yd el yr heul ny hadef,
After Sun-ŷet.
 Habolvŷn, *To intreat*.
 Hacach, *Almost*.
 Hagen, *But; Lat. Autem*.
 Hambyŷllo, *To mention*.
 Hanŷoc, *To proceed from or deŷcend*.
 Hanŷŷyŷh gwell, *All hail*. Ef a
 hanvŷb gvaech, *He'll be enda-*
mag'd.
 Hanner dŷb, *The South*. Del. ŷ
 byd.
 Hanu, *To be deŷcended from, to pro-*
ceed from O vrenhined ŷo han-
 vŷb, *Thou art deŷcended of Princes*.
 Hayachen, *Almost*.
 Heb ef, *Said be*. Heb ŷ Gvalch-
 may, *Said Gvalchmai, &c*.
 Hebogeib, *Hawk-like*.
 Hebyrgoŷi, *To forget*.
 Heirua, *A place of Battle*.
 Heleb, *A ŷalt-pit*. Yr Helebŷh wen.
Namptŷyeb in Cheshire. Alŷo an
old name of ŷome Iŷlands in Scot-
land; probably the Hebrides. Try-
 dŷb arianllu ŷnŷs prŷbein aech
 gan gaŷŷwallavn uab beli, a gven-
 nŷvŷnŷn a gvanar, veibon lliav
 uab nvŷfre, ac arianroc Verch
 beli eu mam. Ar gvŷr hŷnny o
 erch a heleb panuanhŷeŷyŷt. Ac
 a echhant gŷc a Chaŷwallavn eu
 hewŷrchur ar vŷic ŷ Keŷŷaryeit
 or Ynŷs hon. Seŷ lle ymae ŷ
 gvŷr hŷnny ygevaŷgvŷn. *Tr. Br.*
 Helŷm, *An Helmet*.
 Henŷv *Vid. Hanŷ*. A henŷv o
 honav, *which proceeds from it*.
 Hergoro, *To but or puŷh as a horn-*
ed Beaf.
 Herv, *Plundering or pillaging*. My-

ned ar herv hyt yn LLoegyŷr.
Br. Ronabwy.
 Hervŷb, *By*. Hervŷbŷh Gvally ŷ
 ben, *By the hair of his bead*.
 Heŷpaen, *Spain*.
 Heuŷlavt, *A herdsman, a ŷhepheard*.
 Honneit, *Well known, manifeŷt*.
 Hŷnod.
 Hualauc, *Shackled, fetter'd*.
 Hualogeon, *The Plur of Hualavc*.
 Huch, *A Swine, whether Boar,*
Hog, or Sow. Guŷbhuch, *A wild*
Boat, &c. Nŷ labavb namŷn un
 parchell o voch ŷ tvrch trvŷth
 Gouynnŷvŷs ŷ gvŷr ŷ archur bech
 oed ŷŷcŷr ŷr hvch hunnv: ŷ by
 vavt ŷntc brenhin uu. *Iŷt. K. 'ab*
Kilydb.
 Hunbŷ, *A dormitory or gallery for*
Beds, &c.
 Hur, *Deluŷion, charm, faŷination*.
 Hvŷl Dvŷn hvŷl, *To aŷŷault or ŷet*
upon, as a hawk on his prey.
 Hyb, *A Stag*. Hŷdh.
 Hŷgnavs, *Gentle, mild*.
 Hŷmŷr, *The Hummer*.
 Hŷnoni, *To baŷk in the Sun*.
 Hŷnt Ar hŷnt, *preŷently*. Hŷnt
ŷignifies properly the way. Whence
ar hŷnt immediatly, as yn ŷ lle and
yn ŷ man.
 Hŷt pan, *So that, to the end that*.

I

I Eu, *Surely*.
 Ieuan, *John*. Hence ŷome Fami-
 lies of the name of Evans retain-
 ing the old Orthograpŷy, write Ie-
 vans.
 Is, *Below*. Is ŷ gŷl, *Behind him*.
 Iŷot, *Below; below thee*.
 K
 K Ablu, *To diŷparage*.
 Kabarnhaŷ, *To maintain or al-*
ledge.
 Kabecir Vazen, *A place ŷo called on*
Vrenni Vavur Mountain in Pem-
brokŷhire. Br. M. *Wladig*.
 Kaer, *A fortified Town, any ŷtrong*
Holt. Kaer brithvch, K. oeth &
 K. ueuenhyr. *Iŷt. K. 'ab Kilydb.*
 Kais ŷ lhevŷdh. Kaer Aiklvŷb,
A City of the Stratchvud Britana
Dunbarton (or as the old Scotiŷh
dunbŷartin) according to ŷome. As
others Glaŷcow. Kaer Baris, *The*
City of Paris, and Kaer Lunben,
London. Gaŷf. Monm. Kaer Sein,
A Town near Caernarvon Segon-
 tium.
 Kalan, *The 1ŷt day of any Month*.
 As Kalan Ebrilh, *April*. Kalan
 mai [& vulg. Klamme] *The 1ŷt*
of May, &c. And hence D. Kal.
 & Calan Gayav.
 Kalatŷr, *Caledonia*.
 Kamŷe, *A Gown*.
 Kanberauc, *Mad, diŷtracted*. Kyn-
 dbeiriog.
 Kanhŷmbeith, *To keep up with, to*
accompany.
 Kannŷ, *For not*. Kannŷ oed, *For*
it was not. Kannŷ allaŷi, *For I can*
not.
 Kaplan, *A Chaplain*.
 Katracŷh, *A place in Scotland*.
 Kat, *A battle*. Kád.
 Katbrivavc, *A General*.
 Kateneŷs, *Katusŷ in Scotland*.

Katpays, *A coat of mail*.
 Keŷymbecŷhas, *Friendŷhip*.
 Keinibiauc. q. Frvŷn Kŷinibiauc.
 Keibebic, *Laud dug or horn'd with*
a mattock.
 Keis, *A tax*.
 Kelli vic, *King Arthur's Court in*
Cornwal.
 Kelybon. Koeb Kelybon, *A place*
in Scotland; the native Country
of the Poet Myrdhyn 'ab Mor-
vryn. Q. wh. Dunkell.
 Kenuein o uoch, *A herd of Swine*.
 Keing, *A Branch*.
 Kenn, *Moŷt*. Kenn ŷ Ketrig, *A*
ŷort of moŷt uŷed in dying red. Ko-
 nach in the Irŷh, *is any moŷt*.
 Kennavri, *A Meŷŷage; an Em-*
bassy. Gaŷf. Mon.
 Kennetta and Kennettaŷ, *To per-*
mit.
 Kerb, *A Trade*.
 Kernŷw, *Cornwall*.
 Keŷŷelivŷr, *What may be carried un-*
der the arm.
 Keŷŷaryeit, *The Romans*. q. d. *Ca-*
ŷariani.
 Ket, *Alto*. Megŷs ket, *As much*
as.
 Kethŷr, *A nail*. Ef a brevŷt ŷnoŷ
 gethri, &c.
 Keu, *Hollow*. Kay.
 Keuynberv, *A Couŷin German*.
 Kib, *A box, a cupboard*.
 Kigleu, *Vid. Gigueu*.
 Kikvŷr, *The Infantry*. q. Acaoco
 o gikvŷr bechol a march clocuavr,
 &c. *Iŷt. K. 'ab Kilydb.*
 Kiwtawcuŷr. *Vid. Nŷwbawt*.
 K. LLud a LLevelus.
 Kleicav, *To dip or drench in water*.
 Kleb, *A Sword*. LLav ar gleb,
 arall ar groes. K.M. a Gwendŷydb.
 Kleheren, *A waŷŷ*.
 Kleis, *Marble*.
 Klybot, *Heard*.
 Klutweir, *A pile of wood, &c*.
 Knewillŷn, *A kernel*. It's alŷo uŷed
 ŷometimes for the middle point of
 any thing: *As ŷg knevillŷn ŷ cál,*
In the miŷt of the Forebead.
 Koeluein, *An Honorary preŷent; a*
reward for ŷome extraordinary ex-
plot.
 Kogvŷn, *A ŷhell; as of a ŷail, &c*.
 Korblan, [Korbhlan] *A burial*
place. An cor. pro Corphlan?
 Korn, *A boof*. † Karn.
 Koven, *A Couvent*.
 Kret, *Faith, Belief*. It's uŷed alŷo
 for Chriŷtendome. Gulat anket,
Any Country inhabited by Inŷ-
delŷ.
 Kvrowal. Q. wh. *Turky leather*.
 Gwŷntaŷŷeu o Gvrbwal newŷydh
 am ŷ tract. Br. M. W. Gveino
 gorowal newŷydh. Br. Ronab.
 Kvŷnos, *A Supper*. Tr. Br.
 Kŷchvŷnnu, *To ariŷe*. It's now cor-
 rupted to Kunny in Glam. Monm.
 &c.
 Kybweu, *To quadrat with, or*
agree very well Kydwedhy.
 Kyŷŷes, *Confession*. Am Kyŷŷes a
 dŷgaŷ icti, *I proteŷt to thee*.
 Kyŷŷin [plur. Kyŷŷinieŷ] *The Bor-*
ders of a Country.
 Kyŷŷeth, *An Interpreter*.
 Kyŷŷab,

Kýflad, To joy with, to clasp or
or strike into. Br. M.
Kýnwicccvr, A Chapman; a Mer-
chant.
Kýfrec, So fleet, So swift.
Kýfrcch, To meet.
Kýfuc, Half a yard; a cubit.
Kýghorfynns, Bavinus.
Kýgrheyr, A Croquant.
Kýharoc, So decent; So splendid
or magnificent.
Kýhoeb: Ar gýhoebh, Publicly.
Kýlýon, Plus. S. W.
Kýmheruo, The mist; Yghým-
heruo auonyb, In the midst of
Rivers.
Kýmonob, So well defended.
Kýmrýt, So fair.
Kýn, when the first syllable of a
compound word, signifies either To-
gether, First, Chief, Excellent, Sing-
ular, &c. Or else as answering
to the Latin con.
Kýnbrychavl, Face to face.
Kýnorycholob, Presence.
Kýnebrvyb, So swift.
Kýngvytyl, A wager.
Kýnlhyuan, A slip for a greyhound.
Kýnmyt, As large.
Kýnneoyt, A natural gift, some
quality extraordinary.
Kýnnuc, Fewel.
Kýncet y ty, The entry.
Kýnceyt, The first swam.
Kýnvelyn, A proper name Lat-
inized Canobelinus.
Kýnweiffac, The superlative of
Gweiffac, A tent-maker.
Kýnyb, A huntsman; Kýnydh.
Kýllagryt, The Colick.
Kýrchu, To set upon, to assault.
Kýstubebic, Sorrowful.
Kýtfeuin, First.
Kýtsynhetigacch, Confat.
Kýuarch gvell, To greet or salute.
Kýuarvyb, History.
Kýuarva, A present. It seems to
denote particularly a favour grant-
ed at some publick time, or on some
solemn occasion. Vid. Exempl. in
Dywn.
Kýuoebh, Dominion.
Kýuoebhac, Possant.
Kýwocavt, A Nation.
Kýwycolyacch, A solemn praise or
bymn.

L.

L Actvn, Latten metall.
L Lattv yr ypaen, &c. Br. Ron.
LLab, To cut. LLabh pen, To be-
head. So lhadh gvaiv, lhadh ry-
uyrch, lhadh maun, &c.
LLallog, q. whether a Twin.
LLamre, Swift paced. Env kaleg
Arthur.
LLannerch, A green; a bare place
in a Wood, &c.
LLas. Ef a las, He was slain. Ellas
onabunt fil, A thousand of them
were slain.
LLath, A rod. LLath Moysen, &c.
LLathryb, To steal an Hireff.
Llathrydyh.
LLe. Yn y lle and enelle, Pre-
sently.
LLeallh, To slay.
LLech Elior, Saxum Heliodori,
A place that was so called in the

North, and another in the Isle of
Anglesey. Tr. Br.
LLech, A bidding, &c. Yn llech,
Hidden.
LLeoyt, Oblique, tranverso, crooked.
Lledhv.
LLeill, The one, and llall, The o-
ther. Lhailh.
LLeithic, q. Y teu nacvy yn gva-
reu yr vyobvyl ar y lleithic aur.
Br. Max.
LLeilave, LLallave, and LLallo-
gan, q. w. one of Twins. K.M.G.
LLehbryoh, A tumbler, a vaunter.
LLen, A veil, a glad, &c.
LLeag, A Legion.
LLeatrich, Enchantment.
LLeatrichac, Magical.
LLeucir, Ef a leucir, He speaks.
LLeuryb, A saying, &c. LLeu-
ryoh nac, A refusal or denial.
LLeuer, Light, brightness, splen-
dour.
LLewa, To eat; Ny lewes ef, He
did not eat; Yft. Iarhes y Fyn-
non. I have observ'd this word in
Glamorganshire; but not of com-
mon use.
LLeyon and lleon, Legions. N.W.
LLeion, Idem. S. W.
LLeiwav, To change colours, to grow
pale, &c.
LLeogyt, England on this side the
Humber; excluding Wales and
Cornwall. Galf. Monem. in Kad-
walhon.
LLeoghavl and llonghavl, Naval
pertaining to Shipping.
LLeouyon, A place in Pembroke-
shire mention'd in the Triades, as
famous for Barley.
LLeuchet, Lightning.
LLeubetic, Thred, fatigued.
LLeubias, To hinder.
LLeuet, A tent; A hut or cottage.
LLeugorn, A lantern.
LLeuman, A flag, an Ensign.
LLeubrya, London. Viz. from the
Norman name.
LLeuric, Armour; A Coat of mail.
LLeuricavc, Mail, armour.
LLeurv, A place.
LLeychlyb, Dusty.
LLeychlyn, Norway.
LLeycav, Bretagn in France.
LLeyghe, A Fleet, a Navy. LLeyn-
ges or LLeyses.
LLeygheffwr, An Admiral.
LLeyman, Here.
LLewychebic, Splendid.
LLeywus: Ef a lywus, He govern'd.
LLewyav, To govern.

M

MAes gvenith, A place in the
Country of Gwent now [Mon-
mouthshire] mention'd in the Tri-
ades, as famous for Wheat and
Honey.
Malkavn, Maelgun, A proper name
call'd by Gildas Maglocunnus.
Manaches, A man.
Mars, The Kingdom of Mercia. Also
the Marches or Borders of Wales.
Mac, Good. Macgyuluan, Any
exploit unlaful in it self but
transacted for publick good.
Meory, To shoot.
Meib, The Plur. of map or mab,

Sons. Pedvarmeib ar hygeint am
bvyn Lb. b.
Meichat, A stunsford.
Meretic, q. Meretic awyr yvch,
An expression when they upbraided
any one of Ignorance.
Mereric, A pearl.
Meubvy, An Hermit.
Molebic, Laudable.
Molest, Trouble.
Mor rub, The British Ocean. Br.
Max. Wledic.
Morav, Marine, of the Sea.
Morben, A promontory.
Morc, An English mark.
Morovy, A Tempest a Storm at
Sea.
Moreb, A Haven.
Morgant, A proper name; the
same with Morgan.
Morgymlavo, A violent tide or
high water.
Moruill, A whale.
Mu, A Cow.
Muchub and Maen muchubh, Is.
Mul, Modest.
Mvya, A sort of basket or pannier.
Mygeborch, A vapour, a mist.
Mynneu, The Alps.
Mynvgl, The neck. Mynb dvylav
mynvgl, To embrace.
Mynychu, To iterat or repeat
often.
Mynyo, To the place where. Myn-
yob oeb yr heullavr, To the place
where the Shepherd was.
Mynyw, St. Davids.
Mylan and Moelen, Meifs.

N

NAchaf, Behold.
Neb byn, No man. q. d. Ne-
mo homo, ut apud Terent.
Nebun, Some one: Nebun vrvav,
A certain Friar.
Nieu, Daint. Deugen nieu, Forty
daies. This word comes from Dyw,
A day; as in Dyw Syl, Sunday,
&c. The d being changed into n,
because the preceding word ends
with one.
Nigromavns, Necromancy.
Nit amgen, To wit.
Niuer, Forces; a retinue.
Noby, To protect or preserve. Dyv
ach nobho, God preserve you.
Noraont Id. q. gnotacant, A no-
taont, which they use.
Noty and notty, To request.
Notua, A Sanctuary. Nodvra.
Nyev Vid. Niev.
Nynnýau, Ninnius or Nennius, A
man's name. Y teu ychen ban-
navc oeb nynnýav a pheibav a
richvys Duv yn ychen bannavc
am y pehavt. Is. K. 'ab Kihdh.

O

OBreio, Hardly, scarcely, diffi-
culty. Obraidh.
Oc, Over against; Oc eu hvryneb,
In their faces. Also of, or out of.
Obywchtav, From above him.
Of, Raw.
Oet, An appointed space of time.
Oed. Yn oeb un dyoh, In the
space of one day.
Offeren, The mast.
Olev, Oyl. Dooi olev ar, To ad-
minister extream Unction.

Orc.

o o o

Orc, *Orkney or the Orchades.*
Origin, *A little while; a short space.*
It's a Diminutive of Orig, as Orig of aur.
Oruc, *After a Verb of the Preter Tense and third Person Singular, is an Auxiliary, answering to the English did. As Dyuot a oruc, He did come. It's sometimes also used before Verbs of the Plural, but erroneously for Orugant: A hynný aorugant, And so they did.*
Oip, *A guest; Plur. Yip and Of-peit.*
Oc, *Excellent.*
Ovyn Id. q. Ovan, *Fear.*
Owi! Ob!

P

Palabýr [Plur. pelýbýr] *Asphalt.*
Pali, *Silk, fine Sattin, &c. Dav Q. wb. it be not also Fur or Erymyn which seems confirm'd by Káth bali.*
Palýf, *A paw, as palýf y gath, P. yr Arth. P. y Lhew, &c. But more properly the pawm of the hand. Whence Palfaut, A flap on the face; a box on the ear, &c.*
Pan, *Whence. Pan boethavch? Whence came ye? Pan beui di? Whence comest thou? Hyc pan, so that, to the end that.*
Panýuot, *To come: Panuanhoc-býnt, They came from; they descended.*
Panyv, *That is. Panyv margan Dwýwes o annwýn, That Margan is one of the Goddesses of the Deep.*
Parch, *parcha and parch ar, Towards. Parch ar lle, Towards the place. Parch ar teheu, Towards the South.*
Pavin, *A peacock. Paayn.*
Pebceirael, *Having four skirts or borders.*
Pebestýr and pebetric; *A footman; a racer; a courier.*
Pebren and pebrein, *A buttock.*
Pebren march, *A Horse's crupper.*
Peboryal, *The utmost bound or limit. q.*
Peir, *A cauldron. Pair.*
Peis, *A coat. Pais. Kappeis, A coat of mail.*
Pellennic, *A stranger, a traveller.*
Penguch, *A hood, a cow, &c.*
Penllat, *Summum bonum.*
Penrhyn Blachaon, *Katnesi point in Scotland.*
Penryn Havtín, *A promontory in Cornwall.*
Penryn rionebh, *The Seat of the Princes of Cumbria.*
Pennrynn penwaeb, *The lands end of Cornwall. That hundred is yet call'd Penwyth.*
Penteulu, *A comptroller of the household.*
Pencir and pen tir, *A promontory.*
Pen tir ganion, *The old name of a promontory in Ireland.*
Pennirec, *Decapitating, beheading.*
Perif, *A proper name; the same with Priav or Priamus.*
Periglavr, *A parish Priest or Curate.*
Peivob, *The midff.*

Petrus, *Doubtful.*
Petrufer, *Doubt, Ambiguity.*
Pevyr, *Fair. Pevr and pover.*
Peýnat, *If not. Peýnat emrobecy, If he had not given up himself.*
Peýtýant, *A machin. Plur. Peýryanheu.*
Pieu? *Whose? Pieu y beueit a gebvi bi? neu beiu y gaer racko. If. K. 'ab Kilydb.*
Poet, *Be it.*
Pony and ponyt, *Not, interrogatively used. Pony robeift di greo? Didst not thou engage? Ponyt yb vyi? Am not I? Ponyt mynach výt tí? Art not thou a Monk?*
Porffor, *Purple.*
Porth, *Aid, succour.*
Porth Kerbin, *A Haven in the Country of Dyvet. Vid Dýuett.*
Porth Cleis, *Another in the same Country.*
Preffeleu, *A place in Dyved. Q. wb. Mynydh y parfeleu.*
Priav, *A proper name, The same with Priamus.*
Priaut and Priaut, *Proper. Genuin.*
Priobolber, *Propriety.*
Proceffio, *A Procession.*
Prouebic, *Approv'd.*
Prub, *Prudent. Prydh.*
Prybein, *Britain. It's frequently used for Scotland. Trugein Cantref Prybein yfflyth ban cabo hen. If. K. 'ab Kilydb.*
Pryber, *Anxiety.*
Prycevs, *Thoughtful, Melancholy.*
Pryc, *Seeing that.*
Pumlumon, *The Mountain of Plyn-hymmon in Cardiganshire.*
Purban, *Purgatory.*
y Pvył, *A Country, Q. wb. Poland.*
Pvých meinlas, *is said to be the British name of the place where Cæsar first landed.*
Pwý, *To, unto. Or mor pwý gýlyb, From Sea to Sea.*
Pyberv? *How? This seems but a corruption thát it be common in Ancient Manuscripts of Pa dhęju.*

R

Raccaer, *A Suburbs.*
Racco, *Thither, before thee, yonder, there, that there. Syllbi racco, Look there.*
Racpav; Tý racpav, *Before him.*
Raclauyn, *The forepart of a blade; The point of a Sword, Dagger, or Knife.*
Ractal, *A frontlet; A forehead cloath.*
Ragof, *From me.*
Ranc bob, [bóh] *Satisfaction.*
Rectovydh, *Malicious. q.*
Redýnavc, *A place over grown with Fern. Tál y rhebýnog dhu, A place so call'd in Scotland.*
Reit, *A ray; a branch. q. If. K. 'ab Kilydb.*
Restru, *To marshal an Army.*
Reckýr, *A swinefly.*
Reubus, *A poor man; a beggar.*
Riein, *A maiden, a virgin.*
Robedic, *Bestow'd. Rhodhedig.*
Robvyn, *The River Rhone in France.*

Rocvýb Arberys, *A place in Scotland.*
Ruchen, *A Coat; a leathern Jerkin.*
Rubein, *Crimson, Scarlet.*
Rubuoauc, *A bloody General.*
Ruchur, *A good space or distance.*
Ruchýr: Dvyn ruchur, *To assault or attack.*
Rý, *Did. It's an abbreviation of gvruc, wruc or oruc still retain'd in the Cornish. E rý boothoeb or rýboothoeb, He came; he did come.*
Rý gwnachob bran, *Brennus made.*
Rýbwýchebic, *Wifful, willing.*
Rýbýchý, *To will or desire. Mial y rýbýchei, According to his desire.*
Rýchtir, *Q. wh. Plow'd Land.*
Rýgchunt, *Between them.*
Rýnnaub, *A small place; a small quantity. Rýnnavth yn y koect, A little way in the wood.*
Rýnnu, *To emit or extend.*
Rýobres, *Pomp.*
Rýfwr, *A giant, a champion, a combatant.*
Rýuic, *Pride.*

S

Sæchuttu, *To dart. Q. also whether to sham or delude. Yit. K. 'ab Kilydh.*
Safvyrber, *Sweet-scented.*
Safvyrýs, *Agreeable, savoury.*
Sanguarvý, *q. Gvarchaieu sanguarvý.*
Salwen, *Vain, needles, impertinent.*
Saract and Sarhaect, *Wrong, injury. Sarhaed.*
Seberv, *Proud.*
Sef, *To wis.*
Seilim, *The Psalms.*
Selif, *Solomon.*
Seneovr, *A Senator. Senedhur.*
Septvn. *Kaer Septun, Shaftsbury.*
Sirig, *Silk.*
Sobi, *To sink.*
Svlt, *A Treasure.*
Svmer, *A sumpture.*
Svr, *A Magician.*
Svrn, *A quantity, a good deal.*
Sýllu, *To look or behold. Ac ýna y bywavn kei; myn llav vying kyueille; Syll by raccoan rýffvr. Bryffýav aorugant parch a' mvc, a bynesslau parch ac ýno ban ým arbilgvyl obell, ýny uýb oillus uaruavc yn beuav baed koect. If. K. 'ab Kilydb.*
Synbal, *Fine linnen.*
Sýr, *Stars.*

T

TAl, *The forehead, the front or fore part of any thing.*
Taleith, *A principality.*
Talym, *A quantity. Talym o amser, A good while.*
Tanllachar, *Fiery.*
Tantavc, *A bonfire.*
Taryan, *A shield.*
Teichyavc, *Travailing, wayfaring.*
Temhýl, *A Temple.*
Temhýl, *A feat. q. of what sort.*
Yn eisteo ar demýl o irrvýn, &c. *If. Arth.*
Teruyn. *Yn teruyn [and yn herfyn] So that, to the end that.*
Tervýc, *Tumult.*

Tewec,

Tewec, *Thicknes.*
 Tewhay, *To condense.*
 Teylýgravt, *Dignity.*
 Teyra, *A Prince.*
 Teymeyo, *Princely, Royal.*
 Teyrngec and Teyrget, *Tribute.*
 Tibergvn, *A Cat. It's only a sort of by-name, as is also Reinýaro borrow'd from the French, for a Fox.*
 Toat, *The covering of a House, whether Slat, Thatch, Shingles, or Lead.*
 Toftci, *To hurt.*
 Tra, *Beyond: Tra mor, Beyond Sea.*
 Tra, *Too much: Tracharyat, Dots, excessive fondness.*
 Trach, *Towards: Trach ý gefn, Backwards: Ymchoelyo a orugant trach i kefaeu, They return'd.*
 Trahavc, *Proud, haughty, arrogant.*
 Travlych. Q. *Mustaches. Hep uaryt a hep bravlych arnav. Travlych goch.*
 Treiglweich, *On a certain time.*
 Treidh, *To force.*
 Treanygu, *To despoil.*
 Trin, *The River Trent.*
 Tro, *The City of Troy.*
 Trychwanavc, *Full of holes. q. LLenlicin trychwanavc.*
 Tryllhll, *Lascivious.*
 Trywanu, *To pierce, to perforate, to persuade.*
 Tryocavc, *Bree, Natural'd.*
 Tubat, *A pillow-beer.*
 Tueb, *The Tweed.*
 Tyro, *Wife. Turdh and durdh.*
 Tuc, *A side or part.*
 Tuth, *Pace: Tuth ýfavn, A light pace.*
 Twlec, *Toledo in Spain.*
 Twyg, *A Gown.*
 Tyghecuenvl, *Fatal*
 Tymheftyl, *A tempest.*
 Tymp, *The time of Child-birth. According to the Origin of the word which is from the Latin Tempus, it might signify Time in general.*
 Týwoc, *Sand.*

U

Ucher, *The Evening.*
 Uchet, *Height.*
 Uchot, *Above, above thee.*
 Veichieu ereill, *At other times.*
 Ulkaffar, *ilkaffar, and iul kaffar, Fulius Caesar.*
 Unben, *A Prince.*
 Unillofyauc, *One handed.*
 Vrchlav, *From him, from it.*
 Utvart, *A Ranger of a Forest; a Keeper, &c. It's an old English word; A woodward.*
 Vyc. Ar vyc, *After: Ar vyc ý Kefaryeit, After the Romans. Unless we should rather read it, Ar fyc ý Cefaryeit, Amongst the Romans.*

W

W Ebir. Yn ýlle ý webir, *Where is said.*
 e Weilg, *The Sea.*
 Wyo [Gvydh] *Trees.*
 Wys. Ny wys, *It's not known.*

Y

Y Am and ý am, *From off; From about. Also besides.*
 Yar, *From on. Yar ý býrdeu, From on [or off] the Tables. Yar ý hvýneb, From off her face.*
 Yarnav, *From off him.*
 Yevhaf, *The youngest.*
 Y gyt, *and sometimes ýgyc, With. Also together. ýzhýt.*
 Yg, *In. ýz or yng. Ygbernyu, In Cornwall.*
 Yman, *Here*
 Ymbanunt, *About them.*
 Ymawont. Gvebi ýo ýmawont, *When they part.*
 Ymchoelit, *To return.*
 Ymbeich ýo aczh, *He went off.*
 Ymbiban, *Discourse.*
 Ymenbigeit. q. *wb. accursed. Ymenbigeit annvar dav, &c. — Boect ýmenbigeit ý got ae bigones. — Poet ýmenbigeit ý floc ý bervic ýnbi. If. K. 'ab Kilydh 'ab Kelydhou Wladig.*
 Ymeneinav, *To bath.*
 Ymwan, *To engage with lances.*
 Ymylyciav a oruc, *He took himself.*
 Yn, *Against. Y meibon a gyfobant yn eu tat, &c. Prof. Sibli dboeth.*
 Yn, *Into. Yn ý tán, Into the fire.*
 Yn ýr auon, *Into the river.*
 Yr, *For. Propter. Er.*
 Y rvg (and sometimes ýrvg) *Between. Yrygchunt, Between them.*
 Yrllonec, *Indignation.*
 Y rofi [and yrofi] a ouw, *In God's name: I protest.*
 Ycortycit, *The Irish or Ancient Scots.*
 Yev, *Is. Sev. † To wit.*
 Ygafael and ýgafalhaj, *To employ or make vacant.*
 Ygichyr, *Tusks.*
 Yglyf, *A prey.*
 Yglyfflav, *To rob.*
 Ygrybul, *A working beast.*
 Yskyuarn, *The ear. Yskyvarn.*
 Ylippany, *To burnish; to polish or brighten. Yft. K. 'ab Kilydh.*
 Yfp, *Gaust.*
 Yfpetty, *An Hospital; an Alms House.*
 Yftic, *There is. 'fydh.*
 Yff, *To eat.*
 Yfcyr, *Meaning. Also History.*
 Yfcarn, *A pack saddle: Any Horse Accoutrements.*
 Yfctret, *A row, a rank.*
 Yfcryw, *Skill; a stratagem.*
 Yfwein, *A Gentleman of the Horse.*
 Ych, *In thy. Ych berlon by ýnan, In thy own Person. K. LL. a LL.*
 Ytcoevn. Pan ýtcoevn, *When I was.*
 Yvrth or ý vrth, *From.*

Some Directions might be expected here, for the distinguishing the Dialects wherein MSS are written; but the Poets and other Authors, using any words that occur'd in Books, whatever Countries they had been written in; there is not near that difference of Dialects in Manu-

scripts, that we find in speaking; tho' there be yet enough to render them distinguishable, on Attention and Observation

Us, es and ys, the Terminations of the Third Person singular of the Preter Tense in the Southern Dialect, are not as is commonly apprehended, a late corruption. For I find 'm in Manuscripts of 500 years standing, and the following Examples particularly in a Copy of Bryd y Brenhinaedh, written about that time. Ynteu a achwanegvs, He augmented; En ellyfýra epriven-nvs Gilbas, In the Book that Gil-das wrote; Ef a rannvs, He shar'd; Ef a ýmbangofkes fynnavn or day-ar, A well sprung out of the Earth; Nýt arfývovýs eiryocet, He never fear'd; Obýna ý getewýs beuno e lle hvnmv, Then Beyno left that place.

Nor is the Pronoun efo, used in N. Wales less Authentic. For in an old Manuscript of the Life of St. David, I find it frequently occurs. Yn ýr hon ný allavd neb pregethu, namyn efo, Wherein none but he could Preach, &c.

Besides the Termination of the Third Person singular of the Verbs of the Preter Tense; Books written in South Wales are distinguishable by such words as are known to be of common use in that Country, and scarcely or not at all spoken in North Wales. Such as Synyo and harýanu, To regard or take heed; Dobi, To set or put; Herki, To fetch; Fuf-cyaw, To beat; Hela, To drive; Hel and hela, To send; Deisif, To desire; Ervyn, To expect; Kyue-bach, Feasting, carousing; Argol, A sign, an argument; or tu maes, On the out side; Falt, A court or yard; Catno, A Fox; Pawyn and pawen, A Peacock, &c. &c.

As for the Cornish and Armoric the difference is so very wide, betwixt their Manuscripts of the later Centuries and ours; that tho' one were well skill'd in Welsh, 'twould yet require about a month's time to understand a Book written in either of those Dialects. But if there be any writings extant therein, so old as the 7th, 8th, 9th, or 10th, Centuries; I presume they are scarce distinguishable as to Grammar from Welsh; and may be known only by some words peculiar to those Countries; wherein the Curious may in some measure satisfy themselves from their respective Vocabularies.

I have hitherto met with no very ancient writing that seem'd to be Cornish; unless we should suspect for such an Elogy on the Death of Ge-reint 'ab Erbyn a Nobleman of Cornwall or Devon about the year 540. who is mention'd in the Triades as one of the three greatest Admirals of the British Seas; the other two being March 'ab Meirchyon, and Gwenwynwyn 'ab Naw. There's yet in Cornwall a place call'd Gere-nis, which is their modern Pronun-ciation

ciation of Gereint (they constantly changing t into s) and another call'd Trev Erbin, which might be so denominated from his Father. It's said in the Elegy that he was of the Borders of Devon, and that he was slain at LLongborth.

Yn longborth yllas gereint,
Gvr bev'r o gobir byñeint;
Wýwacw ýn llas gyt as lebeint.

Yn longborth llas ý archur,
Gvyr bev'r kýmmyñt o bur
Amheravbyr llywavyr llaur,
&c.

The word Re, which in the Cornish signifies Too much; as also Soon or Quickly; occurs frequently in this Elegy; together with a great many others, such as Eloravr, gwýcheint, kýmryth, rheobaint, obhev, gwehin, moloch, eubwyo, &c. which if ever we had them, are lost in the Welsh. But 'tis own'd this is not enough to conclude the Author to have been of Cornwall or Devon; where probably any British was at that time understood. And in regard the old Copy I have of it is written among some Elegies ascrib'd to Llywarch hén, of whose writings some account is given in the next Title, we know not but it may be of his Composure.

In old Manuscripts the Particle ý or yr which elsewhere answers to the English The, is used before Proper names as well as Appellatives: As Heb ý benigeituran, said Bendigeidfran. So, Heb ý matholch; Heb ý gvenhvyuar; Heb yr owein; Heb yr archur, &c. and the usual Particles yo and ef; as yo atcehav ynceu, He assured them; Ef a loyocet ý corf, His body was burnt; Ef a ymbangolles fynnavn, A well sprung forth, and such like occur very frequently.

In Interrogations the Verb Sum is often omitted in old writings. As Chvetleu genyrt? Hast thou any News? Dos uorwýn heb ý gvenhvyuar a gouyn yr corr pvy ý marchave racko? Is Gereint's ab Erbyn. And sometimes it's annexed to the Pronoun, both making but one word: As Pieu ý niuer llongeu [or llogeu] hýnn? Whose Ships are these? A govyn a wnaech pioeth ý meirch, And he ask'd whose were the Horses. Mabin. 'Twas sometimes also omitted in the Answer. As Mi iean heb ef, I am John said He. Efcng. Nic.

The Pronouns were sometimes differently placed and expressed from what is now usual: For whereas we now say, Pan gýnca ag a galuav ol, [Asson as I shall call thee] in the old MSS. we find, Pan itch alwýf gýnca. But having dwelt long enough on the old Orthography, &c. used in Wales, let us return to the surviving British of Cornwall.

CHAP. III.

Of the Articles and Nouns.

A, y, vn.] In Cornish Manuscripts the Article a or (as 'tis otherwise written y) answers to the English A or An; and so does sometimes un, in imitation probably of the French: As Un dra, A thing; Un vennen, A woman; Un el, An Angel.

An is Equivalent to The: As an den, The man; An byz, The world; Dre ol an dre, Thro' all the Town. It takes place also sometimes before Pronouns: As An rena, These; or is inserted between a Pronoun and Noun: As Pa an dra? What thing? Pa an marh? What Horse?

This Particle An, becomes sometimes Han: As Pa han keyson? What Charge or Accusation? And is also often written yn: As Aberth yn dhyhma, Within this House. Han is also written for ha'n [And the] As dhwt gudra an devaz han gour, From milking the Sheep and the Goats.

Dhan is a Contraction of dhu and an; and signifies To the or Unto the: As dhan may-na, To that Lad; Dhan guáz-na, Unto that Fellow. And so a'n [or an] of or from; or out of is but a an united.

Of Nouns Substantive.

The Terminations of Substantives are in this Language as generally in others, very various and uncertain; but yet some particulars therein, in regard they may contribute some help to the memory, seem to deserve our notice.

1st. A great number of the Abstracts and Verbal Substantives which in English generally terminate in nés, ty, tion, hood, ship, and th. As Goodness, Equity, Submission, Livelihood, Friendship, Strength, and such like; have in this Language their Terminations in der, ans, or eth. As we find by the following Examples.

Splander and goleuder, Brightness; Tylder, Darkness; Teuder, Thickness; Tanauder, Thinness; Pylder, Harshness; Skavder, Lightness; Kalatter, Hardness; Medalder, Softness; Gyander, Weakness; Tadder, Goodness; Glanithder, Cleanliness; Huetter, Sweetness; Tekter, Beauty.

Mygilder and týnder, Warmth, heat; Dounder, Depth; Zexter [and Zehar] Drought; Eubelder, Height; Guilder, Truth; Krevder, Strength.

Givians, Pardon, forgiveness; Diskyedyans, Demonstration, revelation, or discovery; Beunans, Life, livelihood; Murnans, Death; Sylvans, Salvation; Skians, Know-

ledge; Dyskyans, Learning; Tybyans, Thought, imagination; Trystyans, Sorrow, mournfulness; Gordhyans, Worship, honour; Karens, Love, friendship; Kridzhans, Faith, Confidence.

Skiansoleth, Prudence; Folneth and Foloreth, Folly; Banneth, A blessing; Mýhtereth [† Mýhtereth] Sovereignty; Kyzzeleth, Peace, peaceableness, tranquillity; Bolenegeth, The will; Gwyropeth, Truth; Goyegñeth, Fraud, deceit, falsehood.

2^{dly}. The most common Termination of the names of Natural Bodies is in an or en, and sometimes on; and not a few of them do also end in K, or G.

As, Guedhan, A Tree; Guclan, A rod; Glasfan, and glastanan, An oak; On, onnan and enuedhan, An ash; Guernan, An alder tree; Skawan, An elder; Spernan, A thorn; Bannolan, A broom; Eithnan, A furz-bush; Panan, A parsnip; Redanan, A brake or fern; Tavolan, A dock; Bledzhan, A flower; Moran, A bramble berry; Udzhcon, An ox; Mefan, A marsh; Mynnan, A hid; Lygodzhan, A mouse; Pedrevan, A lizard; Kuilken, A frog; Krohan, A bird; Tethan, An adder; Pidnian, The brains; Azan, A rib; Guzzigan, A bladder; Gullan, A gull; Kýlomman [and Kýlobman] A pigeon; Gýlvan, A sparrow; Trodzhan, A hare; Guadnan, A wren; Kriban, A birds craft; Plyvan, A feather; Herman, A pilchard; Krogan, A shell; Gulhan, A periwinkle; Murrianan, An ant or emmet; Gyannan, A bee; Guiban, A fly.

Kazak, A mare; Ledzhek, A beifer; Skyuarak, A hare; Kranag, A frog or toad; Kullias, A cock; Gylvinak, A curlew; Kyvelak, A wood-cock; Girak, A woodcock; Keinak, A sbad; Stiphak, A cuttle-fish.

3^{dly}. Nouns Official or Appellations of Tradesmen, or Men of any Employment, and other metaphorical names, deriv'd from them; end generally in r; but sometimes also in k, and sometimes in s, or (as anciently) in t, or d. Ex. gr. Kyslylier, A counsellor; Hydor, An impostor; Pyltryor, A forcerer; Pysigadar, A silberman; Reuadar, A rower; Belender, A miller; Trykklar, A fuller; Liuyar, A dier; Gueadar, A weaver; Bynklar, A cooper; Ymdowlar, A wrestler; Gýnnadar, A sower; Midzhar, A reaper; Stenor, A water-magtail, from Stén, A milking pail; whence it's also call'd in Welsh, Brith ý vychea.

Methik and medhik, A physician, a chirurgeon; Marhak, A knight; Ounck, A coward; Guak, A liar; Kontrevak, A neighbour.

Sylvias, A Saviour, a Redeemer or Deliverer; Kuichyas [† Guithiat] A keeper, a guardian, a herdsman.

berdſman; Kernias [† Keruiat] *A piper*; † Renniſt, *A ſharer, a carver*; † Seu, ab, *A tailor*; † Ferhiat, *A thief*; † Purcheniſt, *A forger*; † Helviat, *One that drives or purſues*; † Scriviniat, *A ſcrivener*.

4thly. Such Nouns when of the Feminine Gender, are commonly form'd by the addition of cs. As † Seuyades, *A woman-taylor*; † Fellores, *One that plays on the Violin*; Portheres, *A woman-porter*; Pechadyres, *A ſinner*; Peſtiores, *A witch*; Eneuales, *A ſhe-beaſt*.

5thly. We have already obſerv'd in the firſt Title of this Volume, p. 27. col. 2. and 28. col. 1. that d and t in the Weiſh, are chang'd to s or z in the Modern Corniſh. And this rule is ſo general in the Termination of Nouns, as appears by the inſtances there inſerted that it very rarely fails, unleſs, as above excepted, in old Manuſcripts.

6thly. The Nouns that terminate in w [or u] in Weiſh, end commonly in o, in the Corniſh. As Karu, *A ſtag*, Corn. Karo; Taru, *A bull*, Taro; Guedhu, *depriv'd*, Guedho; xueru, *Bitter*, Huero; Medhu, *Drunk*, Medho; Maru, *Dead*, Maro.

7thly. The Corniſh Nouns that agree with the Latin, never terminate in a Vowel, but generally in the Penultima or elſe in the laſt Conſonant of the Latin; or at leaſt in a Conſonant of the ſame Claſs; As appears by the following examples.

- Pan [and padn] Cloath; L. Pannus. Sythyn, *A week*; Septimana.
- Merhik, *A phyſician*; Medicus.
- Bouin, *Beef*; Bovina.
- Padal, *A pan*; Patella.
- Skidal, *A diſh*; Scutula, Scutella.
- Kaul, *Broth, from Caulis*.
- Manak, *A Glove, from Manica*.
- Hevez, *A ſhirt or ſmock*; Camiſia.
- Roz, *A wheel*; Rota.
- Ardar and aradr, *A plow*; Aratrum.
- Guarrak, *A bow*; Arcus.
- Forn, *An oven*; Furnus.
- Manal, *A ſheaf of Corn*; Manipulus.
- Vtulz, *A reaping-book*; Falx.
- Kēz, *Cheefe*; Cacus.
- Ladar, *A ſhief*; Latio.
- Egliz, *A Church*; Eccleſia.
- Zanz, *A Saint*; Sanctus.
- Drindas [and drindzhaz] *The Trinity*; Trinitas.
- Speriz, *A Spirit*; Spiritus.
- Pask, *Eaſter*; Paſcha.
- Penkaſt, *Whiſtonide*; Pentecoſte.

The Genders of Nouns are two: The Masculine and the Feminine.

All proper names of Men, and the appellations of all Tradeſmen; and Men of any Employment or Profeſſion are of the Masculine of courſe. And ſo are the names of Winds and of the Months; of the Senſes, of Vertues and Vices; and of Metals.

All proper names of Women and appellatives of their employment; as alſo the names of Countries, and

of Rivers, and of Towns, Villages, and Churches, are of the Feminine.

As to the names of Animals; the Gender or Sex, (as alſo the ſpecies) is diſtinguiſh'd in all Domeſtic Quadrupeds and Birds, and ſuch of the Edible wild ones as are moſt conſiderable, by particular names. As

- Taro, *A bull*; Biuh or † Byux, *A cow*; Udzhed, *An ox* [† Odion]; Lodn, *A bullock*; Ledzhek, *A heifer*; Deneuoid, *A yearling*; Leauh or † Loeh, *A calf*; Hor and † Hordh, *A ram*; Davaz or † Davat, *A ſheep*; Moulz and † Mols, *A weather*; Oan and † Oin, *A lamb*; Marh [† Marx] *A horſe*, Kazak and † Kaſſeg, *A mare*; Ebol and Ebal, *A colt*; Byk [† Bōx] *A buck, as alſo a he-goat*; Gavar, *A goat, and Myn or Mynnann, A kid*; Baedh, *A boar*; † Torz and Hōx, *A hog*; † Gōys, Haneu, and Hōh, *A ſow, and † Porzell, A pig*; Kei [or † Ki] *A dog*; gēt, *A bitch*; and Koloin, *A whelp*; Gurkath, *A be-cat*; Kāth, *A cat*; Karo, *A deer*; † Ewik, *A hind*; Loch [or Leauh] Ewig, *A ſawn*; † Kytiorz, *A roe-buck*; † Yorx, *A roe*.

Of the other wild Beaſts, the larger ſort are commonly uſed in the Masculine Gender: As Olifans, *An elephant*; Caurmarz, *A camel*; Lēu, *A lion*; Blaidh, *A wolf*; Brōch, *A badger*; Lōarn, *A fox*; Devergi [and † Dourgi] *An otter*; Tahna, *A ſea calf*; unleſs we ſhould perhaps except Alen, *An aſs*; and Ora, *A bear*.

And the ſmall ones of the Feminine: As † Skouarnog or Skyuarnak, *A hare*; † Koitgath, *A wild cat*; † Yeugen, *A ſerret*; † Louennan and kodna guidn, *A weſſe*; Lÿgodzhan or † Logoden, *A muſe*; † Gōdh and Gudh dhur, *A mole*. † Keliok or Kulliag, *A cock*; Yār, *A hen*; Keliokuydh, *A gander*; Gūydh, *A gooſe*; Payn, *A peacock*; Payneſ, *A peaben*; Kuliagvz, *A drake*; Hvz [Hoet] *A duck*.

As to the other Birds ſome are conſtantly uſed in the Masculine; As † Er, *An eagle*; Bargez [† Skoul] *A kite*; Elerz, *A ſwan*; gylvinak, *A curlew*; Kyvelak, *A woodcock*; Melhuez, *A lark*; Golvan, *A ſparrow*; Guradnan, *A wren*.

And others Feminine; As † Marvran [mod. brān vrez] *A raven*; Mola dhiu [† Moelh] *An ounce or black-bird*; † Kolom or Kylobman, *A pigeon*; Brān, *A crow*; † Kydhon, *al. Kylobman Kōz, A quooſt or ring-dove*; Gūilan, *A gull*; Gyrgirik, *A partridge*; † Hule and ula, *An owl*; Kodna huilan, *A lapwing*; Kōg, *A cuckoo*, &c.

The names of fiſh are generally of the Masculine Gender; As † Morvil, *A whale*; † Morhoz, *A porpoiſe*; † Ehoc [or ēaug] *A ſalmon*; Mehāl, *A mullet*; † Brethil, *A mackerel*, &c. Except Zilli, *An eel*; Mōr-nader, *A lamprey*; Karlath, *A ray or thornback*; Gavar mōr,

A ſegar or long oſter; Kÿlizi, *A cockle*; Brenigan, *A limpet*; Eſtren, *An oſter*; † Meſlen and Bezlen, *A muſcle*; Krugen, *A ſhell*.

The names of Inſects; As Guenenen, *A bee*; Huilen or Huilan, *A beetle*; Molhuidzhon, *A ſnail*; † Guhien *A waſp*; † Huadnan, *A flea*, &c. are moſtly of the Feminine Gender.

The names of Trees terminated formerly in en tho' now (as they are commonly pronounced) in an, and were all, as in Weiſh, of the Feminine Gender; As Ornen, *An aſh*; Glaſtanan, *An oak*; Guernen, *An alder*; Kelinen, *Holly*; Bedewen, *A birch*; Colwidhen, *A baſe*; Divers of them terminated in —bren, that word which is now uſed for Timber ſignifying then a tree; As Oleubren, *An olive tree*; Guinbren, *A vine*; Perbren, *A pear tree*; Plymbren, *A plum tree*; Pinbren, *A pine*; Moyrbren, *A mulberry tree*.

Besides the Concord of the Adjective with it's Subſtantive, the Genders of Subſtantives are diſtinguiſh'd, in words beginning with mute Conſonants, by the Particle an [the] For if the Subſtantive following an, retains it's Primary Initial, or that which is it's firſt Letter in the Order of Dictionary Ex. gr. Marh, *A horſe*; An marh, *The horſe*; it's always of the Masculine Gender. And when 'tis of the Feminine, the leading mute is changed into a Secondary Initial, viz. a ſiſter mute of the ſame Claſs; unleſs the word begin with Gul, gun or gur; in which caſe the only alteration is, that the g is omitted. Ex. gr. Karrak, *A rock*; but The rock is An garrak; So Fordh [or forh] *A way*; An vordh, *The way*; Bēnin, *A woman*; An vēnin, *The woman*; Tiz, *Men, people*; An dīz, *The people*; Gurēg, *A wife*; An trēg, *The wife*. So that the changes of the Primary Initial mutates into the Secondary, denoting the Feminine Gender, are as follows;

- Labials P — B, B — V, M — V, F — V, and R ſometimes.
- Dentals T — D, D — Dh.
- Palatals K — G, and G omitted as above.

As to the Caſes, there's but little difficulty, there being but one Termination throughout the Singular Number and another in the Plural; ſo that they are only diſtinguiſh'd by their Article annex, or Prepoſition, or place: As,

- In the ſingular Number.
- Nom. Levar, *A book*.
- Gen. A'n levar, *Of the book*.
- Dat. Dh'n levar, *To the book*.
- Acc. An levar, *The book*.
- Voc. A levar, *O book*.
- Abl. gen an levar, *With the book*.

In the Plural.
 Nom. Levrou, or — ro, books.
 Gen. A'n levrou, *Of the books.*
 Dat. Dhe'n levrou, *To the books.*
 Acc. An levrou, *The books.*
 Voc. A levrou, *O books.*
 Abl. Gen an levrou, *With the books.*

Nouns of the Masculine Gender, change (as above) their Primary Initial mutes in the Genitive Case, after the Particle a, [of, or of a] but not after an [of the] as in those of the Feminine. For they say blew an pen, or (as lately corrupted) an pedn, The hair of the Head; and a ben hag a thrüz, Of head and foot. So from Guin, Wine; Guedran a ün, [A glass of wine] but a glass of the wine is Guedran an guin.

An Initial F is turn'd into h in the Genitive Case, &c. after the Particle a'n (or as 'tis always written) an: As Flöh, A Child; A'n hlöh, Of the Child; Dhe'n hlo, To the Child, &c.

They used formerly, and do yet in several words, a variation of the Vowel (whether the first or the only one) in the Genitive Case, &c.

Particularly a, I find changed into e: As Marh, A horse; Rén verh, Horse mane; Buzl verh, Horse dung; and e into i, y, or ey: As Merh, A daughter; An vyrh, Of the daughter; Pen, A bead; Er dha byn, Against thee. q. d. On thy bead; And Er agas pyn buy, Against you; Huel, Work; Mein hueil, Work-stones, or stones for Building; Krës, The midst; In kreys an dre, In the midst of the Town.

Nouns of Matter admit of no particle in the Genitive: As Bezau our, A ring of gold; Forh arhans, A fork of silver; Yg horn, An iron hook; Plankys zaban, Deal-boards.

The Dative Case is frequently used in the Cornish; being govern'd besides others, by the same Verbs as in the Latin, and applied much in the same manner: as we find by the following Examples.

The Dative Case after the Verb Sum] Ymà dhymmo, I have. q. d. verbatim Est mihi. 'Ma marh dhÿ bredar vi, My Brother has a horse. q. d. Est equus fratri meo. Idzha'n léaùh dhe'n dén Frynk-na? Has that young man the Ague? 'Ma 'gen chaz nyi dhen, We have our beakb. Ez konnez dhÿ? Have you supp'd.

After Verbs of Bidding or Commanding] Deu dhymmo vi a exys, God hath commanded me; Reys yu dheuh, You must.

Of giving] Mi a re dhÿuh, I will give you; Ro dhedhe, Give them; Ro dhÿm and dro e dhÿmno, Give it me; Ystyn e dhÿm, Reach it me.

Of promising] Mi ai didhiÿys dhodho, I have promised it him; Me a urontiv dhÿs, I will warrant thee.

Of believing] Krez dhebm, Believe me; Rag fraga na grefÿth dhÿm lavarou? Why dost not believe my words?

Of paying] Deu a däl dheÿh? God shall reward you? Ny dal dhÿnny, We should not; Ny dal dhodho, He ought not.

Of hearkning unto or obeying] Ty rig golla uorty, Thou hast hearken'd unto her.

Of speaking] Lavar dhÿmno, Speak unto me; Me a lever dhÿs, I tell thee.

Of putting or adding] Gorra an dra fin dhan ramenat, Add this to the rest.

Of going] Monez [or mÿnez] dhÿ dre, To go to Town.

Of becoming, &c.] Pÿ gotho dhÿu' vez, When it would become you to be.

Of sending] Rhag dany'n dheuh, To send to you.

Of bringing] Ev ai dyg dhÿm, He brought it unto me.

Of asking] Govyn orto, Ask him; Govÿnna uorth e vredar, Ask his Brother.

The Participles likewise govern the same Cases with their Verbs, and some Adjectives also as in the Latin, require a Dative.

As Laverÿs dhebm, Spoken unto me; Gÿtheffÿs dhÿu', Offer'd unto you; Ymà govenek dhÿm, I remember; Yma e pyr havel dhÿs, He is very like thee.

There are three Numbers in the Cornish; The Singular, Dual, and Plural. The Dual, as in the Armoric, serves only to express some parts of an Animal that are pairs, and is made by prefixing di, diu, or deau [two] to the Singular, and uniting them: As † La, lau, and lâv, A hand; Diula and † diulev, Hands; Lagaz, An eye; Deaulagaz, The eyes; Skodh, A shoulder; Diskodh, The shoulders; Brëh, An arm; Dibreh, The arms.

The Plural Terminations of Substantives.

The first Plural terminates in ou: As Aluedh, A key, Pl. Aluedhou and alhedhou, Keys; Arv, A weapon. Pl. Arvou; Bedh, A grave, Pl. Bedhou; Dagar, A tear, Pl. Dagröu; Daraz, A door, darazou; Ro, A gift, rohou.

So that this first Plural; which as in the Armoric, is the most common; may generally speaking, be form'd by adding ou or iou, to the last letter of the Singular, or else to it; Substitute which is always of the same Class: As p for b, t for d, d for s, &c.

When the Singular terminates in dh, l, or r; the Plural commonly ends in iou: As Dÿdh, A day, Pl. Dÿdhiou; Klédh, A ditch, Kle-dhiou; † Gurédh, A root, Gurédhiou; Menedh, A mountain, Menedhiou; † Mäl, A joynt, Me-

liou; gër, A word, gerriou and girriou.

Sometimes a Final Consonant of the Singular, is doubled in the Plural, or else (which is equivalent) the Vowel immediately preceding is accented: As Fös, A wall, Pl. Föfou or Föföu; Lër, [† lö] A floor, Lerriou or lërou; † Guli, A wound, Gollyou; Garzet, A garter, Gar-gettou.

Some words whose Singular terminat in l, have g. subjou'd thereunto in the Plural: As Teual, Dark, Pl. Tulgu, Tenebræ; Kyffyl, Counsel, Pl. Kyffylgou.

A Vowel interposed in the last syllable between a Mute and a Liquid in the Singular, is frequently omitted in the Plural: As Levar, A book, Levrou; Dagar, A tear, Dagröu; Tëmpel, A Church, Templys.

The Final d, tho' it be generally changed into s or z in the Singular, is yet sometimes retain'd in the Plural: As Pehaz, Sin, Pl. Pehadou; because Pehaz is but a Corruption of the old word Pehad, Pexad, or Pexat. So from Arrhas and guorhemmynnias, A Command, Arhadou and guorhemmynadou; So Falladou, Frauds, failings; and Inniadou, Repulses or Denials.

This Plural in ou, is frequently pronounced at present as if it terminated in o: as Nordho, News; Huelio, Works; Delkio, Leaves; Godho, Geese; Neitho, Nests. And sometimes in au; as Këau, Hedges; Gueliau, Beds; Breihau, Arms; or else in u; as Luzu, Herbs; Lydnu, Cattle. In the Welsh this Plural terminates in au, which yet is pronounced as æ or e; answering to the Nominative Plural of the First Declension of the Latin.

The Second Plural ends in i, as Guidhili, Irish-men; Kuithizi, Guardians, keepers; Arlydhi, Lords; Mestrizi, Masters; Servifi and Servidzhi, Servants; Trahezi mein, Stone-cutters; Myzi, Maids; Kastilli, Castles; Guellynni, Rods; Yffilli, Limbs, members; Legefti, Lobsters; Porelli, Hogs, pigs. So that this Plural agrees with the Latin Nominative of the Second Declension.

The Third Plural ends in ion; and might be called the Personal Plural, in regard most Appellations that are personal are of it; as Kristionnion [now Krestudnian] Christians; Loyzon, The English; † Brethou, The Britans; Kembrion, The Welsh; Idheÿou, The Jews; Marreÿion and marröÿion, Knights; Skuerreÿion, Esquires; Boxeseÿion, The poor; Klevion, The sick; Kardouion, Friends; Skylurion, Scholars; Dyskyblion, Disciples; Guithöion, Workmen; Gueÿion, Mean fellows; Gouÿion, Lyars; Ladröion, Thieves.

Some other Nouns have also the same Plural; as Empinion, The Brains; Govidzion, Sorrows; Martheÿion,

Marthegion, Wonders. But those are but few in comparison of the others.

This Plural, answers to the Nouns of the Third Declension in the Latin that Terminate in ones; as Senones, Sueflones, Britones; Nationes, Pifones, Cicerones; Histriones, Fullones, Latrones, &c.

The Fourth Plural Terminated formerly (as still in the Welsh) in edh; as Brederedh, Brothers; Eledh, Angels; Abeitledh, Apostles. Which pronunciation was more anciently express'd by t; as Guraget, Wives, for Guragedh. It's at present changed into es according to their writing; but into ez, according to their Pronunciation. So that it seems but a sort of French or modern English Plural; as Bestez, Beasts; Kolea, Coals; Romes, Rooms; Gulles, Guls; Pysgez, Fish; Panez, Parsnips; Zilliez, Eels or Congers; Lahez, Laws; Benenez, Women; † Flehez, Children.

It's not material to distinguish this Plural, from that terminating in az: as Kenkraz, Crabs; Boziaz, Rings; or in yz, as Battyz, Staves; Fouiz, Dens; or in oz; as Kappioz, Caps; Terroz, Lands; For I find they writ indifferently, Bestez or Bestaz, Beasts; Pyskez or Pysgaz, Fish; Lozouez or Lyzyuyz, Herbs; and Plankez Plankyz or Plenkoz, Boards. And in regard the Termination ez comes nearer the old edh, and agrees with the Nominative Plural of the Third Declension in the Latin; The other Three (which occur but seldom) seem Erroneous Orthography and might be omitted.

The Fifth may be called the Mutable Plural, in regard it's not distinguishable from the Singular, as the other four by any additional Termination; but by the change of one Vowel either for another, or for a Diphthong; or else of one Diphthong into another: as Sanz, A Sams, Plur. Seinz; Danz, A tooth, deinz; Marh, A horse, merh; Yâr, A hen, Yâr; Mab, A Son, † Meib; Mên, A stone, Mein; Trúz, A foot, Treiz; Bredar, A Brother, Bredar; Manek, A glove, Menik; Davaz, A sheep, Devez; Gavar, A goat, Gever. Nor does this Declension only not increase in the Plural; but even sometimes decreases: as † Delen, A leaf, Pl. Deil; Guedhan, A tree, Pl. Gueidh, &c. Other Plurals do also sometimes change the Vowel: as For' [† Fordh] A way, Plur. Fûru and † Fyrdhu; Kûz, A wood, Pl. Kozou, Guâz, A man's fellow, Gueffion; but they are nevertheless distinguish'd by their Termination.

In this Fifth Plural or Declension (if we may so call it) The British seems to recede from the Latin and to come nearer the Teutonic; For it's a rule in the modern German that a, o and u in the Singu-

lar, are changed into ö, ü and au, or eu in the Plural.

All the Plurals are reducible to these five; But we find some Nouns have two Declensions: For we read Deuon and Deuou, Gods; Epskobon and Epskobou, Bishops; Flehez and Flehezou, Children; † Deil, Delyou and Delkiou; Leaves; Terroz and Tirriou, Lands; Enezyz and Enezou, Islands; Others have no Plural; as Kyzaleth, Peace; An Drenzhez, The Trinity; And some no Singular; as, Teuolou, Darkness; Empynion [and impinion] The Brains; Kolgar, Lads, boys; Lozou, Albes; Meginou, A bellows; and Gueldzou, A pair of shoes.

The Diminutives (which ought to have been taken notice of above among the Terminations) change commonly their first Vowel and end in ig; as Temmig, A small fragment, from Tam, A morsel; and Flehefig, A little Child, from Flo' and Flehez.

This Termination ig answers to the Latin - iculus, &c - ecula in Verficulus, Vulpecula, &c. as divers of their Nouns Subst. in l, if Polysyllables, do so - ullus, - ellus or - ella, &c. as Padal, A pan; † Kollle, A knife; and † Kygol, A hood; From Patella, Culcellus, &c Cucullus. Nor need we exclude several others from being of the same Class of Diminutives tho' not immediately deriv'd from the Latin: as Brethyl [A mackerel, from Brith, Streak'd, party-colour'd. q. d. Lat. Variolus or Variegatula.

Adjectives of the Comparative Degree, terminated formerly in az: as † Pellax, Further off; Tékax, More fair; and that Termination tho' the x be now discontinued should yet be written eibeah or a' to shew it's alteration. As Huëkah, Sweeter; Huercua' More bitter.

The Superlative ends in a: as Guëla, The best; Hákra, The most deform'd; Kalattha, The hardest.

There are in the Cornish as in other Languages some Irregular comparatives: as Máz, Good; Guel, Better, Guëla, Best; Drok, Bad; Guaeth, Worse; Drok and Gue-tha, The worst. Brez, Great; Moy, Bigger; Moya [and † Moixa] Greatest, biggest. Bïan, Small; Le, Less; Leiba, Least. Ogoz, Near; Nêz, Nearer; Nêsa, The next.

Of the Ordinal Nouns of Number, two or three (according to the present Pronunciation) end in a, viz. Kenza, The first; Tridzha, The third; Pazuera, The fourth; but the others in az; as Pempaz, The fifth; Hueffaz, The sixth; Seithaz, The seventh; Ethaz, The eighth; Nahuaz, The ninth; Dek-faz, The tenth. The Termination of these Nouns was formerly ath, which in Iganzvath [The twentieth] is still retain'd.

The Gender of Adjectives is not now so constantly distinguish'd as

formerly; when the Vowel y in the Masculine, was almost without exception, chang'd to e in the Feminine: as in some Examples 'tis yet: as Guyn, m. g. guen, f. White; Melyn, m. melen [or velen] f. Yellow.

Another Distinction of the Gender of Adjectives, is, that words beginning with Mutes, either change their Initial into a Softer Letter, or else lose it. viz B, is chang'd into v Consonant, d into dh, k into g, m to v Con. p to b, t to d, and g in regard it has no softer Letter of it's Class, is omitted: all which we find by these Examples, which hold in general; unless the Adjective be placed before it's Substantive, and the Particle an omitted.

B-V; Dên brez, A great man; Bennen vrez, A big woman.

D-dh; Marh dâl, A blind horse; Kazak dhâl, A blind mare.

M-V; Guâz medho, A drunken fellow; Hoh vedho, A drunken sow.

P-B; Gûr Prederyz, A careful husband; Gurék brederyz, A diligent wife.

T-D; Mâu tég, A comely youth; Mez dég, A fair maid.

G - omitted; Dedh glêb, A wet day; Keuar 'lêb, Wet weather.

But if the Adjective, be placed before it's Substantive, and the Verb Sum interposed, it then retains it's Primary Initial: as Dâl yu an gazak-na [Not Dhal yu an gazak-na] That mare is blind. So Brez yu an venen-na; Prederyz eu an urég-na; Medho yu an ho-na, &c.

I said when the Verb Sum is interposed. For if there be no such Verb put between the Adjective and it's Substantive and the Particle an premised; the Initial Letter is then changed, as before: as An vrez vên-nen-na, That big woman. But this Variation of Gender is requir'd only in the Singular Number.

I have observ'd no other Distinction of Gender in the Cornish; excepting that Trei [Three] is the Feminine, Tair: as Tair delkian, Three leaves; Tair bledhan, Three years.

As to Case, there is not any such Variation of Adjectives in the present Cornish, nor do we find any in the oldest British.

The Plural of Adjectives, tho' it be now almost wholly disus'd, terminated formerly in ion; and also chang'd sometimes the Vowel, and soften'd the Mute: as Dên klâu, A sick man, Plur. Dynion kleuion; Huedhel glak, A false story, Pl. Huitlou [or Huidhlou] gouigion; Gurék vohozhak, A poor woman, Plur. Guragedh vohouigion.

There being no Variation of cases, the only Concord we find requisite of the Adjective and Substantive, is in the Gender and Number: as Hor' diu, A black ram; Davaz dhiu, A black sheep, Pl. Hÿrroz dyon,

dyon, *Black rams. Nor are we to regard the Gender but only as above said, in the Singular. And as to Number; the Plural Termination of Adjectives, tho' it occur often in Writings, is now in Imitation of the English Language, almost wholly laid aside.*

One Singularity of the British Language, and an Exception of this Concord, is, that the Nouns of Number require no Plural in their Substantives annexed. For in the Cornish they say ydn [or yn] Marh, One horse; and Kanz marh, [not Kanz merh] A hundred horses. So Ma hui biuh dhodho, dêau marh, ha trei Kanz ledn davaz; He has six cows, two horses, and three hundred sheep. Nor is it otherwise in the Armoric and Welsh, seeing that in the Northern Welsh they commonly avoid it, by placing the Substantive in the Genitive Case Plural; as Mae idho ev faith o veibion a xuez o verxed, He hath seven Sons and three Daughters; and that often in old Welsh Manuscripts, the Substantive Plural is made use of, as in other Languages: as Tri dynyon, Three Men; Pym meib and Pym meibyon, Five Sons.

The Noun Liaz [Many] admits of the same exception: as Liaz termen, Many times; Liaz dern, Many bands. Generally speaking in the Cornish and other British Dialects, the Substantive is placed before it's Adjective: as Dên da, Vir bonus; but in the Cardinal Numerals the Pronouns Possessive and the words: Liaz, Many; Ken, Other; Nep, Any, some; Kenifer, Each, and such like, the contrary obtains.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Pronoun.

The main Difficulty in the Pronouns, is that besides their Separate use, as in other Languages, those which are called the Personal and Possessive, are always entangled with the Prepositions, and the Conjunction Ha, And; (as also A, Hath:) The Preposition and Pronoun, or Conjunction and Pronoun making but one word. Nor is this peculiar to the Cornish. For (not to mention Mecum, &c. in the Latin) it obtains also in the Armoric and Welsh; and is no less obvious in that ancient Dialect of the British, we find still preserv'd in the Highland Scottish or Irish. An Enumeration of the Pronouns may render this Singularity less intricate.

Pronouns Personal.

Mi [and me] I; Minne, I also; Vi and evi, Of me; Dho vi dhem,

dhym, dhebm, dhymmo, dhymmo: vi, orthiv, To me; Am, Me bath; as Neb am guryk, He who hath created me; Dredhev, By me; A yuhav, Above me; A hanav and dhortam, From me; Tanov, Under me; genev [and gen y vi] With me. Nci and † Ni, We; also, of us; Agan honan, Our selves, of our selves; Dhyn, dhynni and orthin, To us, for us, unto us; Ragon nyi, For us, before us; Rybbon and rebbon, By or near unto us; Trethon, Betwixt us; Uarnan, Upon us; Ynnon, In us; A hanen, From us; genen and genen nyi, With us.

Ty and † Te, Thou; Tithe, Thou also; Dy, Of thee; Dhyz, dheyz, dhethi, and orthyz, Unto thee; Ragoz, For or because of thee. Uarnaz, On thee; A hanaz and a hanez, From thee, out of thee; Ynnon, In thee; genez, By thee, with thee; Mi a genez, I will go with thee; Huci, † xui and hui, Ye, of you; Dhiu † dhyuz, [or dheuz] hui, and dheu' huyhui, Unto you; Ragou', Before you; Rhago' hucui, For you; † Uarnaz † Uarno', On you; Gano' genoux and genox hui, With you.

E, He, him, it, of him, of it; Hi and hai, She, her, of her; † Anodho, Thereof; Anedhi, Of her; Dadho, dhodhe, dhÿdhe and vorto, To him, unto him; Dhydhi, To her; Dredho and dredhe, Through him or it; Drydhi, Through her; Ragta and ragthe, For him or it; Uarnodho and anodho, Of or concerning him, &c. Orte, Thereon; Diuorte and odhiuorte, From him; Ynno, In him, therein; Ganzza and gonzha, With him; gÿnfi, With her. Gy and † dzhei, They them; Annÿdha and annedhe, Of them; Deu anedhe, Two of them: Also from them and of or concerning them; Dhedhe and dhedhynz, To them; Trethynz, Betwixt them; Uarnÿdhanz and uarnedhe, Over them, upon them; Euanz, In them, therein; gÿnzhanz and † genzynz, With them.

Honan or honyn signifies self: As Ma honan, My self; † A honan, Thy self; Agan honan, Our selves, &c.

Pronouns Possessive.

Ma, a, and † ou, My, mine; Am, Of my; Also, with my; † Am lÿv dhyhou, With my right hand; A breihou, My arms; Im, Into my gÿn, gen, and agan, Our; Hain, And our. Dho gÿn honyn, To our selves.

Da, dhÿ, thÿ, the, tha; Thy, thine; Ad and ath, Of thy, on thy, concerning thy; Dheth [and dhedha] Unto thy; Dredha, Through thy; Mÿz ath, Out of thy; Agÿz, Gÿz, and ez, Your; Dhyz, To your; Trez, Betwixt your; Derrez, By or through your; gennÿz, for gen yz, With your.

E, Hÿ, it, its; Et e ùz Kôth,

In his old Age; E risk, It's bark; i, Her; ge gei and agei, Their.

Pronouns Relative and their Derivatives, &c.

Neb and nep, Who, he that; An neb am g'ryk, He who hath created me; Heruedh nep, In respect of whom: Also some, or a certain; In nep le, In some place.

Nebyn, Some one.

† Neppeth, neppyth and † nebaz, Something, Somewhat; Piuza bennak, Whosoever; Pandra bennak and pepÿnnag ol, Whatsoever; Ketep, Every; Kÿnifar, Each; Kÿnifar ol, All, every one, as many as there are of them; Pebs Kÿnifar uÿnyn, Idem. Pyb and Peb, All, each; † Pyb heben, Every one; Travÿth, Any thing. Bÿth or veth, has always a Negative particle subjunct'd to make it signify none: As Ni er dÿn vÿth, No man at all knows; Nag ez triuath vÿth dho vi, I do not at all pity.

Pronouns Interrogative.

Piuza? Who? Piuza yu an dÿn-na? Who is that man?

Pa? What?

Pandra? Which thing? q. d. Pa an dra?

Pany? Whether of them? q. d. Pa an yn?

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

Pronouns Demonstrative.

Hem and hemma, This; A remma [q. d. an re hemma] These. Note that ma added to the Termination of Nouns and signifying [This] as An byzma, This world; An ulazma, This country, &c. is an abbreviation of Omma [Here] and may be sever'd from the Noun by a Hyphen, as An blyven-ma, This pen; An levar-ma, This book.

Hen, hena and henna, That; whence na added to Nouns: As An mâu-na, That Boy; An guâz-na, That fellow; En kÿz-na, In that wood; En ur-na, Then, at that hour; Hedda [That, that same there] is a late corruption of Hedna, as that was of henna. Hodda [That there] from Hoona is of the Feminine Gender; As Eÿ hodda gÿz hôr hucui? Is that your Sister?

An renna, Those; Aral, Another; Erel, Others.

The Pronoun Personal of the Accusative Case, is generally placed before the Verb; As Du [or dho] yz Kridzhe, To believe you; Mi vedn gÿz guelaz arta gÿdhiutar, I'll see you again in the Evening; De ge guithe, To keep them; Ne ele ge dibre, He cannot eat them; E † vedn gÿz gÿl fau, It will cure you; Na reuh e berna, Do not buy it; De e doula en kledh, To cast him into a ditch; Mi vedn gÿz pardÿna hucui, I'll pardon you.

Two Pronouns Possessive are frequently join'd with the Substantive, the one being placed before and the other after: As Dhe a bredar vi, To my Brother; gyz lavar huci, Your book; † Ou map evi, My Son; gen kosgar nei, Our boys; Hyrliau yu gen guare nyi, Harling is our Sport.

The Pronouns Personal are us'd often doubled, sometimes that the Expression may be the more emphatical and sometimes unnecessarily: As Orthin ni, To us; Ragon nei, For us; Dheuh huci, Unto you; where ni, nei, and huci, might have been omitted.

The Pronoun Relative is, as sometimes in English, frequently omitted: As Mi 'rig guelaz an Karnou idzha an gullez ha'n idhen mor aral kll y ge neitho, I saw the Rocks [on which] the Gulls and other Sea Birds make their Nests; An lyzhan bian gen iar nedhez, ez a tivi en an halou nei, ez kreiez Plêth Maria, The small plant with the twisted stalk [which] grows on our Hills, is called Plêth 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 Argila, To recoil; Beua, To live; Dalla, To make blind; Eva, To drink; Fysta, To thresh; Guelga, To wear; Huccha, To blow; Ira, To anoint; Krenna, To tremble; Ladha, To kill; Methia, To nurse; Nedha, To spin; Ouna, To fear; Perna, To buy; Ranna, To share or divide; Sedha, To sit; Tivva, To grow; Zalla, To salt.

This Infinitive remains so also in the Present Armoric; But in an old Vocabulary printed at Paris, by Yvon Quillivere 1521. I find it terminates in aff: As leugaff, To yoke or couple; Rhiuglaff, To slide; Eivennaff, To sparkle; Damnaff, To condemn; Englennaff, To stick or adhere unto.

Of the Verbs that are of this Infinitive in the Cornish, the greatest part end in o or y in the Welsh; As Corn. Kÿhydha, To betray, W. Kÿhydho; Tefigia, To tire, W. Dÿstÿgio; Danna, to bite, W. Deintio; Kribia, To card, W. Kribo; Zona, To chafe, W. Suyno; Kufga, To sleep, Kÿffy; Dilonka, To swallow, Dadlynky; Kana, To sing, Kany; Privia, To bleed, Brevy. Some exceptions there are: As Beua, W. Bÿu, Eva, yved; † Guruedha, Goruedh; Ladha, Lhâdh; and Sedha, eistedh; but not very many.

The second Infinitive ends in i, or y, and is common to the Cornish with the Armoric Britans and the Welsh: For our terminating so ma-

ny of them in u, as Karu, To love, &c. makes no exception, u being but equivalent to y, and the pronunciation being regarded here, not the Orthography.

The Letter y differing so very little from i, especially in the Termination of words of more than one Syllable, may be in this Infinitive shar'd; and such words written constantly with an i: As Deaki (not deaky) To learn; Ageri, To open; Sinzhi, To hold; gÿlenzhi, To lay; Gulhi, To wash; Leski, To burn; Terhi, To break; Huari, To play; Kelli, To lose; Prediri, To meditate or think upon; Tebri and Dibri, To eat; Gorthybi [and Gorthebi] To answer; Strihul, To sweep; Kÿlyui, To lighten.

The third as commonly written in the Cornish MSS. ends in s; but according to pronunciation, all such words should be written with a z: As Miraz, To look; Guelaz, To see; Bvz, To be; Dvz, To come; Mvz, To go; Meliaz, To grind; Yuhellaz [† yzellaz] To ascend; Kÿmeraz, To take; Gollyaz and † Koliaz, To watch; Kauaz, To have; Araz, To plow; Kryhiaz, To weigh at a horse; Klyuez, To bear; † Monez, To go; Kortez, To stay or tarry; † Kerhez, To fetch, and sometimes Guelz, To see; and † Mirez, To look.

This Infinitive ended formerly in t, as it does yet in divers words in Wales, but much more in Bas Brotagne; As Brasiaat, To grow big; Buhanecaat, To lessen; Kacrat, To adorn or beautify; Kacrat, To love; Kaffiaat, To hate; xoantaat, To desire; Hirnaat, To lengthen; Berzaat, To abridge; Arat, To plow; Falzaat, To mow, &c.

The fourth Regular Infinitive ends in i; As Merual [† Murual] To die; Teulel or tyulel, To cast; Kÿneual, To dine; Leverel, To speak; † Gurythyl, To make; Teuel, To be silent; † Lemmel † lebmal, To leap; Kÿntl, To gather; Sevel, To stand.

Kÿnnilh and Sevilh, are the words in the Welsh, answering to this Kÿntl and Sevel; but we have not any Termination in l, tho' it be very common in the Armoric: As Krial, To cry; Defal, To defy; Derxel, To bald; Drastqual, To crack; Harthal, To bark; Henuel, To name; Menel, To tarry; Ringal, To cleanse; Teurl, To throw or cast, to hurl; Tripal, To dance; Trufal, To make a noise; Kleuel, To be sick; Blnigal, To bless; Shemel, To carry; Brihadal, To embrace; Farçal, To mock; Dizrevel, To relate or rehearse.

The fifth may be called the Teutonic Infinitive, as ending in n, but there are but few Verbs of this Termination in the Cornish. Danin, is To send; Govyn, [and gefen] To ask; Huerhin, To laugh; and † Ten or tûn, To bring or carry. And in the Armoric Eïpern is To

share, and Diztemen, To traverse or pass to and again.

These five are the Primary or Dictionary Terminations of almost all Verbs in the Cornish; but I find that sometimes the same Verb has two or three of these Infinitives: As † Yskyni and Eskynna, To mount or ascend; Kith and Kiitha, To hide; and Kauz, † Keurza and Keuzel, To talk.

The Infinitive Mood is (as in the other Dialects of the British) variously apply'd and of frequent use in the Cornish: For it sometimes serves as a Substantive as in the Latin, Velle suum cuique est, &c. and by the help of the Participle a [or † ou] before it, it supplies the room of the Participle of the Present Tense: As A kufga, Sleeping; A prediri, Studying; Ou kolyaz, Watching; † Ou Sevel, Standing; A gofen, Asking.

The other Particles of the Infinitive Mood are Ds do dhe or dho, To; y, To; As y fedha, To sit, and rag or rhag, For to: As rag mvz, For to go.

Of the Auxiliary Verbs.

Bez or † bos, To be; Gurithil, To do; and Menny, To will.

The Verbs Bez, To be; and Gurreiz, g'ritihil or g'il [To do or make] being necessary Auxiliaries in the forming of Verbs; we shall begin with them.

Ov, uffav and † uffam, I am; Oz, uffaz and † ydhoz, Thou art; Ma, yu, ez yly, † one and † yd-zhi, He is; Oni and ation, We are; Oh, † oux and † yzoux, Ye are; Yua monz and ymonz, They are.

Ezen, I was; Ezzez, Thou wert; O, He was; Oezyn, We were; Oezy, Ye were; Oezenz, They were.

Bÿm and me a vÿe, I have been; Beste [or Te a veste] Thou hast been; Be, He hath been; Bÿan or ni vÿan, We have been; Byoh and huci a vÿoh, Ye have been; Byonz, They have been.

Beazen [or me † veadzhen] I had been; Beazez, Thou hadst been; Beaze, He had been; Beazen, We had been; Beazeh, Ye had been; Beazenz, They had been.

Bedhav, I will be; Bedhi, Thou wilt be; Bÿdh, He will be; Bedhon, We will be; Bedhoh, Ye will be; Bedhanz, They will [or shall] be.

Bedh and bez, Be thou; Bedhez, [Boez and bÿz] Let him be; Bedhon, Let us be; Bedhoh, Be ye; Bedhenz, Let them be.

Bedhon, and bein, I should be; Bedhiz and beiz, Thou shouldst be; Bo, He may be; Bedhe, [and Beze] He should be; Bedhen and Bezen, We should be; Beze, † Beux, † Bedhez and † Bezez, Ye should be; Bedhynz, bezenz and bÿnz, They should be.

† Bones, Böz [or according to the modern Pronunciation Bvz] Dhe bez and y vez, To be; Rag bvz, For being; for to be.

The Passive Voice, or as it may be otherwise called, the Imperfonal of this Verb had an Infinitive or Participle, of the Present Tense join'd with it: As Yz eziz a kil huél ymma, I, thou, he, we, ye, or they work here. viz. q. d. Working is perform'd here, whether by me, thee, him or them, &c.

Note that Ma or ymâ [is:] and ymônz [They are] must be always us'd Narratively and never Interrogatively, nor Negatively; and that they must be always placed before their Nominative; but eu or yu, yzi [or † ydzhî] and † afens or † ydzhenz, Either way and in either place: As Yma 'n levar ymma, The book is here; and not An levar ma ymma; Ev eu den da or den da eu, He is a good man; Yu an vyz-na g'yz hôr? Is that maid your Sister? † Ydzhî 'gyz tâz bêu? Is your Father living?

The Present Tense of the other Verbs, is in the Welsh generally express'd by this Verb Substantive and a Participle of the Present Tense: As Yr yduy yn 'skrivenny [I am writing] for I write; but in Cornish, as in the English, by the following Verb Gureiz, gîl or grythyl, To do: As Dera vi laviria, I do labour: tho' they commonly express the third Person by the Verb Substantive ymâ and ymônz; and sometimes the others.

Gurehâv vi, mi urehâv, † dera vi, and gera vi, I do; Gurei, Ti urei, and † thera tliu a gureiz, I thou dost; Gura ev and ev a ura, He does; G'raun and ni 'raun, We do; † Gureoz [and gureuh] or hui a 'ureoh, Ye do; Gurânz and † dzhyi a urân, They do.

Gurig me, me re urig and me a 'urig, I did or have done; Gur'yfya, Ti 'ureis Ty urig, and Ti re 'urig, Thou hast done; Gurâz, ev a 'uraz, ev a 'ureiz, and ev a 'rig, He has done; Gureithon and ni a 'ureithon We have done; Gureithoh or hui a 'ureitho, Ye have done; Gureithonz and † dzhyi a 'ureithon, They have done.

Mi a 'uryfien, I had done; Ti a 'uryfiez, Thou hadst done; Ev a 'ureffa, He had done; Ni a 'ureffien, We had done; Hui a 'ureffeh, Ye had done; Gureffenz, They had done.

Gurâv and gurehâv vi, or mi a urehâv, mi a 'urâv, and mi 'râ, I shall or will do; Mi vyn or † vedn gurythyl, I will do; Ti a 'urei, Thou wilt do; Ev a 'ura, He will do; Guraun ni 'uraun, and ni 'uren, We shall do; † Gureuz or hui a 'ureuh, Ye shall do; Gurânz and † dzhyi a 'rân, They shall do.

Pan 'urffo [and pan huarfo] When I shall do; Pan 'urylli, and pan 'uryfya, When thou shalt do; Pan 'uryllif, and pan 'urello, When he shall do; Pan 'urellon, When we shall do; Pan 'urellon, When ye shall do; Pan 'urellon, When they shall do.

Gurâ, Do thou; Gureth and gurez, Let him do; Guraun, Let us do; Gureuh [and gureus] Do ye; Guraenz, Let them do.

Dhe 'ureiz, dhe 'urithil, dhe 'il and dhe huil, To do or make.

Another Auxiliary Verb in the Cornish is Menni [or † mynni] To will; which they use also as in the English, before the Future Tense of the Indicative Mood, and as would in the Optative, &c.

Mennav [and me a ven] I will; Menni or ti a venni, Thou wilt; Men or &c. He will; Mennon, We will; Mennoh, Ye will; Mennan and -anz, They will.

Mennen, I would or was willing; Mennyz, Thou wouldst or wert willing; Mennaz, He would; Mennen, We would; Menneh, Ye would; Mennenz, They would.

Menzhon, I would or had been willing; Menzhez, Thou wouldst or hadst been willing; Menzhe, He would or had been willing; Menzhen, We would or had been willing; Menzheb, Ye would or had been willing; Menzhenz, They would, &c.

Mennav or me a ven, I will; Menni Mennith and Menta, Thou wilt; [Mar menta, If thou wilt] Myn men, menno and mynno, He will; [Nep a vynn, He shall will] Mennon, We will; Mennoh, Ye will; Mennanz, They will.

This Verb is of late much alter'd by that common corruption already mention'd, the Inserting d before, and sometimes after, n, &c. For they now say, Mi vedn, I will; Tliu vedn, Thou wilt; and E vedn, nei vedn, hui vedn, ei vedn: and also Madam or me vadam, I will; Mendzhe vi, I would; Mendzha e, He would; and Meddonz, They will.

The Forming of a Regular Verb Active.

Guelav, mi uél, † Dera vi guelez and oya a guelez, I see; Gueli, Ti uél Ti oiz a guelez, and † thera tliu a guelez, Thou seest; Guél, ev a uél, and ma a guelez, He sees; Guelon, ni a uelon, † Thera ni a guelez, and ni idzhin a guelez, We see; Gueloh, hui ueloh hui odzhi' a guelez, and † thera hui guelez, Ye see; Guelanz, &c. They see.

Mi 'urig guelez or ryguelez, I did see; Ti ryguelez, Thou didst see; Ev a ryguelez, He did see; Ni ryguelaz, We did see; Hui 'ryg guelaz, Ye did see; An dzhyi 'ryg guelaz, They did see.

Gueleiz or mi a ueleiz, I have seen; † Guelyst Ti a ueleist, or Ti a uelyz, Thou hast seen; Guelyz or eu a 'uelyz, He hath seen; Guelen guelion or ni a † uellân, We have seen; Guelion or hui a uello', Ye have seen; Guelionz or an dzji a † uelzon, They have seen.

Guelzen or mi a uelzen, I had seen; Guelzet, Thou hadst seen; Guelze, He had seen; Guelzen, We had seen; Hui a uelle', Ye had seen; Guelzenz and Guelzenz, They had seen.

Guelav and me a uelav, I will see; Ti a uyl or Ti a uelâ, Thou wilt see; Guél, or ev a uyl, uél or uela, He will see; Guelun, We will see; Guelo', Ye will see; Guelanz, They will see. So Mi a vedn guelez, I will see; Ti a ven guelez, &c. Guel or gurâ uelez, See thou; Guelez e, Let him see; Guelon, Let us see; Gueleuh or gureuh uelez, See ye; Guelenz, Let them see.

Mai huellam, That I may see; Mai huellaz, That thou mayst see; Mai huello, That he may see; Mai huellan, That we may see; Mai huelloh, That ye may see; Mai huellanz, That they may see.

Me venzhon guelez [or guelaz] I would see; Ti venzhon guelez, Thou wouldst see; Ev venzhe guelez, He would see; Menzhen guelez, We would see; Menzheb guelez, Ye would see; Menzhenz uelez, They would see.

† Mar guylfym, If I shall see; Mar guylfydh, If thou shalt see; Mar guylfy e, If he shall see; Mar guylfon, If we shall see; Mar guelfo, If ye shall see; Mar guylfyoz, If they shall see.

Da uelez or dho uelez, To see. From the Forming of this Verb, with which the generality of others agree, we may observe,

1st. That the Verbs have deriv'd their Distinction of Persons, originally from the Pronouns, in regard we find yet some Footsteps of them in their Termination. For the last Letter in Guelav [I see] is taken from vi, I; the last of Guelon [we see] from ni We; Of † Gueloz and † Gueloh, Ye see; from † xui and † huil, Ye; And in Guelanz the third Person Plural, the Pronoun is almost wholly retain'd for anz, onz, or oinz, is but the same with our Welsh wynt or maint, They.

2^{dly}. That every Verb beginning with a G retains it's Initial; first, when the Pronoun is not express'd: As Guerhav an marha, I will sell that Horse: secondly, when it's placed before the Nominative Case: As Guerh an Dên an marh-na, The man will sell that horse: and thirdly when form'd with an Auxiliary Verb: As Ema 'n dên a guerhy an marh, The man is selling the horse; E 'ryg guerhy, He did sell; Mi ven [or mi † vedn] guerhi, I will sell; But when the Pronoun or other Nominative Case, is placed immediately before the Verb, the Initial G is always lost; and that whether the Particle [a] be interposed or omitted: As Mi a uél or mi uél, I see. I said immediately; because if ai be interposed instead of a, the G remains: As Mi ai guerha, I will sell it.

Also any Verb beginning with any other Mute retains its Initial after the same manner; but changes it for a softer Letter of the same Class, when the Nominative Case comes before the Verb: As Pernav, I will say; but Mi a bernav, and not. Mi a pernav. And so (as is already observ'd of the Adjectives) B is constantly changed for V consonant, D for dh, K for g, M for V Conf. P for b, and T for d.

3dly. That in strictness there's no Present Tense of the Indicative Mood, the time present being express'd by an Auxiliary Verb and either the Infinitive Mood or a Participle of the Present Tense; Saying, I do work or I am working, for I work; But nevertheless the Auxiliary is often omitted, and then the Future Tense supplies the use of the Present; For Ev a gleu, it be hears as well as He will hear.

4thly. The Radix or most simple Termination of the Verb, is most commonly the third Person Singular of the Future Tense of the Indicative Mood, or else (which is commonly the same) the second Person Singular of the Imperative: As gura, Do thou; Kouz, Speak thou; Ro, Grow; Ki, Go; Gix, Quit or leave; Gav, Forgive, &c. though they sometimes augment such Verbs by the Addition of an a or i; For they say, Govyn, Ask thou, or Govynna; Gahu, Call, or Galva; Fystin, Hasten or fystina, Gor, put, or Gori, &c.

The Forming of a Verb Passive.

A Verb Passive is but a sort of Impersonal as having but one Termination in a Tense, and that word is added to any Person of either Number.

The Present Tense is form'd as the Active, by the Verb Substantive and Participle.

Ez ydzhiz am henual, I am named or called; Ez ydzhiz [† yzhiz] ath henual, Thou art called; Ez † yzhis ai henual, He is called; Ez yzhiz a'n henual, We are called; Ez yzhiz a o'h henual, Ye are called; Ez yzhiz ai henual, They are called. Henuyz vi, I was called; Henuyz di, Thou wert called; Henuyz ev, He was called; Henuyz nã, We were called; Henuyz hui, Ye were called; An dzhÿi a henuyz, They were called.

Or else by placing the Pronoun before the Verb: As Mi a henuyz, Ti a henuyz, &c. or by the Particle eve [or 've] prefixed: As Ve a'm henuyz, or ve s'm henuyz i, ve a'th henuyz, or ve ash henuyz di, ve a'i henuyz ev, ve a'n henuyz nã, &c.

Hentuzaz vi, I had been called; Hentuzaz di, [† dzhif] Thou hadst been called; Hentuzaz ev, He had been called, &c. Hentuz vi, I shall

be called; Hentuz di, Thou shalt be called, &c.

And this is also used as well as in the Verb Active for the Present Tense.

Henquer vi, Let me be named; Hentuz di, Be thou named; Hentuz e, Hentuz ni, Hentuz hui, Hentuz † hoi, or † an dzhÿi.

The forming of some Irregular and Defective Verbs.

Muz or [† muz] To go; Av, Mi a, mi av, or oiv a muz, I go or am going; Ti ez a muz, Thou goest; Ma ev a muz, He goes; Ez ydzhin nyi a muz, We go, &c. Ezhym me a echim or me 'ryg muz, I went; Ti a ethez, Thou wentst; Ev a eth, He went; Mi av, mi a, or mi ven [or vedn] muz, I will go; Ti ei and ti a, Thou wilt go; Ev a or e ven muz, He will go; Ni aun or ni vennon muz, We will go; Hui a euh, Ye shall go; An dzhÿi anz or vennon muz, They will go. Ke and Ki, Go thou; Eui or † euz, Go ye; anz, Let them go.

Tez Dez and † dyvoz, To come; Ezhov ydzhov or oiv dez, I come; Ti dhiuc, Thou comest; Ozhov tez, Thou comest; E ma a tez, He comes; Ni a ydzhin tez, We come; Hui a odzho' tez, Ye come; Emlaz dez, They come. Mi a dheth or ryg dez, I came; Ti a dhã, Thou comest; Deth or ev a dheth, He came; Dethon or Ni a dthchon, We came; † Dethouz or Hui a dthethu', Ye came; Dethanz dethan or an dzhÿi 'ryganz dez, They came. Mi dhov, I will come; Ti a dhyi or Ti ven dez, Thou wilt come; Day and e ven dez, He will come; Douh, Ye will come; Deuz or an dzhÿi venman dez, They will come. Dyz and dryz, Come thou; DoeZ and deuez, Let him come; Dyun, Let us come; Deu', deuh, or † deuz, Come ye; Doenz, Let them come. Neb a dheffo, He that shall come; May tyffonz, That they come.

Ton [or tun] and don, To bring or carry. Oyv, odziv or dera mi ton, I carry; Thera tzhã a ton, Thou carriest, &c. Mi a dhÿg or mi a 'ryg ton, I carried; Ti a dhÿgyz, Thou didst carry; Ev a dhyg, He did carry; Nyi 'rygon den, We did carry; Hui a 'rago' den, Ye did carry; An dzhÿi a 'ryganz den, They did carry. Mi ven den, and me a dhÿgav, I will carry, &c. Ddg and doga, Bring thou; Degez, Let him bring; Degen or de-syn, Let us bring; Degynz, Let them bring; May 'ury me dhon, That I did bring; Mai tokko, That he may bring.

Drei, To bear or bring; Ev a dhröz, He brought; Hui re dhröz, Ye have brought; Mi a dhora, I will bring; Drob, Bring thou; Dreuh, Bring ye.

Azuen, To know; Mi a azuan [† adzhan] and mi ta adzhan, I know; Thera tzhã a 'adzhan, &c. Mi Azhonyz, I know.

Guodhaz [or † Kodhav] To know; Guon mi a uon or mi a uvr, I know; Ti a uer, or Ti tãr, Thou knowest; Ev a ur and uyr, He knoweth; Ni a uydhen, and uodhen, We know; Guedhoh or hui a uedhoh, Ye know; Guedhaz, They know. Guedhun or mi a yd-dhun, I know; Ti a uydhyz, Thou didst know; Ev a uyrtheuyz, He did know; Ni a uadhyn, We did know; Guydheh or —eh hui a uydh, Ye did know; Guydharz and guezanz, They did know; Guodhav or me a ven guodhav, I will know; Guidhi or Ti a uydhy, Thou shalt know; Ev a uyr, He will know, &c. Mai guodhovev, That he may know.

Kruzaz, To have or obtain; Oiv a Kruzaz, ana dho vi, or ema gennev, I have; Oiz a kruzaz ema dhyz or ema gennez, Thou hast, &c.

Me a govaz, gvez or mi ryg gvez, I had; Ti ryg gvez, Thou hadst, &c. Mi ven or vyn gvez, I will have; Ti a gvez, and Ti a geveth, Thou shalt have; Ev a gëf, He shall have; Ni a gån, We shall have; Hui a geuh, Ye shall have; An dzhÿi a gånz, They shall have.

Kally or Gally, To be able. Gallav or mi allav, I may or can; Ti a il, Thou canst; Ev a alla, He can; Ni illi, He cannot; Gyllin and ni a yllin, We can; Hui eiloh, Ye can; Gallanz, They can.

Gallez or mi a allez, I could or was able; Gallez Ti, Thou couldst; Galle, He could, &c. The Future as the Present Tense.

Mai hilliv, That I may; Mai hyllin, That we may. Mar kalten, If I could; Mar kullte, If thou couldst; Ti a allest, Thou mightst; Ev a alse, He might; Ni a elsin, We might; Hui a elshin, Ye might; An dzhÿi a alsenz, They might.

Beth, To live, is sometimes written beua; but has no other Variation and it's most common use is as an Adjective.

Myruy, myruel, and maruel, To dye; Ev a verou and ev a ven vyru, He will dye; Pan varup, When he shall dye.

Medhav, Lat. Inquam, Say I; Medhyz, Sayst thou; Medh e, Saies he; Medhon, Say we; Medhoh, Say ye; Medhanz, Say they.

Delev Delon or mi a dthelon, I ought; Deliz or Ti a dthoi, Thou oughtst; Delc or ev a dhyle, He ought; Delen, We ought; Deleh [or † hvei däl] Ye ought; Delenz, They ought. Mai dhyllyn, That I ought or should. And the use of this Verb is also often supply'd by Reiz, [Necessity] As Reiz yu dhymmo [or † dhebm] I must; Reiz e dhyz, Thou wert oblig'd; Biz reiz dthoho, He will be oblig'd, &c.

CHAP. VI. Of the Participle.

There being no Participle of the Present Tense in the Cornish, it's use is supply'd (as is already observ'd) by the Infinitive Mood with the Particle a, prefix'd: As A huerhin, *Laughing*; A pòla, *Whopping*; A grizza, *Grimacing*; A Striui, *Sneezing*; A Kryhiaz, *Neighing*; A pedhigla, *Bellowing*; A privia, *Bleating*; A tebyr, *Eating*; A Korvedha, *Lying*; A Kerdehez, *Going*, &c.

Instead of this Particle [a] which is according to the modern Pronunciation, in the Manuscripts of any standing we find one: As Ou leaki, *Burnings*; Ou Kortez, *Staying*; Ou monez, *Going*; Ou rezek, *Running*; Ou sevel, *Standing*; Ou tûn, *Carrying*. When two or more Participles come together, the a or ou is requisite only before the first: As 'mã n dzhÿi a rostia ha prÿdzhan, *They are roasting and boiling*; Patlÿzhi a kylÿui ha trena, *How it thunders and lightens!*

In common speaking the Particle is sometimes omitted: As Huei 'ra kavaz an guãz brez, *zÿzÿr-na kufga ur an gôrha*, *You will find that great lazy fellow sleeping on the Hay*.

The Participle of the Preterperfect Tense, is form'd from the Radix or Second Person Singular of the Imperative Mood, by making yz it's Termination, and Extenuating most commonly the Penultimate Vowel. viz. The changing a, o and u, into e or i; and e into i or y: As we find by the following Examples.

a—e. Lãdh, *Kill thee*; Ledhyz, *Slain*; Gaz, *Quit or Forsake*; Zyz, *Forsaken*; Kofgaza, *Shade or defend*; Kofgez, *Shaded*; Gova, *Govern*; Govenyz, *Govern'd*.

a—e or i. Galu, *Call*; geluyz and giluyz, *Called*; Mãz, *Bred*; Megyz and migyz, *Bred*; Guã, *Pierce*; Gueny, *and* guinyz, *Pierced*; Gãv, *Forgive*; gevyz and givyz, *Forgiven*; Arv, *Arm*; Ervyz and yrvyz, *Armed*.

o, u—e. Dôg and dûg, *Carry*; DeGyz, *Carried*; Danvon, *Send*; Danvenyz, *Sent*; Dro, *Bring*; Dreyz, *Brought*; Ro, *Give*; Reiz, *Given*; Tolla, *Bore*; Tellyz, *Bored*; profared, &c. But Kolhyz, *Lost*; Gorryz, *Put or set*, and Kodhyz [or Kudhyz] *Fallen* are excepted.

e—i or y. Senzha, *Hold*; Sinzhyz, *Held*; Guorhemmen, *Command*; Guorhemminnyz, *Commanded*; Guerh, *Sell*; Guyrhyz, *Sold*; Henua, *Name*; Henuyz, *Named*; Nivera, *Reckon or number*; Nivryz, *Reckon'd*; Skrêf, *Write*; Skrifyz, *Written*: tho' some words occur that retain the e: As Gue-

lyz, *Sees*; genyz, *Born*; Hêlhyz, *Chafed*; Obery, *Wrought*: which yet might perhaps be as well written, Guilyz, ginyz, hilhyz, and oberyz.

I am sensible that the Modern Pronunciation of the Cornish, does not confirm the Termination of this Participle's being always in yz: For they generally end it in ez. Saying Kreiez, *Called*; Trehez, *Out*; Mitkemerez, *Mistaken*; Dyliez, *Revenge'd*; Guerhez, *Sold*, &c. and sometimes in az: As Ledhaz, *Slain*; Kyraz, *Delayed*; Guefigaz, *Worn*; tho' not seldom, also in yz: As Devydhyz, *Quenched*; Devedhyz, *Come*; Bidhyz, *Drowned*; Kelmyz, *Bow'd*; Huedhyz, *Sworn*: But the Manuscripts have it with frw, if any. Exceptions, in ys; which in regard the British y answers to the Roman u, seems to agree with the Latin us, Their Termination of the same Participle: As Audius, visus, derisus, plexus.

In our Welsh Dialect the Participle of the Present Tense is likewise supplied by the Infinitive Mood, but with the Particle yn [in] before it: As yn Klyued, *Hearing*; yn Gueled, *Singing*. And the Participle of the Preterperfect Tense ends in edic: As Dyskedig, *Learned*; Kyslegredig, *Consecrated*; Guynvydedig, *Blessed*; Argraphedig, *Printed*. But in regard it makes the words long, it's but seldom heard in speaking, tho' the use of it be with more tediously supplied by the Proposition Guedi [After] and an Infinitive Mood with the Pronoun Interposed. So that the Cornish is herein, *Reudier*; For they say, Ema 'sÿz dilaz gurÿz, *Your Cloaths are made, where we say, Ymae yx dilhad guedi i guneythyr*.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Adverb and Interjection.

Adverbs are frequently made out of two words united: As Terguyth, *Thrice*, from Tair, *Three*, and Guêth, *a Course or Turn*; Ragoun, *Last that*, from Rag, *For*, and Oun, *Fear*. And this we find also common in the Latin: As Quamobrem, *quapropter*, *sepenumero*, *propterea*; quare quã re. *denuo de novo*, *pridie priori die*, &c. But such words occasioning sometimes the Accent in the last Syllable, are an exception of the Idiom of the British; the Accent being generally throughout each Dialect, in the Antepenultima.

The Particle en [or yn] placed before an Adjective serves to express those Adjective-Adverbs which in English end in ly: As En fir, *Wisely*; En splan, *Clearly*; En lan-

nich, *Clearly*; En luan, *Cheerfully*, &c.

The Adverbs Lyk and Laur or laver [enough] are placed contrary to what we use, after the Noun: For where we say Digon o bysgod, [Enough] *They say Pysgoz lyk and pysgoz laver*. And Nevra [Never] with some such like require another Negative with them, the Verb being commonly interposed: As Ni uel + bithgueth, *He will never see*.

Adverbs of Affirming. Enuff [or en uir] *Truly*; Endhiougel and en dhiugel, *Certainly*, *most assuredly*.

Of Assembling. Ubararth, *Together*.

Of Choosing. Kenz, *Rather*; Kenz vel, *Rather than*. + Kynz.

Of Comparison. Mar and mor, *As, so*; Mar bël, *So long, so far*; Mar koon, *So soon*; Mor iuhal, *So high*; Ky mal [or vel] *Idem*. Ky guer vel an guelz, *As green as grass*; Del, Del alla e, *As he can*; Della, in della and in Ketella, *So as, so that*; Kara, pokar and pokara, + Kepar del and Kepar ha, *Even as, like unto*; Maga As; Maga fir, *As wife*; Magath, *As well*; Keffryz, *Idem*. Keffryz en tr ha en môr, *As well as Land as at Sea*; Guel, *Better*; Mûy, *More*; Mûy vel, *More than*; Le, *Less*; Kenz, *Rather*.

Of Demonstration. Ota, ote and ole, *Behold*.

Of Denying. Nyz, *Not*; Nyn, *Idem*. Nyn iyu [and nyusy] *It is not*; Na, Na gouz, *Don't thou speak*; Na + oluz, *Do not ye sleep*; Nagôv, *I am not*.

Of Doubting. Hepmar [and hemmar] *Doubtless*; Ragoun, *Last that*.

Of Explication. Avoz, *So that*; Tro tra or try, *Idem*. Fan, *Seeing therefore, seeing that*.

Of Interrogation. Prak, + prag, *praga, fraga, and rag fra? Why?* Patla, + fatl and fatla? *How?* Ple and pelêh or + pelêz? *Where?* Apelêh? *Whence?*

Of Number. Ynyyth, *Once*; Deyyth, *Twice*; Terguyth, *Thrice*; Deguyth, *Ten times*; Kanzyyth, *A hundred times*; Miluyth, *A thousand times*; Arta, *Again*.

Of Place. Ple + plêz and pylêz, *Where*; Lemma [+ lebbã] *Ymma [+ ybba]* *Omma and obma in the Termination of Nouns, Here*; Ena [and yna] *There*; Alêma [+ alebma] *Hence*; Alena, *yn mêz alena and anydha, Thence*; Dister, *Behind*; Avan and aman, *Up*; Skv am'an, *Stand up*; Avartha, *Above*; In haur, *Down*; Uarjolez, *Below*; + Aberth, *abarth an dzhÿi, abervedh, en bera and meyny, Within*; Emêz, *evêz, and + ysmêz, Out, without*; + Tre and dre, *At home*; A dre and adre, *Homwards*; Enagor, *Near*; Pel, *Far*; Kez, *Away*; Adro, *About*; Uardhar, *Backwards*.

Of Quality. Por, Very; Por dha and pordha, Very good; Ynta, Well; Pylta, Much; Pylta guel, Much better.

Of Quantity. Mër and már, Much; Ithig, Hugely, exceedingly; Nepeth [iNebaz] A little; Dhanleiah, At least; Lÿk laur and lauer, Enough; Re, Too much; Kemyz, So much; Hanter, Half; Vÿth, At all; N'ell e klevez yth, He cannot bear at all; Ha heyz, Wholly, altogether.

Of Time. Enurma, Lemyn [i lebben] Now; Nam and in naz, Idem. Fast, Presently; Prest, Skon, yskyz, deffry, dyhuanz, Soon, quickly; Kettoth, As soon as; Adhyfempyz, On a sudden; Hedhyu [or i hidbu] To day; Huath, Yet; Arig, de rig, Kynz [or kenz] Before; Kenzemyn, Ere now; Kenzenna, Ere that; Uoze, After; [iUdthe] Guozena and Udzhena, Afterwards, After that; Nena and enurma, Then, aban face; Efoz, Already; De, Yesterday; De genzete, The day before yesterday; Ternoz, The day after; Guozema and i udzhema, Hereafter, Henceforth; Avoru and i avuru, To-morrow; En Kenzhoha, In the morning; Trenzha, The day after to-morrow; Sydreva, The third day hence; An dzhyna-ma uar zechan, This day seven night; Boregueth, On a morning; Dyhodzhedh, In the afternoon; Godhilmar, In the evening; Zilgueth, On a Sunday. Pan, When; Po, When there is or shall be; Po marh ledryz, When a horse is stolen; Rag teken, For a little while, for a short space; Envenouh, lazre and laz termen, Often; Bÿpur and benary, Hourly, continually; Boynedh, Daily. Pypyz, Always; Ni - vÿth, Ni - vythgueth, Ni - i veiga, Ni - i nevra, or Bÿth ni, bythgueth ni, &c. Never; Byz pan and Trebe, Until; Try, Spas, and Hedre, Whilst.

Interject. A, O, ah; Oh [ox] Woe is me; Ellaz, A las; Gyex, An out-cry; Huist, Silence; Rea reva, sea rea, sea fias and repharia, O strange.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Conjunction.

Conj Copulative. Ha, hag, a, ag, And; Anedh, enedh, yk, kelleffryz, Also; Hagenzot, And also, first before, moreover; Gata henna, There-with; Na, Nor.

Conditional. Mar, maro and po, If; Po na veano huf gil an della-na moi, If you will do so no more.

Discretive. Mez, maz [i bez] but, But.

Disjunctive. Po, Or; Poken, Or else, otherwise.

Causal. Rag, For; Raghetna and raghetma, Therefore; Porag, Wherefore.

Exceptive. Poni [or pyni] ponag, mars, marni, Unless.

Adversative. Apoz, Kyn or Ken, SH, Altho.

Elective. Vel, tro [or try] i ys, Then; Ken ys da, Other than good; Magata, As well.

Redditive. Huath, For; Auoz, Nevertheless.

Et, In. Ganz, With; Gen, With; by or through.

Guoze [i Guodzhi] After.

Hep or heb, Without.

Heruydh, According to, in respect of.

In and en, In; In tre, Between.

Iuh Vide Yuh.

Rag, For, because of; Rag oun, For fear; Also before.

Re, By or through; Re Deu, Through God's Assistance; Re Varta, By our Lady; Re synt Gylmyn, By St. Gorman; Re Yist, lit or (as vulgarly pronounced) Est; By St. Just; Re lovin, By Jo-vian.

Reb, By or near unto; Reb an tan, By the fire.

Tan, Under. Vid. Dan.

Tan id. q. Dan, Unto the; Tan Gyryn, To the Crown.

Ter, About; Ter i hodna, About her Neck.

Ter, tre, yn ter, and yn tre, Between.

Troza, Towards; Treha 'n der, Towards the ground; Traha 'n darraz, Towards the door.

Tyha, Idem. Tyha 'n tempel, Towards the Temple; Also Uar tyha: Uar tyha tre, Towards home.

Uar, uar and uor, On, upon.

Uarlirz [i Uarlir] After; Uar dha lyrx, After thee; Uar i ler, After him.

Uorth, To, unto; uorth an den, Unto the man; Govynna uortho, Ask him, q. d. Ask [or propose] unto him. Also In or By, when join'd with a Verb of the Infinitive Mood: As uorth giyuez, By bearing; uorth velez, By seeing; uorth dheska, By teaching.

Yn, In; Yn dan or yndan, Under; Yuh, Above; Yuh an mor, Above the Sea.

Conjugate Prepositions.

Dez answers to the Latin Re: As Dazveva, To revive; Dazprena, To redeem.

Di, Without; Dibiti, Merciless; Dibeh, Guiltless; Diougel, Doubtless.

Dyn answers to the Conjugate Preposition an in the Welsh: As Dynerzy [or Dynerhy] To Greet or Salute, W. Anherzy.

Dyz [or dez] is equivalent to the English Dis or un: As Dizkuedha and Dyzykudha, To discover; Dezkriffa, To distrust; Diz'll and dzurythyl, To undo, to ruin or destroy.

Em or om is the same with the Welsh ym: As Dhe hemladh and Emladha, To fight, W. Ymladh; Emdhal and Omdhal, To strive, W. Ymdhal.

En is only an intensive Particle: As In sometimes in the Latin. Enkledhyz, Buried.

Gor is such another expletive, and used as in the Welsh: As Goruedh,

CHAP. IX.

Of the Preposition.

Having already in the Fourth Chapter, given some Account of the Preposition-Pronouns or Words compounded of a Pronoun and Preposition, nothing remains now but the distinguishing the Prepositions separable or independent from the Conjugate or Inseparable; by which latter are intended such as are never used out of Composition.

Prepositions Independent.

A, From; A dre, From home; also, with: A Elech Splan, With bright Angels.

Adhan, From under.

Aberth or aberh, In, within; Aberth an bedh, Within the grave.

Adhert, Adhertworth and adhiuert, From; Adhert an dre, From Town.

Adhelhar, After, behind; Adhelhar dhyn remenat, Behind the rest.

Adzhyi, Within.

An [rectius a'n] On; A'n nil te-nuan, On the one side.

An [or a'n] From the; A'n pen dhan troyz, From the head to the foot.

Auoz, Above; Auoz tra vÿth, Above any thing.

Ayuh, Over; Ayuh y ben, Over his head.

Bidn [corrupto pro i parbidn] Against; Biz, Even unto. L. Uf-que ad.

Dr and dhe, To, unto; Dan [i Dada] and yn dan, Under.

Der, By or thro; Der an ve-istr, Thro the window.

Dre, By or through; Dre'gyz evodh, By your leave.

Drez, driz and dreyz, Over; Drez ol an Këau, Over all the bedger; Dreyz pubtra, Over every thing; Also beyond; Drez ol tiz an beyz, Beyond all the men in the world.

Dzhyi and tshyi Vid. Adzhyi.

En, In; Enbera, Into.

Enogoz, Near.

Er, Upon.

Erbyn, Against; And some-times in two words: As Er dhan byn, Against thee; Er agaz pyn hul, Against you; And Er agan pyn ni, Against us.

Goruedh, *To lie down*; Gorfen or De portenna, *To snail*.

Ho [or He] is the same with our Welsh Hy, and signifies easily, &c. As Hogil, *Feasible*; Answering to *bilis* in the Termination of Latin Adjectives: As Hegar, *Amabilis*; Heuel, *Visibilis*, &c.

Ket implies an Equality and answers to the Welsh Kyd in Kydymdeith [or Kydymmeth] &c. Kettoth [or Ketroth] As soon as; Kettella, *So, in such a manner*.

Kov [or Kyv] is of the same signification, and answers to the Latin con, often changing as well as it, the last Letter. Kovienuel and Colleenuel, *To fulfil*.

Tre agrees with the Latin Trans. Tremenez, *To traverse, to frequent a place much*. W. Tramuy; Tre-nydzha, *To fly to and again, to fly over*; L. Transvolo. Tremor, *For-reign*; Transmarinus.

CHAP. X.

Some Proprieties of Phrase 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 their Use and Application, there remains little (as far as occurs to my Thoughts at present) to be said of their Construction or Syntax. I shall therefore only add some Notes of Phrase that from particular and subjoin a Specimen of the Cornish as it's now spoken.

Adrô [About] is sometimes used where we say in English on or upon: As An hevez adrô y gein, *The shirt on his back*; An lydrou adrô 'z garro, *The stockings on your legs*; An esgizou a dro 'z treiz, *The shoes on your feet*; An manak adrô 'z durn, *The glove on your hand*.

Ds or dhs [To] interposed between the Noun or Pronoun and Verb; As Rhag oün hui dho K-dha, *po an reu dhs derhi, a hui dhs vez bidhis, Least you fall, or the ice break and you be drown'd*: As if one should say word by word: For fear you to fall, and the ice to break, &c.

Drôg [Bad] is used sometimes for grief or sorrow: As Drôg yu ge-niv, *I am sorry*, q. d. Lat. verbatim, *Malè se res habet macum, quod &c.*

Gurthyl or zil [To do or make] is a word that's variously apply'd, and seems often Redundant, in the Cornish: As Gureuh ouna syz fury, *Mend your ways, amend your*

Life; Gureuh v dhs yezha, *Shew me, &c.*

Guyn properly signifies White; but Guyn agan byz, *is we are happy*, q. d. *The world shines upon us*.

Mêz signifies properly an open Field; but a vez is also the common word for without: As is likewise amez in the Armoric, Ymaes in the Southern Welsh, and amavigh in the Irish.

Na, ni, and the other Negatives, as I have already hinted, are sometimes repeated: As Rag dout na vedho na mul sychefaz dhyu', *rhag an dzhedhma, Least there be no more offer'd you this day*; N'ora vi skrefa: na' mul, *I can write no more*.

Pen. [or + pedn] in the British of all Countries signifies an End as well as Head. So Kyaz pedn zythin, *Before the weeks end*: And Pedn vîz, *pedn viedhan, &c.* Hence we read in Nennius's Account of the Wonders of Ireland; That a piece of Wood put into a Lake call'd Lox 'a eaz would be found in Capite anni to be converted partly into stone and partly into iron.

Rhag [or rag] For, as also before, is variously used and sometimes pronounced râg. Rhag an dzhedh, *For the whole day*; Dyz yn râg, *Come forward*; E ryg hedhaz râg e vreh, *He stretch'd forth his Arm*.

Ran [or + radn] *As have or part*; Emâ radn a lel, *Some say*.

Toulyz, *Cast*; Toulyz ds vez, *Wasted*.

Uar [Upon] is apply'd sometimes to signify By: As Nag yu uar an hêz, *It's not by the length*; and sometimes it's otherwise singularly used: As Thera vi uar 'yz pizi, *I desire you*.

In the Cornish Language (and the same may be said of the British of Wales and the old Scottish) The Verb + Kassef, + Kavaz or Kavaz [To have] wants the Present Tense of the Indicative, and has no Imperative Mood. And therefore they always use the Verb-Substantive and Dative Case: As 'Ma dhymmo, 'ma + dhebm or Ema dho vi, *I have, as in Latin, Est mihi*. So, Ema dhodho, *He hath*; Ema dhyn ni, *We have, &c.*

And they make frequent use of the Dative Case on other occasions: As + Py gocha dhyz vez dhyz levar, *When you ought to be at your Book*; Ema huanz dhymmo, *I desire*; Ema kô, dhs vi, *I remember*. Vid. p. 242. Col. 1, 2.

Some English Phrases are also imitated by the Cornish, which would be absurd in the Welsh; Such as Mi vedn mez alêz, *I will go a-broad, or I will walk forth*: As if one should say in Welsh, *Mi a vyna vünd ar léd, which would not be understood till explain'd, and then sufficiently ridiculous*. So Emâ a kil ker, *It does snow*; Ema a kil kez-

zar, *It does hail*, q. d. W. Ymae hi 'n gweythz cira, &c.

It seems to be also imitation of the English, that they place the Adjective so often before the Substantive, saying *nessa zeithan, The next week*; which would be expressed in Welsh yr wythnos nesa.

The Verb Substantive is not always placed in the Cornish as in Welsh, but often post-pon'd; For they say *Paryz dhs derhi yu, It's ready to break, where we say y mae yn bard i dorri, &c.*

As to Profody such as are curious to know the sorts of Verse, &c. used by the Britons, are refer'd to the Ingenious Dr. John David Rhys's Cambrobritannicæ Cymracævè Linguae Institutiones & Rudimenta: Ad Illustr. Virum Edouardum Stradlingum Equitem, &c. Lond. Fol. 1592. where he has given out of our old Welsh Duads (for so from Donatus we formerly called Grammars) together with his own Observations, a very particular Account of the sorts of Verse used by the Bards from the Sixth Century to his own time. And therefore Dr. Davies the Author of the Dictionary and Ode's Grammar, refers his Readers to him. Huic Libello sâys be, *justum Profodiz Tractatum non destinavimus*. — Qui plura cupit, consulat Jo Dav. Rheium, &c. Dav. Antiq. Ling. Brit. Rudimenta. Lond. Octav. 1621. p. 214. All the Grammars written before Dr. John David Rhys's were in Welsh; the latest whereof had been printed at Milan, and Dedicated to the Earl of Pembroke, by the Learned Dr. Griffith Roberts. Of those written before, most Copies are Anonymous; but some retain the names of their Authors: As 1st. Minvyn of whose time I find no Account. 2^{dy}. Ederus Davod-ayr or Ederus Chrystotomus who writ about the year 1280. 3^{dy}. Ennian Offeirad or Ennianus Presbyter his Contemporary. 4^{thly}. David Dhô of Hlnadig. (in Flint-shire) ann. 1340.

The sort of Verse I find most common amongst our oldest Remains, is that called Englyn Miltur in Jo. Dav. Rhys's Grammar p. 184. And in regard I have (tho' but rarely) heard the same in the Shire of Argyle in Scotland, and also in Cornwall, I am apt to conclude it one of the most ancient, if not the very oldest sort of Verse we ever had; and that 'twas in this sort of Meter the Druids taught their Disciples; of whom Cæsar saies: Ad hoc magnus adolescentium numerus Discipline cauta concurrat. — Ii certo anni tempore in finibus Carnutum, que regio totius Gallie media habetur, confidunt, in loco consecrato. Huc omnes undique conveniunt; eorumque judicis decretisque pareant. Disciplina in Britannia reperta atque inde in Galliam translata, esse existimatur. Ex nunc qui diligenti-

tius eam rem cognoscere volunt, plerumque illo discendi causa proficuntur. Druides a bello abesse consueverunt, neque tributa una cum reliquis pendunt: militiæ vacationem omniumque rerum habent immunitatem. Tantis excitati præmiis & sua sponte multi in disciplinam conveniunt, & a propinquis parentibusque mittuntur. Magnam ibi numerum versuum edicere dicuntur. Itaque nonnulli annos vicenos in disciplina permanent, &c. *Caf. de Bello Gal. L.VI.*
That this is Ancient enough to have been the Verse used by the Druids, is manifest from there being some Traditional Remains of it at this day, in Wales, Cornwall and

Scotland; tho' it be immemorial when any such were last made. And that it really was used by them seems also highly probable in that a great number of the Welsh Englyns of this sort have always some Doctrine, Divine or Moral, in the Conclusion; the rest being often insignificant and serving only as Matter therewith. And of this kind are those very Ancient Epigrams called Englynion yr eiry, As:

Eiry mynydh, guyn pob ty;
 Kynnevin brân a zany:
 Nô dhôw dd o dra zyg (a).
 Eiry mynydh, guyn ac taul,
 Lhydan lhoergan, gills tavaul;
 Odid dyn dîried, dibaul (b).

Eiry mynydh hÿdh ym mton;
 Gozuiban guyn yux blien ðn:
 Trydydh troed y bla y fwa (c).

Of the same sort are those called Eslynion y' Khyed, y Bydiz, y Goruynnion, and some others; there be also Elegies and Historical Memoirs such as Eslynion y bedhiz, &c. in the same Verse. What I happen'd to hear in Cornwall was only this one Englyn.

An lavar kôth yu lavar guir,
 Bedh darn rê ver, dhen ravaz rê hir;
 Mez den heb davaz a galaz t dir.
*What's said of old, will always stand:
 Too long a tongue, too short a hand:
 But he that had no tongue, left his hand.*

(a) — *Milior vigilantia somno.* (b) Homo nequam litis occasione, non carebit. (c) Seni baculus, tertius pes esto.

In the following Specimen of the Modern Cornish collated with the Welsh; v is to be pronounced as dh, t as th, l [or l revers'd] as lh, and s as u, w, or the English oo.

1. EN termen ez passiez teta trigaz en St. Levan, den ha bennen en teller kreiez *T'hei an bor.*
 2. Ha an huél a kybaz skent: Ha meb an den os e urég; me a vedn mev da huillaz huél de il; ha huél el dendel 'y'z boanz ybma.
 3. Kibmiaz tég ev a kymerez, ha pel da ést ev a travaliuz, ha uar an d'at e 'ryg' os e thei tiak; ha 'ryg' huillaz ena huél da 'ull.
 4. Panna huél alofti gull meb an tiak: p'eb huél ylla meb *Dabban*. Ena dzhei a varginiaz rag trei penz an vletan guber.
 5. Ha pa teta diuab an vletan, e vëster a dif-guebaz t'eto an trei pens. Mir *Dabban* meb e vëster; ybma os guber: Bez mar menta rei dem arta, me a byska t'iz ken point a skians.
 6. Dreu hedna meb *Dabban*: Na meb e vëster rei dem, ha me a vedn lavarel t'iz: kemereu' dan meb *Dabban*. Nenna meb e vëster: *Kemerer uith na 'rey gara an vor' g'eb rag an vor uneth.*
 7. Nenna an dzhei a varginiaz rag vletan moy, rag pokar guber. Ha p' y teta diuab an vletan e vëster a brôz an dri penz. Mir *Dabban* meb e uaster, ybma da guber; bez mar menta rei dem arta, me a byska t'iz ken point a skians.
 8. Pa 'n dreu' hedna meb *Dabban*: Na meb e vëster rei dem ha me vedn lavarel t'iz: kemereu' dan meb *Dabban*. Nenna meb e vëster: *Kemerer uith na ray ofia. an t'hai hedna vo d'ha t'eb demidhyz d'bo bannu y'z.*
 9. Enna dzhei a varginiaz rag vletan moy. Ha pa teta diuab an vletan e uaster d'hez an trei penz. Mir *Dabban* meb e vëster: ybma os guber: bez mar menta rei dem arta me a byska t'iz an gu-elba point a skianz ol.
 10. Pa 'n dreu' hedna meb *Dabban*: na meb e vëster rei dem; ha me a lavar t'iz: kemereu' dan meb *Dabban*. Nenna meb e vëster: *Beddiz guf-gy'z d'bineth, heu g'athal uneth, rag hedna yu an gu-elba point a skians ol.*
 11. Lebren *Dabban* e na vendzha servia na velha, bez e vendzha mev t'eta da e urég. Na meb e vëster reu' mev hibn, ha ma gurég vi a pobez metten; ha hei 's gull tezan ragéz, os bez dre os da 'urég.
 12. Ha an dzhei e-v'raz an naw penz en dezan.

Mez pe dvedid yn Gynraeg.
 1. YR oed gynt yn trigo ym mhlôy *Tas Levan*, d'yn a bennyu yn y je a eluir *Ty Hurd*.
 2. A'r guait a diguybus yn brin. Ag [very] meb y d'yn urc i uraig; mi a vynna vynd i 'huillio am uait yu unecytr; a 'hul a euz gynnal yz byubliet ymma.
 3. Kennad tég ev a gymerus, ag ym hej ir ouyren yd ymdeitius; ag ar y diueb d'had a oryg y dy taecog (a) a 'huillio a oryg yno am uait yu uneth.
 4. Pa orxuyl a eji di unecytr meb y taecog. P'eb gorxuyl a sja meb *Ivan*. Yna kyttyno a orygan am dair pynt guobor yn y vlyvbyn.
 5. A phan daet diueb y vlyvbyn, i veist'ir a ba'z-houis ido y tair pynt. Edryz *Ivan* meb i veist'ir: Dymma dy uobor: Ond os myn di i rhoi imi etto, mi a byska itti bunk o a'rauiet.
 6. Rhoux ymma nhu meb *Ivan*: Na ro bim meb i veist'ir: Mi a vynna i lavary itti. Kymerez huice nhu meb *Ivan*. Yno meb i veist'ir: *Kymerez oval r'bag g'adil y ferdh bla er myn ferdh moydh.*
 7. Yno kyttyno a unactant dros vlyvbyn muy am yr yn kyvlog: a phan daet diueb y vlyvbyn. Y veist'ir a gyrzob y tair pynt. Edryz *Ivan* meb i veist'ir. Ymma dy uobor: ond os myn i rhoi imi drazeven, mi a byska itti bunk o a'rauiet.
 8. Paham na roux xui nhu ymma meb *Ivan*. Na ro bim meb i veist'ir: Mi ai yvara itti. Kymerez huice nhu meb *Ivan*. Yno meb i veist'ir: *Kymerez oval na ma' lerya je bo d'yn d'ha yu d'byndedig a m'ny'z i'oz.*
 9. Yno kyttyno a unactant am vlyvbyn muy; a phan daet diueb y vlyvbyn i veist'ir a herkus y tair pynt. Edryz *Ivan* meb i veist'ir: ymma dy uobor: ond os myn i rhoi imi drazeven mi a byska itti y punk gore of o a'rauiet.
 10. Paham na roux xui nhu imi meb *Ivan*. Na ro bim meb i veist'ir: Mi ai yvara it. Kymerez huice nhu meb *Ivan*. Yno meb i veist'ir: *Bydb d'ruedig d'by' uneth, heu t'eta ynnait heu'z boune y'r gamp f'nyvrola d'.*
 11. Uerclan *Ivan* ni vynne uafteity ym hejaz; eityr ev e vynne vynd tya l uraig. N'ag ei hebyu meb i veist'ir: ymac y' uraig i yn pobi y vory; a hl a uneth deifen itti, i d'had adre at dy uraig.
 12. A'thu a vurrallant y nau pynt yn y deifen.

(a) Lhavyrui.

Ha po 'ryga *Dabhan* kymerez e kidmiaz; ybma meo e vester, ma tezan ragaz os den dre, os ba 'uræg: Ha po ti ha da uræg an moiha luan uarbarh; aenna g'reu' terhi an dezan ha na henz.

13. Kibmiaz tæg e kemeraz, ha tiya ha tre e travaliáz; ha uar an duat e rig dez da *Gán St. Eler*. Ha enna ev a vettiaz gen trei vertthant a *Trevis* (tiz pléu) tez dre mez an fêr *Karshk*.

14. Ha *Dabhan* amedh an dzhei, diou gennan nei: Luan oan nei os 'g'yz guelaz huci. Polia ve ti mar bel?

15. Amedh *Dabhan*, me a ve servia ha lebmen ceram mez dre os a uræg. Ha meo an dzhei, euz barha nei; ha uelkom ti a véo.

16. An dzhyi a kymerez an vor nouet, ha *Dabhan* a gantaz an vor gôt.

17. Ha mevz feb *Kleu Tboy Udu*, ha nagô an vartthants gillyz pël boart *Dabhan*; bez leddarn a glenaz ort an dzhei.

18. Ha an dzhyi a ballabaz os 'uill krei: Ha genz an krei a 'ryg an Vartthants guil; *Dabhan* a greiaz auct; *Leddarn, leddarn!*

19. Ha genz an krei a 'rig *Dabhan* guil, an leddarn a forfikiaz an Vertthants: Ha po 'ryg an dzhei osz os *Verba Daban*, enna an dzhei a vettiaz arta.

20. Ha *Dabhan* amedh an dzhei: Sendzhyz ôn nei os huci: Na via ragoh huci nei a via tiz oll dizurêyz. Diz barha nei, ha uelkym ti a véo.

21. Ha po 'ryg an dzhei osz os'n tshai lebma gôt fia an dzhei ostia; amedh *Dabhan* me dal guelaz an ôst an tshai.

22. An ôst an tshai amedh an dzhyi: Pe 'ntra vents guil gen an ôst an tshai? ybma ma gen ostez nei ha y'z'k eu hei: mar menta guellaz an ôst an tshai, ki os 'n zegen, ha enna ti an kâv.

23. Ha po 'ryg e osz os'n zegen; enna e uelaz an ôst an tshai; ha den kôt o é, a guadn, a trailia an bér.

24. Ha amedh *Dabhan*, ybma na vadna vi ostia bez en nesa tshai. Na huât mêt an dzhei. Guráz kona abarhan nei, ha uelkym ti a véo.

25. Lebmen an hostez an tshai, hei a kynfiliaz gen nebyn vanah a erra en tre, a os destria an den kôt en guilli en termen an noz, a resta an dzhyi sypozia; ha gurra a fout uar an Vertthants.

26. Ha po thera *Dabhan* en guilli, therra tól en tal an tshai; ha ev a uelaz gulou. Ha e savaz am'an amez e uili; ha ev a g'yz'uzaz, ha e g'lyuzaz an manah lavalal. Ha trailiaz e gein ba an tal; martezen (amedh ev) ma nebônen en nesa tshai, a 'ryg uelaz agen hager oberou. Ha genz hedna, an guadn-gyrti genz e follat a destriaz an den kôt en guilli.

27. Ha genz hedna *Dabhan* genz e golhan, trohaz (der an tol) mez a kein gún an manah pis p'yr-round.

28. Ha nesa metten an guadn-gyrti, hei a balafvaz os 'uill krei ter os e thernáz hei deztriez: Ha rag na erra den na bôh en tshai bez an vertthantz, an dzhei bal krég ragta.

29. Enna an dzhei a vea kemeryz, ha ba an kloz-prednier dzhyi a ve lediyz: Ha uar an diuedh *Dabhan* a d'et uar' a go phidn.

30. Ha *Dabhan* medh an dzhei ma kalliz luk ba nei: Ma ageo ost nei destriez nehuer, ha nei dal krég ragta.

31. Huci ôl? mêt a huci an lutzioz, (a meo *Dabhan*) gyr tero an diz rag riman a 'ryg an bad-ober?

32. Pius ur meo an dzhei? piú a 'ryg an bad-ober? Piu a 'ryg an bad-ober? meo *Dabhan*: mar nyz medra deffa previ pes a 'ryg an bad-ober; mi a veda krég ragta.

33. Laverou banna meo an dzhei. Nehuer meo *Dabhan*, po tera vi itta 'o guilli, mi a uelaz gulou, ha mi a savaz am'an: ha tera tol en tal an tshai.

34. Ha nebyn Manah a trailiaz e gein uar bidn an

A phan oryg *Ivas* gymeryd y gennad; ymma meo i veistir, y maec teisen itti, yu duyn adre ar dy uraig: A phan vybi di at uraig laueua y'ghyd; yno torruaz y deisen, a dim kynt.

13. Kennad tæg ev a gymerus a tya tre y travailius ag ar y diued ev a does i *Uays Iler*; ag yno a kurbus a tri Marfiandur o *Dre rhyu* (gu'ez y blây) yn d'oad adre o fair *Keer Esk*. (a)

14. O hô *Ivas* meban nhuy! Doux gida ni: ja-uen in ni oz gueléd. Ple a byost ti yr hôl amfer ymma?

15. Mi a v'ym meo *Ivas* yn guafneity, a bejaz yr ydui yn mynd tya tre at yS' uraig. O! meban nhú d'os gida ni a xroeso a v'yo itti.

16. Y ahú a gymeraffant y foro neuyo, ag *Ivas* a geiduzs yr hén foro.

17. Ag urt vynd heibio i *Gais y tai yn y uays*, ar marfianduyr heb goji nebbej obiurt *Ivas*; oni traue jadron arnyn nhu.

18. A nhu a dexreyffant ueibi: a xida 'r gue'bi a unacz y marfianduyr, *Ivas* hevud a uacbo; *Jadron jadron!*

19. A xan y guet a oryg *Ivas* uneytyr y jadron a ymadeuyz a'r marfianduyr. A phan beytant i *Vaxnad Toy*, yno y kurbaffant cilxuaic.

20. O *Ivas* meben nhú rhuymedig yn ni i'huí: oni byffe rhagoz huí, ni a v'yllen i gid uyr kojedige Tyre evon ni a xrociauys ti a v'yo.

21. Aphan orygant d'oad i'r t'ye 'r arverynt lettyva; meo *Ivas* ev a g'yst im mi ueléd t'ôsp y t'ye.

22. Osp y t'ye mebant húy: Pa b'et a vynd di uneyd ag osp y t'ye? ymma ymaec gennyn ni t' y'ipes, ag iva'k yn hi: os myn di ueléd osp y ty; kero i'r gegin di ai kei.

23. A phan oryg e d'oad i'r gegin; yna ev a uelys osp y ty: a d'yn hén oeb e, a guan yn troi'r bér.

24. O meo *Ivas* ymma ni v'ynna i lettyva, eitr yn y ty nesa. Nyd eto mebant húy; t' Kuynoffa (b) evon ni a xroeso a v'yo-itti.

25. Yn aur am 'uraig y t'ye; hi a gyduriadus a rhyu v'nax a oeb yn y dre i bihenyoy'r hén byn yn i vely y n'oa, tra bioc'r j'ei yn ky'gy, a gofod y gyvlyvan ar-y marfianduyr.

26. A phan oeb *Ivas* yn y uely; yr oeb r'uj yn nhál y t'ye ag ev a uelys ôle: Ag ev a gumuus y maes oi uely, ag a urandaus ag a glyuus y m'nax yn javary. Ag ev a drous i gein ar y t'ye; y'gatvyo (meo ev) ymaec t' nebyn yn y ty nesa a 'oryg ueléd yn hagar urcie: A xan hynny y gyffoden evo i marxoguae a bihenybius yr hen byn yn y uely.

27. A xan hynny *Ivas* ai g'yl'et a dorrus (druyr t'ye) ymaes o geven gún y m'nax barn pyr grun.

28. A'r bore nesa y gyffoden a dexreius grozeibi am vod i'hanuyld guedi i bihenybio a xan nad oeb o'yn na phlentyn yn y t'ye eitr y marfianduyr; yn nhú a d'yl'ent i krogi am dano ev.

29. Yna y nhu a gymenud ag ir karzar a dyk-puyd nhu: Ag yn y diued *Ivas* a aeth arynt.

30. Guac ni *Ivas* medheut huy. Ymaec kaled dy'ed-in ni. Ymaec 'n lettyvuz guedi i lab neiciur, a n'yal a g'rogir am danp ey.

31. Hui ôl? Deityvuz ar yr lyftified (meo *Ivas*) 'uyfia y d'ynion a o'rygant y drug-orxuyt ger y broc.

32. P'uy a ôyr (mebant húy) p'uy a 'oryg y drug-orxuyt? P'uy a oryg y drug-orxuyt? meo *Ivas*. O'nys medra i brovi puy a oryg y drug-orxuyt, mi a v'ynny y'z' h'ragi rhagoz.

33. Javeruz yate mebant húy. Neiciur meo *Ivas* pan o'ean yn yS' uely, mi a ueléd ôle; a mi a savas i v'ynny; ag yr oeb t'ye yn nhál y t'ye.

34. A nob-yn v'nax a drous i gein yn erbyy y

(a) Exeter. (b) Suppera.

thj. Martezen heb ev ma nabonnen en nella thyi a el gualaz agen hageroberou.

35. Ha genz hedna gen a holhan me a trohaz pis, der an tol mez a kein gun an manah; pis pyr-round. Ha rag gil a giriou-ma te vez prevez; yb-ma ma an pis et a phokkar te vez guelyz.

36. Ha genz hedna an Vartfhants a vi friez: ha an venin ha 'n manah a vi kemeryz ha kregyz.

37. Nenna an dzhei a det uarbarh mez da *Varba Dabon*; Ha uar an diuab dzhei 'ryg dez te *Kac karn na hulla en Berrian*.

38. Nenna thera vor dberh; ha an Vartfhants a vendzha arta te *Dzbban* mez dre barh an dzhei; bez rag an termen e na vendzha; mez e vendzha mez dre te e ureg.

39. Ha po te ev gilliz bort an Vartfhants ev a dheldzhaaz an termen mal da va prev erra e ureg guita kympez et i gever: erra po nag erra.

40. Ha po 'ryg e dzv ten darraz, ev a vendzha klouaz ten aral en guili: Ev a uaske e dern uar e dagier te bestria an dhaeu. Bez e broderaz ter gota dobo te avizlyz biuet ken guegal enuet.

41. Ha ev a det a mes arta; ha nenna e gnakiaz. Peua ez enna en bar' Deu ameb hei.

42. Thera vi ybma mez *Dzbban*: Re *Faria* pua glouy vi mez hyi. Mar to huet *Dzbban*, diau thyi. Douoy an golou danna, mez *Dzbban*: nenna hei a dhoroz an golou.

43. Ha po 'ryg *Dzbban* dez thiei, mez ev po 'ryg avi dzv te 'n darraz, me a vendzha klouaz ten aral en guili.

44. Ha *Dzbban* mez hyi, po 'rygo huet mez ker, thera vi gillyz trei miz gen 'hlob; ha lebmen ma te nei meppig hueg en guili, te deu robo gor zehet.

45. Mez *Dzbban* me vedn laval diz. A vester ha a vester roz tem tezan ha laverez tem; Pan vo mi ha 'm g'reg an moyha lhan uarbarh do terri an dezan, ha na henz: ha lebmen ma kaz te nei rag bez lhan.

46. Nenna dzhei a dorhaz an dezan, ha teta nau penz en dezan. Ha an mona an dzhei a gavaz; ha 'n bara dzhei a dhabraz; ha na ve idn froth na mikari na trauaran nor vez. Ha an della ma diuab tne daralla botans.

thj. O bamuain heb ev, ymae nebfn yn y ty nefa yn gueled yn hagar uaitredoeb.

35. A xan hynny, gan yz hylet a torres barn drvy 'r thj, (darn pyr grun) ymae o seven gun y mynaz; ag i uneyd y geiric ymma yn provedig, Dymma y drarn yn yz hoden, yu ueled.

36. A xan hynny y Marfianduyr a goufont i rhyo-hay a'r venniu ar mynaz a gymmeruyd ag a groguyd.

37. Yao hly a baerant yz hyd ymae o *Varquad Iey*: Ag ar y diuet dyvod a oryant huy hyd *Good karn y Uylva* [ym hly] *Byrrian*.

38. Yao yr oeb spro baybar; a'r Marfianduyr a vynnin i *Ivan* vynd adre evon nhu; ond y prydhunnu, ev ni vynne, eitr ev a vynne vynd adre at i 'uraig.

39. A phan oeb ev guebl i goji obiurt y Marfianduyr; ev a uagdreilius i amfer, i brovi a oeb i uraig yn kadu diuetreb yn i gyver: oeb hi ai nib oeb hi.

40. A phan oryg e dyvod at y drus, ev a glyue ryu yn araj yn y guely. Ev a drave i lau ar i vidog yu jib i day; ond ev a bryderus (a) vod rhaid diobte byuet kyn taro ynuet.

41. Ag ev a baet ymae draxeven ag yno a knokkius, Puy 'ybo yna o bart dyu mez hi.

42. Yr ydu i ymma mez *Ivan*. Yn enu *Mair* puy a glyua i mez hi. Os *Ivan* ydyx 'i douz i meun. Douz xuite a gole mez *Ivan*. Yna hi a baet a gole.

43. A phan oryg *Ivan* dyvod y meun, mez ev, pan orygyd dhud at y drus mi a glyun byn araj yn y guely.

44. O *Ivan* ebr hite, pan orygoz xul vynd i bant, yr oebun i goledig o dri mis gan blynyn. Ag yn aur ymae in ni vaban ' hueg (b) yn y guely. Hof gan thyu a byto.

45. Ebr *Ivan* mi a bueda itti. Vy meidir am meitres a rous immi deifen ag a buedafant urtiv; Pan vybun i am guraig laucna yz hyd dorri'r deifen a dim kynt. Abejaz ymae axos in ni vod yn paen.

46. Yna ynhu a dorres y deifen; ag yr oeb sau pync yn y deifen. A'r arrian a goufant a'r bara a vuytassant; Agni vy na fen nag ymryfon nag ymravel rhydcynt o hynny span. Ag vey a ter-vyna.

(a) Ev a veyllio! (b) Prydverth.

The places in Cornwall that at this day retain the Ancient Language, are the Parishes of St. Just, St. Paul, Burrian, Sunnin, St. Lavan, St. Krad, Morva, Maddern, Sunner, Tewednok, St. Ives, Lelant, Leigian, Kynwal or (as now pronounced) Gylval; And all along the Sea-board from the Land's end to St. Kevern's, near the Lizard point. But a great many of the Inhabitants of those Parishes, especially the Gentry, do not understand it; there being no necessity thereof, in regard there's no Cornish Man but speaks good English.

Looking over these Sheets of the Cornish Grammar; I find 1st. that I must recal the promise made p. 222. of a Cornish-English Vocabulary. I have one by me, written about six Years since, and have lately improv'd 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 deferr'd to the next.

2dly. Not being then at Oxford, nor having any Notes by me of the Manuscript mention'd p. 227. col. 1. I could not then insert the Reference, &c. The Book I meant is that of the Bodley Library at NE. D. 2. 19. where there are some Lessons out of the Old Testament in Greek and Latin, both being in the Northern British or (which is all one) the Ancient Scottish Character; and bound up together with some of these other British Antiquities mention'd in the preceding page, col. 1. viz. Ovidii Artis amatoriae Liber Primus; Eutex de discernendis conjugationibus, and some Notes De Ponderibus & Mensuris which I entitl'd to one Nennian that being formerly a common British Name and written in that Book Fol. 20. b. in the same Hand with the Notes. Nenniannuy 1ycaj nepepit lrepar, &c. That these are British Writings, is clear from their being gloss'd here and there with British words, in the same Hands. And that these Greek and Latin Lessons are so likewise; will be I presume no less manifest to such as shall compare the writing with the fore-mention'd Notes De Ponderibus & Mensuris, and (allowing for the largeness of those Letters) with the Cambridge Manuscript Juvenicus whereof some Account is given in the same place, and in p. 232.

3dly. P. 246. col. 1. I took the Modern Auxiliary Verb, Dera or Thera, for a corruption of Gura [Facio] But I now begin to suspect that they have two corruptions of the Verb, slav or otav [sum] viz. edzhav and dera or thera, and that the latter might happen by prefixing the d (or th) and the changing's into r: As Lare in the Latin from r laser [Quint. L. 1. C. 4.] Aurelius from Auselius, Furius from Furubus; and the English Hare from the German and Dutch Heale. But whencesoever this late word (for I never found it in any Manuscript) is corrupted, it's certain that the d or th is but a Separable Prepositive; and that they use it as Sum. For they say Errouh hui thyi? Are you within? And in the fore-going Specimen (which was written about forty years since) I find it Occurs often in that sense.

